

Development of  
american society  
between the early  
seventeenth century  
and the rat...



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Introduction: The American Revolution was the way of life as far as James Madison was concerned. He was committed to this cause championing the theme of popular rule. During the 1776, when the great revolution in loyalty took place Madison shared emotionally and intellectually, a traumatic excitement vital to the founders of the new United States. Madison had to reinvent the political wheel and purpose and ingrained the ideals that guided and motivated him during his forty years of public life. After the ratified constitution was adopted in 1789 the world for the first time witnessed an original compact formed by the free and deliberate voices of the individuals disposed to unite in the same social bonds; thus exhibiting a political phenomenon unknown to former ages. James Madison (1789)

Revolution:

During this period radical idealists in all spheres of the American society were very much determined to bringing about revolution changes; the cause they stood for infused meaning into their lives as the revolution was inclined on the notion that ' the people' governed, that ' the people' supplied government with its energy and direction, and that monarchical institutions were to be abolished since they were not owned and accountable to the people at the same time. Robert C. & Reval Siegel (2003)

Madison was categorical in making the government work and he dedicated him in actualizing this dream. He instituted winning strategies that were pragmatic and passionately pursued the cause; he formed alliance with Jefferson though he was opposed to Hamilton. He also was the brainchild to the Republican Party, which earned him popularity by clinching the Presidency. All these well-documented stratagems are so difficult to

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reconcile this fact with the conservative anti-democrat. James Madison (1789)

### Crisis

By 1780 through 1790 the historical world experienced a consistent array of constitutional crisis; controversies followed suit in a row until the republican capsized beyond salvage. Financing the war detrimentally hampered, the fight over negotiating with Spain to open the Mississippi, the failure of the Articles of confederation, Shay's Rebellion, Ratification, Hamilton's plan for assumption and financing the debt etc resolves the stalemate election of 1800. Numerous scandals smeared the Republicans image, which led Jefferson to label them as 'monocrats'. The idea that a citizen became a subject only during elections era was outrageous. Madison, Winthrop and Paine were frontiers of the American dream the American Revolution to eliminate monarchs and secure popular control where elected persons had the responsibility to safeguard the interests of the people at all times. Larry A & Lawrence B. (2005)

### Madison Quotes

Madison is quoted to have indicated that the adversaries of the constitution seem to have lost sight of the people altogether in their reasoning's and had viewed the state and federal governments not only as mutual enemies but as uncontrolled by any common superior in their efforts to usurp the authorities of each other. James Madison (1789)

Madison mooted the axiom that ultimate authority wherever the derivative could be traced, resides in the people alone; which does not cling on the comparative ambitions or address of the different governments. James

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Madison (1789)

Madison's notes for these essays indicate that he considered them an extension of the research and thinking he had done in preparing for the Constitutional Convention and in writing *The Federalist*. The essays filled out Madison's ideas about republican government and the threats it faced, informed by further reading and, more important, by several years of experience under the new Constitution. Among his core messages, a point to which he returned again and again, was the primacy of popular opinion in controlling a republican government, and the concomitant obligation this imposed on citizens to remain vigilant and involved. Larry A & Lawrence B. (2005)

References:

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James Madison (1789) *Papers of Madison: Speech to the House of Representatives on the President's Removal Power.*