Student Handout A

"Fed" Up: Classifying Arguments

<u>Part I Directions</u>: During the PowerPoint, note the beliefs of the Federalist and Anti-Federalists in the boxes below. You will need this information in Part II of this worksheet.

Anti-Federalists believe that



<u>Part II Directions</u>: Place the letter F (for Federalist) or the letter A (for Anti-Federalist) next to each argument listed below to designate which side is reflected through each statement.

_____We oppose a strong central government. The states will lose their influence with the growth of the national government's power.

_____The necessary and proper clause is needed if the national government is to do the things it is responsible for doing.

_____The national government cannot become a tyranny because there are limits placed on it through separation of powers and checks and balances. Government will protect the rights of the people in return for their loyalty and support.

_____We oppose the Articles of Confederation. It isn't an effective governing document. We need to ratify the new government framed by the Constitution.

_____The Constitution's Supremacy Clause makes the national government's laws superior to the state governments' laws. This will destroy the state governments in favor of the national government.

____We support a strong central government. The national government needs to be strong to function.

_____Republican governments only worked in small communities where the people had similar wealth and the same values. The new nation will be too large and diverse, and the people will be unable to work toward the common good.

Name: _

_____A strong executive is needed if the national government is going to fulfill its responsibilities. There are checks and balances on the branches of government so no one branch will have too much power.

____It is essential to include a Bill of Rights to protect people from the national government.

_____ The Articles of Confederation need to be amended, not abandoned. The Constitution goes too far. A stronger central government will threaten state power.

_____The Supremacy Clause is an assurance that the constitution is the Supreme Law of the land. The Constitution will protect state governments by giving them certain powers.

The necessary and proper clause is too general and gives too much power to the national government. All of the powers of government should be listed so appropriate limits can be placed on them.

_____The Constitution gives too much power to the executive branch. There is a threat that it will become a monarchy.

_____Free government requires participation of all the people. If the national government is far from where the people live, the people will not be able to participate. This may result in tyranny.

_____A large republic where power is divided between the national and state governments will be a better solution than the small republics of the past that were destroyed by self-interested citizens that did not work for the common good. A large republic is the best protection for individual freedoms.

_____A Bill of Rights is not necessary. The Constitution gives government only limited power. If we have a Bill of Rights, then only those rights listed may be presumed to be protected. We cannot list every right.