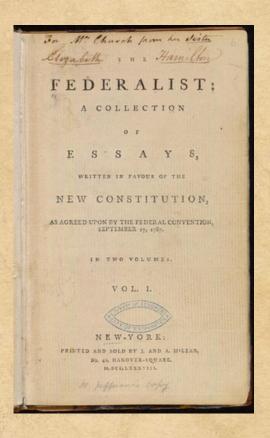
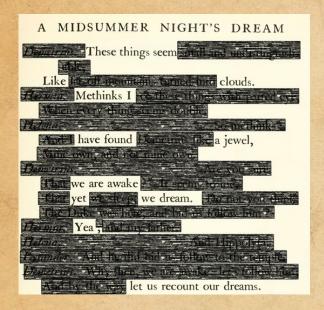
The Federalist Papers

The Federalist Papers is a series of 85 articles and essays written to promote the ratification of the new U.S. Constitution. The essays were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. John Jay wrote 5, James Madison wrote 29, and Alexander Hamilton wrote 51.



Blackout Poetry



Blackout Poetry is a form of found poetry created by blacking out words from an existing text (such as one of the Federalist Papers written by Alexander Hamilton) and framing the result on the page as a poem!



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Blackout Poetry

Create your own blackout poem with a sharpie or pen below. The Federalist Papers: Federalist No. 1

After an unequivocal experience of the inefficiency of the subsisting federal government, you are called upon to deliberate on a new **Constitution for the United States of America. The subject speaks its** own importance; comprehending in its consequences nothing less than the existence of the Union, the safety and welfare of the parts of which it is composed, the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world. It has been frequently remarked that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis at which we are arrived may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall act may, in this view, deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind.

This idea will add the inducements of philanthropy to those of patriotism, to heighten the solicitude which all considerate and good men must feel for the event. Happy will it be if our choice should be directed by a judicious estimate of our true interests, unperplexed and unbiased by considerations not connected with the public good. But this is a thing more ardently to be wished than seriously to be expected. The plan offered to our deliberations affects too many particular interests, innovates upon too many local institutions, not to involve in its discussion a variety of objects foreign to its merits, and of views, passions and prejudices little favorable to the discovery of truth.