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The Balance of Power - Emerson Niou (M. S.)
1989
One of the fundamental issues of international

relations concerns whether, and under what conditions, stability prevails in anarchic systems, these being systems in which all authority and

institutional restraints to action are wholly endogenous. This book uses the tools of game theory to develop a comprehensive theory of such systems and details both necessary and sufficient conditions for stability. The authors first define two forms of stability: system and resource stability. International political systems are said to be stable when no state confronts the possibility of a loss of sovereignty. Resource stability, in contrast, requires that the current distribution of wealth and power among states can change only due to differences in the vitality of economies. The theory developed in this book refines the classic balance-of-power theory and formally incorporates into that theory the consideration of endogenous resource growth, preventive war, war costs and the imperatives of geography, revealing a fundamental conflict between the concepts of 'balancers' and 'central powers'.

Peace in the Balance - Eugene Victor Rostow
1972

The Paradox of American Democracy - John B. Judis 2000

John B. Judis, one of our most insightful political commentators, most rational and careful thinkers, and most engaged witnesses in Washington, has taken on a challenge that even the most concerned American citizens shrink from: forecasting the American political climate at the turn of the century. *The Paradox of American Democracy* is a penetrating examination of our democracy that illuminates the forces and institutions that once enlivened it and now threaten to undermine it. It is the well-reasoned discussion we need in this era of unrestrained expert opinions and ideologically biased testimony. The disenchantment with our political system can be seen in decreasing voter turnout, political parties co-opted by consultants and large contributors, the corrupting influence of "soft money," and concern for national welfare subverted by lobbying organizations and special-interest groups. Judis revisits particular moments

-- the Progressive Era, the New Deal, the 1960s -- to discover what makes democracy the most efficacious and, consequently, most inefficacious. What has worked in the past is a balancing act between groups of elites --- trade commissions, labor relations boards, policy groups -- whose mandates are to act in the national interest and whose actions are governed by a disinterested pursuit of the common good. Judis explains how the displacement of such elites by a new lobbying community in Washington has given rise to the cynicism that corrodes the current political system. The Paradox of American Democracy goes straight to the heart of every political debate in this country.

Equal Justice in the Balance - Raneta Lawson Mack 2004-04-19

Publisher Description

Democracy for the Few - Michael Parenti 1988
Parenti's provocative critique of class power within traditional political institutions will arouse classroom debate and introduce students to a

unique viewpoint of American capitalism. Unlike most texts on the American political system, **DEMOCRACY FOR THE FEW** emphasizes the political economy of public policy and who gets what.

Mixed Signals - Kathryn Sikkink 2004

"Nowhere did two understandings of U.S. identity--human rights and anticommunism-- come more in conflict with each other than they did in Latin America. To refocus U.S. policy on human rights and democracy required a rethinking of U.S. policy as a whole. It required policy makers to choose between policies designed to defeat communism at any cost and those that remain within the bounds of the rule of law."--from the Introduction Kathryn Sikkink believes that the adoption of human rights policy represents a positive change in the relationship between the United States and Latin America. In *Mixed Signals* she traces a gradual but remarkable shift in U.S. foreign policy over the last generation. By the 1970s, an unthinking

anticommunist stance had tarnished the reputation of the U.S. government throughout Latin America, associating Washington with tyrannical and often brutally murderous regimes. Sikkink recounts the reemergence of human rights as a substantive concern, showing how external pressures from activist groups and the institution of a human rights bureau inside the State Department have combined to remake Washington's agenda, and its image, in Latin America. The current war against terrorism, Sikkink warns, could repeat the mistakes of the past unless we insist that the struggle against terrorism be conducted with respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Values in an American Government

Textbook - Michael Novak 1978

American Government - Marc Karnis Landy
2008-01-07

A detailed analysis on the American government using the American Political Development

approach.

Game Theory and the Transition to Democracy - Josep Maria Colomer 1995

The transition to Spanish democracy is often seen as a model for other societies undergoing processes of political change; an example of negotiation and consensus which avoids both violence and civil war. *Game Theory and the Transition to Democracy* analyses strategic behaviour and political interactions during the key political episodes in the Spanish transition, explaining why it was such a successful process. Emphasising the agenda-setting, bargaining and strategic decision-making roles of central actors, this book uses a rational choice methodology to model the transition to democracy in Spain. This book sheds new light on the process of transition to democracy and will be welcomed by historians and political scientists both as a key contribution to the historical understanding of the period and as a seminal application of rational choice analysis.

American Business and Political Power - Mark A. Smith 2000-10-31

Most people believe that large corporations wield enormous political power when they lobby for policies as a cohesive bloc. With this work, the author sets conventional wisdom on its head. He states that business loses in legislative battles unless it has public backing.

American Government 3e - Glen Krutz
2021-07-28

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.

American Government, with PowerWeb - Marc Landy 2003-10

Unlike any other text available for American government courses, this exciting new text takes a political development approach. Written by two pre-eminent scholars of American political development, Marc Landy and Sid Milkis, this concise new text explores American government as an entity that evolves through the debates that have occurred in American politics and political culture over time. This approach gives readers a context for understanding the growth of U.S. systems and laws and encourages critical

thinking. The give-and-take between individual rights and equality frames the discussion of each issue.

The Art of Politics - John Kekes 2008

"Americans enjoy the most benevolent political system that has ever emerged in the course of human history. Unprecedented prosperity, health, liberty, and stability give rise to the envy of the rest of the world. However these privileges cannot defend themselves. The Art of Politics necessitates that we balance the conflicting claims of these and other political goods in the midst of ever-changing circumstances and external and internal threats. Reason, pluralism, necessary limits, liberty, toleration, justice, the right to private property, democracy, authority, and civility are the goods. The enemies are the ideologues who scorn this system because it falls short of a never-realized theoretical ideal they have borrowed from their European brethren. This effort by the ideologues to change our systems radically is ultimately the betrayal of

American politics, and one of the most serious threats we face. This book tells us how to defend ourselves against these threats and how to practice this most valuable art, the Art of Politics."--BOOK JACKET.

Transatlantic Radicals and the Early American Republic - Michael Durey 1997

In the transatlantic world of the late eighteenth century, easterly winds blew radical thought to America. Thomas Paine had already arrived on these shores in 1774 and made his mark as a radical pamphleteer during the Revolution. In his wake followed more than 200 other radical exiles—English Dissenters, Whigs, and Painites; Scottish "lads o'parts"; and Irish patriots—who became influential newspaper writers and editors and helped change the nature of political discourse in a young nation. Michael Durey has written the first full-scale analysis of these radicals, evaluating the long-term influence their ideas have had on American political thought. *Transatlantic Radicals* uncovers the roots of their

radicalism in the Old World and tells the story of how these men came to be exiled, how they emigrated, and how they participated in the politics of their adopted country. Nearly all of these radicals looked to Paine as their spiritual leader and to Thomas Jefferson as their political champion. They held egalitarian, anti-federalist values and promoted an extreme form of participatory democracy that found a niche in the radical wing of Jefferson's Republican Party. Their divided views on slavery, however, reveal that democratic republicanism was unable to cope with the realities of that institution. As political activists during the 1790s, they proved crucial to Jefferson's 1800 presidential victory; then, after his views moderated and their influence waned, many repatriated, others drifted into anonymity, and a few managed to find success in the New World. Although many of these men are known to us through other histories, their influence as a group has never before been so closely examined. Durey persuasively demonstrates that

the intellectual ferment in Britain did indeed have tremendous influence on American politics. His account of that influence sheds considerable light on transatlantic political history and differences in religious, political, and economic freedoms. Skillfully balancing a large cast of characters, *Transatlantic Radicals* depicts the diversity of their experiences and shows how crucial these reluctant émigrés were to shaping our republic in its formative years.

Freedom and Federalism - Felix Morley 1981
Despite the centralizing tendencies of the American national government in the twentieth century, there have been surprisingly few books defending the federal system. Felix Morley's *Freedom and Federalism*, which examines the root causes of the problem, was thus a pioneering achievement when it first appeared in 1959. No less relevant today, the book provides a perceptive diagnosis of the collapse of States' rights in modern America; and it seeks the restoration of a constitutional balance between

central and state authorities. Is federalism worth saving? "Its outstanding virtue," which is "the distinctively American contribution to political art," argues Morley, "is its facility in combining two naturally antagonistic conditions--the social condition of order, and the more personal condition of freedom." In the end, he concludes, the American government will fail unless these two conditions are reconciled. Felix Morley (1894-1982), Pulitzer-Prize-winning author, journalist, and educator, was a Rhodes Scholar, editor of the Washington Post and Human Events, and President of Haverford College.

U.s. Role in the World - Congressional Research Service 2017-09-16

The overall U.S. role in the world since the end of World War II in 1945 (i.e., over the past 70 years) is generally described as one of global leadership and significant engagement in international affairs. A key aim of that role has been to promote and defend the open international order that the United States, with the support of its

allies, created in the years after World War II. In addition to promoting and defending the open international order, the overall U.S. role is generally described as having been one of promoting freedom, democracy, and human rights, while criticizing and resisting authoritarianism where possible, and opposing the emergence of regional hegemons in Eurasia or a spheres-of-influence world. Certain statements and actions from the Trump Administration have led to uncertainty about the Administration's intentions regarding the future U.S. role in the world. Based on those statements and actions, some observers have speculated that the Trump Administration may want to change the U.S. role in one or more ways. A change in the overall U.S. role could have profound implications for U.S. foreign policy, national security, and international economic policy, for Congress as an institution, and for many federal policies and programs. A major dimension of the debate over the U.S. role is

whether the United States should attempt to continue playing the active internationalist role that it has played for the past 70 years, or instead adopt a more restrained role that reduces U.S. involvement in world affairs. A second dimension concerns how to balance or combine the pursuit of narrowly defined U.S. interests with the goal of defending and promoting U.S. values such as democracy, freedom, and human rights. A third dimension relates to the balance between the use of so-called hard power (primarily but not exclusively military combat power) and soft power (including diplomacy, development assistance, support for international organizations, education and cultural exchanges, and the international popularity of elements of U.S. culture such as music, movies, television shows, and literature) in U.S. foreign policy. An initial potential issue for Congress is to determine whether the Trump Administration wants to change the U.S. role, and if so, in what ways. A follow-on potential issue for

Congress-arguably the central policy issue for this CRS report-is whether there should be a change in the U.S. role, and if so, what that change should be, including whether a given proposed change would be feasible or practical, and what consequences may result. An initial aspect of this issue concerns Congress: what should be Congress's role, relative to that of the executive branch, in considering whether the U.S. role in the world should change, and if so, what that change should be? The Constitution vests Congress with several powers that can bear on the U.S. role in the world. Another potential issue for Congress is whether a change in the U.S. role would have any implications for the preservation and use of congressional powers and prerogatives relating to foreign policy, national security, and international economic policy. A related issue is whether a change in the U.S. role would have any implications for congressional organization, capacity, and operations relating to foreign policy, national

security, and international economic policy. Policy and program areas that could be affected, perhaps substantially or even profoundly, by a changed U.S. role include the role of allies and alliances in U.S. foreign policy; the organization of, and funding levels and foreign policy priorities for, the Department of State and U.S. foreign assistance; U.S. trade and international economic policy; defense strategy and budgets; and policies and programs related to homeland security, border security, immigration, and refugees.

The U.S. Constitution - Carla Mooney 2016-09-19

Where did the American democratic tradition begin? From ancient civilizations in Greece and Rome to the Enlightenment in Europe, democratic ideas throughout time have influenced the development of democracy in the United States. In *The U.S. Constitution: Discover How Democracy Works*, children ages 9 through 12 learn about the foundation of democracy and how the documents crafted hundreds of years

ago still have an impact on our country today. They explore the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, among others. These documents provide a framework with which we make the laws and processes that help keep democracy a vital paradigm. Through hands-on projects, which include analyzing how the promises made in the Preamble of the Constitution were put into practice and investigating how to balance the freedom of speech in the digital age, students investigate how American democracy operates. With colorful illustrations, interesting sidebars, and links to online primary sources, this book asks readers to consider the effect of technology on democracy and make predictions about future documents that will be important to the preservation of democracy around the world.

Theories of the State - Patrick Dunleavy 1987

This is the first accessible, systematic study of the five schools of thought that dominate modern political science in the West.

Back to the Republic - Harry Fuller Atwood 1918

A Question of Balance - Prince Philip (consort of Elizabeth II, Queen of Great Britain) 1982

On Democracy: Essays on Principles Fundamental to American Government and the 2020 Presidential Election - W. Edward Rolison
2022-12-28

The central question for the present generation is whether "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish" in America. *On Democracy* describes 30 principles fundamental to American government. It also analyzes the challenge that Donald Trump presented to American democracy. The Trump administration proved to be a happy hunting ground for violations of the United States Constitution and of democratic norms. Intended for use as a supplement in American government and civic education classes, the book is an authoritative and clearly written series of essays

by a professor who taught political science and constitutional law for thirty-five years. Although meticulous in his attention to detail and accuracy, the author also approaches the subject matter with wry humor and an appreciation for his youthful readers. Begun on Halloween evening in 2019, the book warns that there may be goblins in the land disguised as politicians, or even patriots. The basics are divided among six philosophical, six conditional, and six essential principles, followed by twelve fundamental features essential to the United States Constitution. Philosophical principles include the American commitments to natural rights under natural law, the belief in rationality, individualism, liberty, equality, and justice. Conditional principles conducive to American democracy include a favorable economic climate, a balance of consensus and conflict, the diffusion of political power, an educated citizenry, the two-party system, and the willingness to seek compromise. Principles that are essential to

democracy are free, fair, frequent, and meaningful elections, recognition of a loyal opposition, majority rule with minority rights, free speech and debate, the right of the people to be told the truth, and safeguards against arbitrary acts. Additional principles of the United States Constitution include constitutionalism, separation of powers and checks and balances, rule of law, republicanism, federalism and states' rights, national supremacy, judicial review and an independent judiciary, civilian control of the military, no religious tests and freedom of religion, no emoluments other than salary, the right to privacy, and the right to keep and bear arms. The final part includes two essays and a conclusion on the presidential election of 2020. There are seven appendices which include the founding documents of the country. The author, who earned his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri at Columbia, is professor emeritus and former head of the Department of the Social Sciences at Southwestern Oklahoma State

University at Weatherford.

Mirage - George Hager 1997

The inside stories of two decades of often noble but usually unsuccessful attempts to balance the budget and end the deficit.

The Democratic Constitution - Neal Devins 2004

The Democratic Constitution is the first attempt to capture the perpetual, collaborative process that shapes the interpretation of the American Constitution. Though the Court has unique power in the American system, the Constitution created a balance of power between the three branches of government, a balance essential to a vibrant and durable democracy. Nonjudicial contributions to constitutional interpretation, Neal Devins and Louis Fisher demonstrate, make the Constitution more stable, more consistent with constitutional principles, and more protective of individual and minority rights. Making use of case studies on race, privacy, federalism, war powers, speech, separation of powers, and religion, Devins and Fisher show how elected officials uphold and

safeguard individual rights as well as, and often better than, the courts. This highly readable narrative is an impressive affirmation of public participation in the political process that defines, protects, and gives life to the constitutional order. Book jacket.

Running Alone - James MacGregor Burns
2006-09-04

The political scientist and leadership expert examines the decline of presidential leadership in America and sets forth proposals for change.

Making Democracy - James Ockey 2004-08-31
Democracy in Thailand is the result of a complex interplay of traditional and foreign attitudes. Although democratic institutions have been imported, participation in politics is deeply rooted in Thai village society. A contrasting strand of authoritarianism is present not only in the traditional culture of the royal court but also in the centralized bureaucracies and powerful armed services borrowed from the West. Both attitudes have helped to shape Thai democracy's

specific character. This topical volume explores the importance of culture and the roles played by leadership, class, and gender in the making of Thai democracy. James Ockey describes changing patterns of leadership at all levels of society, from the cabinet to the urban middle class to the countryside, and suggests that such changes are appropriate to democratic government--despite the continuing manipulation of authoritarian patterns. He examines the institutions of democratic government, especially the political parties that link voters to the parliament. Political factions and the provincial notables that lead them are given careful attention. The failure to fully integrate the lower classes into the democratic system, Ockey argues, has been the underlying cause of many of the flaws of Thai democracy. Female political leadership, another imported notion, is better represented in urban rather than rural areas. Yet gender relations in villages were more equitable than at court, Ockey suggests, and these

attitudes have persisted to this day. Successful women politicians from a variety of backgrounds have begun to overcome stereotypes associated with female leadership although barriers remain. With its wide-ranging analysis of Thai politics over the last three decades, *Making Democracy* is an important resource for both students and specialists.

Citizenship and Democratic Doubt - Bob Pepperman Taylor 2004

Much of the world today views America as an imperialist nation bent on global military, economic, and cultural domination. At home few share this negative view. Bob Pepperman Taylor, however, argues that US moral self-righteousness may potentially imperil democratic ideals and threaten democracy.

The Rise of Political Islam in Turkey - Angel Rabasa 2008

Turkey, a Muslim-majority country, is pivotal to Western security interests in the Middle East. Its ruling party, the AKP, has Islamic roots but

operates within a framework of strict secular democracy, which has generated controversy over the boundaries between secularism and religion. This monograph describes the politico-religious landscape in Turkey and evaluates how the balance between secular and religious forces has changed over the past decade.

Power Ties - Paul A. Papayoanou 1999

Discusses the impact of economic integration on the likelihood of war or peace

Social Rights Under the Constitution - Cécile Fabre 2000

3.2. Bills of rights

Thoughts on Government : Applicable to the Present State of the American Colonies.

- John Adams

Usual Politics - George Beam 1970

Lithuanian Social Democracy in Perspective, 1893-1914 - Leonas Sabaliūnas 1990

Lithuanian Social Democracy in Perspective is the

first book in any Western language on Lithuanian Social Democracy. In this work Leonas Sabaliunas studies the conflict between and convergence of socialism and nationalism in pre-1914 Lithuania. He analyzes the interplay of ideological priorities by observing the operations of Marxist political parties, emphasizing the origins, development, and achievements of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania. But Sabaliunas also considers such partners and rivals as the Jewish Bund, the Polish Socialist Party, the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, and the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. He focuses on the appearance of socialist parties at the local level, the politics of assertive behavior during the Russian Revolution of 1905–1906, the nature of interparty relations, and efforts to promote party unity. In particular, he investigates the projected relationship between Russia and its subject nationalities—a cardinal concern today as the Baltic peoples attempt to distance themselves from their Russian neighbors.

Sabaliunas clarifies current massive Lithuanian opposition to Moscow and to its version of socialism. He stresses that in Lithuania the socialist movement from the beginning not only sought solutions to social and economic problems but also addressed issues of ethnic and national interest, especially the question of national sovereignty.

America's Challenges in an Unstable World - Frances K. Scott 2002

Dictatorships and Double Standards - Jeane J. Kirkpatrick 1982

"An American Enterprise Institute, Simon and Schuster publication." Includes bibliographical references and index.

Democracy in the Dark - Frederick A. O. Schwarz 2012-05-29

"A timely and provocative book exploring the origins of the national security state and the urgent challenge of reining it in" (The Washington Post). From Dick Cheney's man-sized

safe to the National Security Agency's massive intelligence gathering, secrecy has too often captured the American government's modus operandi better than the ideals of the Constitution. In this important book, Frederick A.O. Schwarz Jr., who was chief counsel to the US Church Committee on Intelligence—which uncovered the FBI's effort to push Martin Luther King Jr. to commit suicide; the CIA's enlistment of the Mafia to try to kill Fidel Castro; and the NSA's thirty-year program to get copies of all telegrams leaving the United States—uses examples ranging from the dropping of the first atomic bomb and the Cuban Missile Crisis to Iran-Contra and 9/11 to illuminate this central question: How much secrecy does good governance require? Schwarz argues that while some control of information is necessary, governments tend to fall prey to a culture of secrecy that is ultimately not just hazardous to democracy but antithetical to it. This history provides the essential context to recent cases from Chelsea Manning to Edward

Snowden. Democracy in the Dark is a natural companion to Schwarz's *Unchecked and Unbalanced*, cowritten with Aziz Huq, which plumbed the power of the executive branch—a power that often depends on and derives from the use of secrecy. “[An] important new book . . . Carefully researched, engagingly written stories of government secrecy gone amiss.” —The American Prospect

The Deadlock of Democracy in Brazil - Barry Ames 2001

DIVA sophisticated application of rational choice theory /div

The Democratic Wish - James A. Morone 1990-12-18

This prize-winning book reinterprets more than 200 years of American political history as the interplay between the public's dread of government power and its yearning for communal democracy. James Morone argues that Americans will never solve their collective problems as long as they instinctively fear all

public power as a threat to liberty. This revised edition includes a new final chapter about contemporary populism, government bashing, and democratic wishes.

The Nervous Liberals - Brett Gary 1999

Today few political analysts use the term "propaganda." However, in the wake of World War I, fear of propaganda haunted the liberal conscience. Citizens and critics blamed the war on campaigns of mass manipulation engaged in by all belligerents. Beginning with these "propaganda anxieties," Brett Gary traces the history of American fears of and attempts to combat propaganda through World War II and up to the Cold War. *The Nervous Liberals* explores how following World War I the social sciences--especially political science and the new field of mass communications--identified propaganda as the object of urgent "scientific" study. From there his narrative moves to the eve of WWII as mainstream journalists, clerics, and activists demanded greater government action against

fascist propaganda, in response to which Congress and the Justice Department sought to create a prophylaxis against foreign or antidemocratic communications. Finally, Gary explores how free speech liberalism was further challenged by the national security culture, whose mobilization before World War II to fight the propaganda threat led to much of the Cold War anxiety about propaganda. Gary's account sheds considerable light not only on the history of propaganda, but also on the central dilemmas of liberalism in the first half of the century--the delicate balance between protecting national security and protecting civil liberties, including freedom of speech; the tension between public-centered versus expert-centered theories of democracy; and the conflict between social reform and public opinion control as the legitimate aim of social knowledge.

Congressional Abdication on War and Spending - Louis Fisher 2000

The balance of powers among the branches of

government is the defining structure of American democracy. The Founders assumed each branch would jealously guard its own prerogatives to prevent tyrannical power. Were they wrong? In recent years Congress has progressively abdicated its role in two crucial areas: war powers and the budget process. The result is a chief executive with too few constraints and too little restraint, to the detriment of national policy and democratic processes. How has this come about, and what are the implications of this changing balance of powers? Louis Fisher addresses these pressing questions in a carefully argued study of congressional power. He examines how attempts by Congress to reassert its will in the wake of Watergate ultimately resulted in further surrender of legislative power to the presidency. This book will engage students of the governmental process and help them to understand not only the issues at stake in balanceofpower questions, but also how to conduct civic discussion and reasoned argument.

In the end, Fisher advocates a return to constitutional principle on the part of lawmakers and the education of citizens who will insist that Congress protect those principles.

The Federalist Papers - Alexander Hamilton
2018-08-20

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.