

In the last days of America's storied existence secularists gained control over the institutions that shaped the nation's values. Gradually, all ideas regardless of their origin were deemed co-equal. Rights were diminished to self definition and the segmenting of society around collective grievances became government's primary tool by which tyranny found its hold. Absolutes were ridiculed, relativism was elevated to prominence and lauded by elites. The relationship between liberty and faith was eroded, giving way to secularism. During this time a new band of patriots found footing and began the process of restoring the republic to its place of strength predicated on the inseparable link between liberty and faith. Welcome to iVoteAmerica.



In CONGRESS,
July 4, 1776

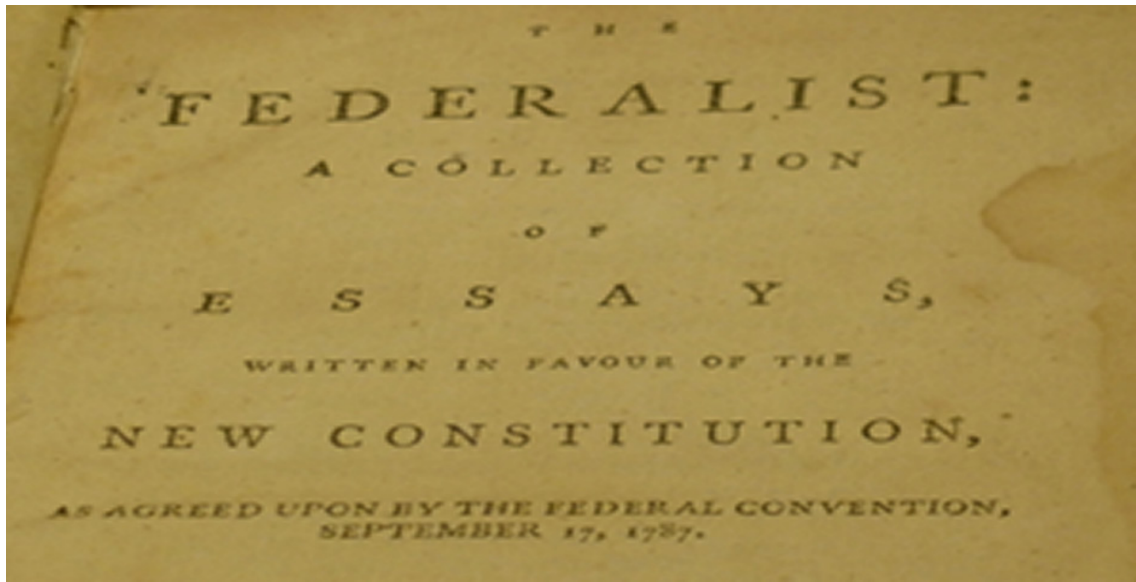
When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Who are the Federalists?

The Fear of Centralized Power



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Oftentimes in college American Government 101 classrooms, the Federalists of the 1787 Constitutional Convention are equated to the Democrats and the Anti-Federalists to Republicans.

But is it true?

The Founders may have disagreed about the form of their new government, but they agreed on the fundamentals.

Both agreed that the source of rights was God, not man. Both feared the tyranny of the majority. Both agreed that no man could be governed over without his consent.

Both feared centralized power, and both knew the reason was the nature of man.

In the Federalist #51, James Madison wrote, "If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men,

neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary."

Both agreed that reasons for both the law's existence and limiting any one man's power over the law was the lawless nature of man.

Their only disagreement was how to truly limit this power.

The Anti-Federalists believed in democracy on a small scale. They also feared that without a Bill of Rights, the proposed Constitution would grant almost unlimited power to the federal government.

The Federalists believed that the best way to limit power was to enumerate specific powers and delegate them to dispersed entities.

They feared a Bill of Rights not because they believed in the perverse, leftist concept of "positive" and "negative" rights but

because they were afraid of unconsciously excluding some natural rights.

Modern-day conservatives are neither Federalists nor Anti-Federalists.

They're both.

They understand both the Anti-Federalists' opposition to the Constitution and that the Federalists' plan for a unified republic was necessary to providing a stable rule of law to lawless men.

The debate today is not between Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

Rather, today's debate is between Americanists and Anti-Americanists, between those who believe in the great republic that our Founders, both Federalist and Anti-Federalist, created and those who seek to destroy it.

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US CONSTITUTION
Amendments 1, 2, 10

First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Second Amendment

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

