

# INTRODUCTION AND THE FOUNDING

---

J. Alexander Branham

Fall 2016

## THIS CLASS

---

- GOV 310L

## THIS CLASS

- GOV 310L
- MWF 11 - 11:50

## THIS CLASS

- GOV 310L
- MWF 11 - 11:50
- Unique #: 38305

## THIS CLASS

- GOV 310L
- MWF 11 - 11:50
- Unique #: 38305
- Satisfies the first half of the legislative requirement

Goals for students of the course:

1. Demonstrate a basic understanding of U.S. politics

Goals for students of the course:

1. Demonstrate a basic understanding of U.S. politics
2. Participate knowledgeably in the American political process



Goals for students of the course:

1. Demonstrate a basic understanding of U.S. politics
2. Participate knowledgeably in the American political process
3. Critically examine key concepts from political science

- Most materials will be available on the course's website

## THE CLASS'S WEBSITE

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>

## THE CLASS'S WEBSITE

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>
- I'll use Canvas:

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>
- I'll use Canvas:
  - For posting grades

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>
- I'll use Canvas:
  - For posting grades
  - For online quizzes

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>
- I'll use Canvas:
  - For posting grades
  - For online quizzes
  - For announcements

- Most materials will be available on the course's website
- <https://jabranham.com/GOV310L>
- I'll use Canvas:
  - For posting grades
  - For online quizzes
  - For announcements
  - Do NOT email me through canvas



- NO MAKING UP MISSED ASSIGNMENTS, INCLUDING EXAMS

# NO MAKE-UPS

- NO MAKING UP MISSED ASSIGNMENTS, INCLUDING EXAMS
- Exam 1: October 14th

- NO MAKING UP MISSED ASSIGNMENTS, INCLUDING EXAMS
- Exam 1: October 14th
- Exam 2: December 5th

- NO MAKING UP MISSED ASSIGNMENTS, INCLUDING EXAMS
- Exam 1: October 14th
- Exam 2: December 5th
  - not cumulative

Canvas quizzes (10%) Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

Canvas quizzes (10%) Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

Quizzes (20%) Unannounced, in-class. Usually 10 multiple choice

Canvas quizzes (10%) Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

Quizzes (20%) Unannounced, in-class. Usually 10 multiple choice

Exams (2) (50%) In-class, closed note, NOT cumulative

Canvas quizzes (10%) Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

Quizzes (20%) Unannounced, in-class. Usually 10 multiple choice

Exams (2) (50%) In-class, closed note, NOT cumulative

Reaction papers (20%) Short papers (no longer than 2 pages each)



**Canvas quizzes (10%)** Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

**Quizzes (20%)** Unannounced, in-class. Usually 10 multiple choice

**Exams (2) (50%)** In-class, closed note, NOT cumulative

**Reaction papers (20%)** Short papers (no longer than 2 pages each)

- 1st due by October 10

**Canvas quizzes (10%)** Weekly, 2 attempts allowed

**Quizzes (20%)** Unannounced, in-class. Usually 10 multiple choice

**Exams (2) (50%)** In-class, closed note, NOT cumulative

**Reaction papers (20%)** Short papers (no longer than 2 pages each)

- 1st due by October 10
- 2nd by December 2nd

# INTRODUCTION TO POLITICS

---

# WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

---

# WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

---

- The institutions and procedures through which a land and its people are ruled

# WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

---

- The institutions and procedures through which a land and its people are ruled
- These can be simple or complex

## WHY GOVERNMENT?

- We're all farmers and one of us proposes to build an irrigation system. How do we decide what happens? Does it get built? Who pays for it? Who maintains it?

# WHY GOVERNMENT?

- We're all farmers and one of us proposes to build an irrigation system. How do we decide what happens? Does it get built? Who pays for it? Who maintains it?
- Tragedy of the commons





- Maintain order

- Maintain order
- Protect property

# FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

---

- Maintain order
- Protect property
- Provide public goods

Coercion!

**Autocracy** rule by a single individual

# WHO RULES?

**Autocracy** rule by a single individual

**Oligarchy** rule by a small class of people (landowners, military officers, etc)

# WHO RULES?

**Autocracy** rule by a single individual

**Oligarchy** rule by a small class of people (landowners, military officers, etc)

**Democracy** system that allows citizens to play a significant role in the governmental process, usually through selection of officials



**Constitutional** Formal and effective limits placed on government

## HOW DO THEY GOVERN?

**Constitutional** Formal and effective limits placed on government

**Authoritarian** No formal limits, but may be checked by other social forces (the church, for example)

## HOW DO THEY GOVERN?

**Constitutional** Formal and effective limits placed on government

**Authoritarian** No formal limits, but may be checked by other social forces (the church, for example)

**Totalitarian** No formal limits and the state seeks to expand to basically all areas of life

# WHAT IS POLITICS?

---

# WHAT IS POLITICS?

---

- Conflict and struggles over the leadership, structure, and policies of government

## THE FOUNDING

---

## WHY BREAK FROM BRITAIN?

---

- Britain left the colonies alone for a while

## WHY BREAK FROM BRITAIN?

---

- Britain left the colonies alone for a while
- But then needed help to pay for a costly war



## WHY BREAK FROM BRITAIN?

- Britain left the colonies alone for a while
- But then needed help to pay for a costly war
- Raised taxes on colonies, as they defended the colonies during the war

## WHY BREAK FROM BRITAIN?

- Britain left the colonies alone for a while
- But then needed help to pay for a costly war
- Raised taxes on colonies, as they defended the colonies during the war
- This did not go over well

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

---

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

---

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty
  - The pursuit of happiness

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty
  - The pursuit of happiness
- Is it just to revolt against your government?



# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty
  - The pursuit of happiness
- Is it just to revolt against your government?

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty
  - The pursuit of happiness
- Is it just to revolt against your government?
- Yes, when said government does not respect these rights

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- For the time (1776), a somewhat radical document
- “Inalienable rights”
  - Life
  - Liberty
  - The pursuit of happiness
- Is it just to revolt against your government?
- Yes, when said government does not respect these rights
- Laundry list of complaints

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved;*

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.*

- British military forces vastly outnumbered the colonists

# THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

---

- British military forces vastly outnumbered the colonists
- British economy much greater than the colonies

# THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- British military forces vastly outnumbered the colonists
- British economy much greater than the colonies
- Royalists in the colonies weren't in favor of independence



# THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- British military forces vastly outnumbered the colonists
- British economy much greater than the colonies
- Royalists in the colonies weren't in favor of independence
- Ultimately, the war was too expensive for Britain

# THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- British military forces vastly outnumbered the colonists
- British economy much greater than the colonies
- Royalists in the colonies weren't in favor of independence
- Ultimately, the war was too expensive for Britain
- Independence granted in the Treaty of Paris (1783)

- First pass at a governing document

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

---

- First pass at a governing document
- Ultimately failed because the central government was too weak

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

---

- First pass at a governing document
- Ultimately failed because the central government was too weak
  - Examples:

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

---

- First pass at a governing document
- Ultimately failed because the central government was too weak
  - Examples:
    - No ability to tax

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

---

- First pass at a governing document
- Ultimately failed because the central government was too weak
  - Examples:
    - No ability to tax
    - No executive

# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- First pass at a governing document
- Ultimately failed because the central government was too weak
  - Examples:
    - No ability to tax
    - No executive
    - No standing army



## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Called to amend the Articles of Confederation

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Called to amend the Articles of Confederation
- Every state (except Rhode Island) sent delegates

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Called to amend the Articles of Confederation
- Every state (except Rhode Island) sent delegates
- Quickly became apparent that the Articles needed to be scrapped and rewritten

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

---

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

---

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

---

- Major issues:

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

---

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

---

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state



# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state
  - Slavery

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state
  - Slavery

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state
  - Slavery
- Some solutions

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state
  - Slavery
- Some solutions
  - Great compromise

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Major issues:
  - National power vs state power
  - Representation by population or by state
  - Slavery
- Some solutions
  - Great compromise
  - Three-fifths compromise

Articles of Confederation one vote per state

**Articles of Confederation** one vote per state

**Virginia Plan** representation based on population

**Articles of Confederation** one vote per state

**Virginia Plan** representation based on population

**New Jersey plan** one vote per state



**Articles of Confederation** one vote per state

**Virginia Plan** representation based on population

**New Jersey plan** one vote per state

**Connecticut compromise** bicameral, House based on population and Senate representation equal by state

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:
  - New constitution every 19 years

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:
  - New constitution every 19 years
  - Three presidents

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:
  - New constitution every 19 years
  - Three presidents
  - Appointed president

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:
  - New constitution every 19 years
  - Three presidents
  - Appointed president
  - Life-term for president

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (1787)

- Other ideas **not** adopted:
  - New constitution every 19 years
  - Three presidents
  - Appointed president
  - Life-term for president
  - Federal government ability to veto state legislation

- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists



- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
- Fundamental differences over:

- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
- Fundamental differences over:
  - Representation (*trustees* or *delegates*)

- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
- Fundamental differences over:
  - Representation (*trustees* or *delegates*)
  - Tyranny (concern with tyranny of the many or tyranny of the few)

- Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
- Fundamental differences over:
  - Representation (*trustees* or *delegates*)
  - Tyranny (concern with tyranny of the many or tyranny of the few)
  - Governmental power - should we include a Bill of Rights?

- *Federalist Papers*

- *Federalist Papers*
- How to guard against the “tyranny of faction?”

- *Federalist Papers*
- How to guard against the “tyranny of faction?”
  - *Federalist 10*: “Extend the sphere”

- *Federalist Papers*
- How to guard against the “tyranny of faction?”
  - *Federalist 10*: “Extend the sphere”
- How to guard against ambitious/power hungry politicians?



- *Federalist Papers*
- How to guard against the “tyranny of faction?”
  - *Federalist 10*: “Extend the sphere”
- How to guard against ambitious/power hungry politicians?
  - *Federalist 51*: Separation of powers - “Ambition must be made to counteract ambition”

# THE CONSTITUTION

---

- Article I: The legislative branch

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”

# THE CONSTITUTION: ARTICLES I - II

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”
- Article II: The executive branch

# THE CONSTITUTION: ARTICLES I - II

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”
- Article II: The executive branch
  - Independent, stronger than the Articles



# THE CONSTITUTION: ARTICLES I - II

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”
- Article II: The executive branch
  - Independent, stronger than the Articles
  - Commander in chief

# THE CONSTITUTION: ARTICLES I - II

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”
- Article II: The executive branch
  - Independent, stronger than the Articles
  - Commander in chief
  - Nomination of executive and judicial officials

# THE CONSTITUTION: ARTICLES I - II

- Article I: The legislative branch
  - Bicameral
  - Powers of government
  - “Necessary and proper”
- Article II: The executive branch
  - Independent, stronger than the Articles
  - Commander in chief
  - Nomination of executive and judicial officials
  - Electoral college

- Article III: The judicial branch

- Article III: The judicial branch
  - Supreme court and other federal courts that Congress makes

- Article III: The judicial branch
  - Supreme court and other federal courts that Congress makes
  - Lifetime terms, nominated by president, confirmed by Senate

- Article III: The judicial branch
  - Supreme court and other federal courts that Congress makes
  - Lifetime terms, nominated by president, confirmed by Senate
- Article IV: States' conduct

- Article III: The judicial branch
  - Supreme court and other federal courts that Congress makes
  - Lifetime terms, nominated by president, confirmed by Senate
- Article IV: States' conduct
  - States must respect other states' laws ("full faith and credit")



- Article III: The judicial branch
  - Supreme court and other federal courts that Congress makes
  - Lifetime terms, nominated by president, confirmed by Senate
- Article IV: States' conduct
  - States must respect other states' laws ("full faith and credit")
  - Several other agreements between states (extradition of fugitives, for example)





- Proposing amendments:

- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR

- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR
  - 2/3 of state legislatures call for Constitutional Convention (never used)

- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR
  - 2/3 of state legislatures call for Constitutional Convention (never used)

- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR
  - 2/3 of state legislatures call for Constitutional Convention (never used)
- Ratification of amendments:



- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR
  - 2/3 of state legislatures call for Constitutional Convention (never used)
- Ratification of amendments:
  - 3/4 of state legislatures OR

- Proposing amendments:
  - 2/3 of both houses of Congress OR
  - 2/3 of state legislatures call for Constitutional Convention (never used)
- Ratification of amendments:
  - 3/4 of state legislatures OR
  - Conventions in 3/4 of the states (used only once)

- Article VI: Federal powers

- Article VI: Federal powers
  - The constitution and federal laws trump state laws & constitutions (“supremacy clause”)

- Article VI: Federal powers
  - The constitution and federal laws trump state laws & constitutions (“supremacy clause”)
- Article VII: Ratification

## THE AMENDMENTS

---

- Madison proposed 39 amendments to the Constitution, 11 of which were eventually ratified<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>One was ratified 202 years later as the 27th amendment

- Madison proposed 39 amendments to the Constitution, 11 of which were eventually ratified<sup>1</sup>
- The first 10 are the first 10 amendments and are referred to as the Bill of Rights

---

<sup>1</sup>One was ratified 202 years later as the 27th amendment



- Madison proposed 39 amendments to the Constitution, 11 of which were eventually ratified<sup>1</sup>
- The first 10 are the first 10 amendments and are referred to as the Bill of Rights
- These are designed to limit the power of the federal government

---

<sup>1</sup>One was ratified 202 years later as the 27th amendment

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

**1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination
- 6th** Gives defendants rights in criminal trials

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination
- 6th** Gives defendants rights in criminal trials
- 7th** Trial by jury

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination
- 6th** Gives defendants rights in criminal trials
- 7th** Trial by jury
- 8th** No cruel and unusual punishments



# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination
- 6th** Gives defendants rights in criminal trials
- 7th** Trial by jury
- 8th** No cruel and unusual punishments
- 9th** Bill of rights isn't exhaustive

# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1st** Protects free religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right to peaceful assembly, and prohibits Congress from making laws respecting the establishment of religion
- 2nd** Right to keep and bear arms
- 4th** Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 5th** Protects against self-incrimination
- 6th** Gives defendants rights in criminal trials
- 7th** Trial by jury
- 8th** No cruel and unusual punishments
- 9th** Bill of rights isn't exhaustive
- 10th** "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"

Expansion of the electorate (citizenship - XIV, **rac**es - XV, **women**, XIX, DC - XXIII, no poll tax - XXIV, 18 years old to vote - XXVI)

**Expansion of the electorate** (citizenship - XIV, **rac**es - XV, **women**, XIX, DC - XXIII, no poll tax - XXIV, 18 years old to vote - XXVI)

**Changing elections** (fix ballot - XII, revoke 3/5ths - XIV, **direct election of senators** - XVII, eliminate lame duck Congress - XX, **limited president to 2 terms** - XXII, presidential succession - XXV)

**Expansion of the electorate** (citizenship - XIV, **racess** - XV, **women**, XIX, DC - XXIII, no poll tax - XXIV, 18 years old to vote - XXVI)

**Changing elections** (fix ballot - XII, revoke 3/5ths - XIV, **direct election of senators** - XVII, eliminate lame duck Congress - XX, **limited president to 2 terms** - XXII, presidential succession - XXV)

**Changing the power of government** (limits federal courts' jurisdiction - XI, **eliminates slavery** - XIII, due process to the states - XIV, **income tax** - XVI, prohibit Congress from raising its own salary - XXVII)

**Expansion of the electorate** (citizenship - XIV, **racess** - XV, **women**, XIX, DC - XXIII, no poll tax - XXIV, 18 years old to vote - XXVI)

**Changing elections** (fix ballot - XII, revoke 3/5ths - XIV, **direct election of senators** - XVII, eliminate lame duck Congress - XX, **limited president to 2 terms** - XXII, presidential succession - XXV)

**Changing the power of government** (limits federal courts' jurisdiction - XI, **eliminates slavery** - XIII, due process to the states - XIV, **income tax** - XVI, prohibit Congress from raising its own salary - XXVII)

**Prohibition** (XVIII, XXI)