James McClellan: Liberty, Order, and Justice Study Guide

Steven Alan Samson

Liberty University, ssamson@liberty.edu

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   b. Radical idea in the eyes of 18C monarchists
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2. Republican Virtue
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      2) Three great political documents: *Magna Charta* (1215), *Petition of Right* (1628), *Bill of Rights* (1689)
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A. REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT (26-27)
1. Various Forms Developed
   a. English form was the most successful
2. Witanagemot (ƿitena ȝemōt) or Witans for short: King’s council, lit. meeting of wise men. This system operated in Anglo-Saxon England even before the 7C; it is the origin of Parliament
3. Magna Charta
4. Model Parliament, 1295
   a. Lords Spiritual (bishops and others) and Temporal (barons)
   b. House of Commons: Knights and Burgesses
   c. Grant of monetary aid to Edward I (Longshanks)
   d. Power of the purse passed to the House of Commons: no taxation without representation

B. REAL REPRESENTION BY MID-15C (27)
1. Supremacy of the Law
2. King Bound by Oath
3. Elections: Held in County Courts (Knights) and Boroughs (Burgesses)
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C. TUDORS AND STUARTS: PERIOD OF STRUGGLE, c. 1485-1688 (27-28)
1. Manipulations and threats
2. Civil War, 1642-1649
3. Accession of James II, 1685 [Duke of York: Supported by Tories, opposed by Whigs]

   NOTE: Charles II did not leave a legitimate male heir to the throne, which led to a series of succession crises, including the Rye House Plot and the Monmouth Rebellion. The birth of son and heir to Charles’s brother, James, the Duke of York, led to a constitutional crisis after he became King James II; Whigs and Tories joined to oust the king in the “Glorious Revolution”

4. William III [reign of William and Mary]
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B. TURNING POINT: GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF 1688-1689 (30)
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5. Lord North

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1. Originated c. 1680
2. John Locke [Treatises of Government] vs. Sir Robert Filmer [Patriarcha] and
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4. William Blackstone
5. Edmund Burke
   b. Opposition to the later French Revolution
   c. Speech on American Taxation, 1774
   d. Speech on Conciliation with the American Colonies, 1775

1.7 The Common Law Tradition

A. WILLIAM BLACKSTONE’S COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, 1765 (32-33)
   1. High Sales in America
   2. Indictment of George III Drew Upon the Commentaries
   3. American Legal Terminology
   4. State Constitutions Drafted in 1776
B. SIR EDWARD COKE: REPORTS AND INSTITUTES OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND (33-34)
   1. Principle of an Independent Judiciary
   2. Dr. Bonham’s Case
   3. James Otis: Writs of Assistance Case, 1761
C. COMMON LAW (34-36)
   1. Body of Legal Precedents
   2. Property and Contract Law
   3. Sir Matthew Hale
   4. Civil Law (Roman Law): Derived from Legislative Enactment
      a. Ecclesiastical [canon law] and administrative courts; Star Chamber
      b. Louisiana: Code Napoleon
   5. Henry II [famous for the martyrdom of Thomas a Becket; married to Eleanor of Aquitaine]
   7. Federal Courts Are Not Courts of General or Common Law Jurisdiction
      a. Impetus to abandon the common law
D. SIR FRANCIS BACON (36)
   1. Legal Works: Elements of the Common Law, Maxims of the Law
   2. Equity (Chancery)
   3. Equity or Chancery Courts
   4. The Lord Chancellor: “Keeper of the King’s Conscience”
      a. [Sir Thomas More, who was beheaded in 1535 on orders of Henry VIII, also held
         the office]
      b. Conflict between Bacon and Coke
E. LAW AND EQUITY COMBINED IN MOST AMERICAN STATES (36-39)
   1. Judiciary Act of 1789
   2. Role of Equity in the Growth of Federal Power
      a. [Gary McDowell’s Equity and the Constitution demonstrates this thesis]
   3. Anti-Federalist Warning Against Arbitrary Judicial Discretion
   4. Stamp Act of 1765
      a. Prosecutions to be tried in vice-admiralty courts that relied on civil law and did
         not use juries [maritime jurisdiction]
   5. Protests against the Denial of Jury Trials
   6. Stamp Act Threatened Two Constitutional Rights: Taxation by Consent, Trial by Jury
      a. Erosion of colonists’ faith in British rule

1.8 The Republican Tradition and the Struggle for Constitutional Liberty

A. JOHN HAMPDEN (39-42)
   1. Petition of Right, 1628
NOTE: The Petition (backdated to 1627) was drafted by Sir Edward Coke and demanded a redress of grievances that included (§1) taxation without Parliament’s consent, (§2) forced loans, (§3-4) unlawful seizure of property, (§5) imprisonment without cause, (§6) forced billeting (quartering) of troops, and (§7) the use of martial law in peacetime. Charles I soon afterward dissolved Parliament, but was confronted again in 1641 with the petition and several others, including the Grand Remonstrance, which led to a division in Parliament with the creation of a royalist party. The Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights (1689), pp. 80-87 are all examples of covenant lawsuits. As with a writ of mandamus, these documents are designed to call a public officer to account and demand that he do his duty. Seen in light of the model of resistance to tyranny, the first two are examples of petition: the Magna Charta rather forcefully so. The second step, flight, is ironically illustrated in the last example by the flight of the king. Indeed, the language of the opening section of the English Bill of Rights should be very familiar to Americans because of its similarity to the Declaration of Independence. The difference is that, in this case, the tyrant has already fled the country and, as Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy noted, cast the Great Seal into the Thames. In the American case, the tyrant has declared his subjects to be an enemy people (the Prohibitory Act) and thus, as far as they are concerned, has effectively vacated his throne.

2. Potential Loophole
   a. The Tax in Times of Emergency had previously been imposed only on port cities

3. Ship Money Case, 1637: Trial of John Hampden

4. Executive Prerogative: Doctrine of Royal Absolutism
   a. Use of “emergency powers” declarations

B. ALGERNON SIDNEY (42-44)

1. George Jeffreys

NOTE: Jeffreys was not a Puritan but an Anglican. The Puritans were forced out of positions of authority with the accession of Charles II in the Restoration of 1660, when Jeffreys was only 12. Cromwell had died in 1658. Jeffreys is even more infamous for his role presiding over the Bloody Assizes (1685). He was subsequently made Lord Chancellor but imprisoned after the Glorious Revolution. He died in the Tower in April 1689.

2. Indictment of Algernon Sidney (Rye House Plot):

NOTE: Again, the author wrongly accuses the Puritans when, in fact, the problem was with royalists. Sidney was convicted of treason by the testimony of a single witness. The required second “witness” was his own writings. Patrick Henry, James Madison, and others helped founded Hampden-Sydney College.

3. Sidney’s Discourses Concerning Government

NOTE: Written as a response to Filmer’s Patriarcha, this work set forth Sidney’s republican views. Sidney belonged to a political circle that included the Earl of Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) and John Locke. Anthony Ashley Cooper, a cofounder of the Province of Carolina (two rivers in South Carolina are named after him) was a remarkable political survivor. He was elected to the Short Parliament, blocked from taking a seat in the Long Parliament, turned against Charles I, served on Cromwell’s Council of State, resigned in 1655, supported the Restoration, and was involved with the trial of the Regicides, for which service he was created Baron Ashley. As a member of the Cabal (1667-1674) [an acronym for its five members], Cooper was one of five Privy Councillors who became the governing clique, serving first as Chancellor of the Exchequer, then a year as Lord Chancellor, and ended as First Lord of Trade, after which he made was made Baron Cooper and the first Earl of Shaftesbury. A few years later
Cooper became involved with James Scott, the Duke of Monmouth (an illegitimate son of Charles II), in opposing the claim of James, the Duke of York, to succeed Charles II. Cooper became the leader of the radical Whigs before dying in exile in 1683 and John Locke. Monmouth later declared himself king in 1685, led a failed rebellion, and was afterward executed.

4. **John Locke: Two Treatises of Government**

NOTE: Locke wrote the bulk of this work around 1680 in response to Filmer and went into exile because of the crackdown that followed the Rye House Plot.

C. **MONARCHISM** (44-47)

1. Loyalists
2. **Thomas Paine: Common Sense** (1776)
3. Parliamentary Sovereignty
4. French Revolution and Maximilien Robespierre: totalitarian democracy

NOTE: Alexis de Tocqueville, Francis Lieber, Irving Babbitt, and J. L. Talmon, among many others, recognized and wrote about this phenomenon. Consider what Babbitt says in *Democracy and Leadership*, p. 112: “Sovereignty is absolute and indivisible. ‘To limit it is to destroy it.’ ‘The sovereign people, by the very fact that it is, is always all that it should be.’ It has often been pointed that Rousseau transfers to the people the doctrine that the king can do no wrong. But he does more than that. The king, if not responsible to what is below him, is at least responsible to what is above him – to God. But the sovereign people is responsible to no one. It is God.”

5. Napoleon Bonaparte
6. Stability of Limited Constitutional Monarchies
7. America Not Suitable for a Monarchy
8. Influence of Sidney and Locke on the Popularity of Republicanism
   a. Robert Filmer
   b. Locke’s critique
   c. Jonathan Boucher, American Tory
   d. Locke’s *Second Treatise*
      1) Natural rights

1.9 **The Influence of Continental Thinkers**

A. **EUROPEAN VIEWS** (47)

1. European States
   a. Most were strong monarchies
   b. Germany and Italy were made up of principalities and did not exist as states
2. Centralization
3. No Tradition of Local Self-Government
4. **Jean Bodin: De Republica** (national sovereignty cannot be divided and is unrestrained by laws: cf. Rousseau’s concept of sovereignty)
5. European Civil Law System
6. International Law Jurists: Burlamaqui, Vattel, Pufendorf, Grotius

B. **FRANCE** (47-49)

1. Jean Jacques Rousseau
2. Baron d’Holbach [the first publicly-professed atheist, Holbach operated one of the most important salons in Paris (1750-1780), which was frequented by the Encyclopedists, along with Adam Smith, David Hume, Horace Walpole, and Edward Gibbon]
3. Charles Montesquieu: *Spirit of the Laws*

C. **SEPARATION OF POWERS DOCTRINE** (49)
1.  Erroneous Interpretation of the English Constitution by Montesquieu
2.  Unsuitability of the Model for America
3.  Anti-Federalist Complaints
4.  System of Checks and Balances
5.  Montesquieu’s Assumption Challenged by Madison in *Federalist*, no. 10

1.10  The Education of the Founders

A.  BODY OF KNOWLEDGE (49-52)
   1.  Love of Books
   2.  Jefferson’s List of Books [In an appendix to *The Shaping of America*, John Warwick Montgomery catalogues the library of an American patriot from the same period]

1.11  The French and American Revolutions Compared
   [See also the posted reading by Abraham Kuyper]

A.  AMERICA (52)
   1.  Congress, Bill of Rights, and the American Legal System
      a.  All products of British experience and political thought
   2.  Patriots Sought to Preserve Ancestral America

B.  FRANCE (52-57)
   1.  Bastille, 1789 [the prison housed only seven inmates; the Marquis de Sade had been removed a few days earlier]
   2.  Edmund Burke: *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
      a.  French proposed a new order for all mankind based on the Rights of Man
   3.  Declaration of the Rights of Man
      a.  The rights called for a complete leveling of society [the earlier English civil war had produced two groups – the Levelers and the Diggers – who called for something similar]
   4.  Eyewitness Reports by Gouverneur Morris
   5.  Burke’s Alleged Inconsistency Answered
      a.  “The American revolution had more the appearance of a foreign than a civil war”
   7.  The French Revolution Was a True Civil War
      a.  Jacobins
      b.  Destruction of the entire social fabric
      c.  Guillotine
      d.  Maximilien Robespierre: Committee of Public Salvation (usually trans. Safety)

C.  SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE DISTINCTIONS (57-59)
   1.  Political Values and Aspirations of the Leaders
   2.  Constitutional Revolt in the English Tradition
   3.  Question of Individual Rights
      a.  Concrete rights of Englishmen vs. abstract rights of man
      b.  Assumed natural state of equality corrupted by institutions
   4.  Philosophical Anarchy and Communal System of Collective Living
      a.  Later expression in Marxism and the Russian revolutionaries
      b.  National madness and totalitarianism
      c.  Key to understanding the history of the modern world
   5.  Anglo-American Champions of the French Revolution
      a.  Thomas Paine and Dr. Richard Price
   6.  France Was Left Bitter and Divided for More Than a Century
      a.  [The 1830 and 1848 revolutions, the Second Empire, the Paris Commune, the Dreyfus affair, the Vichy period during WWII, and the general strike of 1968 were later manifestations of this continuing divide]
   7.  America’s Remarkable Consensus
Part 2: America’s First Constitutions and Declarations of Rights
2.1 Colonial Governments

A. VIRGINIA (92-96)
   1. Jamestown
   2. London Company
      a. Charter
   3. Joint Stock Company, 1618
      a. Incentives
   4. **Indentured Servants**
      a. Self-made men
      b. Natural aristocracy
      c. Large landholding class
      d. Negroses
      e. Anthony Johnson
   5. Establishment of **Slavery**, 1662
      a. Boston: first slave-trading port
   6. Historical Forms of Slavery
      a. Greece and Rome
      b. New World
      c. Persistence of slavery
      d. Slave-labor camps: Gulag Archipelago
   7. **House of Burgesses** [NOTE: The assembly in Bermuda may have been older]

B. NEW ENGLAND (96-97)
   1. Plymouth (on Cape Cod), 1620
      a. John Eliot: Christian Commonwealth
   2. Radical Separatists
   3. **The Mayflower** [NOTE: The settlement was Plymouth Plantation, not Massachusetts Bay]
      a. **Mayflower Compact** resembled a church covenant
   4. Puritan View of the Covenant [NOTE: The Puritans, who were not Separatists, arrived at Massachusetts Bay late in the decade]
      a. Emphasis on local self-government

C. MIDDLE COLONIES (97-98)
   1. Religious and Ethnic Melting Pot: Catholics, Quakers, Dutch Reformed

D. COMPARISONS (98)
   1. Governor and Bicameral Legislature
      a. Governors appointed in all except the charter colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where governors were elected
      b. Upper House: members of Governor’s Council were appointed, except in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
      c. Lower House: elected
   2. Mixed executive, Legislative, and Judicial Functions
      a. Governor and his Council served as a Supreme Court
   3. Rudimentary Separation of Powers
   4. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** (1639)
   5. Civil Liberties
      a. Religious and property qualifications for voting and holding office

E. REPRESENTATION (98-103)
   1. **Principle of Legislative Residency**
      a. Custom that assemblymen must reside in the districts they represent
   2. Rationale: Residents Would Have a Sympathetic Understanding of Local Needs and Interests (Principle of Local Self-Government)
      a. Cultural diversity of the American states
3. **Principle of Geographical Representation**
   a. Absolute political equality rejected; the population and geographical principles are balanced
   b. Check on overbearing majorities
      1) Supreme Court rejected this constraint in *Gray v. Sanders*, 1963
      2) Equal-population principle affirmed in *Reynolds v. Sims*, 1964
   c. Residency requirements
   d. Recent origin of "one person, one vote"

4. **Democratic Class Structure of Colonial Society** [The influence of a hereditary Dutch aristocracy persisted for a period]

5. **Freeholders**
   a. Landed gentry in Virginia dominated public affairs at first
   b. Professionals, merchants, and military leaders gradually rose to power

6. **Constitutional Convention Rejected Religious and Property Qualifications**
   a. Property qualifications left in place at the state level

7. **Pressure for Universal Suffrage**
   a. Fifteenth Amendment (1870)
   b. Subsequent amendments

8. **Changes in the Republican Principle**
   a. Political apathy seems to have increased with the expansion of the suffrage

9. **Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Liberty**
   a. Electorate’s alarming degree of ignorance

### 2.2 Relations with Great Britain

**A. EFFECTIVE INDEPENDENCE** (103-06)

1. Self-Government
2. British Empire: Commercial Rather Than Imperial in Nature
   a. Colonies supplied raw material and markets
   b. Burke’s "salutary neglect"
3. Colonial Administration: Unplanned and Haphazard
   a. Oversight divided among six agencies located in London
   b. Few outward signs of British sovereignty
      1) Nine colonies had royal governors
      2) Judges were usually American-born and appointed by the Crown
      3) Revenue officers collected port duties under the **Navigation Acts**
4. Legal Status of the Colonies
   a. Privileges of colonial legislatures
   b. Legislatures not granted rights and powers won by Parliament in 1688
   c. Royal prerogatives
   d. Triennial acts and new legislative districts disallowed
   e. **Board of Trade**: check on colonial assemblies
5. Victory of Assemblies in the Sphere of Finance
   a. Power to tax and spend rested in the hands of colonial legislatures
   b. Royal governors unsuccessful sought permanent revenue acts
   c. New York assembly blocked all legislation until Gov. George Clinton submitted, 1740s
6. Legislative Control of Revenues
   a. Virginia: Treasurer/Speaker: Assembly controlled funding
   b. Growth of colonial independence

### 2.3 Local Government in the Colonies

**A.** CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE ON THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM THAT DEVELOPED
1. Western Frontier
2. County System [NOTE: Originated in Charlemagne's Empire]
   a. Virginia
      1) County Court composed of the Justices of the Peace
      2) County government: a preparation for the concept of federalism
3. New England Township System
4. Alexis de Tocqueville [Published Democracy in America, 1835, 1840]
   a. Local government is a major reason for the success of American democracy
5. Melancholy Irony
   a. Britain’s political patrimony bequeathed to the colonies was a major cause of their loss

2.4 Civil Liberties in the Colonies

A. STATES ON THE EVE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (108-11)
   1. Free Exercise of Religion
      a. Widespread religious liberty [NOTE: Jefferson and Adams were Unitarians, not deists; Franklin is more difficult to classify]
      b. Church establishments were merely preferred and tax-supported, not exclusive, because of the Act of Toleration of 1690
      c. Some discrimination against Catholics, Jews, and Baptists
         1) Catholic masses could be celebrated publicly only in Pennsylvania
         2) Quebec Act [NOTE: The issue was not the religious freedom of Catholics; it was the denial of jury trials by the imposition of the French civil or code law system on residents of the Ohio valley]
   2. Freedom of Speech and Press. 1763
      a. Licenses to publish and print had earlier been required
      b. Freedom of speech protected by British statutes and common law
   3. Stamp Act, 1765
      a. Tax on newspapers and legal documents
   4. Restrictions on Civil Rights During the War for Independence

2.5 The Movement Toward Independence

A. NEW REVENUES AND RESTRICTIONS (111-15)
   1. Turning Point, 1763: End of “Hands-Off” Policy
   2. Economic Conditions in England
      a. Seven Years War
      b. American resistance against new revenues
   3. George Grenville
      a. Sugar Act (1764) and Stamp Act (1765)
   4. Stamp Act Congress, 1765
      a. Delegates sent by nine of the provinces
      b. Bill of rights drafted
   5. Repeal of Stamp Act and Passage of Declaratory Act, 1766
   6. Townshend Acts, 1767
      a. Direct taxation renounced in favor of indirect taxation
      b. Objection to the writs of assistance
      c. Suspension of the New York assembly over its failure to provide for the quartering of British troops
   7. Controversy over Parliament’s Constitutional Powers
      a. John Dickinson: Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania
      b. Boycott by merchants and Southern planters
      c. Boston Massacre, March 1770
   8. Repeal of the Townshend Duty Act
a. Duty of tea remained
b. Lord North’s challenge
c. Colonists began to question the authority of Parliament altogether

9. **Tea Act**, 1773
a. Purpose: Shore up the crumbling financial structure of the East India Company
b. **Boston Tea Party** [Similar protests held in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston]

a. Boston Port Act
b. Massachusetts Government Act
c. Administration of Justice Act
d. Quartering of Troops Act
e. Quebec Act

11. Virginia: Day of Fasting and Prayer, June 1, 1774
a. Assembly dissolved by Gov. John Dunmore
b. First provincial **committee of correspondence** [such committees had been established at the local level earlier through the efforts of Samuel Adams]
c. Call for a continental congress

B. **FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**, September-October 1774 (113-19)
1. Economic War
   a. **Continental Association**
2. **Declaration and Resolves**
   a. Committee for States Rights, Grievances and Means of Redress
   b. Conciliatory tone of loyalty to the Crown
3. Rudimentary Statement of **Conflicting Theories** about the Origin and Nature of American Freedom
   a. Affirmation of natural rights as men, prescriptive rights as Englishmen, and chartered rights as Americans
   b. Rhetoric of the Declaration: assertion of rights based on the “immutable laws of nature”
4. Disagreement over the Authority of Parliament
   a. Principle of legislative supremacy rejected
   b. Agreement that Parliament could regulate external commerce but could not tax the colonies
5. Principle That the Constitution Is a “Higher Law”
   a. Doctrine of judicial review is here anticipated
6. Milestone in American Constitutional Development
   a. Beginning of a long and close relationship among the Founding Fathers

C. **SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**, May 10, 1775- (119-20)
1. Selection of Commander-in-Chief
   a. Artemus Ward
   b. **George Washington**
2. **Battle of Bunker Hill** [which was fought on Breed’s Hill], June 17

D. **DECLARATION OF THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY OF TAKING UP ARMS** (120-21)
1. Disagreements
   a. John Dickinson favored conciliation
   b. The Lees of Virginia and the Adamses of Massachusetts opposed
2. Drafting of the Declaration
   a. Two versions: Dickinson’s and Jefferson’s
   b. Final compromise
3. The Colonists’ Quarrel Was with Parliament

2.6 **The Declaration of Independence**

A. **WHAT IT MEANS TO US** (121-25)
1. Thomas Paine
2. Two Parts
   a. Philosophical justification for secession
   b. List of grievances
3. Controversies
   a. Preamble
   b. Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln found support for their respective positions
4. Grounds for Declaring Independence Were Confused
   a. Natural rights-based preamble
   b. British law-based grievances
5. Right to Trial by Jury Has No Basis in Natural Law
6. Jefferson Was Later Asked about These Anomalies
   a. Accusation of plagiarism
      1) George Mason’s Virginia Bill of Rights
      2) John Adams’s Declaration and Resolves
      3) John Locke’s Second Treatise
      4) James Otis’s pamphlets
      5) Jefferson’s reply
7. Modern Natural Rights Philosophy Is a Rejection of Classical Political Thought

B. COMPARISON WITH ARISTOTLE’S NATURAL LAW PHILOSOPHY (125-28)
1. Aristotle
   a. “Man is a political animal”
   b. Groups of families and household communities create the city-state
2. Natural Law Tradition
   a. Thomas Aquinas
3. Definition of Natural Law
   a. Cicero’s “true law:” right reason in agreement with Nature
4. Constitutionalism: A Product of This Natural law Idea
5. What Explains Variances?
   a. Different philosophical approaches to such cultural diversity
      1) Some hold that liberty and justice are illusory (nihilism)
   b. Auguste Comte’s Positivism
   c. Legal Positivists [Utilitarians such as John Austin]
   d. Cultural relativism of such philosophers
6. Natural Law Philosophers Reject This Theory of Knowledge
7. The Idea of Individual “Rights” Did Not Form Part of Natural Law Philosophy
   a. Aristotle: Entitlements differ from one person to another according to each person’s nature
   b. Emphasis on Natural Duties

C. NATURAL RIGHTS THEORY (128-30)
1. Origin and Purpose of Government
   a. Civil society is not man’s natural state; it is the State of Nature
2. Life in the State of Nature Was Not Idyllic
   a. Thomas Hobbes’s version: Life in the state of nature is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”
   b. John Locke’s version: People’s natural rights are not secure
3. Solution: Social Contract
   a. Man contracted out of the state of nature to create society
   b. A second (political) contract followed, exchanging obedience for protection
      1) The government’s failure to provide protection allows the “right” to revolution to be invoked
4. Jefferson Failed to Recognize the Inherent Contradictions between the Natural Law and Natural Rights Doctrines
5. How Do We Distinguish Desires from Rights?
   a. If freedom is “natural” it is because it conforms to the nature of man in organized society
D. “ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL” (130-32)
1. Poor Choice of Words
2. What Did the Founders Mean by “Equality?”
3. American People Were Entitled to the Equal Rights of Englishmen
   a. Rufus Choate
4. The Preamble of the Declaration Is a Political Manifesto
   a. The weakness of the colonists’ philosophical argument should not detract from the strength of their political and legal case
5. What the Rhetoric of the Declaration Inspired
   a. View of Stephen Douglas
   b. View of Abraham Lincoln
   c. View of moral equality prevailed
E. SLAVERY (132-35)
1. Slave Trade
   a. Few Enlightenment thinkers called for an immediate end
   b. John Locke was an investor in the Royal African Company
   c. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina which he drafted gave freemen “absolute power and authority over his negro slaves”
   d. Montesquieu and Burke took a more critical and more humane view
   e. Quakers came to the view that slaveholding is a sin
   f. Many leaders of the American Revolution and the Abolitionist Movement were members of the clergy
2. American Revolution as a Catalyst for Anti-Slavery Sentiment
   a. Debate with England produced a great body of literature on the meaning of freedom and the rights of Englishmen
   b. Demand for equal rights
   c. Abolitionist leaders condemned the Constitution as a covenant with death
      1) William Lloyd Garrison
   d. Alleged contradiction between the Declaration and the Constitution was a misreading
3. Equality before the Law
   a. Tory suggestions of American hypocrisy
      1) Samuel Johnson
   b. Public awareness of the inconsistency
   c. British toleration of slavery
   d. Slow growth of freedom
   e. Growth of freedom was through a trickle-down process
   f. Democracy was limited to the ruling class
4. In Effect, the Constitution Has Been Amended by the Preamble to the Declaration
F. DIFFERENT KINDS OF EQUALITY (135-36)
1. Some Forms of Equality Are Compatible with Individual Liberty
   a. Examples: equality before the law, equality of opportunity, moral equality
2. Political Liberty: Freedom to Participate in the Political Process
   a. Political equality is a result
   b. Political liberty is an important means to individual liberty, but there is not much support for political equality
   c. Americans demanded the same rights as Englishmen, not the right to vote
   d. Electorate expanded between 1800 and 1860 except where voting privileges for free Negroes was abolished
3. Social and Economic Equality
   a. Various inequalities
   b. Only massive coercion could change this – at the loss of individual liberty
G. LEGACY (136-37)
Declaration Achieved Two Immediate Goals
1. Its Philosophical Appeal (Natural Rights Argument)
   a. Claim of equal rights and the republican principle of government by consent
2. Entitlement to the Rights of Englishmen (Constitutional Argument)
3. Consequence: The Declaration Became a Two-Edged Sword
   a. North: Springboard for the anti-slavery movement based on equal rights for all Americans
   b. South: Preamble invoked to support secession
4. Rhetoric of the Preamble Supporting Principle of Equal Rights Became the Dominant Force Beginning with the Thirteenth Amendment

2.7 The Rights Proclaimed

A. LIST OF CLAIMED RIGHTS (137-41)
   1. Common Theme: The Claim to Equal Rights
      a. Inherited rights: great charters, common law, colonial charters
      b. Nature seen as another source of rights
      c. Emphasis placed on the inherited rights
   2. First List: Patrick Henry’s Resolves (1765)
      a. Response to the Stamp Act by the Virginia House of Burgesses
      b. Violation of three rights:
         1) Equality of English and American subjects
         2) Taxation by representatives of one’s own choosing
         3) Government by consent
   3. Declaration of Rights of 1774
      a. Most comprehensive statement
   4. Other Rights Were Not in Dispute
      a. Security
      b. James Otis: Absolute rights of personal security, personal liberty, and private property
      c. John Dickinson
   5. Disagreements over the Meaning of the English Constitution
      a. Americans took the traditional view
      b. London took the modern view
      c. The real issue was sovereignty
   6. How Ere American Rights to Be Protected?
      a. James Luttrell, British MP, 1777
         1) Need for an American Magna Charta
      b. The real need was for a fundamental law

2.8 The First State Constitutions, 1776-1783

A. BIRTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT (141-42)
   1. State Constitutions and the Articles of Confederation
      a. Dress rehearsals for the later Constitution by many of its future signers
   2. Adaptation of Old Colonial Forms
   3. Flaws
   4. Rejection of All Radical and Visionary Schemes
B. JOHN ADAMS (142-44)
   1. Father of American Constitutionalism
   2. Viscount Bolingbroke
      a. Repudiation of Machiavelli’s The Prince
   3. Request by Richard Henry Lee
   4. Adams’s Sketch of a Constitution
   5. “Thoughts on Government”
   6. Adams’s Resolution
   7. Massachusetts Constitution of 1780
C. EARLY STATE CONSTITUTIONS (144-47)
1. Most Were Written in Haste: New Hampshire and South Carolina
2. More Permanent Constitutions: Virginia and New Jersey
3. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Kept Their Charters
4. The Rest Were Left without a Constitution at the Time of the Declaration
5. Abortive Massachusetts Constitution of 1778 Was the First Submitted to a Popular Vote
6. The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 Was Prepared by the First Constitutional Convention and Ratified by the People

D. FOUR DIFFERENT PROCEDURES (146-47)
1. Framing by Purely Legislative Bodies without Express Authority of the People: New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina
2. Framing by Purely Legislative Bodies with Express Authority of the People but without Submission for Approval by the People: New Hampshire, Delaware, Georgia, New York, Vermont
3. Framing by Purely Legislative Bodies with Express Authority of the People and Formal or Informal Submission for Approval by the People: the Others
4. Framing by a Constitutional Convention with Express Authority of the People and Formal Submission for Approval by the People: Massachusetts (1780)

E. NEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ART OF GOVERNMENT (147)
1. Electoral College: Maryland
3. Checks and Balances: Massachusetts

F. MAJOR DEFECTS (147-48)
1. Worst of the Lot: Pennsylvania
   a. Dominated by radicals
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. Unicameral legislature
   d. Council of Thirteen
   e. No governor
   f. Prohibition of any change for seven years
   g. Council of censors
   h. It provoked a storm of protest
   i. It was adopted as the model for the French Constituent Assembly, 1790, the same year that Pennsylvania abandoned it
2. Four of These First Constitutions Lasted More Than Half a Century
   a. North Carolina: lasted 75 years despite a weak governor
   b. New Jersey: its design by two clergymen lasted 68 years
   c. Maryland: lasted 65 years
   d. Virginia: lasted 54 years
3. Charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island Lasted Until 1818 and 1840 Respectively
4. New York: its design by John Jay lasted 47 years
5. The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 Remains the Oldest Written Constitution

G. THREE MAJOR WEAKNESSES IN GENERAL (149-50)
1. Failure to Provide for an Adequate System of Separation of Powers
   a. Need for checks and balances
   b. Power concentrated in legislatures
      1) Jefferson’s objection to “elective despotism”
2. Failure to Establish an Independent Executive
3. Constitutions Were Not Established as the Supreme Law

H. OTHER ISSUES (150-52)
1. Lack of Adequate Provisions for Amendment
2. Virginia Declaration (or Bill) of Rights
   a. George Mason
   b. Geographical representation
      1) Tidewater aristocracy favored
   c. The people were gentleman freeholders
      1) Fear of unrestrained democracy
The Articles of Confederation

A. EARLY OBSTACLE TO UNION: WESTERN LAND CLAIMS (152-54)
   1. Richard Henry Lee's Resolution, June 7, 1776
   2. John Dickinson's Draft
   3. Reasons for Maryland's Refusal to Join
      a. All Western land claims were ceded to Congress
      b. Maryland signs, 1781
   4. Extent of Virginia's Claim
      a. Role of Richard Henry Lee in surrendering Virginia's claim
   5. Formation of a Single Federal Union

B. QUARREL OVER METHOD OF REPRESENTATION (154-55)
   1. Proportional vs. Equal Representation
   2. Resulting Dilemmas
      a. Thomas Burke

C. QUESTION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY (155-58)
   1. Proponents of State Sovereignty Prevailed
   2. Delegated vs. Reserved Powers
   3. Congress Limited to Expressly Delegated Powers
      a. Changes in the 1787 Constitution
   4. League of Friendship
      a. Perpetual league
   5. International Law
      a. Privileges and Immunities
      b. Extradition
   6. Full Faith and Credit
      a. "Private international law" or conflict of laws"
   7. Carry-Over to the Constitution of 1787
   8. Partial Surrender of State Sovereignty
      a. Question: Was their legal sovereignty reduced?
      b. Secession issue
   9. Question of State Sovereignty
      a. Answer depends on the definition of sovereignty we adopt
      b. Divided sovereignty: New concept of sovereignty introduced

D. NATURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (158-60)
   1. Were the Articles a Constitution?
      a. Congress given a paltry sum of powers
   2. Taxation and Regulation: Both Reserved to the States
      a. Congress depended on State appropriations
      b. State of near bankruptcy
   3. No Provision for an Executive or Judicial Branch
      a. No separation of powers
      b. Ninety-nine executive committees in Congress with overlapping jurisdiction
      c. Absence of a unified executive
   4. Ad Hoc Courts: Boundary Disputes, Piracy, Felonies Committed on the High Seas
   5. Reliance on State Judiciaries
      a. Nothing comparable to the Supremacy Clause
      b. Provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1783) were ignored
      c. Absence of an ability to operate directly on individuals

E. DIFFICULTIES (160-61)
   1. Outbreaks of Mutiny
      a. Currency devalued to finance the war effort
      b. Borrowing
      c. garrisons in the West could not be funded
   2. Serious Decline in Commercial Activity
a. Trade barriers and import duties
b. Europe refused to negotiate commercial treaties

3. Suffering Caused by the Helplessness of the Confederate Government
   a. Radical factions of debtors
   b. paper money

4. **Shays’ Rebellion**

F. **SUCCESSES (161-62)**
   1. War and Union
   2. Question Whether the Articles of Confederation Might Have Succeeded
      a. Articles and first State constitutions: No provision that allowed for amendments
         1) State legislatures often treated amendments as simple legislation
      b. Under the Articles, even simple legislation required nine votes
      c. Rhode Island blocked an amendment to permit a 5% import duty
      d. Not a single proposed amendment succeeded

G. **THE SITUATION HAD BECOME INTOLERABLE BY 1786 (162-64)**
   1. Empty Treasury
   2. Insecure Borders
   3. United States Was an Object of Ridicule in Europe
   4. Careerism and Parochial Concerns of Members of Congress
   5. Maryland Proposes a Commercial Convention
      a. Virginia proposed extending the invitation to all the States
   6. **Annapolis Convention, September 1786**
      a. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison call for a Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia the following May
      b. Virginia responds favorably
      c. Continental Congress remained in session during the Convention
   7. The Constitution Was Initiated by the States, Not the People at Large or by Congress

Review

indentured servants    slavery established, 1662    House of Burgesses
Mayflower Compact    Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
principle of legislative residency    principle of geographical representation
republican principle    Navigation Acts    Board of Trade
Patrick Henry    Parson's Cause    county system
justices of the peace    Alexis de Tocqueville    Quebec Act
Stamp Act    Seven Years War    Stamp Act Congress
Declaratory Act    Townshend Acts    writs of assistance
John Dickinson    Boston Massacre    Tea Act
Intolerable (Coercive) Acts    committees of correspondence    Continental Association
Declaration and Resolves    conflicting theories    George Washington
Battle of Bunker Hill    Declaration of Independence    Thomas Paine
natural law vs. British law    Thomas Aquinas    natural law tradition
Auguste Comte’s Positivism    natural rights theory    Thomas Hobbes
John Locke    social contract    slave trade
natural rights argument    constitutional argument    inherited rights
Patrick Henry’s Resolves    Articles of Confederation    John Adams
Massachusetts Constitution    defects of state constitutions    Pennsylvania constitution and France
western land claims    divided sovereignty    delegated powers
reserved powers    privileges and immunities    extradition
full faith and credit    difficulties with the Articles    Shays’ Rebellion

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

Review
PART 3: THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Outline

3.1 The Problems of the Convention

A. OBJECTIVES: REVISIONS TO REMEDY THE DEFECTS OF THE ARTICLES (242-43)
   1. Sound Finances for the General Government
   2. Removal of Trade Barriers
   3. Sound Money and Improved Credit
   4. Conduct of Foreign Policy
   5. Cooperation among the States
   6. Maintain Good Order
   7. Uniform Laws

B. LARGER AIMS: PREAMBLE (243-44)
   1. Six Clauses of the Preamble

C. MAJOR DIFFICULTIES TO RESOLVE (244-45)
   1. Divided Political Sovereignty [Not Legal Sovereignty]
   2. System of Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
   3. Dual Legislative Branch (Bicameralism)
   4. Independent Executive
   5. Federal Judiciary
   6. Incorporation of Traditional Political and Legal Institutions and Rights
   7. Reconciliation of Order and Freedom
   8. Practical Instrument of Government

D. PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS (245-46)
   1. Question of Mission
   2. Secrecy of Deliberations
   3. Subsequent Persuasion of the Public

3.2 The Delegates to the Convention

A. EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GENTLEMEN (246-48)
   1. Outward Appearance
   2. Their Background
   3. Men of Property
   4. Occupations
   5. Religion
   6. Club of Gentlemen
      a. Civility of the debates
      b. No dueling
7. Opposition to Hereditary Titles and Privileges
   a. Thomas Fuller on the “True Gentleman”
   b. Few “Degenerous Gentlemen” among them
   c. Temperate speech

3.3 A Wide Range of Talents

A. LEADING LIGHTS (248-52)
   1. George Washington
   2. Edmund Randolph
   3. George Mason
   4. James Madison
   5. William Paterson
   6. Robert Morris
   7. James Wilson
   8. Gouverneur Morris
   9. John Dickinson
  10. Alexander Hamilton
  11. John Rutledge
  12. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
  13. Elbridge Gerry
  14. Rufus King
  15. William Samuel Johnson
  16. Roger Sherman
  17. Oliver Ellsworth
  18. Luther Martin

B. THEIR INTERESTING LIVES (252-53)
   1. Hugh Williamson
   2. Benjamin Franklin
   3. George Wythe
   4. Absentees
   5. Unusual Wisdom

3.4 Plans and Progress at Philadelphia

A. ASSUMPTIONS (253-55)
   1. They Came with Open Minds
   2. Republic Form
   3. Definitions
      a. Madison on two points of difference between a democracy and a republic
      b. Thomas Jefferson: majority rule
      c. Thomas Cooley: representatives chosen by the people
   4. Disrepute of Democracy
   5. Agreement That the Articles Needed Strengthening
   6. Points of Disagreement

3.5 The Meaning of “Federal”

A. FEDERALISM (255-57)
   1. “Federal” Was Once Synonymous with “Confederate”
      a. Federation
   2. Central Government (Unitary System)
   3. Federal in the Old Sense
      a. Articles of Confederation
   4. National Plan (Virginia)
5. Other Plans
6. Compromise

3.6 The Virginia Plan: A Supreme National Government

A. BOLD DESIGN (257-59)
   1. Edmund Randolph
   2. Elements of the Proposal: Setting the Agenda
      a. Bicameral Legislative Branch
         1) Voting
         2) Additional Powers for Congress
      b. Executive Branch
         1) Veto and Override
      c. Judicial Branch
   3. Resolution by Gouverneur Morris: Articles of Confederation Discarded
   4. States Would Have Been Relegated to Provinces
   5. Centralized Political Structure Would Have Been Difficult to Operate
   6. View of the Virginias Had Changed by 1798
   7. William Paterson’s New Jersey Plan

3.7 Hamilton’s Concept of a Unified America

A. COMPLETE CENTRALIZATION (259-60)
   1. Plan for a Great Commercial and Industrial Power
   2. Bicameral Legislature
   3. Executive-for-Life
   4. States Reduced to Agencies of the Central Government
   5. Hamilton Soon Afterward Returned to New York
   6. He Dreaded the Power of Mobs

3.8 The New Jersey Plan: Checks Upon Central Power

A. SMALL STATE PLAN (262-63)
   1. Virginia Set the Terms of the Debate
   2. Nine Resolutions [Unicameral Congress Retained]
   3. Plural Federal Executive
      a. Supreme Court Appointed by the Executive
         1) Original jurisdiction over impeachment cases
         2) Appellate jurisdiction over international, federal, and interstate cases
   4. Influence of Smaller States Preserved
   5. Defeat

3.9 The Benefits of Compromise

A. RECONCILING DIFFERENCES (263-69)
   1. What Was Dropped
   2. Two-Year Legislative Term
   3. Great Stumbling Block: Proportional vs. Equal Representation
   4. Committee Appointed: Benjamin Franklin
   5. Great Compromise, 5-4-1 (and the New York Delegation Left)
   6. John Dickinson’s Role
   8. Nature of the Presidency
   9. New York Model: Hamilton’s Federalist, no. 69
   10. James Wilson: Single Executive
11. Judicial Branch: Lower Courts Could Be Created by Congress
12. Supreme Court and **Chief Justice**
   a. Judiciary Act of 1789
13. State ratifying Conventions
14. Committee of Detail: Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Wilson, Ellsworth
15. Committee of Style: Johnson, Hamilton, G. Morris, Madison, King

### 3.10 Compromise and Consensus

**A. FINAL VERSION (269-73)**
1. James Wilson’s Committee on Detail
2. Debates on Slavery and Trade
3. **Three-Fifths Compromise**
4. Jealousy Between Large and Small States
5. Slavery Was a Cross-Cutting Issue
   a. Rufus King and George Mason Were Among Those Who Opposed the Recognition of Slavery
   b. Lower South
   c. Gen. **Charles Cotesworth Pinckney**
6. Compromise on the Slave Trade
7. Non-Signers: Mason, Randolph, Gerry
8. John Dickinson
9. “Miracle of Philadelphia”
10. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

**Review**

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<th>gentlemen</th>
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<td>Thomas Fuller</td>
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<td>Committee on Detail</td>
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**PART 4: BASIC CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS**

**Outline**

**A. FEDERALISM**

**4.1 Introduction**

A. **ORIGINS (297-99)**
   1. Definition
   2. American Federal System
      a. It is the world model for **federalism**
      b. Two levels of authority
c. Separate coordinate and independent spheres [cf. Abraham Kuyper’s sphere sovereignty]
d. Requirement of a written constitution

3. Federalism Arose out of the Circumstances of 1787
4. Two Alternatives
   a. Feeble confederation
   b. Unitary, centralized state
      1) Indignation of such French political thinkers as Turgot and Condorcet
5. Compromise
   a. Dual sovereignty [NOTE: “Sovereignty” itself is unmentioned in the Constitution]

4.2 Powers Delegated to Congress
A. ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 8-10 (299-300)
   2. Money-Raising Power
   3. John Quincy Adams’ Jubilee Address (1839):
      a. The Constitution “had been extorted from the grinding necessity of a reluctant nation”
   4. Section 8 and the Necessary and Proper Clause

4.3 Powers Denied to Congress
A. ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 (300-01)
   1. Importation of Slaves Could Not Be Forbidden before 1808 [When It Was Forbidden]
   2. Habeas Corpus: Suspended by Lincoln without Congressional Authorization
   3. Bills of Attainder: Also Referred to as Corruption of Blood
   4. Ex Post Facto Laws
      a. Calder v. Bull: Supreme Court Did Not Apply It to Devaluing Property Rights
   5. Taxes, Ports, Appropriations, Titles

4.4 Powers Denied to the States
A. ARTICLE I, SECTION 10 (301-02)
   1. Provisions
   2. Export and Import Taxes
   3. Armed Forces and Interstate Agreements

4.5 The Division of Powers
A. ENDURING FEDERAL DESIGN OF GOVERNMENT (302-06)
   1. Beneficial and Practical Effects
   2. Two Coordinate Governments
      a. General government
      b. State governments
         1) State police powers: health, safety, and welfare
   3. Marked Differences among the States
      a. Patterns of culture, economic activity, social institutions, customs, manners, speech
   4. Diminished Autonomy of the States
      a. Enumerated powers operated directly upon citizens
   5. Types of Powers
      a. Delegated or enumerated
      b. Implied
         1) Necessary and Proper Clause, also known as the Elastic Clause
c. All Other Powers provision: Congress has a voice in the affairs of the other branches
   1) NOTE: Such overlapping powers are the basis for the checks and balances system
d. Inherited powers: investigations, subpoena witnesses, exclude members

6. Classification of Powers
   a. Exclusive: declaration of war
   b. Concurrent: war-making power, levying of taxes
   c. Reserved or residual powers
      1) Tenth Amendment reaffirms

7. Weakening of Federalism

4.6 The Supremacy Clause

A. SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION (306-07)
   1. Federal Law Prevails in Cases of Conflict
   2. Federalist, No. 45: States Would Command Popular Loyalty

4.7 National and State Obligations

A. RIGHTS VS. OBLIGATIONS (307)
   1. Emphasis Has Been on Rights Up to This Point; A Discussion of Obligations Follows

4.8 Obligations of the National Government to the States

A. FEDERALISM ARTICLE (ARTICLE IV) (308-309)
   1. Republican Form of Government
      a. Guarantee Clause
   2. States Are Not Obligated to Establish a Written Constitution or a Bill of Rights
      a. [But all states had bill of rights prior to the federal Bill of Rights]
   3. Section 3: State Sovereignty and the Creation of New States
      a. Doctrine of equal footing [Utah could not be admitted until polygamy was abolished, as it was; Guthrie was designated the capital of Oklahoma before it was admitted, but it was changed afterwards]
   4. Section 3: Regulation of Territories, Public Lands, and United States Property [federal lands were originally restricted to the District of Columbia and military bases]

4.9 Obligations of the States to the National Government

A. PROVISIONS (309)
   1. Article I, Section 4: Elections for Senators and Representatives
   2. Article II, Section 1: Presidential Electors

4.10 Obligations of the States to Each Other

A. ARTICLE IV PROVISIONS (309-10)
   1. Section 1: Full Faith and Credit Clause
   2. Section 2: Privileges and Immunities Clause
   3. Section 2: Extradition Clause
   4. Fugitive Slave Clause Nullified by the Thirteenth Amendment

4.11 The Role of the States in the Amendment Process
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   1. No Formal Change Without Consent of the States
   2. Proposed Amendment: Two Methods
      a. Proposal by Congress
      b. Call for a constitutional convention
   3. Ratification
   4. States Occupy a Commanding Position
   5. Nullification of Supreme Court Decisions
   6. Both a Democratic Republic and a Federal Republic

4.12 The Federalism Factor

A. READING BETWEEN THE LINES (311-15)
   1. The Constitution Is Honeycombed with Protections for the States
   2. Article III
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         1) Jurisdiction of state judiciaries over disputes between citizens of the same state
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         1) Presumption that all restaurants are engaged in interstate commerce
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         1) Difficulty of drawing the line
         2) Unwritten reserved powers represent a gray area
   3. Article II
      a. Electoral College, Section 2
         1) Two candidates must be named
         2) In case of a tie, the House votes
      b. This system did Not survive the 1800 election
         1) Aaron Burr
      c. Twelfth Amendment
      d. Reasons for such an elaborate scheme
      e. Why the plan failed: pledged votes
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         1) Defenders of the system
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A. MOST COMMONLY MENTIONED ADVANTAGES OF FEDERALISM (316-19)
   1. Unity in Diversity (E Pluribus Unum)
      a. Protection of minority rights
      b. States’ Rights
   2. States Can Manage Their Own Affairs
      a. Federal structure is necessary for a modern representative democracy
      b. It is easier to control a native son who lives in the community
      c. Danger of plebiscitary democracy [citizens vote only in the narrowest sense]
   3. John Stuart Mill’s Argument Against Centralized Bureaucratic Government
      a. Federalism encourages independence and self-reliance
      b. Decentralized government releases creative energies
   4. Safeguard Against an Unjust Dictator or Fanatical Party
      a. Resistance Against Coups d’Etat
      b. Hitler destroyed the federal structure of the Weimar Republic
   5. It Leaves Latitude for Reforms and Experiments
      a. Healthy competition
b. Bureaucracies tend to be complacent about their own policies

B. VIEWS OF FOREIGN COMMENTATORS (319-21)
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   a. Democracy in America
2. James Bryce
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3. Secret of American Federalism
   a. Its direct operation on the individual
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   a. Bryce’s planetary analogy
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A. ITS DIMINISHED OPERATION TODAY (321-22)
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   a. Trend toward increased centralization
2. Early Federalists Recognized that National Authority Extends Only to Delegated Powers
   a. Federalist, no. 45
3. Federalism Was Made Explicit in the Tenth Amendment

B. HOW AND WHY FEDERALISM HAS DECLINED (322-25)
1. Franklin Roosevelt (President, 1933-1945)
   a. Response to the Great Depression
      1) Reinterpretation of the Interstate Commerce Clause [intrastate commerce now included]
      2) 1937 reversals of earlier cases [Known as “the switch in time that saved nine” (Supreme Court justices) at the time of FDR’s threat to “pack” the Court with additional justices]
   b. United States v. Darby, 1941: Tenth Amendment Emptied of Meaning
   c. Garcia v. SAMTA, 1985: No independent limits on Congress’s commerce powers
   d. Seventeenth Amendment
2. More Recent Partial Reversal on the Commerce Clause
   b. Printz v. United States, 1997: Background checks on potential gun purchasers
      1) Antonin Scalia: State and local authorities may not be coerced into implementing federal regulatory programs
      2) Congress has the power to regulate individuals, not states
3. General Welfare Clause
   a. Federal spending
      1) Federal strings attached
4. Civil Rights Legislation
   a. Bill of Rights Originally Restricted Congress, Not the States
      1) States had exclusive jurisdiction over disputes between a State and one of its citizens regarding freedom of religion and rights of the accused
   b. The Supreme Court has taken command of such cases and assigned them to the federal courts
   c. Result: a massive transfer of power from the States to the general government
5. Other Factors That Contribute to Big Government
   a. “Technological advances, changing public attitudes, demand for public services

C. ARGUMENTS: PRO AND CON (325-26)
1. Proponents of the Changes
2. Critics of the Changes
3. Exclusion of the People and Their Representatives from the Decision-Making Process
4. Need for “Men of Principle”
B. THE SEPARATION OF POWERS

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   2. The Republican Principle
      a. Barrier to Despotism
   3. Separation of Powers
      a. Internal restraint

B. FOUR ELEMENTS (328)
   1. Three Separate and Independent Branches [cf. Isa. 33:22: “The Lord is our Judge, the
      Lord is our Lawgiver, the Lord is our King; He will save us]
   2. Unique Functions Appropriate to Each Branch
   3. Personnel Should Be Kept Distinct
   4. Legislature (Congress) May Not Alter the Distribution by Delegating Its Powers to the
      Executive or the Judicial Branch
      a. [This would rule out regulatory agencies with quasi-legislative and/or quasi-
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      b. Federalist, no. 47

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   2. The Idea of Internal Checks First Came to Maturity in 18C England
      a. “Mixed and balanced constitution”
   3. Idea of a Distinct Judicial Power
   4. American Achievement: A Functionally Divided System
      a. Separate and distinct branches
      b. Complete separation of personnel
   5. Failure to Provide a Checks and balances System
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      b. Madison in Federalist, no. 48
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      b. Presidential veto and recommendations
      c. Confirmation
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      b. Impeachment
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4.18 Checks upon the President
4.19 Checks upon the Judiciary

4.20 The Independence of Congress

4.21 The Independence of the President

4.22 The Independence of the Judiciary

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   4. Veneration of the Separation of Powers Doctrine
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   2. Role of America as Defender of the Free World

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      a. These operate outside the separation of powers system [cf. the courts and revenue officials who operated under the Navigation Acts in colonial times]
   2. Headless Fourth Branch of Government
      a. They are hybrids created to be free from political pressure
      b. Lobbying by special interests [with the danger of being “captured” by them]
      c. Enormous bureaucracy
   3. Rejection of the Laissez Faire Approach to Economic Activity
   4. Effect of These Independent Commissions on the Separation of Powers System
      a. These delegated legislative powers originally belonged to the states
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         2) Constitution forbids the initiative and referendum system used in some States
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   a. Transfer of State power to the federal bureaucracy
   b. Labor issues originally had been left to the states
   c. Commerce clause was claimed as a basis for regulating labor
   d. Court reversed its stand against this in the 1930s
   e. Congress turned to independent regulatory commissions (IRCs) to handle the heavy workload
   f. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) created in 1935
2. Weakening of the Separation of Powers
   a. Technical regulations instituted by federal employees
   b. IRCs frustrate the executive branch
      1) Executive unity and uniformity of policy may suffer [the IRCs effectively continue a congressional policy of interference in the executive branch that dates back to the Reconstruction era: cf. 13-15 Amendments]
   c. It is difficult for the courts to superintend the IRCs
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   b. A strict separation of powers may no longer be possible
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   b. Impeachment process  
   c. Electoral College  
3. All Constitutional Government Is by Definition Limited Government  
   a. Its opposite is **despotism**  
   b. Parliamentary supremacy is hostile to the Constitution  
4. Powers of Government Must Be Defined and Distributed  
   a. Tendency toward “tyranny in the head”  
   b. danger of too little power  
      1) Need to balance power and balance liberty and order  
5. A Bill of Rights Was Not Necessary in a Government of Enumerated Powers  
   a. **Thomas Cooley**: *Constitutional Limitations*

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**PART 5: DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION**

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   2. Such a Bill of Rights Does Not Properly Belong
      a. They are “reservations of rights not surrendered to the prince” [Implication: a Bill of Rights turns the Constitution of Limitations into a Constitution of Powers]
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      b. Madison’s Rebuttal: The Changes Are Legitimate (Federalist, no. 40)
   2. Liberty Depends on Republicanism
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      c. James Kent, Commentaries on American Law, 1826
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      b. Direct link to the Free Exercise Clause: One sect may not be preferred over another [As to what is included under this protection, Justice William O. Douglas later asserted that “a religious rite, which violates standards of Christian ethics and morality is not in the true sense, in the constitutional sense, included within ‘religion’, the ‘free exercise’ of which is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights”]
      c. Compromise between James Madison and Fisher Ames
d. Danger of a National Church
   1) Ames’s motive
   2) Madison’s motive

e. **Purpose:** A device for keeping religious passions out of politics
f. The existing establishments disappeared by 1833

2. Freedom of Speech, Publication, Press, and Assembly
   a. **Prior censorship** prohibited
   b. Civil liberty is understood as “ordered liberty” rather than license
   c. Obscenities, libel, and calls to violence are not protected

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