

- c) • The system of primaries has ~~granted~~ ^{granted} the citizens of the U.S. much more power over presidential elections. Not only do they vote between the final candidates, but they now have the power to choose the candidates which will be running. In closed primaries, it is only possible to choose the candidate for one's own party, but ~~in~~ in open primaries, citizens can ~~also~~ choose all of the candidates.
- In the beginning era of the United States, voting was basically limited to white, male land holders. Since the turn of the twentieth-century, this has largely expanded, with amendments and laws being passed to bar discrimination in voting based on race, gender, and age. (At least, for 18-21 year olds.) This more open voting represents a truer form of Democracy. The entire population is now represented, not just a select group within the population.
- b) • The Constitution, in its original form (excluding the Amendments, that is)

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included several provisions to prevent majority rule. One of these is Article I, the description of the Legislative branch. By making it bicameral, they prevented either small or large States from receiving an unfair advantage, thus lessening the chance of a majority. There are also many ways for the minority to still have a chance, such as the filibustering ability. Article I set Congress up to be a fair system. The next part of the Constitution which set up provisions against majority rule is Article III, describing the Judicial branch. This branch, largely due to its life terms as set forth in Article III, has complete independence from the other two branches. Judges make their own decision, and no majority can ever sway the Judicial branch. A member of the majority may earn a spot in the Judicial, but this is no guarantee that they will even ~~vote in~~ make rulings which favor the majority. They are uninfluenced.

a) Originally, the states were most

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closely tied to citizens. Despite the Supremacy clause, in the beginning of the U.S. government, states held slightly more power than the federal government. The states could place taxes on citizens, and make laws impacting citizens. The ability of the judicial to rule against these laws (such as to increase incorporation) had not yet been established. Originally, state governments were most closely tied to citizens, and the federal government didn't quite have the power to change this. ~~The~~ Supreme Court rulings and Amendments soon changed this, though.