Federalists v Anti-Federalists

DEBATE DEBRIEFING



Fear of large states

Source of Fear

Provision to Calm the Fear

Smaller states feared a loss of identity and sovereignty Great Compromise, establishing a bicameral legislature

Fear of people

Source of Fear

Men of property feared mass democracy

Provision to Calm the Fear

Only the House of Representatives was to be popularly elected

Fear of weak central government

Source of Fear

Men of property were concerned about Shays' Rebellion, trade barriers, and lack of uniform currency

Provision to Calm the Fear

Essential powers of national government were enumerated and "elastic clause" was added

Fear of central government

Source of Fear

States feared loss of sovereignty

Provision to Calm the Fear

 Federalism split sovereignty: powers not delegated to national government were reserved for states

Fear of unwritten word

Source of Fear

Relationship with the British who have no written constitution caused concern

Provision to Calm the Fear

Constitution was written

Fear of other states

Source of Fear

Afraid of border and trade disputes, invasions **Provision to Calm the Fear**

National government
empowered to resolve
difference between
states and regulate
interstate commerce

Fear foreign powers

Source of Fear

All states were incapable of defending themselves, enforcing treaty agreements, or gaining foreign respect

Provision to Calm the Fear

National government given a monopoly over the military powers of government

Fear strong executive

Source of Fear

Experience with George III prior to the Revolution

Provision to Calm the Fear

Established system of checks and balances with the three branches of government

Fear of losing individual rights

Source of Fear

No written guarantee of individual rights

Provision to Calm the Fear

Added Bill of Rights, or first ten amendments to the Constitution, at the insistence of Anti-Federalists