

Federalist 51 Questions

1. What principle of government is the expressed interest of this essay in the first sentence?
2. What is said to be essential to the preservation of liberty?
3. How are the members of each government entity to remain independent?
4. What are emoluments? [look it up]
5. Why would the ability of legislative or executive branches to change the emoluments of the judiciary prevent their true independence?
6. Why are checks upon concentrated power necessary as per the last paragraph on A25?
7. Why does man need government?
8. What are the two difficulties governments face as it relates to the use of the people's power?
9. How are people a check upon the government usurping power?
10. How is the government situated and armed with the tools to counter those who would usurp power?
11. What branch of government is said to be the dominant branch?
12. How are the people protected from the legislative power being used against liberty?
13. What is the closest the executive has to an absolute negative over the legislative branch?
14. How is the American republican form of government an improvement over the single republic variety?
15. In this republican government we have how is power split vertically and horizontally in each level?
16. Other than being protected from abuse by our government, who else must be worried about abusing our liberty?
17. What happens if a majority is united by a common interest?
18. Why can't a will independent of the majority in the community be considered a safeguard of minority rights?
19. Where is all authority to be derived from in the United States?
20. Why will minorities or divergent individuals be protected from united majorities?
21. How does the extent of the country provide protection of minority rights in the US?
22. Why does Madison believe that in circumscribed confederacies or states are more likely to have oppressive combinations of a majority?
23. To what end does government exist? [basically, what is the goal of government?]
24. Why is a tyranny of a majority the same as the anarchy of no government at all?
25. Why do the strong seek out the formation of a government?
26. How does Madison illustrate the point that rights at the state level are more ripe for abuse?
27. What is it about the US, according to Madison, that will prevent danger to a minor party from the will of a major party?
28. What will make a government more duly capable of self government centered around protecting liberty for all?