

# Federal government assignment



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America strongly wanted a government that would maintain national unity but to a certain extent. Delegates then decided to meet at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787 to find an answer to this new form of government that America was searching for. Their solution became the United States Constitution. Before the delegates could put the Constitution into action they had to get it ratified and approved by nine of the thirteen states. The future for the United States then rested in the hands of the citizens. Questions began to ponder their minds on whether they were open to a new idea of a government for their states.

Shortly a public debate began to form in each state, should the Constitution be accepted or not? The Constitution was ratified by all the states in May 1790. Days after the Constitution was signed, it became a widespread subject of criticism in the New York newspapers. One man whom he feared that the Constitution might be lost in his own state, Alexander Hamilton began to brainstorm a series of essays that denied these other New York delegates became defeated and left the convention. On October 27, 1787 Hamilton published his first written essay in the New York Independent Journal. "Publicus" was signed on the articles which was a Roman name.

Hamilton chose to use this name to sign the essays, to honor the great Roman Publicus Valerian Piccolo, the founder for the Roman republic. Using this name on the essays also allowed the focus and meaning on the arguments instead of focusing on the authors who wrote them. Shortly, James Madison and John Jay, were recruited to become a part of writing these series of essays. James Madison, played a major role in the Philadelphia Convention and participated aggressively in the debates. John

Jay was the only one out of the two other men that wasn't a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

He was serving as a secretary of foreign affairs in the national government. Between October 1787 and August 1788, these men wrote a total of 85 essays that were then printed into the New York newspapers. These essays that these men published had an huge movement on the ratification debate in all the states. Seventy-seven of these essays were published in The Independent Journal, The New York Packet, and The Daily Advertiser along with seven new essays. These papers were first known as "The Federalist". A good amount of the Federalist Papers argued that the states needed a new kind of balance, that had never been achieved before.

Many different ideas and improvements were written into these essays on Nat could change America and send these states into the direction that they needed. Checks and Balances was brought into these papers, stating that there should be a way of restricting governmental power and also preventing its abuse. There thought of Separation of Powers, that these men expressed was to ensure that the government would be limited to specialized functions, and the different branches could then take all the power when it comes to certain roles that they had.

Without the Separation of Powers many different overlaps would have been caused. A detail explanation on numbers 30-36, voiced out about The Tea Party Movement and how the federal governments general power of taxation. This information expressed the fears about the central government becoming too dominant and abusing the right to tax. The Federalist papers

also recommended for representative government, rather than pure democracy. Hamiltonians vision for a strong national government, was something that he believed in greatly.