

## **POLI 100C: Political Parties**

### **Agenda Topic 1**

#### **A. The English Context -- American Institutions are *English***

- 1. Political -- Representative Government; Separation of Powers; the Common Law**
- 2. Economic -- Private Property Rights Enforced by Government**

#### **B. General Theme -- The interaction of Private Property Rights and Representative Democracy. This interaction is *dynamic* and produces feedback effects between the Political System and the Economic System. Geographic Based Representation Precludes a Parliamentary style system. Plurality Election Produces 2 Political Parties.**

- 1. Inventors and Entrepreneurs Create things! These creations produce *Unanticipated Structural Changes in the Economy and the social system!***
- 2. These Unanticipated Structure Changes Generate *Massive Ripple Effects* in the Economic and Political Systems.**
- 3. These Ripple Effects Produce a Political Response.**
- 4. The Political Responses produces a *Feedback* into the Economic System by *altering the structure of incentives*.**
- 5. The Nature of the Political Response is shaped by *Ideology*. The Glue that binds together the members of a Political Party is provided by a *set of beliefs* about what is "good" -- Who gets what, who should rule.**
- 6. The Effects of Shocks Go Both Ways -- There can be *Political Shocks* -- War -- that produce Economic Change.**

#### **C. The Historical Context of *Federalist # 10***

- 1. The Colonial Economy**
  - a. Virginia: Tobacco and Indentured Servitude**
  - b. The Carolinas: Naval Stores, Indigo, and Rice**

- c. **Georgia: Rice**
- d. **New England: Timber, grains, Rum, Ships**

## **2. Colonial Politics**

- a. **BiCameral Legislatures -- House of Burgesses in Virginia founded 1619**
  - **Population Based**
  - **Legislatures Expanded as Population Expanded**
  - **Legislatures *Very Active* -- Land had to be distributed; public facilities had to be provided for an ever rapidly growing population**
- b. **Social Classes were *Very Fluid* -- No Real Aristocracy**
- c. **Economy Rapidly Shifted as it Diversified with the Rapidly Expanding Population -- This Constantly Produced New Self-Made Men -- Successful Merchants, Shippers, Growers, Mechanics, etc. -- So Political Alliances were fluid and were in constant ferment.**
- d. **The Royal Governors did not have enough British Troops to enforce their will so they were never able to assert much control.**
- e. **The combination of Fluid Social Classes and little or no British Military presence meant that the rampant factionalism was uncontrollable.**

## **3. The Economic Grievances that led to the War for Independence**

- a. **The Navigation Acts and Enumerated Articles**
- b. **The Cost of the French-Indian War 1753-1763**
- c. **British Payment of Defense Costs of Colonies Led to Attempts to Tax**

## **4. The Political Grievances that led to the War for Independence**

- a. **The Economic Burden of Taxation by Britain**
- b. **Winners and Losers From the Navigation Acts**
- c. **Various Acts of Parliament 1763 - 1774 that Negated  
Fundament Rights of the Colonists**

**5. The Interaction Between the Economic and Political Grievances**

**D. Federalist # 10**

- 1. Madison's Argument for the Constitution**
- 2. Problems With Madison's Argument**
- 3. Madison's view of Political Parties**
- 4. Madison's Key Insights Into the Nature of Politics**