## Federalist 10 - Argument Flowchart This is a general breakdown of the argument set forth in *Federalist* 10. Because students will spend significant time on small sections of the essay, they should include more details. However, the details should be centered around what is included in this flow chart. **<u>Preface</u>**: We are presently in a crisis that is falsely attributed to the operation of our government. It is in fact a complicated situation made worse by the problem of faction. An advantage of "Republicanism" (i.e., representative government) is its ability to break and control factions (factions being the carrier of diseases for popular government). Instability, injustice, and confusion are diseases born out of faction that have led to the destruction of popular governments everywhere (i.e., throughout time). What is a faction? A faction is defined as "a number of citizens, whether a majority or minority, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community." There two possible ways to cure factions. Removing the causes of faction Controlling the effects of by... (i.e., how do we stop faction (i.e., if factions are inevitable, how can we factions from developing?) control them?) \*See note at the bottom. 1) Destroying liberty, but the cure is worse than the the faction is a disease minority group, then the majority will control OR them in a republic via 2) Giving everyone the regular elections. opinions same passions, which is not Majority faction is the threat only impractical but would to which we must turn our require likely attention. To preserve the destruction of liberty (i.e., spirit and the form of popular brainwashing) government, is the great object to which our inquiries Liberty is to faction as air are directed. is to fire. Removing liberty from government is like How do we stop tyranny of the majority? removing air from the planet to keep houses from burning down. It 1) Prevent the existence of would be height of "folly." 2) Make it difficult for the the same passions or majority to carry into effect interests at the same time As long as the reason of schemes of oppression. in the majority. But this is, by definition, a majority and man continues to cannot be stopped. fallible and he is allowed exercise it, different opinions will form. Direct or pure democracies -- where everyone votes on every issue -- can do neither of these things Property rights originate because the passions of the people and the seat of from the diversity in the power are too close to each other. abilities/faculties of men. and the protection of these rights is the first An extended republic is the only way to protect individual object of government. freedoms and rights while also allowing the people's will to filter into government. There are two advantages republics have over democracies. The latent causes of faction are thus sown into the nature of man First, republics refine and enlarge the public's views and cannot be avoided. Second, there will be a through a large elected larger voting body. This body, made up population that will be of the best people, will keep able to filter out poor the common good in mind, politicians. It will be adding thus to the easier to find the right government's stability. proportion of elected officials to voters than in a democracy. elected officials Further, will be kept accountable by the people. With regular elections, those politicians The number of who seek to sow discord or representatives must who are too factious will be small enough so can be held accountable at that the politicians can the next election. know their constituents (and avoid "confusion of the multitude"), but large enough that they are not unduly influenced by them and ignore the national interests (the problem of the "cabal of the few"). Also, with a larger representative body those politicians exercising the "vicious arts" are less likely to be elected very often. Republics are more stable if you "extend the sphere so that a greater variety of parties and interests make it less probable that majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens." Institutionalize disagreement and division and make it difficult for any majority to form, instead of trying to work around those perpetual challenges!

\* It's hinted in paragraph 9 that an enlightened statesman (those able to see the common good from a disinterested distance) might be able to govern justly, however we can't count on their existence in any particular generation. Republicanism is the best stand-in for that rare George Washington or Abraham Lincoln. Even when they exist, we should trust but verify their actions and intentions.

"Hence, it clearly appears, that the same advantage which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a

small republic, -- is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it."

Just as a

republic has

inherent advantages over a democracy, a large republic

over a small republic.

inherent advantages