

Main ideas of *Brutus* #1 vs. *Federalist* #10

<i>Brutus</i> #1	<i>Federalist</i> #10
If the new government leads to a loss of liberty, then the United States, the place where liberty has the best chance to succeed, will fail and future generations will blame and despise us.	Because the causes of faction are a permanent part of human nature, government must be designed to control the effects of faction.
The people must be careful about parting with power (as in creating a strong central government) because they are unlikely to ever get it back.	One of the most important benefits of a well-constructed union is that the structure helps solve the problems created by factions.
Representatives elected in a large republic would soon be beyond control by the people and abuse their power for selfish and corrupt purposes.	In a republic, the will of the people is channeled through representatives who are expected to act with virtue and prioritize the public welfare. Furthermore, the formation of dominant majorities will be sufficiently dispersed to prevent any harmful actions.
A large republic cannot safeguard the public good.	The public good is safer in a large republic than in a small one.
Powerful elective offices will attract ambitious and sneaky men who are likely to abuse their power.	A large republic makes it more likely that individual rights will be protected because it is harder for anyone to gain a position to oppress others.
The diverse interests in a large republic will continually be in conflict with each other, making it ineffective.	In a small republic, it is more likely that corrupt men could persuade people to elect them to power. In a large republic, there are more potential candidates to choose from, and it is less likely that local passions will control elections.