**Federalist No. 16 & 17 Questions**

1. Why is it necessary for the national government to be able to pass laws that will directly affect the citizens of the states if the Union is to survive?
2. Comment upon Hamilton’s statement in Federalist 17 that

…allowing the utmost latitude to the love of power, which any reasonable man can require, I confess I am at a loss to discover what temptation the persons entrusted with the administration of the general [national] government could ever feel to divest the states of [their reserved powers]… The regulation of the mere domestic police state, appears to me to hold out slender allurements to ambition. Commerce, finance, negotiations, and war seem to comprehend all the objects which have charms for minds governed by that passion; and all the powers necessary to those objects, ought, in the first instance, to be lodged in the national depository.

1. In Federalist 16 and 17 Alexander Hamilton argues that:
   1. The new national government will be a danger to the collective power of the states
   2. It is illusory to worry that the national government will subvert state power
   3. The Confederation was an adequate government in its time but now it must be replaced
   4. The states will retain their sovereignty under the new Constitution
2. Hamilton suggests that the national government must be able to act directly upon citizens of the stats in certain spheres because:
   1. It is necessary to keep the states in line
   2. The national defense requires it
   3. Only in this way can the common concerns of the nation be regulated
   4. State legislatures are unrepresentative of the people

**Federalist No. 39 Questions**

1. What are the national and federal attributes of the House and the Senate respectively according to Madison?
2. What is the distinction between the federal and national characteristics in the operation of the government?
3. In Federalist 39 James Madison argues that the new Constitution:
   1. Eliminates state sovereignty
   2. Is both national and federal
   3. Is primarily national
   4. Retains the major features of the Confederation
4. In Federalist 39, James Madison:
   1. Argued that the states should be able to filter national actions
   2. Favored the ability of the national government to act directly upon the states on national concerns
   3. Argued for a weak national government
   4. Pointed out that because the president was directly elected, national power would be exercised in a democratically responsible manner
5. Which of the following statements did James Madison **not** make in Federalist 39:
   1. An important national characteristic of the Constitution is the direct election of the House of Representatives by the people
   2. The electoral constituency of the Senate represents an important federal characteristic of the Constitution
   3. The new Constitution carefully balances federal and national characteristics
   4. The amendment process is wholly national in character