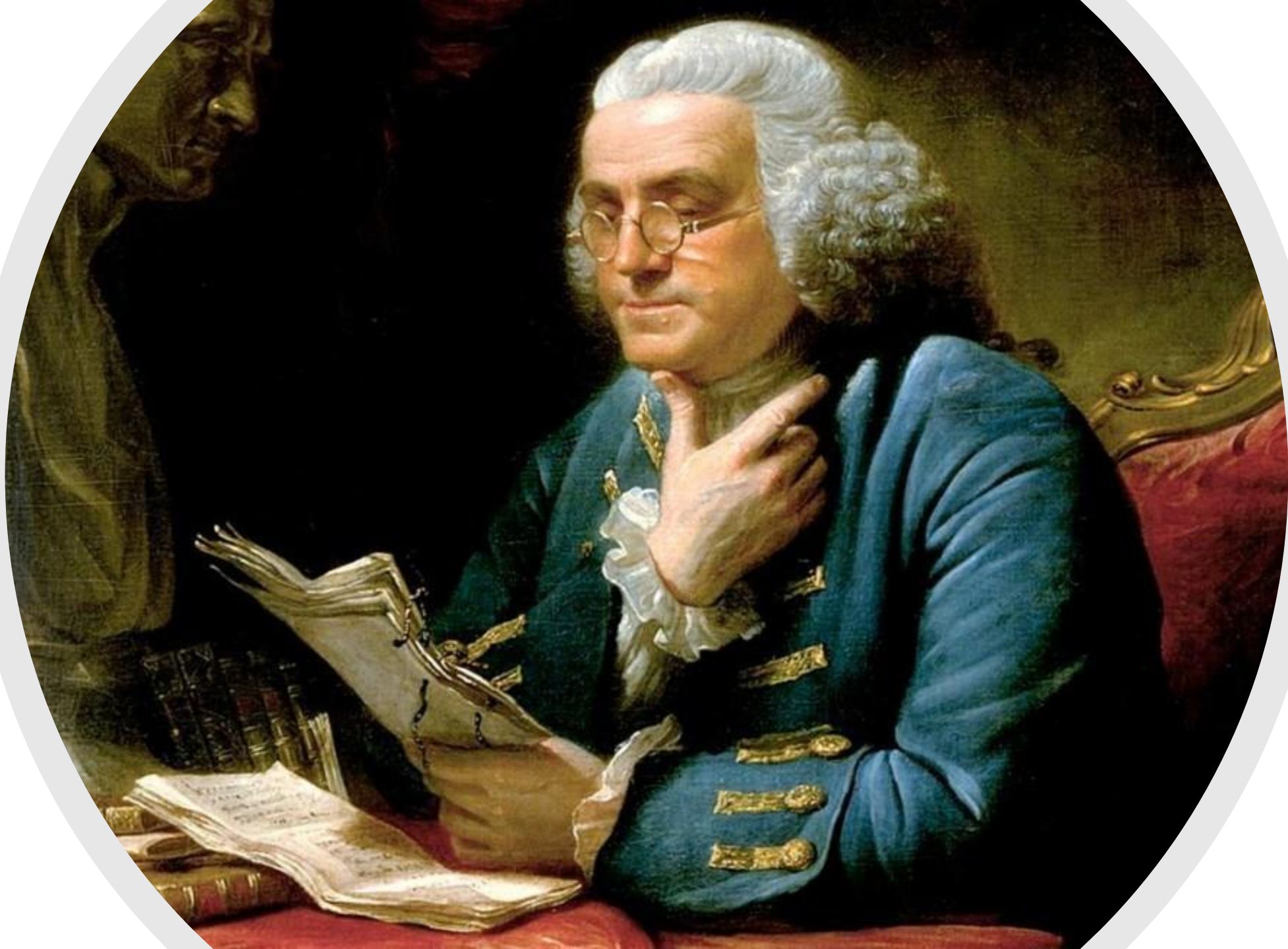
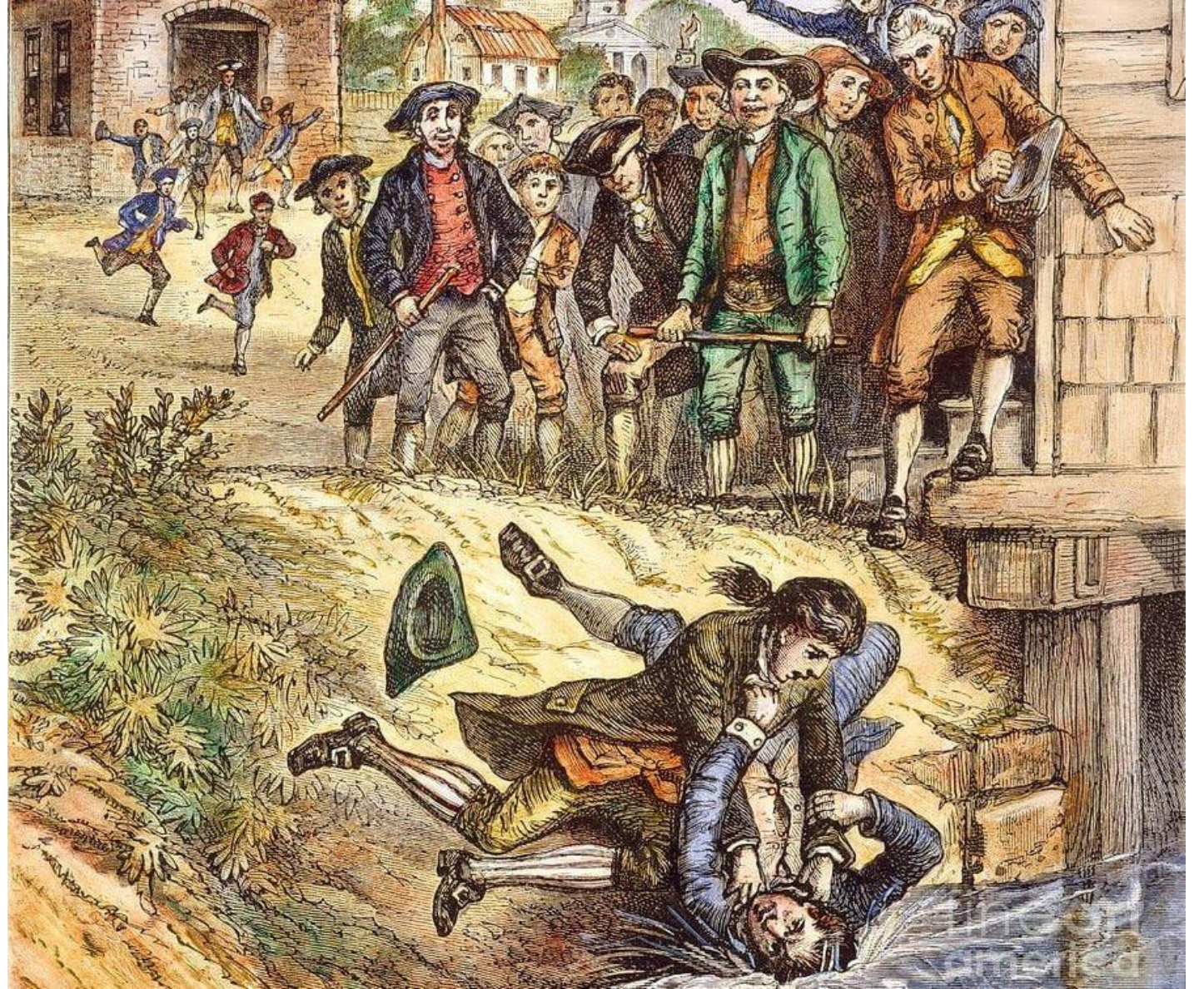




Seminar 1.4

The Perils of Freedom











The Signing of the United States Constitution by Louis S. Glanzman, 1987



Virginia Plan

Two legislative branches

Power in the people

One Executive

Power of national concerns

Executive removed by impeachment

New Jersey Plan

Single legislative body

Power in the states

More than one executive

Limited power

Majority of states apply to impeach executive

Hamilton's Plan

Parliament and Chief Executive

All power in national government

Executive chosen for life

Senators chosen for life

Judicial chosen for life



How soon to abolish
slavery

3

Issues
needing
compromise



Votes according to
state or population



Regulation of
interstate commerce

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.....
.....
.....



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Senate

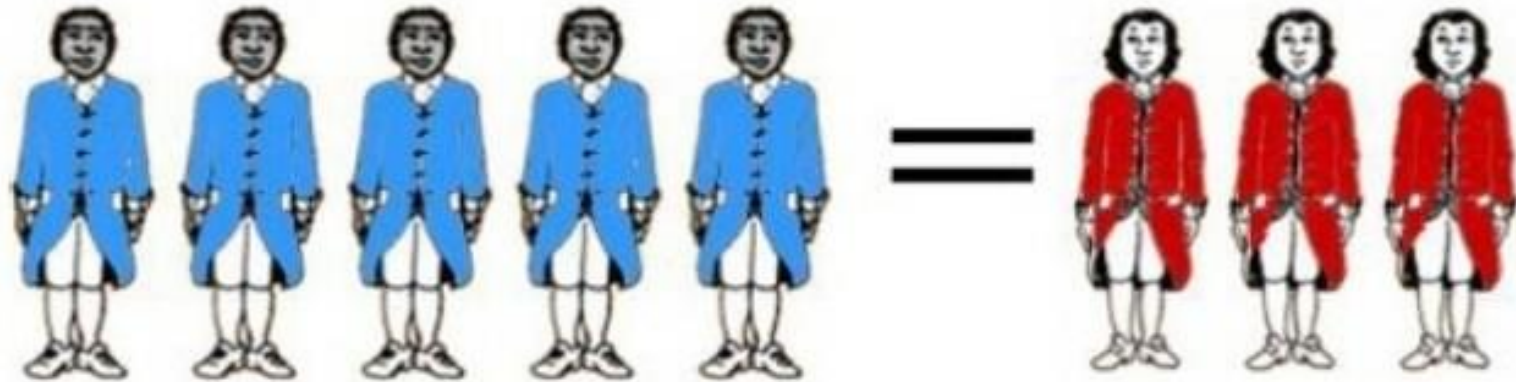
Equal
Representation
(2 Senators
per state)

House

Seats
apportioned
according to
population

Three-Fifths Compromise

- States in the North and in the South could not agree on how slaves would be counted in the population.
- It was decided that every 5 slaves would count as 3 people for taxation and representation purposes.



Power to Regulate
Commerce with Foreign
Nations

Power to Regulate
Commerce between the
states

The power to
regulate but
not prohibit

Freedom
to Buy

Freedom
to Fail

Freedom
to Try

Freedom
to Sell

Counterproductive Compassion

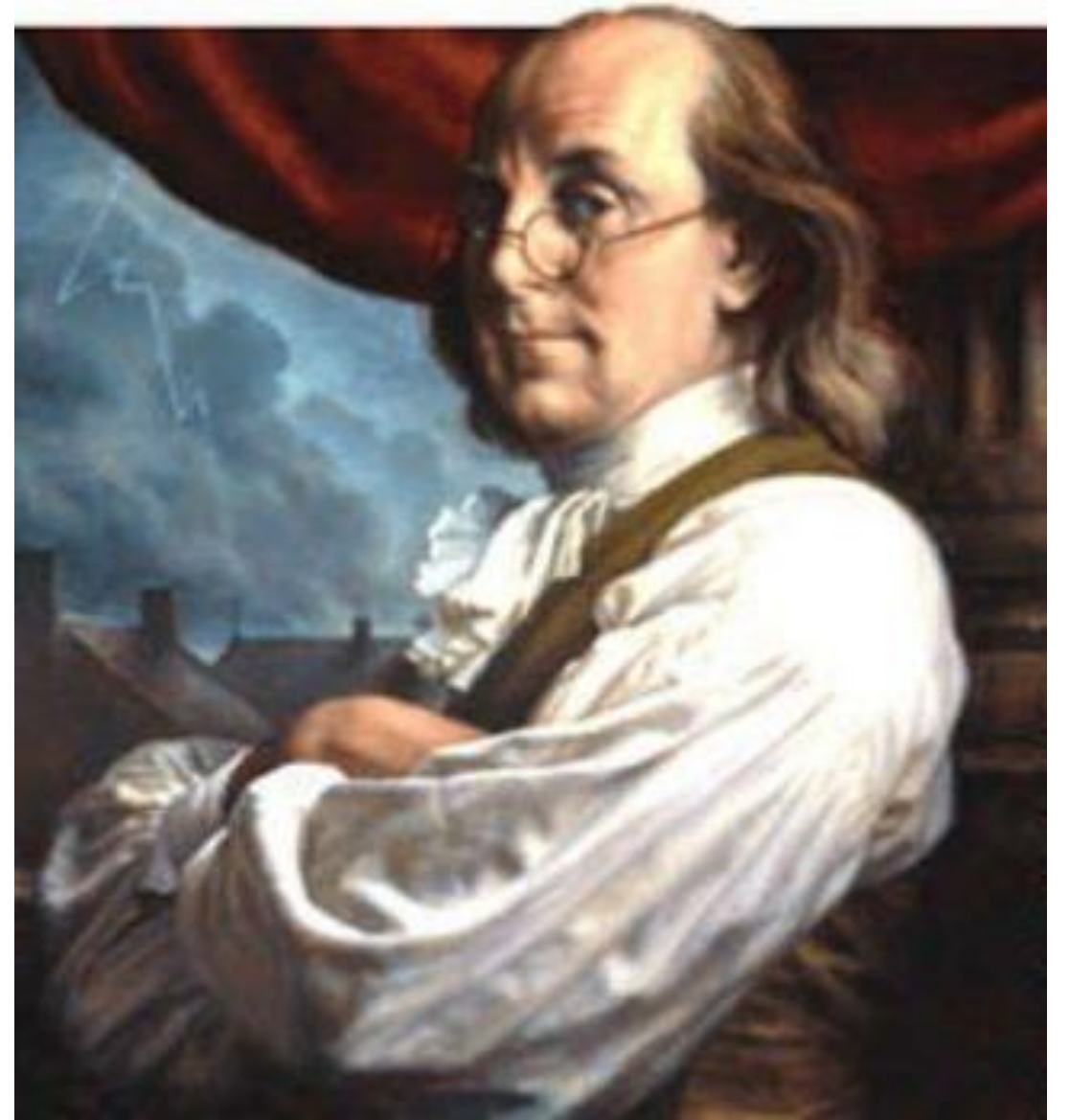
- Gives a drunk the means to increase drunkenness
- Breeds debilitation or dependency
- Blunts the desire to work
- Smothers the instinct to strive

Calculated Compassion

- Helps the poor help themselves
- Provides satisfaction of “earned achievement”
- Allows the poor to climb the appreciation ladder
- Gives responsibility to the individual first, then family, then community

- Under NO circumstances is the Federal government to become involved in public welfare
- Federal involvement would corrupt the government AND the poor
- No Constitutional authority to participate in social welfare programs





Unitary Republic

British
Parliament

Confederated Republic

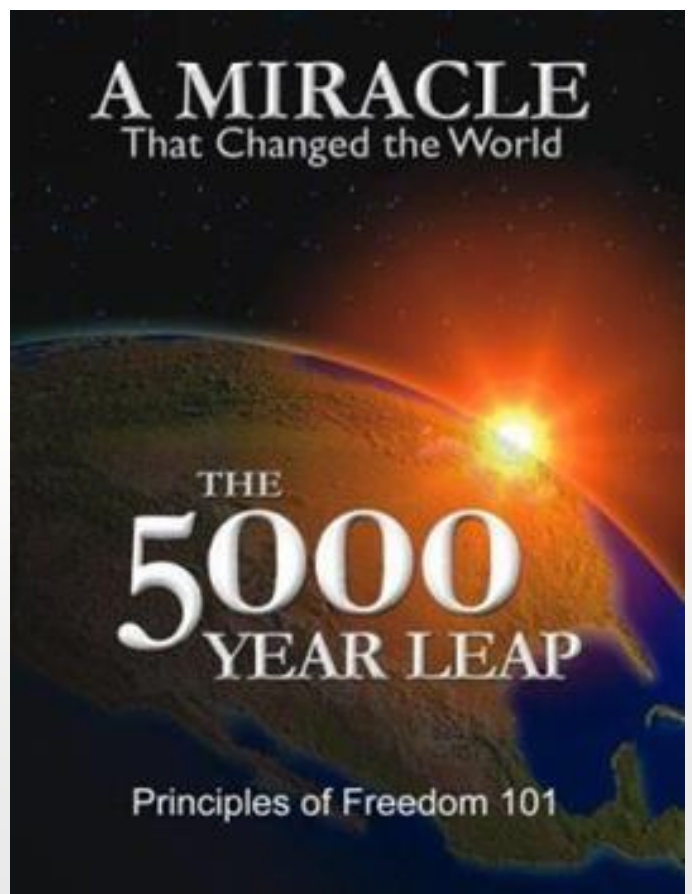
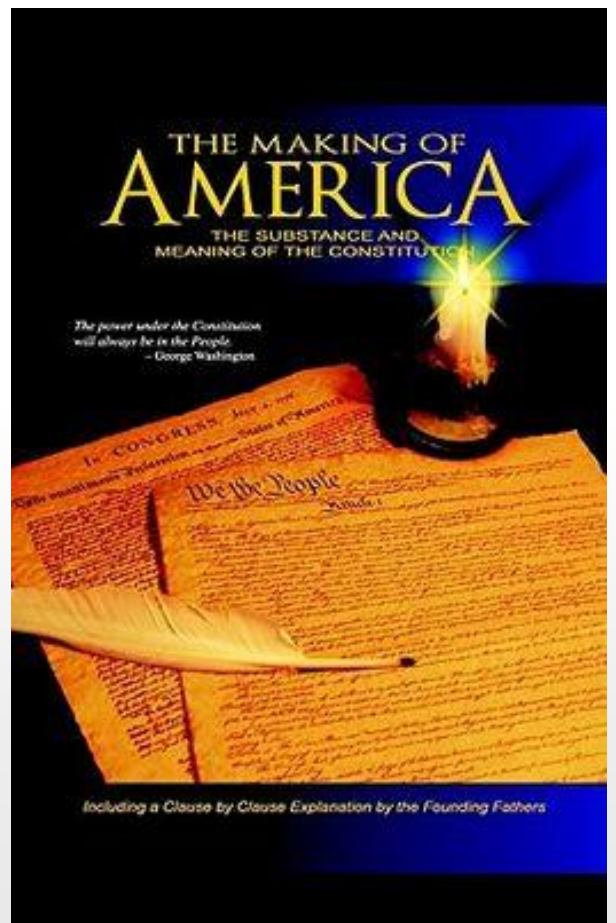
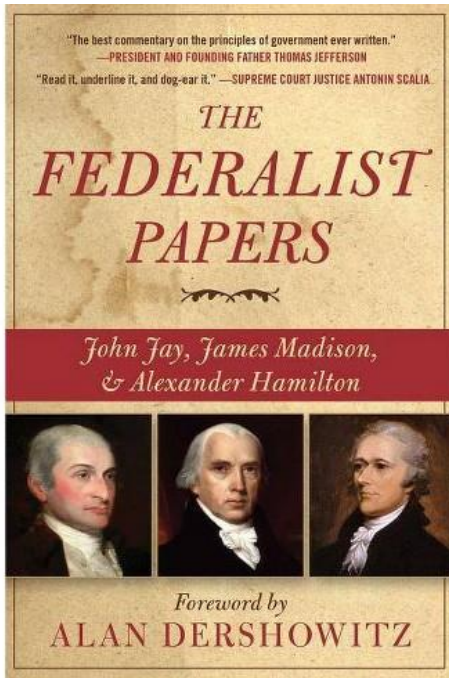
Articles of
Confederation

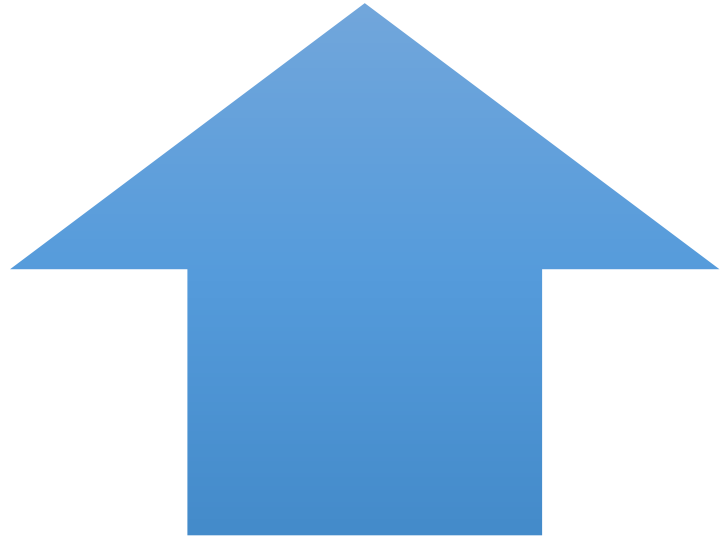
Constitutional Republic

Written
Constitution is
the Supreme
Law of the
Land

Ratifying the Constitution

1. Clearly teach the people the fundamental principle that the power to govern rest with them
2. This new government would not become operative unless approved by the people
3. A draft of the Constitution was sent to Congress. If approved, it would be submitted to the people of the states.
4. When ratified, the Constitution would become the voice of the people, thereby making the voice of the people the Supreme Law of the land.





Republic: Power is lodged in representatives elected by the people



Democracy: Power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively

Vertical Separation of Powers

The Federal
Government

The Several States

Thousands of Counties

Millions of Communities

Tens of millions families

Hundreds of millions individuals

*Only specific limited
power assigned to each
level of government.*

*The further up the
pyramid, the less power
given to that branch of
government.*

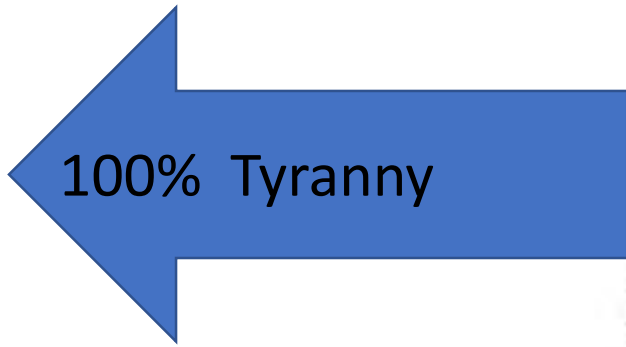
Legislative

House

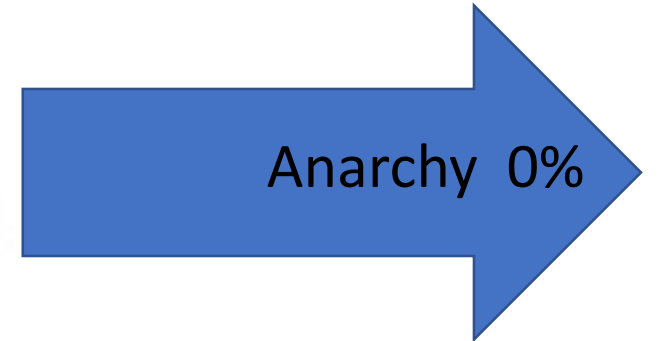
Senate

Executive

Judicial



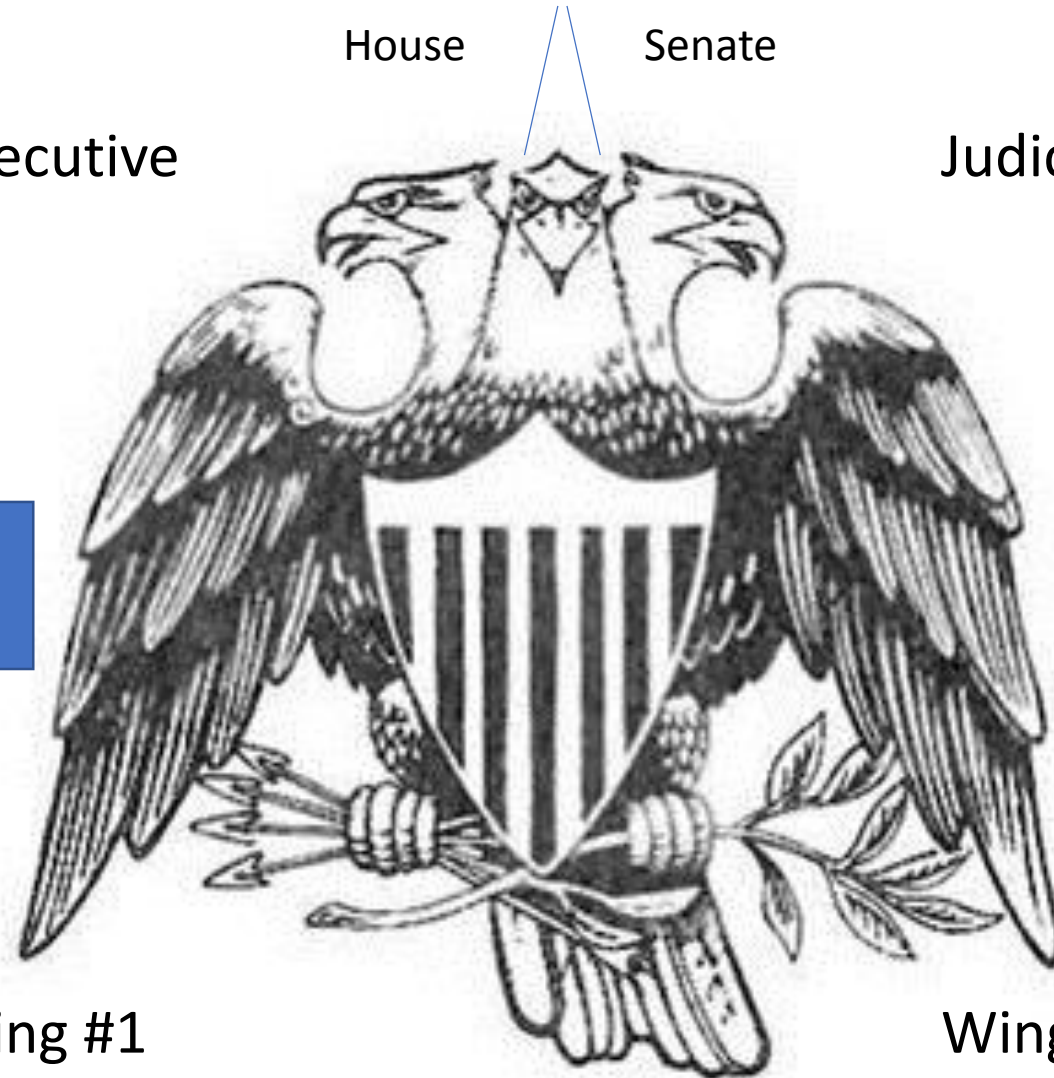
100% Tyranny



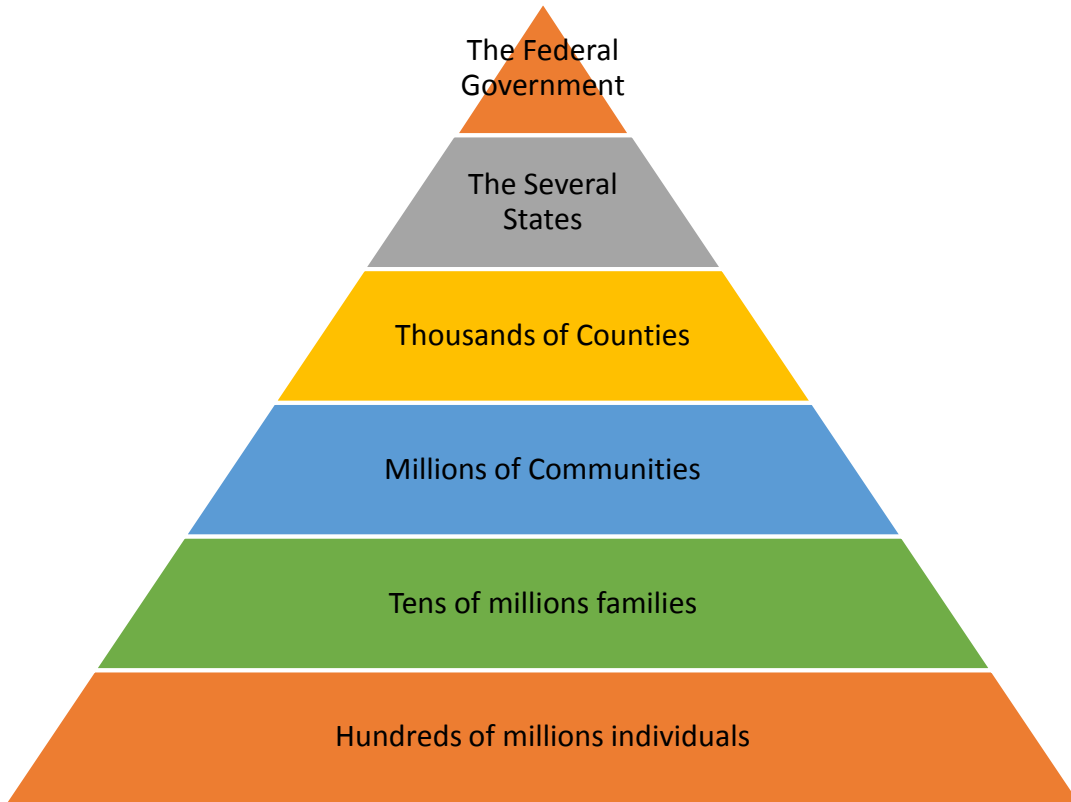
Anarchy 0%

Wing #1

Wing #2



Vertical Separation of Powers



Horizontal Separation of Powers



Democracy

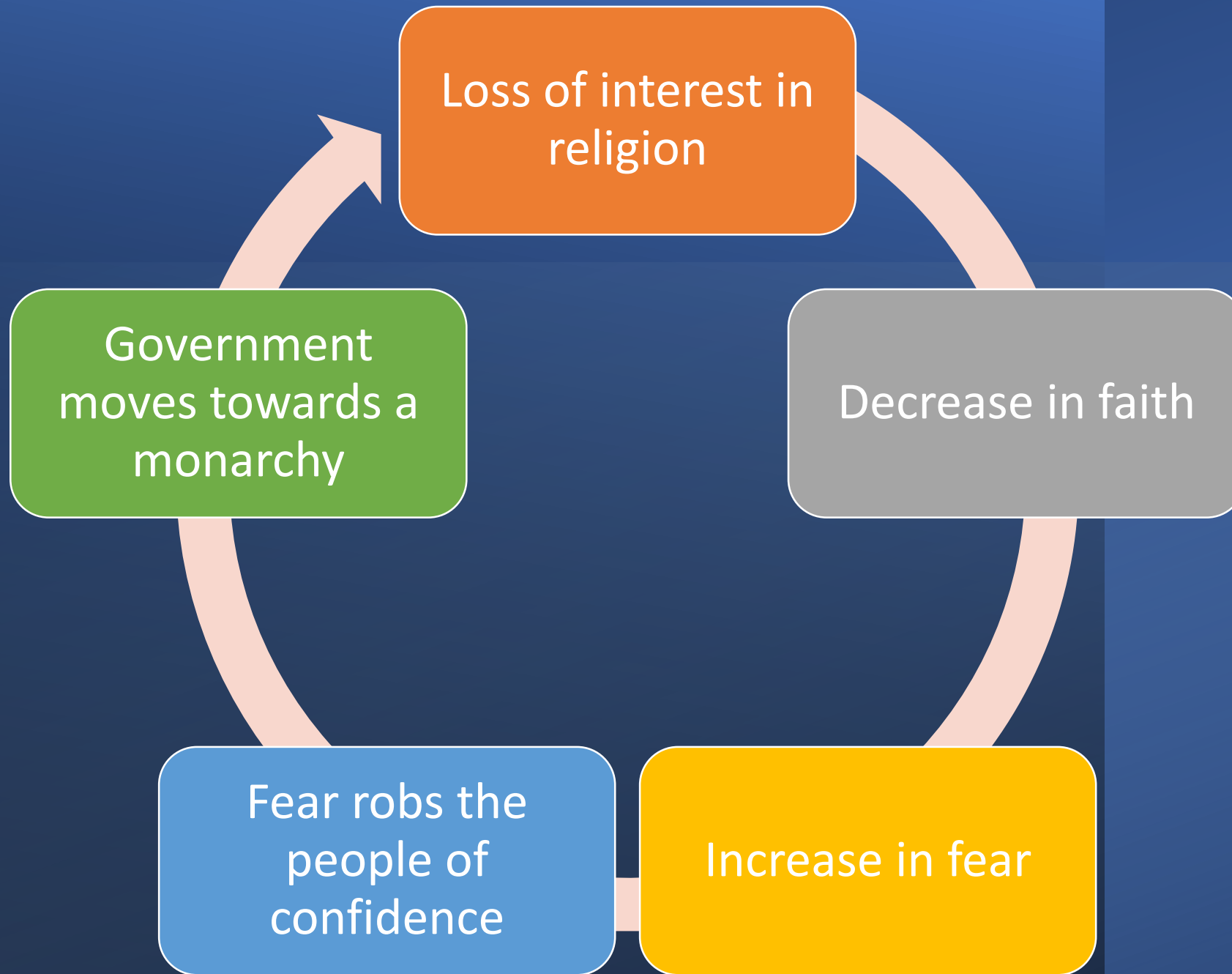
Millions of individuals endowed with unalienable rights

Republics are created by vote

Selected rights are loaned from people to representatives

Theocracies are created by covenant

Righteous government leaders are accountable to God



Corrupt representatives transfer increasing amounts of power to the central government

Democracy

*Millions of individuals
endowed with
unalienable rights*

Republic

*Selected rights are loans
from people to
representatives*

*Fear motivates people
to choose corrupt
representatives*

Monarchy

*Corrupt government
leaders are elected to
office*





