

From Revolution to Constitution and Republic to Democracy

* Rothbard 2019 on the Anti-Federalist v Federalist Debate

See Jacob Lawrence 2020

All under "Navigation Acts" in UK.

[Jones Act in USA today]

Protest against British Troops in Boston, Crispus Attucks @ Customs House

Patrick Henry "I smell a rat".
'Patriots into Partisans'

July 2 Richard Henry Lee's Declaration of Independence Approved by Continental Congress
July 4 Jefferson's Declaration of Independence

1787 Constitutional Convention [Illegal Usurpation of Articles of Confederation]

Under Articles of Confederation, individual states recognized by British Crown in Paris of Treaty

Articles of Confederation Unanimously Approved by the 13 states
Continental Congress

British Troops march to suppress Rebellion by taking Arms + munitions

1773 Boston Tea Party
Continental Congress

1763 Patrick Henry "Stamp Act Resolution"

1770 "Boston Massacre"

Protest against British Troops in Boston, Crispus Attucks @ Customs House

1767 Townshend Acts Impact Duties

British Troops to America

April 1775 Lexington + Concord

1786 Shay's Rebellion against Mass. State taxes for Revolution War + Death sentences for Not Paying

"critical period"

Debate over Constitution Anti-Federalists v. Federalists
Fatal Compromise 'N vs S'

1801 New England Secessionist Movement Against Greater National Government

Power (Fisher Ames of Mass)

Alien + Sedition Acts - Limits free speech + targets 'aliens' (the French)

[Federalists in Power]

1791 Supreme Court under John Marshall State

Coos not have right to tax federal monopoly in their state

(the first Bank of the US) - the end of States rights

1813 Supreme Court gives right to over-turn contract laws conducted in one state

[Fairfax's Devisee v. Hunter's Lessee]

"Critical Period" Dynamic (1784-1791)

For the Constitution,
a New and Large
National Government

Federalists

Larger farmers (slave holders)
City merchants

Wanted Special Navigational
Acts
for protection from British
Imports

To have army open
Mississippi River trade
(Controlled by Spain)

Elite included Regular
(Standing) Army Officers

Suppressed anti-federalist communications
via ~~the~~ interstate mail between NY+VA

Control major Newspapers

Believed a well-educated
elite should lead the masses

Concerned North
would enact trade
legislation harming South
[Charles Beard 1913]

Against the Constitution, as
illegal usurpation against Articles
of Confederation

Anti-Federalists

↑
misnomer

Small farmers in interior, removed
from waterways
were 'Shayites' Tax resisters
against public debt imprisonment

Had majority in many states
Wanted Bill of Rights strictly limiting
central government's power

were militia who believed
their tactics won
Revolutionary War

Against New central Government
with right to tax
Have a standing Army
Centralize trade + monetary policy
Continuation of slavery (3/5 Clause)

Against 'Hamilton plan' of central
government assuming states
war debts

Constitution itself an act of
secessionism, from Articles of
Confederation. Thus, states have
right to secede from constitution

Critical Period (ca. 1784-1791) Dynamics

Personalities

Federalists

Anti-Federalists

Alexander Hamilton NY
 John Jay NY
 James Madison VA
 #10 on 'faction'
 (Became Anti-Federalist President)
 'Federalist Papers'
 1787-8

James Monroe PA
 Supported states' rights
 and nullification →

James Wilson PA
 Burned in effigy,
 against Bill of Rights

John Marshall VA
 As Chief Justice
 overturns state's
 rights

John Dickinson, Delaware
 "Reactionary"
 Drafted original Articles of
 Confederation, later amended
 to give less power to
 Continental Congress

George Washington
 Thomas Jefferson
 Against
 Federalist's Alien
 + Sedition Act
 of 1798
 Gives
 Western VA
 to USA
 1784

John Hancock MA
 * Samuel Adams MA
 John Adams MA
 "revolutionaries"

Patrick Henry VA
 'Liberty or Death'
 'I smell a rat'

* Richard Henry Lee VA
 States' rights, Articles
 of Confederation

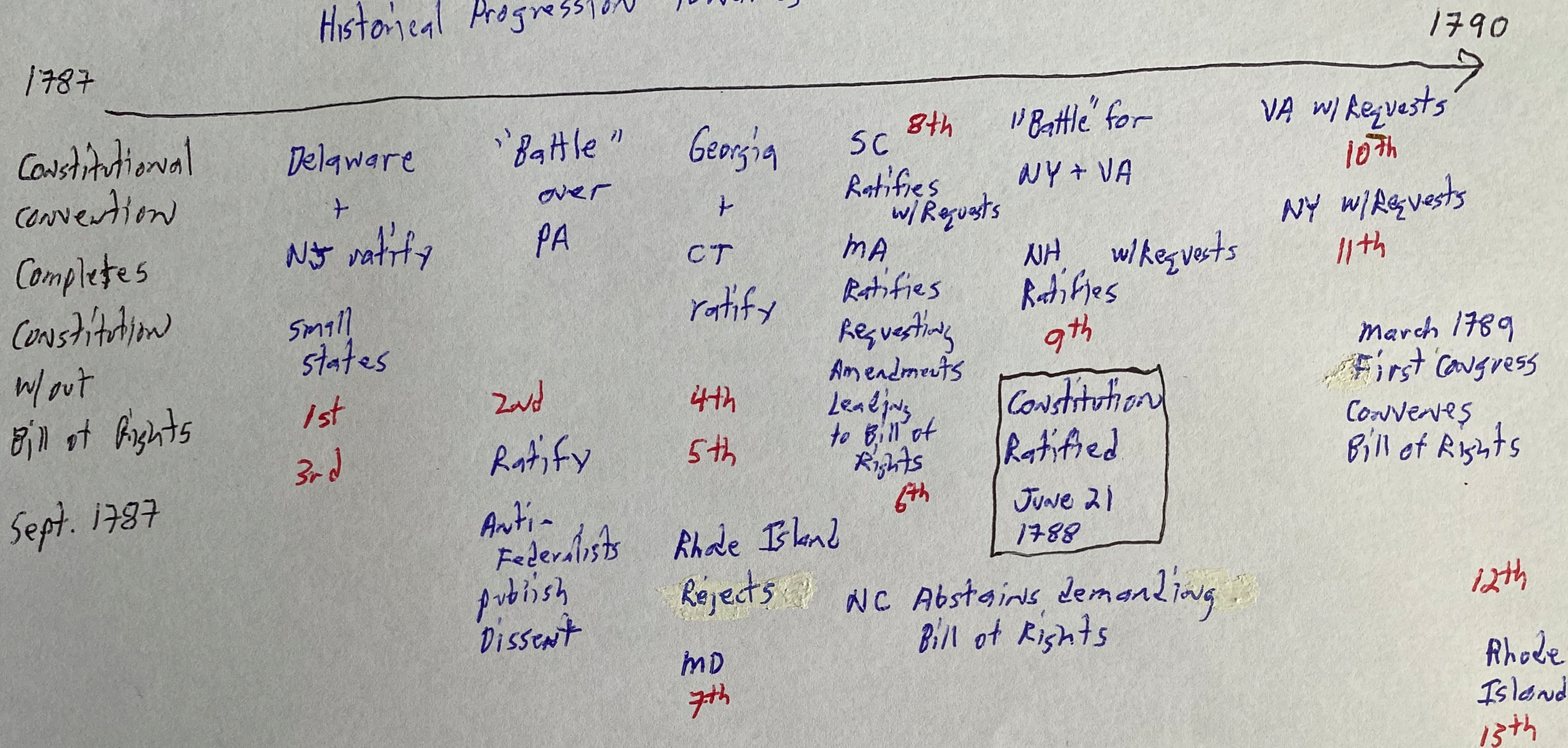
* Melancton Smith NY
 "Letters from a
 Federal Farmer"
 1787-8

George Mason VA
 Leader for Bill of Rights

George Clinton NY
 NY Leader against Union
 w/out Bill of Rights

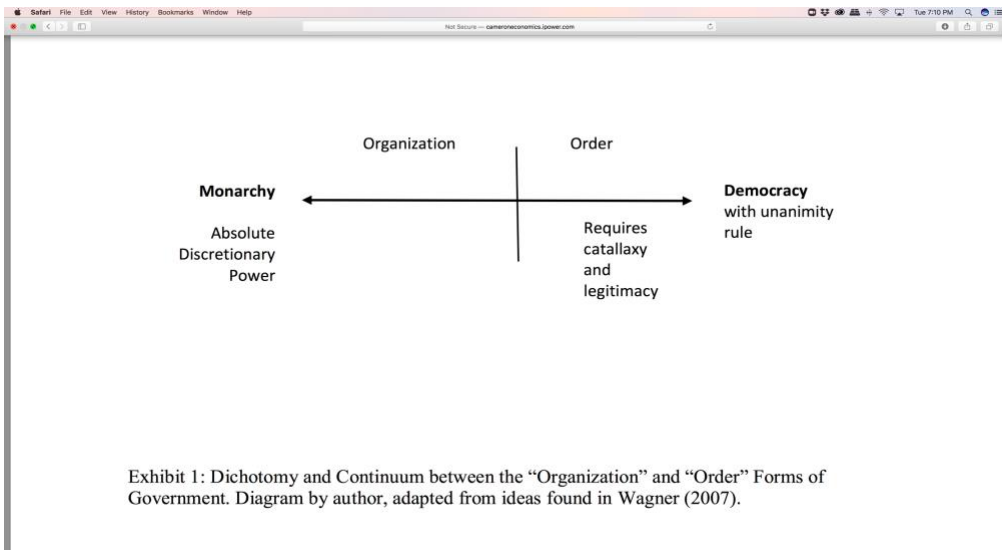
* Reserved right to revoke Constitution
 w/out Bill of Rights

Historical Progression Towards Ratification of US Constitution

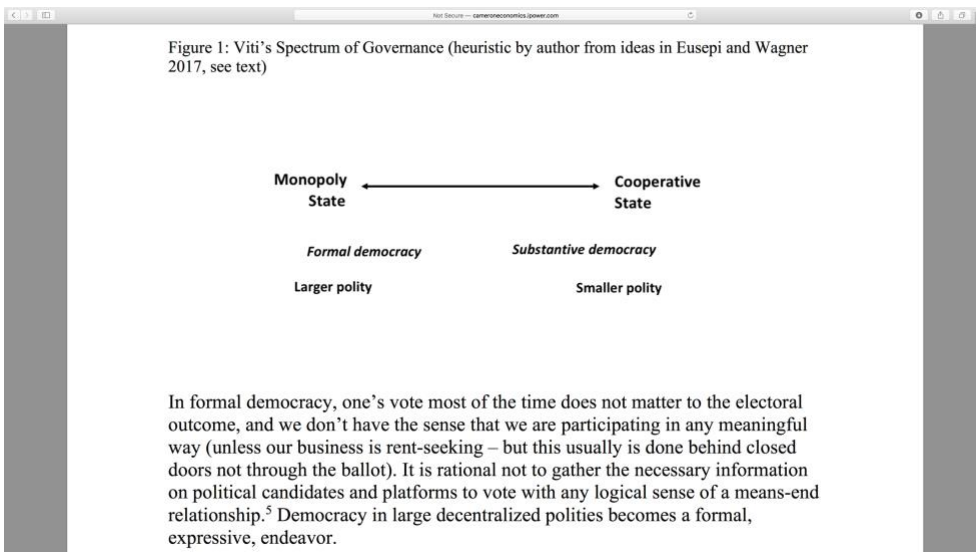


"Super majority" (9 of 13 states) needed to Ratify Constitution

Articles of Confederation is unanimously Ratified 1781



a) From Weber 2018 (available on cameroneconomics.com “projects” page)



b) From Weber 2019

State power incentives

- a) The state seeks more power for existential reasons, trying to gain more discretionary power, moving left-ward along the continuum
- b) The more depersonalized the polity becomes (the larger the polity), the less substantial is democracy, the more rent-seeking as people are less concerned about the Other, and the more does state power become less policy-centric and more centrally-monopolized

These might be concerned axioms under which to consider historical movement

Discussion over America Founding

Federalism

Anti federalism

Power

Liberty

[Power Corrupts / Lord Acton]

- Personalized v. Depersonalized relationships re Political Economy
- too much democracy / creates mob rule
- Competitive levels
- Local state governance / franchise requirements [residuals]

positive v. negative rights / rule of law

Democracy Ideal-form / Libervum Veto

Tyranny of the Majority / Decentralization / deontology

"meritocracy"

ESOP equity sharing @ firm level

- breaks class struggle

Importance of Role of Law

Minimal Law, Minimal State / Individualism

Importance of Residuals

Personalized v. Depersonalized Relationships (Adm Smith)

Sowell's Rule

Libervum Veto as ideal-form 'democracy'

local

remote

process

deontology

people are ends

French Utilitarianism

Outcome / people are means

Moral Philosophy / Political Economy / Issues raised by American Project

Lessons Learned from 'Critical Period' Debate re Political Economy

Related to French Liberals ca 1815 / 'show power' / original class struggle

State incentive to grow power / Jesay 1998

Elite Oligopoly / Monopoly / Centralization

Consequentialism

"equity"

Modern Macro Policy / Experts

Administrative Law / Experts / Collectivism

Consequentialism

British Utilitarianism

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