

Democracy or Republic? What Difference Does It Make?

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We learned it in school. America is a democracy, right? It's stated as a fact in third grade social studies textbooks. Politicians give speeches about our great democracy. We hear it on TV, radio, in political debates, and from the White House. We even aspire to spread democracy around the world. But is it true? Is our form of government a democracy? Say the pledge of allegiance. "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the *Republic*..." There's that pesky word *Republic*. How did that word get in there?

Democracy or republic - what's the difference? The two words mean the same thing, right? No. There's a big difference between a democracy and a republic. The framers of our U.S. Constitution knew the difference very well. Benjamin Franklin said, "Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch." John Adams stated, "Democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts, and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide." Throughout history, democracies have never lasted long. Once the people learned they could vote themselves money from the public treasury – or from their neighbor's pocketbook - democracies ultimately created their own demise by establishing an incentive for the people to divide against one another. Democracy, or rule by majority, eventually devolves into "tyranny of the masses" or "mob rule." Historically, ancient Greece and Rome provided plenty of evidence of this violent tyranny. America's founders wisely took note and avoided a direct democracy when contemplating what form of government they would establish.

So exactly what is a republic? It is a type government with two very important distinctions.

1. In our republic, it is recognized that power is inherent in the people, but is carried out by our elected representatives. The election process is the part of our government that is referred to as *democratic* in nature, or "rule by majority."
2. Individuals are protected by fixed laws, or a social contract. Our social contract is the Constitution, which established the rule of law, based on the principles of liberty articulated in the Declaration of Independence. These two founding documents define the parameters of our social contract – the standard by which all laws *should be* written.

So, our republic is majority rule by the people through their chosen representatives, with adherence to the social contract, which protects the individual by recognizing and securing natural or inherent rights. It could be summed up by modifying Franklin's description: "A republic is two wolves and a lamb voting on what's for lunch, but with the stipulation that none of the three can be on the menu."

This form of government has been duplicated in other countries, but failed because it lacked one important ingredient. America's unprecedented success has depended entirely upon the moral character and the active involvement of *the people* to maintain our republic. John Adams said, "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."

It is important to understand that the founders and citizenry in early America used a very different language than the "politically correct" speech we hear today. Each word was chosen carefully and with precision in order to communicate accurately. Because of the unbearable tyranny they were experiencing at the time, it was necessary to be articulate, and deliberately speak the language of liberty. In modern day America, we can learn to speak the language of liberty once again. It is a positive language full of promise. Democracies divide, but republics unite. To speak of a republic is speaking the language of liberty. We must learn it in order to keep our republic. Otherwise, we will lose it.

(Override elections are an example of a pure democracy that goes against the Constitutional guarantee that each state is to have "a Republican Form of Government." (4.4.1) An override is a democratic vote which allows the majority of the citizens to force others to pay higher taxes not properly enacted by their representatives.)