• Factions arise primarily from the various and unequal distribution of property. They also can arise from differing religious opinions, contrasting views on how government should be orchestrated, and attachment to different leaders or to persons who manipulate such followers’ passions.
  o Examples of majority factions in the US include the choice to invade Iraq, the implementation of the Don’t Ask Don’t Tell policy, Japanese internment camps in America, etc.
• A republic differs from a democracy in that republics have representatives, while a direct democracy involves all citizens’ opinions. Republics are better than direct democracies if the state is large and has a number of people.
  o If there is a large country, then there will be many minority factions as opposed to one majority faction. This helps ease the effects of pressure from factions on the government.
    ▪ An expanded country size also limits the ability of factions to coordinate their activities and act on their desires.
• A smaller assembly of representatives (with a minimum number of members to ensure the representation of all or most opinions of citizens) ensures that confusion among leaders is limited, and actions are carried out more swiftly.
  o If a country has a large population, then there is a wider pool of candidates to choose from to serve as their representatives.
  o Candidates will also have a harder time manipulating constituents if the population of the area in question is large.
• Madison’s design is not effective in a two party system (as evident in Modern America with Republicans vs. Democrats), as it is two majorities or two parties vs. the other.
  o These two parties limit the ability for minorities to have their views heard.
    ▪ Individuals chosen from each party are then bound to that party’s regulations and opinions, as they were elected based on that party’s funding and have to submit to the majority’s ideas if they want to be reelected after their term.
• Madison’s idea: people get carried away and easily led astray by their passions, which can lead the public to making incorrect judgments on what is best for them; therefore the representatives should regulate these factions by considering the common good of the people instead.

The Federalist No. 51 Notes:

• Beginning concern with paper is the balance of power within government. We do not want one branch to have too much power over another, as they may abuse this power and will not be stopped if they have more power than the others.
  o King of England abused his power – therefore this abuse is likely.
  o People aren’t “angels”, as if they were, we wouldn’t need government. People are not to be trusted as they are self-interested and they are easily led astray by their passions.
• For anti-federalists, they believe states should be small so that public opinion is not divided among the many but the few. It should also be homogenous.
  o Further, Centinel believes that the state should be autonomous and independent of a greater authority (self-governing).
  o He also wants the army to be a citizen-based army, not a privately paid organization.
    ▪ Centinel also believes in equal division of property and the virtue of the people.
• Small communities are not always a possibility, neither is homogeneity.
  o Larger cities will be devoid of virtue, according to Centinel’s model. This would be an issue if populations were concentrated in cities, as representatives would listen to the majority of the population – which then comes from the virtue lacking citizens of cities.