

Unit 1 Lesson 3: What Did the Founders Learn about Republican Government from the Ancient World?



Classical style architecture:

Illustrate our indebtedness to the ancient world, especially to their ideas about \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

Classical republicanism:

Is a theory that the best kind of society is one that promotes the \_\_\_\_\_ instead of the interests of only one class of citizens.

Citizens & their government are supposed to work cooperatively to achieve the common good vs. personal self interest.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ - setting aside personal interest for the common good (**Cincinnatus**-citizen soldier of Rome)



“Public-spiritedness” Who is America’s “Cincinnatus” \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. Moral Education-virtuous education based on a civic \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Small, uniform communities-people must know & care for one another and be very much \_\_\_\_\_.  
No \_\_\_\_\_ or interest groups! An established religion to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

Organizing Government to Promote the Common Good



• French philosopher Baron de \_\_\_\_\_ (1689-1755) Divided government  
The modern idea of separation of powers is to be found in one of the most important eighteenth-century works on political science, the Baron de Montesquieu's **The Spirit of the Laws** (1748), which states that "There can be no liberty where the legislative and executive powers are united in the **same** person, or body



- 1. Separation of \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ of govt) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ & balances (shared \_\_\_\_\_)

Problems in transferring classical republicanism to 18<sup>th</sup> century America

- \_\_\_\_\_ uniformed communities
- People must be very much \_\_\_\_\_ *Multicultural/Homogeneous Societies. In looking at cultures, it is important to consider how a culture treats its ethnic and religious minorities. An ethnic group refers to a group of people with a common ancestry and a common culture, most often based on religion and language.*






- Supervising citizens to avoid development of \_\_\_\_\_ (religion, wealth, ...)

- Believing that great economic \_\_\_\_\_ is destructive to the \_\_\_\_\_ good
- Having an established **religion**
- 1 set of family and moral values



**How did James Madison refine the ideas of classical republicanism?**

1. Representative democracy, or republic allowing the government to administer over a much \_\_\_\_\_

geographical area  state  nation  planet Circle which is the most diverse

2. Members of the government should be elected by a \_\_\_\_\_ number of the citizens, not by a small number or specially favored group

3. Dilute the impact of \_\_\_\_\_

**(Madison’s Federalist #10)** *AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction.*

*By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adversed to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.*

*There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.*

*There are again two methods of removing the causes of faction: the one, by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests.*

*It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy, that it was worse than the disease. Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires. But it could not be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.*

**Adapting the ideal of civic virtue to natural rights philosophy**

James Madison believed the pursuit of self-\_\_\_\_\_ could promote the \_\_\_\_\_ good.

The common good could be served by each individual \_\_\_\_\_ his or her economic self-interest.

“if all people were \_\_\_\_\_, there would be no need for government” James Madison

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of powers
2. checks and \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete Reviewing & Using the Lesson pg. 18, Questions 1-7**

Lesson Summary/Reflection (write a paragraph or two summarizing the lesson and what you learned form it):