

[Name of institution]

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Hamilton Political Views

Introduction

Alexander Hamilton was the brilliant idea behind the head of the Federalist Papers. He was the first secretary of the Treasury of the United States, a lawyer, the founding father, an economist and political theorist. It was also one of the two main authors of the Federalist Papers. Thanks to the Federalist Papers, Hamilton attempted to reassure Americans that the federal courts do not enjoy the powers conferred. Hamilton tried to do it through their accounts to the drop in the Anti-Federalists concerns of a very powerful Supreme Court. Through its arguments highlighted specific points in its own way of ratifying the constitution. These main points were that the judiciary would be the least powerful branch because it has no power over the budget, policy, or executive, which is delegated to the legislature and executive. A judiciary with life which is necessary for the independence of the judiciary from the other branches.

Analysis

In Hamilton, the statements of the Constitutional Convention proposed to have a President and senators elected for life. Significantly, with the possibility of eliminating corruption and abuse, so that the "rich and well born" must have "a clear and ongoing participation in government." Certainly, the mandate was very important Hamilton, because he knew that the legislative and executive powers are not for life, which focused on the judicial system. Their ideas are presented in a seat on the Supreme Court. Despite

that, Hamilton said that the Supreme Court is not guaranteed a place for life. Since Hamilton thought the Constitution of the United States has its weaknesses, which wanted to protect the judiciary from the other two branches. Hamilton felt the only way to do it was his views on the "mandate." Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution states that "... judges should remain in their offices during good behavior." By making the tenure of federal judges are not permanent and temporary, "said Hamilton, the Constitution provides that judges should not be changed according to the stimulus of interest or other branches of government. Must not violate the law and must follow all rules and regulations that the court must follow. If not, they may be removed (Bowers, pp 231-190).

I agree with Hamilton on this issue, which was granted independence by living in the judicial system is important for the fare and the people. The rights and privileges that have been enumerated in the Constitution must be balanced and maintenance of a single way of life for citizens of the United States. For example, if the judiciary has served a term of four years as President, the judicial system would be a part of the law. Specifically, the judges have chosen to represent the type of government that is running. Each president will be able to choose the nine Supreme Court justices, reflecting their personal views(Konefsky, pp 78-345). In particular, it would be unfair to the citizens of the United States is not granted a fair trial because the judges would face. It is certainly not adequate protection, if the government is in conflict with their happiness, we can abolish their government. In addition, stability requires that these changes are orderly and constitutional. The only way citizens can feel that their rights are guaranteed is that the judicial system protects against certain people, both inside and outside government, who

do not agree with your interest or happiness. Finally, the United States form of government must be many laws are very complex and contradictory. Discover all these laws for many years, and Hamilton found in the short term to discourage the best candidates to approach this type of position (Konefsky, pp 78-345).

Hamilton emphasized that the judiciary was by far the weakest of the legislative branch, executive and judicial. He used the analogy of a "sword" to describe the power of the executive, who is commander in chief of the armed forces of the country. He then described the law as the "bag" as it has approved the package of fiscal measures and government spending (Miller, pp 67-489). He used these analogies to illustrate the lack of power and influence that the judiciary was more than the other two branches. He had, according to Hamilton, "neither the strength nor the decision, but simply because it depends on the Judicial Executive for the effectiveness of their sentence. Certainly, Hamilton knew that something needed to be done in order to maintain stability in the three branches for the benefit of society. To protect the rights of people, Hamilton said the importance of judicial review in the future of society. The judiciary must have the power of judicial review to declare null and void laws that the court is deemed unconstitutional (McCloskey, pp 34-189).

Meanwhile, Hamilton, the idea was new and shocking to many of his detractors, Hamilton used the Federalist Papers to speak against the anti-federalists. Of course, the anti-Federalists did not agree with your idea, noting that judicial review gave too much power to the judiciary of their situation and pushed the Legislature. Hamilton responded by arguing that both are lower than the power of the people and that the judiciary's role is to ensure that Parliament remains a "server" of the Constitution and the people who

created it, not a "master." Based on the principle that "the Constitution is, in reality, and must be considered by the court as a fundamental law," Hamilton concerning a judicial guarantee of the Constitution, which could also promote free government (Bowers, pp 231-190). Planning, Hamilton believes that the judicial system as a barrier to the encroachments and oppressions of the representative body and the defense of public justice. Defending the protection of an individual's life, liberty and property, said that judicial review by a control in the Legislature of the invasion of human rights. Conquest of Hamilton, which does not identify a legal system as a threat to the government (Orth, pp 67-267).

I therefore also said that when the judge integrity unites with knowledge, power is in good hands. This statement reaffirms the safety of a powerful judiciary in the government. Although judicial review is not clearly mentioned in the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States has established the legality of the concept when he canceled an Act of Congress in the 1803 case *Marbury v. Madison* (Bowers, pp 231-190). The courts have accepted a judicial review of the twentieth century. At the same time, critics argue that the courts are too powerful in their decisions. It is still a big question whether the courts exhibit "judicial activism" for striking the law. However, Hamilton has been accurate in predicting that the United States Supreme Court and lower courts protect the rights defined by people in their Constitution

Finally, the Federalist paper number 81 is the third most cited in the wide range of documents from the federal government as an important extension of the arguments of Hamilton in his previous accounts. Alexander Hamilton described in this account of what he thought of the role of the Supreme Court should be. The first point that has been

developed in the fact that there should always be a constitutional method of giving value to constitutional provisions(Konefsky, pp 78-345). Ultimately, it is a separate and independent, is more than the legislature. Hamilton reviews the request that the Supreme Court will become the supreme power, since it has the power to interpret laws in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. Basically, it is about how the powers of the judiciary should be distributed. I agree with the ideas of Hamilton in the 81st article; His ideas about the judicial system are well planned and not try to abuse the power they possess. Places that controls the balance of the judiciary in all aspects of his ideas, insisting that each scene was examined and the argument would be thrown their way. Federalist on paper, not only express their opinion, but also to justify all the arguments that lawyers have all expressed in the Anti-Federalist Papers, which gives me the best argument of Hamilton(Miller, pp 67-489).

Conclusion

As mentioned above, the ideas of Hamilton, in detail, stressing the importance of an independent judiciary. Hamilton through views and ideas using the Federalist Papers to minimize the importance of the fight against the Federalist view that the Supreme Court would be too strong a structure as first suggested Hamilton. It does so through a system of mandate for the life of the Supreme Court, foreshadowing the importance of judicial review, and the need to express certain powers that the executive and legislative bodies at their disposal. In addition, attempts to mitigate the opposition fears that the power of the judiciary would be too excessive abuse and, if granted. In total, the Federalist Papers Hamilton showed that compiles some of the wise and moral principles

which I have already discussed in class. With the discussion of the judiciary, it is also clear to order, justice and freedom May be linked to the Hamilton attempted to ratify the constitution. Although we have talked about the English Bill of Rights of this document Revolutionary May be linked to the Federalist Papers. When reviewing these documents, it is clear that both had a goal of the reform of future generations. I think Hamilton's Federalist Paper very enjoyable, especially when looking in the type of judicial system and the balance of power within the government that exist in society today. Once again, through the Federalist Papers, Hamilton attempted to reassure Americans that the federal courts do not enjoy the powers conferred. Hamilton tried to do in the Federalist Papers of the decline of the Anti-Federalists concerns of a very powerful Supreme Court.

Work Cited

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