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The Federalist (later known as The Federalist Papers) is a collection of 85 articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven were published serially in The Independent Journal and The New York Packet between October of 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called The Federalist; or, The New Constitution, was published in two volumes in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The collection's original title was The Federalist; the title The Federalist Papers did not emerge until the 20th century. Though the authors of The Federalist Papers foremost wished to influence the vote in favor of ratifying the Constitution, in Federalist No. 1 they explicitly set that debate in broader political terms: It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force. There are many highlights among the essays of The Federalist. Federalist No. 10, in which Madison discusses the means of preventing rule by majority faction and advocates a large, commercial republic, is generally regarded as the most important of the 85 articles from a philosophical perspective; it is complemented by Federalist No. 14, in which Madison takes the measure of the United States, declares it appropriate for an extended republic, and concludes with a memorable defense of the constitutional and political creativity of the Federal Convention. In Federalist No. 84, Hamilton makes the case that there is no need to amend the Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights, insisting that the various provisions in the proposed Constitution protecting liberty amount to a "bill of rights." Federalist No. 78, also written by Hamilton, lays the groundwork for the doctrine of judicial review by federal courts of federal legislation or executive acts. Federalist No. 70 presents Hamilton's case for a one-man chief executive. In Federalist No. 39, Madison presents the clearest exposition of what has come to be called "Federalism." In Federalist No. 51, Madison distills arguments for checks and balances in an essay often quoted for its justification of government as "the greatest of all reflections on human nature." According to historian Richard B. Morris, they are an "incomparable exposition of the Constitution, a classic in political science unsurpassed in both breadth and depth by the product of any later American writer." "Civics is the study of how government works, but this course is so much more than that. To understand how government ought to work, you first have to know the framework and principles of the people who designed and structured it. Then, you must also be aware of your responsibilities as a citizen within it. The U.S. Constitution impacts your life and future in ways you probably never imagined. Now delve into the history and everyday applications of the Constitution as you learn how: The three branches of government are meant to interact - and what happens throughout history when checks and balances have been ignored or circumvented[.] You and other citizens can carefully vet candidates that adhere to the Constitution as it was written[.] To work to support legislation that works within constitutional boundaries and not special political party interests[.] The U.S. Constitution remains one of the most amazing safeguards of liberty ever written, but

it only works if "we the people" know not just our rights, but the way the government is designed to work - not for the benefit of an all-powerful federal government or per the whims of a judge or political party - but the actual protections at every level that are designed to keep power in the hands of the population for which it must serve." - amazon.com, 7/16/20. In a major reinterpretation of American political thought in the revolutionary era, Marc Kruman explores the process of constitution making in each of the thirteen original states and shows that the framers created a distinctively American science of politics well before the end of the Confederation era. Suspicious of all government power, state constitution makers greatly feared arbitrary power and mistrusted legislators' ability to represent the people's interests. For these reasons, they broadened the suffrage and introduced frequent elections as a check against legislative self-interest. This analysis challenges Gordon Wood's now-classic argument that, at the beginning of the Revolution, the founders placed great faith in legislators as representatives of the people. According to Kruman, revolutionaries entrusted state constitution making only to members of temporary provincial congresses or constitutional conventions whose task it was to restrict legislative power. At the same time, Americans maintained a belief in the existence of a public good that legislators and magistrates, when properly curbed by one another and by a politically active citizenry, might pursue.

THE FEDERALIST PAPERThe Federalist (later known as The Federalist Papers) is a collection of 85 articles and essays written (under the pseudonym Publius) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven were published serially in the Independent Journal and the New York Packet between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787, was published in two volumes in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The collection's original title was The Federalist; the title The Federalist Papers did not emerge until the 20th century.

ALEXANDER HAMILTONAlexander Hamilton (January 11, 1755 - July 12, 1804) was an American statesman and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He was an influential interpreter and promoter of the U.S. Constitution, as well as the founder of the nation's financial system, the Federalist Party, the United States Coast Guard, and The New York Post newspaper. As the first Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton was the main author of the economic policies of the George Washington administration. He took the lead in the funding of the states' debts by the Federal government, as well as the establishment of a national bank, a system of tariffs, and friendly trade relations with Britain. His vision included a strong central government led by a vigorous executive branch, a strong commercial economy, with a national bank and support for manufacturing, plus a strong military. This was challenged by Virginia agrarians Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, who formed a rival party, the Democratic-Republican Party. They favored strong states based in rural America and protected by state militias as opposed to a strong national army and navy. They denounced Hamilton as too friendly toward Britain and toward monarchy in general, and too oriented toward cities, business and banking.

JOHN JAYJohn Jay (December 23 [O.S. December 12] 1745 - May 17, 1829) was an American statesman, Patriot, diplomat, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, signatory of the Treaty of Paris of 1783, second Governor of New York, and the first Chief Justice of the United States (1789-1795). He directed U.S. foreign policy for much of the 1780s and was an important leader of the Federalist Party after the ratification of the United States Constitution in 1788. Jay was born into a wealthy family of merchants and government officials in New York City. He became a lawyer and joined the New York Committee of Correspondence, organizing opposition to British policies in the time preceding the American Revolution. Jay was elected to the Second Continental Congress, and he served as the President of the Second Continental Congress.

JAMES MADISONJames Madison Jr. (March 16 [O.S. March 5], 1751 - June 28, 1836) was an American statesman and Founding Father who served as the fourth President of the United States from 1809 to 1817. He is hailed as the "Father of the Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting and promoting the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Madison inherited his plantation Montpelier in Virginia and therewith owned hundreds of slaves during his lifetime. He served as both a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and as a member of the Continental Congress prior to the Constitutional Convention. After the Convention, he became one of the leaders in the movement to ratify the Constitution, both in Virginia and nationally. His collaboration with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay produced The Federalist Papers, among the most important treatises in support of the Constitution. Madison's political views changed throughout his life. During deliberations on the Constitution, he favored a strong national government, but This landmark work in historical and legal scholarship draws upon thousands of sources to trace the Constitution's progress through each of the thirteen states' conventions. -- Publisher. The Federalist (later known as The Federalist Papers) is a collection of 85 articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven were published serially in The Independent

Journal and The New York Packet between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called *The Federalist*; or, *The New Constitution*, was published in two volumes in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The collection's original title was *The Federalist*; the title *The Federalist Papers* did not emerge until the 20th century. Though the authors of *The Federalist Papers* foremost wished to influence the vote in favor of ratifying the Constitution, in Federalist No. 1 they explicitly set that debate in broader political terms: It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force. There are many highlights among the essays of *The Federalist*. 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In Federalist No. 39, Madison presents the clearest exposition of what has come to be called "Federalism". In Federalist No. 51, Madison distills arguments for checks and balances in an essay often quoted for its justification of government as "the greatest of all reflections on human nature." We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience. This packet provides a detailed overview of the American struggle for independence, including the dizzying aftermath of the war and the complexities of fulfilling the "idea" of America. This packet sheds light on the major national issues that early America was presented with, such as the creation of government, management of finances, and acquisition of land. **The Federalist Papers The New Constitution Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay AMERICAN CLASSICS COMPLETE NEW EDITION The Complete 85 Federalist Papers The Federalist Papers** are a series of 85 articles advocating the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven of the essays were published serially in *The Independent Journal* and *The New York Packet* between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called *The Federalist*, was published in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The *Federalist Papers* serve as a primary source for interpretation of the Constitution, as they outline the philosophy and motivation of the proposed system of government. The authors of the *Federalist Papers* wanted to both influence the vote in favor of ratification and shape future interpretations of the Constitution. According to historian Richard B. Morris, they are an "incomparable exposition of the Constitution, a classic in political science unsurpassed in both breadth and depth by the product of any later American writer." *The Federalist* is a collection of 85 articles and essays written (under the pseudonym Publius) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven were published serially in the *Independent Journal* and the *New York Packet* between October 1787 and August 1788. "A tutorial study guide for any U.S. Government course"--Page 4 of cover Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of " *The Federalist Papers* ", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. " *The Federalist* ", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755–1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation ' s finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a

significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States. Break down the complicated system that is the American government to discover how it all works. Our resource explores the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the federal government to make it easier to understand. Learn what a government is, its roles, and why we need it. Recognize that there are several different kinds of government, like constitutional monarchy, dictatorship and representative democracy. Determine which kind of government embodies the United States. Find out the purpose of the Constitution and what rights citizens have within their government. Make a list of the main ideas for each of the amendments to the Bill of Rights. Move through the systems of government to discover how a bill becomes a law. Become the president and solve three problems your country is having. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional writing tasks, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included. Introduce your students to the complicated evolution of our nation's most important document, the Constitution. This packet focuses on the Articles of Confederation, the U.S. Constitution, the Federalist Papers, and more. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful analysis. Tests, an answer key, and a timeline are also included. The activities in this packet will introduce students to one of the most important documents in the history of our country: the Constitution. Students will study in great detail Article III of the Constitution and its meaning. Short, daily warm-ups cover the U.S. Constitution as well as our government and how it functions. Five warm-ups per reproducible page. Includes answer keys and suggestions for use. Originally published as one letter to the American people, George Washington's Farewell Address circulated in newspapers across the country and was printed in pamphlet form for years after he retired to his Mount Vernon home. Touted as a classic statement of republicanism, Washington's farewell warned against entangling alliances and encouraged the people to remain true to their values. Washington's address was prepared in 1792 after he was planning to retire after just one term in office, but following the division between the newly formed Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, Washington decided to stay another term in office and work to strengthen the unity of the people. After Washington's retirement, people feared what the country would be like without his leadership. With the popularity of his final address and the wisdom it provided, future politicians would look back at the first President's paper and heed his advice. The activities in this packet will introduce students to one of the most important documents in the history of our country: the Constitution. Students will study in great detail Article I of the Constitution and its meaning. This book includes The Federalist Papers and The Declaration of Independence (written by Thomas Jefferson). The Federalist Papers is a collection of 85 articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay under the collective pseudonym "Publius" to promote the ratification of the United States Constitution. The collection was commonly known as The Federalist until the name The Federalist Papers emerged in the 20th century. The first 77 of these essays were published serially in the Independent Journal, the New York Packet, and The Daily Advertiser between October 1787 and April 1788. A compilation of these 77 essays and eight others were published in two volumes as The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, Written in Favour of the New Constitution, as Agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787 by publishing firm J. & A. McLean in March and May 1788. The last eight papers (Nos. 78-85) were republished in the New York newspapers between June 14 and August 16, 1788. The authors of The Federalist intended to influence the voters to ratify the Constitution. In Federalist No. 1, they explicitly set that debate in broad political terms: It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force. 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In Federalist No. 39, Madison presents the clearest exposition of what has come to be called "Federalism". In Federalist No. 51, Madison distills arguments for checks and balances in an essay often quoted for its justification of government as "the greatest of all reflections on human nature." According to historian Richard B. Morris, the essays that

make up The Federalist Papers are an "incomparable exposition of the Constitution, a classic in political science unsurpassed in both breadth and depth by the product of any later American writer." On June 21, 1788, the proposed Constitution was ratified by the minimum of nine states required under Article VII. Towards the end of July 1788, with eleven states having ratified the new Constitution, the process of organizing the new government began. American Government 3e aligns with the topics and objectives of many government courses. Faculty involved in the project have endeavored to make government workings, issues, debates, and impacts meaningful and memorable to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens.

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THIS POLITICAL GUIDE HELPS US UNDERSTAND WHY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS DESIGNED AS IT IS AND HOW IT CAN BE FIXED. Everybody proclaims disgust with the political system, yet the system continues to get more disgusting. Is the hard-nosed partisanship in politics today the result of a flaw in the design of our system of government? Did our forefathers overlook something important when they were writing the Constitution? John Senger of *Clarion Foreword Reviews* gave this book **FIVE STARS** and said, Much like Madison, Hamilton, and John Jay, the author is consistently reasoned and moderate in his arguments for restraint in the political forum. In fact, he concludes: Our problem today stems from a loss of respect for the beliefs and ideologies of other Americans. *Kirkus Reviews* said, Thomas finally attempts to provide answers to the problems America faces, with such diverse advice as allowing only registered voters to make campaign contributions and stressing compromise over mere minority rule. Thomas work is a compelling review of American political history in an easy-to-read form; a

comprehensive set of appendices also aids the reader. Designed as a tool to facilitate discussion, *A Broken Sausage Grinder* communicates the idea that we the people form the foundation for our government; if it isn't working as we intended, we the people have the responsibility to fix it. Thank you for joining this important American conversation. Introduce your students to the complicated evolution of our nation's most important document, the Constitution. This packet focuses on America's early years and the challenge of creating a national government. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful analysis. Tests, an answer key, and a timeline are also included. The U.S. Library of Congress presents the full text of "Federalist Number 48" of the "Federalist Papers." Future U.S. President James Madison (1751-1836) wrote the essay, which was published in the February 1, 1788 issue of the "New York Packet." Madison asserts that the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches of the government should have constitutional control over one another. The series of essays was published anonymously between October 1787 and May 1788 in order to encourage New Yorkers to ratify the proposed U.S. Constitution. Introduce your students to the complicated evolution of our nation's most important document. This packet will teach your students all about the principles and meaning of democracy. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful analysis. Tests, an answer key, and a timeline are also included. Introduce your students to the complicated evolution of our nation's most important document, the Constitution. This packet will teach your students the roots of constitutionalism, John Locke, the Mayflower Compact, and the events that led up to the Declaration of Independence. Challenging review questions encourage meaningful analysis. Tests, an answer key, and a timeline are also included. Are the deep insights of Hugo Black, William Brennan, and Felix Frankfurter that have defined our cherished Bill of Rights fatally flawed? With meticulous historical scholarship and elegant legal interpretation a leading scholar of Constitutional law boldly answers yes as he explodes conventional wisdom about the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution in this incisive new account of our most basic charter of liberty. Akhil Reed Amar brilliantly illuminates in rich detail not simply the text, structure, and history of individual clauses of the 1789 Bill, but their intended relationships to each other and to other constitutional provisions. Amar's corrective does not end there, however, for as his powerful narrative proves, a later generation of antislavery activists profoundly changed the meaning of the Bill in the Reconstruction era. With the Fourteenth Amendment, Americans underwent a new birth of freedom that transformed the old Bill of Rights. We have as a result a complex historical document originally designed to protect the people against self-interested government and revised by the Fourteenth Amendment to guard minority against majority. In our continuing battles over freedom of religion and expression, arms bearing, privacy, states' rights, and popular sovereignty, Amar concludes, we must hearken to both the Founding Fathers who created the Bill and their sons and daughters who reconstructed it. Amar's landmark work invites citizens to a deeper understanding of their Bill of Rights and will set the basic terms of debate about it for modern lawyers, jurists, and historians for years to come.

A Collection of 85 Articles and Essays The Federalist Papers By Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison *The Federalist* (later known as *The Federalist Papers*) is a collection of 85 articles and essays written (under the pseudonym Publius) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution. Seventy-seven were published serially in *The Independent Journal* and *The New York Packet* between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called *The Federalist; or, The New Constitution*, was published in two volumes in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The collection's original title was *The Federalist*; the title *The Federalist Papers* did not emerge until the 20th century. Though the authors of *The Federalist Papers* foremost wished to influence the vote in favor of ratifying the Constitution, in *Federalist No. 1* they explicitly set that debate in broader political terms: It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force. Highlights abound in the essays of *The Federalist*. *Federalist No. 10*, in which Madison discusses the means of preventing rule by majority faction and advocates a large, commercial republic, is generally regarded as the most important of the 85 articles from a philosophical perspective; it is complemented by *Federalist No. 14*, in which Madison takes the measure of the United States, declares it appropriate for an extended republic, and concludes with a memorable defense of the constitutional and political creativity of the Federal Convention. In *Federalist No. 84*, Hamilton makes the case that there is no need to amend the Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights, insisting that the various provisions in the proposed Constitution protecting liberty amount to a "bill of rights". *Federalist No. 78*, also written by Hamilton, lays the groundwork for the doctrine of judicial review by federal courts of federal legislation or executive acts. *Federalist No. 70* presents Hamilton's case for a one-man chief executive. In *Federalist No. 39*, Madison presents the clearest exposition of what has come to be called

"Federalism". In Federalist No. 51, Madison distills arguments for checks and balances in an essay often quoted for its justification of government as "the greatest of all reflections on human nature." EXAMPLE FEDERALIST No. 1. General Introduction FEDERALIST No. 2. Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence FEDERALIST No. 3. The Same Subject Continued (Concerning Dangers From Foreign Force and Influence) FEDERALIST No. 4. The Same Subject Continued (Concerning Dangers From Foreign Force and Influence) FEDERALIST No. 5. The Same Subject Continued (Concerning Dangers From Foreign Force and Influence) FEDERALIST No. 6. Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States FEDERALIST No. 7. The Same Subject Continued (Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States) FEDERALIST No. 8. The Consequences of Hostilities Between the States FEDERALIST No. 9. The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection FEDERALIST No. 10. The Same Subject Continued (The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection) FEDERALIST No. 11. The Utility of the Union in Respect to Commercial Relations and a Navy

A reference manual for all immigrants looking to become citizens This pocket study guide will help you prepare for the naturalization test. If you were not born in the United States, naturalization is the way that you can voluntarily become a US citizen. To become a naturalized U.S. citizen, you must pass the naturalization test. This pocket study guide provides you with the civics test questions and answers, and the reading and writing vocabulary to help you study. Additionally, this guide contains over fifty civics lessons for immigrants looking for additional sources of information from which to study. Some topics include:

- Principles of American democracy
- Systems of government
- Rights and representation
- Colonial history
- Recent American history
- American symbols
- Important holidays
- And dozens more topics!

*Includes pictures of Hamilton, Madison and important people, places, and events in their lives. *Includes some of the most famous Federalist Papers and quotes from them. *Explains the history behind the drafting of the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, and the Federalist Papers. *Includes a list of the Federalist Papers, their topics, and who is believed to have authored each one. *Analyzes how the Supreme Court has used and interpreted the Federalist Papers. *Includes a Bibliography for further reading. "It has been frequently remarked that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made." - Alexander Hamilton, Federalist No. 1

The Founding Fathers have been revered by Americans for over 200 years, celebrated for creating a new nation founded upon the loftiest ideals of democracy and meritocracy. But if the American Dream has come to represent the ability to climb the social ladder with skill and hard work, no Founding Father represented the new America more than Alexander Hamilton. Unfortunately, one of the best known aspects of Hamilton's (1755-1804) life is the manner in which he died, shot and killed in a famous duel with Aaron Burr in 1804. But Hamilton started as an orphaned child in the West Indies before becoming one of the most instrumental Founding Fathers of the United States in that time, not only in helping draft and gain support for the U.S. Constitution but in also leading the Federalist party and building the institutions of the young federal government as Washington's Secretary of Treasury. Today James Madison's legacy mostly pales in comparison to the likes of George Washington, Ben Franklin and his closest colleague, Thomas Jefferson, but Madison's list of important accomplishments is monumental. A lifelong statesman, Madison was the youngest delegate at the Continental Congress from 1780-83, and at 36 he was one of the youngest men who headed to Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Despite his age, he was the Convention's most influential thinker, and the man most responsible for the final draft of the U.S. Constitution. The Federalist Papers were written by Madison, Hamilton and Jay as a series of newspaper editorials that appeared in the American colonies during 1787 and 1789 urging the ratification of the new Constitution. 85 of these essays consist of what is today considered The Federalist Papers, with 77 of them published in The Independent Journal and The New York Packet between October 1787 and August 1788. A compilation of these and eight others, called The Federalist (or The New Constitution), was published in two volumes in 1788 by J. and A. McLean. The Federalist Papers sought to rally support for the Constitution's approval when those three anonymously wrote them, and given how different Hamilton and Madison proved to be ideologically, they demonstrate how men of vastly different political ideologies came to accept the same Constitution. 225 years later, the Federalist Papers are still just as relevant and influential as ever. In addition to being cited dozens of times a year by the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution and rendering decisions, the writings also allow readers and scholars today to get into the mindset of the Founding Fathers, including the "Father of the Constitution" himself.

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