



# James Madison (4th President of the United States of America)

## James Madison Summary

**James Madison** was American Statesman, Diplomat, Founding Father and 4th [president of the United States of America](#), was born in Port Conway, Virginia, around March 16, 1751, and passed away in Montpelier, Virginia, on June 28, 1836. (1809–17). He worked in the Virginia legislative council after earning his degree from the Institute of New Jersey (today Princeton Universities) (1776–80, 1784–86). His Virginia, the large-state Plan provided the Amendment's fundamental structure and leading ideas at the New Constitution (1787), giving him the moniker "**father of the Revolution.**"

He worked with [Alexander Hamilton](#) and John Jay on the American constitution, a series of pieces on the Constitutional and democratic government printed in newspapers in 1787–1788 to encourage its approval (29 of such 85 pieces were written by Madison). He was a "**Bill of Rights**" sponsor in the U.S. Congress of Delegates (1789–1977).

He and Hamilton disagreed about the possibility of an implicit congressional right to establish a banking system; Madison rejected this right, even if later, as president, he asked Congress to establish a national financial institution.

He prepared a portion of the Virginia and Kentucky Conventions in 1798 in opposition to the Seditious conspiracy and Alien Acts ([Thomas Jefferson](#) wrote the other). Jefferson had him as his minister of state from 1801 until 1809. When he was elected as president in early 1808, he had to deal with the British encroachment on neutral U.S. commerce boats that **Jefferson's Embargo Law (1807)** did nothing to stop.

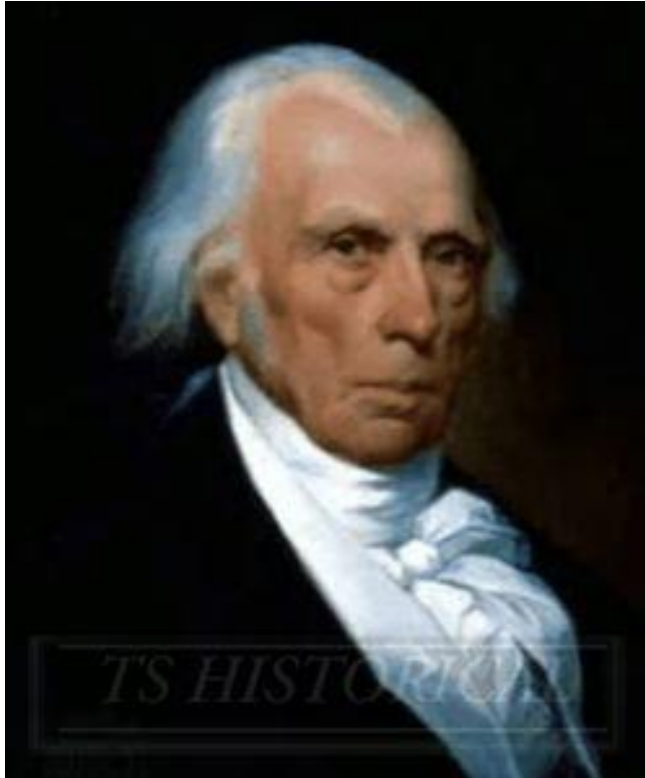
**James Madison** declared non-intercourse against Britain around 1810 and proclaimed war with Great Britain in 1812 because he thought Britain was determined to stifle American trade permanently. During the [War of 1812](#) (1812-14), Madison, with his household, was compelled to escape Washington, D.C., as [British](#) forces advanced and burnt the executive house and other official facilities.

The new Bank of the USA was established, and he implemented the initial U.S. safeguard tariff during Madison's reelection campaign (1813–17). With his wife Dolley (1768–1849), whose leadership abilities



he had long admired, he withdrew to their Virginia home, Montpelier. He helped establish the Institute of Virginia alongside Thomas Jefferson and subsequently served as its rector (1826–1836). He also wrote a ton of political papers and correspondence.

## Facts about James Madison



### **James Madison 4th President of the United States of America**

**Born:** March 16, 1751, James Madison Junior was conceived near Port Conway, Virginia, in the British Americas.

**Death:** June 28, 1836, near Montpelier, Virginia, at age 85.

**Cause of Death:** Heart failure due to congestion.

**Party in politics:** Democratic-Republican.



**Height:** 5 feet 4 inches tall (163 cm).

**Spouse:** Dolley Todd (married in 1794) is the wife.

**Parents:** Eleanor Rose Conway Madison > James Madison Senior

## James Madison Early Life

**James Madison** Junior was born to James Madison Senior around March 16, 1751. wife Nelly Conway Madison in Belle Wood Farm close to Ports Conway throughout the Virginia Colony. Virginia has been home to his family since the middle of the 17th century. A well-known farmer and tobacco dealer, Madison's paternal grandpa, was. He acquired the property from his dad, a tobacco grower who had grown up on it while it was still known as Mount Pleasant. One of the greatest proprietors in the Virginia Highlands was Madison's dad, who had an estate of 5,000 acres (2,000 hectares) and an additional Hundred enslaved people.

James Madison enjoyed many benefits as a youngster that many others did not. He received instruction in a variety of areas, from Latin to arithmetic, from the years of Eleven to 16. He became fascinated with ancient philosophy due to his education, which would later influence his views on democracy. Madison enrolled in the University of New Jersey, which is currently Princeton's Higher education institution, in 1769. After earning his degree in 1771, Madison yearned for more knowledge and enrolled as the University of New Jersey's initial graduate scholar.

James Madison went home after finishing his graduate work and was fascinated by local politics. In 1774, he was a representative of the Orange District Council of Public Security. He was chosen to serve in the Virginia Assembly in 1776. James Madison started building a friendship with Thomas Jefferson, a bright, creative thinker living in Virginia just at a period while sitting in the state senate.

In the year 25, Madison sought to change the Virginia Rights Declaration such that religious freedom was based on natural liberties rather than official approval. Ten years after Madison's time, Jefferson's Virginia Ordinance for Religious Liberty, which Madison urged passed the General Meeting, codified his idea of the "**right to liberty**" of religions.

A well-established Virginia plantation family gave birth to Madison. When he registered at the University of New Jersey (alternatively named Princeton) in 1769, John Witherspoon, the school's president-elect, intellectually and politically influenced him. Witherspoon's mission statement was to nurture an essence



of freedom and free inquiry while also opening the education system to the current flow of religious and governmental dissent.

After arriving back in Virginia, James Madison enthusiastically embraced the political upheaval of the approaching revolution. He participated in a commission in the 1776 spring that created a Rights Declaration for Virginia's new government. The milder phrase "toleration" was substituted for "that all men are similarly allowed to take the great practice of religion, as per the dictates of morality" in the revised draft statement on religious freedom.

### **Constitutional Convention of 1787**



#### **Signing of the Constitutional Convention of the United States**

The Philadelphia **Constitutional Amendment of 1787** was called by Madison, who also significantly influenced how it conducted the convention's discussions. He aimed to address the shortcomings of the federal govt established by the Confederation articles, like the majority of other participants. However,



Madison was also interested in addressing the inherent inequalities inside states, including the propensity of the state majority to trample on the dignity of minorities and people.

Madison's effort to introduce a national veto over state laws in the constitution was unsuccessful. Madison argued that the federal authority could better defend minorities' and citizens' rights throughout the confirmation discussion. Madison expressed particular worry about the infringement of land ownership, but he also warned against the dangers of religious fanaticism as a catalyst for conflict and repression.

### **James Madison Supported The Creation Of A Rights Declaration**

The presence of a **rights of declaration** in the Second Amendment was among the most significant criticisms. In a message to Madison from December 1787, [Thomas Jefferson](#) brought up this subject. Many states, notably Virginia, attached a comprehensive list of suggested changes, including the defense of fundamental freedoms and liberties, to their adoption of the constitution. North Carolina plus Rhode Island still needed to ratify the Union during the first Parliament meeting in April 1789. Many people in the 11 formalizing states still believed that the new national government threatened liberty.

James Madison presented several suggested amendments to Congress in 1789 that would later serve as the foundation of the **Declaration of Rights**. Madison disagreed with ratifying the constitution as a requirement for adopting a declaration of rights. He claimed that if fundamental rights were enshrined in law, the people would become more resistant to their restrictions.

### **The Sedition And Alien Laws**



**British engraving satirizing Franco-American relations after the XYZ Affair.**

The Alien and Sedition Conventions, approved by Congress in 1798, declared it unlawful to "write, print, speak, or publish any incorrect, disgraceful, and wicked paper or writings." Whether these accused could show that the claims they made in their articles were true, one would forgive them. According to the law's proponents, the First Constitution forbids restricting journalistic freedom.

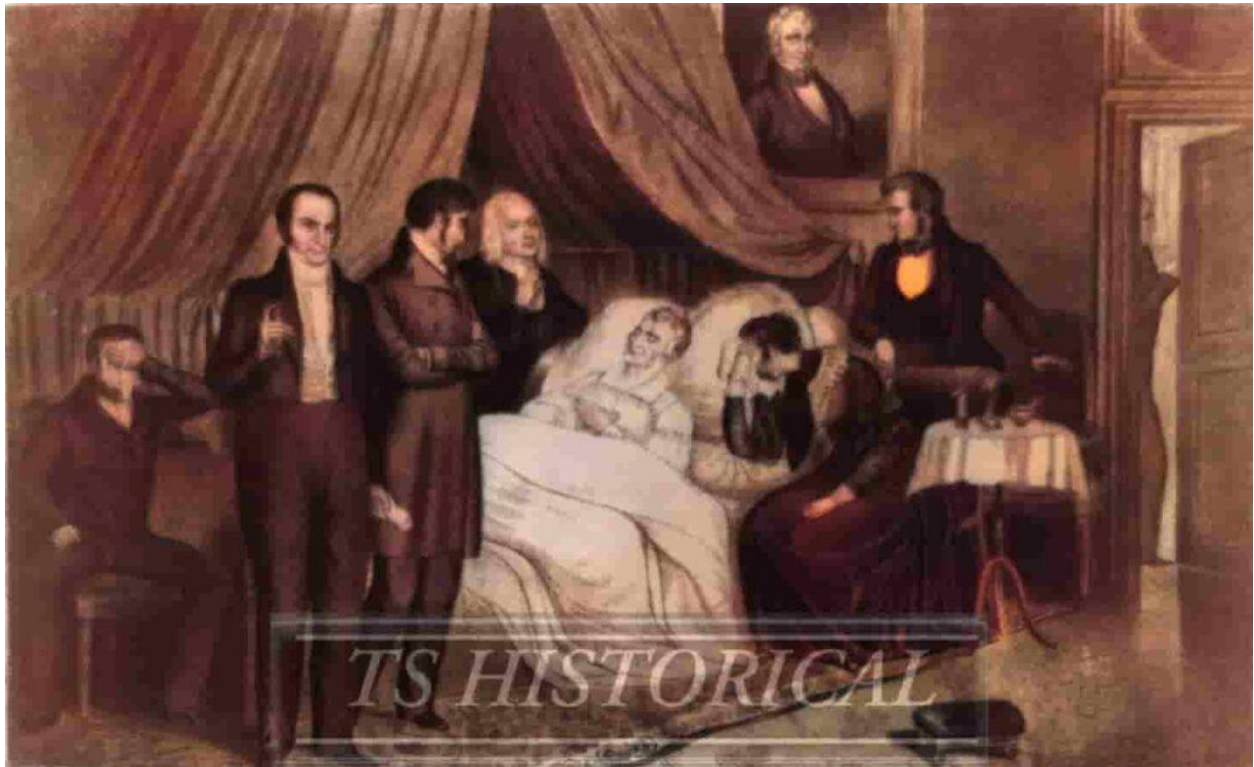
### **James Madison Held The Offices Of President And State Secretary**

**James Madison** worked as **Thomas Jefferson's** state secretary throughout the country's early years. He later held the office of President 2 times. Although he struggled to sufficiently prepare the nation for the 1812 War during his administration (1809–1817), he nonetheless showed his dedication to the First Constitution by declining to censor the press in the face of the strong public against the war. Additionally, he vetoed other legislative bills that he believed provided money to religious entities in violation of the constitution.



James Madison, who had a lengthy retirement, ended up being the last significant founding period figure still alive. He purposefully took on the role of defender and translator of the democratic adventure for a young and uneasy era of Americans, or what he'd previously called "**the holy spark of liberty.**" The essential source for describing these discussions continues to be James Madison's transcripts of the Constitutional Amendment discussions, which were released after his burial.

## The Death Of James Madison



Throughout the early to mid-1830s, James Madison's health steadily degraded. By coincidence, previous leaders Jefferson, Adams, plus Monroe all passed away on the same day of the year—the Fourth of July. He passed away from congestive heart disease at Montpelier on June 28, 1836, just before its Fourth of July holiday, when he was 85.

According to a commonly told tale of his last moments, they gave him his meal, and he attempted to eat but struggled to eat. What's wrong, Uncle James? His favorite niece enquired as she sat nearby to keep him occupied. He said, "It's nothing but a shift of opinion, my love," and Madison passed away instantly.



He was laid to rest at the Montpelier ancestral graveyard. He was among the last well-known Revolutionary War veterans to pass away. In his final will and legacy, he bequeathed sizable quantities to Princeton, the Institute of Virginia, and the American Colonising Association, in addition to thirty-thousand dollars (897,000 dollars for 2021) to his spouse, Dolley.

Dolley struggled financially through her demise in 1849 because she received less money than Madison had anticipated. To repay debts, Dolley auctioned Montpelier, its surviving slaves, and the furniture in the 1840s. Perhaps one of Madison's youngest slaves, Paul Jennings, subsequently described in his biography.

"She was living in utter poverty in her final days when Congress bought her partner's papers, and I believe that she occasionally struggled for necessities. During my time as a servant for Mr. Webster, he frequently visited her with a basket filled with groceries and instructed me to bring her whatever I thought she might need after seeing it around the home. Even though years before I earned my liberty from her, I performed this frequently and sometimes gave her modest amounts out of my wallet."

## Peoples Also Ask?

### What were James Madison's core beliefs?

In his "Virginia Plan," which outlined a federal system of government: parliamentary, executive, and judiciary, Madison was capable of presenting his concepts for an efficient government structure to the representatives from each state who attended the Constitutional Change in Philly in May 1787.

### What issue was James Madison trying to solve?

Madison was engaged in the most crucial issues facing the young nation: the structure and functions of the central government, citizenship rights, freedom of religion, enslavement, commerce, and economic strategy, and securing America's position in the international community. This involvement spanned the early years of the Rebellion, the difficulties of the Constitutional Amendment, the obstacles of the Embargo Rule, and the 1812 War.

### What are James Madison's three main achievements?

One of Madison's major accomplishments as a conscientious and committed civil servant was his advocacy for the Virginia Statement of Liberties and the Virginia Law for Religious Liberty, as well as his work on the Bills of Rights and the Constitutional of the United States of America. He also led the





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Republican Liberal Party, served as Department of State, and was the fourth president of the United States.