

Federalist

Adams, Hamilton

1. Favored strong central government.
2. Loose" interpretation of the Constitution.
3. Encouragement of commerce and manufacturing.
4. Strongest in Northeast.
5. Favored close ties with Britain.
6. Emphasized order and stability.
7. Federalist Papers

Falls apart due to the Hartford Convention

Formation of the Whig Party

Whig Party

Clay, Calhoun, Webster

1. Federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks.
2. Favored industry and urban growth
3. Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War.
4. Believed in progress through internal growth
5. Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North

Collapsed with the Kansas-Nebraska Act
A short lived political party

Republican Party

Lincoln's Party

Split on the issue of Slavery

Southern "cotton" Whigs drifted to Democrat Party

VS.

First Two-Party System
1780s -1824

VS.

Second Two-Party System 1825 - 1854
End of Era of Good feeling

Democrat Republicans

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe
(Anti-Federalist)

1. Emphasized states' rights.
2. Strict" interpretation of the Constitution.
3. Preference for agriculture and rural life.
4. Strength in South and West.
5. Foreign policy sympathized with France.
6. Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people

Synthesis: Once in the White House, Jefferson implements several Federalist actions (Louisiana Purchase, protectionism in War of 1812)

Evolves into the Democrat Party under Jackson

Democrats

Jackson, Van Buren
The Party of the People

1. Opposed banks and corporations as state-legislated economic privilege.
2. Individual freedom of choice.
3. Favored farms and rural independence and the right to own slaves.
4. Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war.- Manifest Destiny
5. Believed in progress through external growth.
6. Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion was favored in the South.

3rd Party

Free Soilers

1. Not abolitionist but opposed to expansion of slavery in the territories.
2. Wilmot-Proviso

3rd Party

Know Nothings

1. Nativist party based on opposition to immigration and on temperance.
2. Absorbed into the Republican Party after 1856.

Republicans

Lincoln's Party

1. Formed in 1854 when a coalition of Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and Conscience Whigs united in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
2. Stressed free labor and opposed the extension of slavery in the territories ("Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men!").
3. Oppose slavery on "moral" grounds as wrong, while admitting that slavery had a "right" to exist where the Constitution originally allowed it to exist.
4. Abraham Lincoln voted the first Republican President in 1860
5. Assassinated in 1865

VS.

Election of 1860 - 1877
Civil War - Reconstruction

Democrats

1. Split at its 1860 Convention in Charleston, South Carolina when a platform defending slavery was defeated and Deep South delegates walked out.
2. At a splinter convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, Stephen Douglas of Illinois was nominated as presidential candidate on a platform opposing any Congressional interference with slavery..
3. Southern delegates met and nominated John Breckenridge of Kentucky as a candidate on a pro-slavery platform.

Radical Republicans

1. Wanted to punish Southern states for the Civil War
2. Overrode several presidential vetoes: Civil Rights act, Reconstruction Act, Freedmen's Bureau
3. Carpetbaggers
4. Northerners grew disenfranchised with Reconstruction after the Panic of 1873, and the belief that slavery was dead.

Moderate Republicans

1. Only wanted slight punishment of Southern states so as to allow for recovery
2. Supported by both Lincoln and Johnson

Conservative Republicans

1. Aligned more closely with democrats due to the belief of corruption of the carpetbaggers, excessive state spending, and heavy taxes.

3rd Party Populists

William Jennings Bryan

1. Formed in 1891 by remnants of the Farmers' Alliances.
2. list of demands that included:
 - free coinage of silver,
 - government ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephone lines,
 - graduated income tax,
 - direct election of U. S. senators,
 - the use of initiative, referendum, and recall
3. The party eventually fades because farmers' situation improved in the late 1890s and because their political agenda was assumed by the major parties.

VS.

Gilded Age

Republicans vs. Democrats

1. Party differences blur during this period with loyalties determined by region, religious, and ethnic differences.
2. The Republican base was mainly in the North and favored inflationary, protectionist policies.
3. The Democrats had a base among Catholics, poorer farmers, and people who favored hard-money, free trade, and other free market policies
4. A "spoils system" is a practice where a political party, after winning an election, gives government jobs to its voters as a reward.
5. A "political machine" controlled a city's politics and sometimes was accused of engaging in corrupt practices.
6. Both parties were pro-business.
7. Federal government and, to some extent, state governments tended to do very little.
8. Republicans dominate the Senate;
9. Democrats dominate the House of Representatives.
10. Republican splinter: Stalwarts, Halfbreeds, Mugwumps.

Debates over Reconstruction

Republicans

Teddy Roosevelt

1. Believed that the laissez-faire system was obsolete, yet supported capitalism.
2. Applied the principles of science and efficiency to all economic, social, and political instituting.
3. Viewed government as a key player in creating an orderly, stable, and improved society.
4. Believed that government had the power to combat special interests and work for the good of the community, state, or nation.
5. Power of corrupt government could be diminished by increasing the power of the people
6. Populist demands such as referendum, initiative, direct election of Senators, etc. Some of these are incorporated in the "Progressive" Amendments to the U. S. Constitution: 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th

VS.

The Progressives

Democrats

Woodrow Wilson

Progressive

1. Focused on domestic policy during first presidential term
2. Avoided WWI until German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare
3. The US must make the world "safe for democracy"
4. 14 Points - But US returns to isolationism
5. met Populist demands such as referendum, initiative, direct election of Senators, etc. Some of these are incorporated in the "Progressive" Amendments to the U. S. Constitution: 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th

A split in the Republican Party during the 1912 Election

The 3rd party: The Bull Moose Party The Progressive Republicans - Teddy Roosevelt

1. Strongest 3rd party in history of the US, but the divide within the Republican party allowed for the election of Democrat Woodrow Wilson

The Republican Party

The Conservative Republicans - William H. Taft

1. Despite being hand chosen by Roosevelt, Taft passed legislation more aligned with Conservative values than Progressive.
2. Less focus on conservation, and went after trusts deemed legal by Roosevelt.

The Progressive Republicans never return to the Republican party after the loss in 1912

This split shifted the political parties as they are understood today.

Democrats = liberal
Republicans = conservative