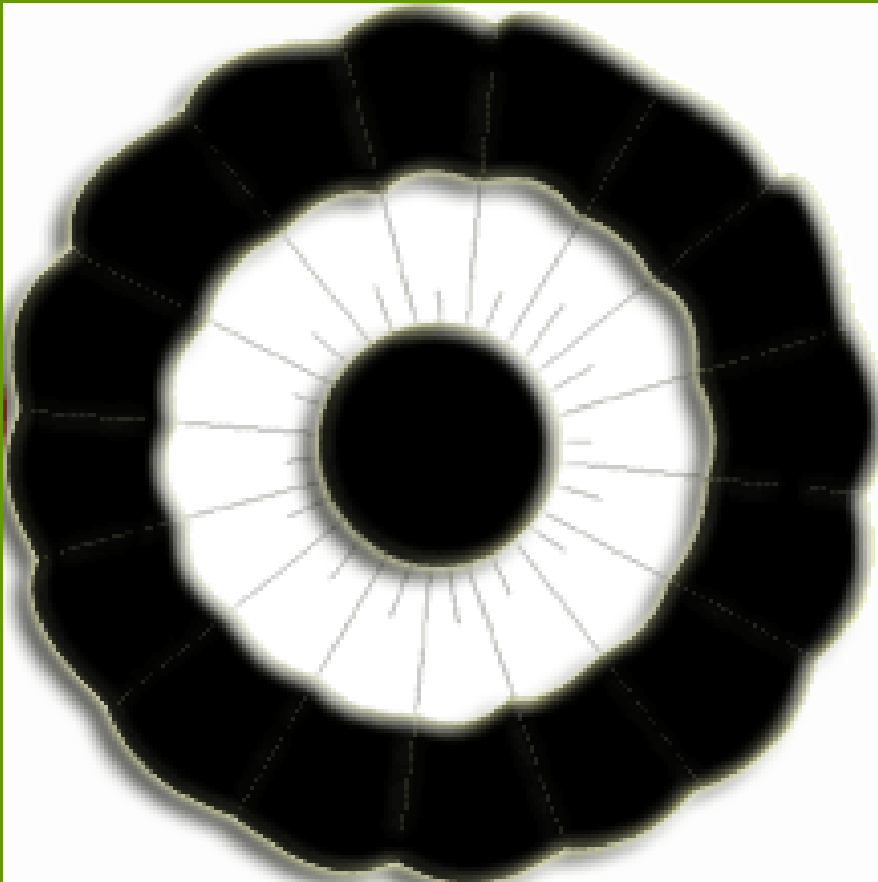


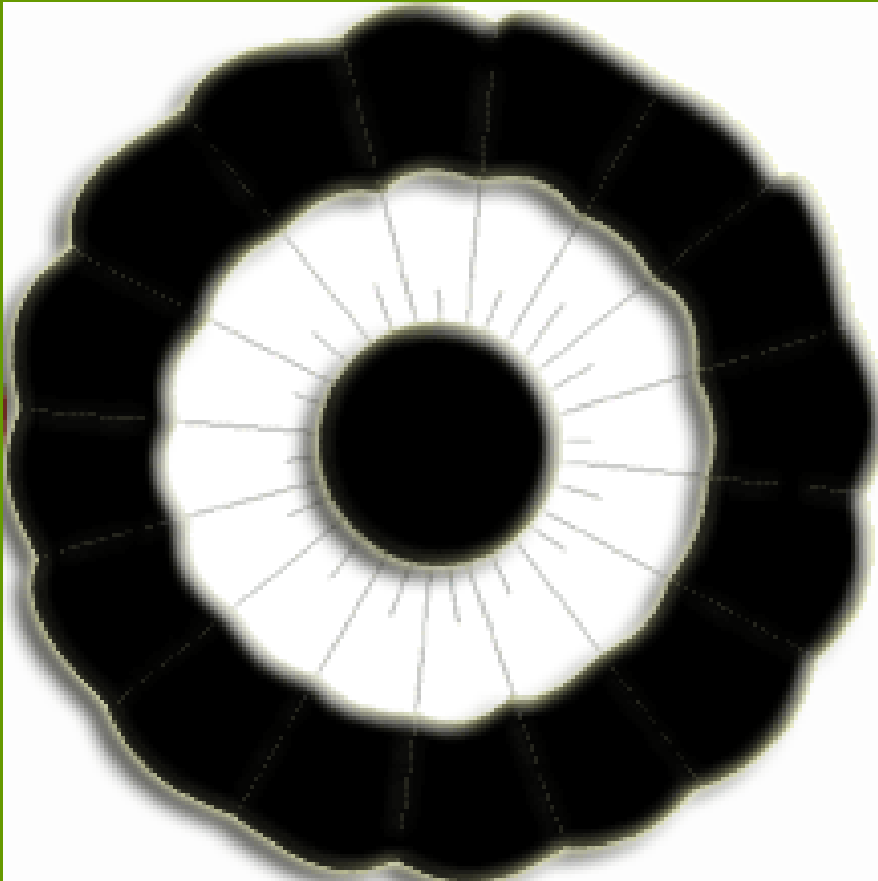
## LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?



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# LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?

## Federalists and Democratic-Republicans



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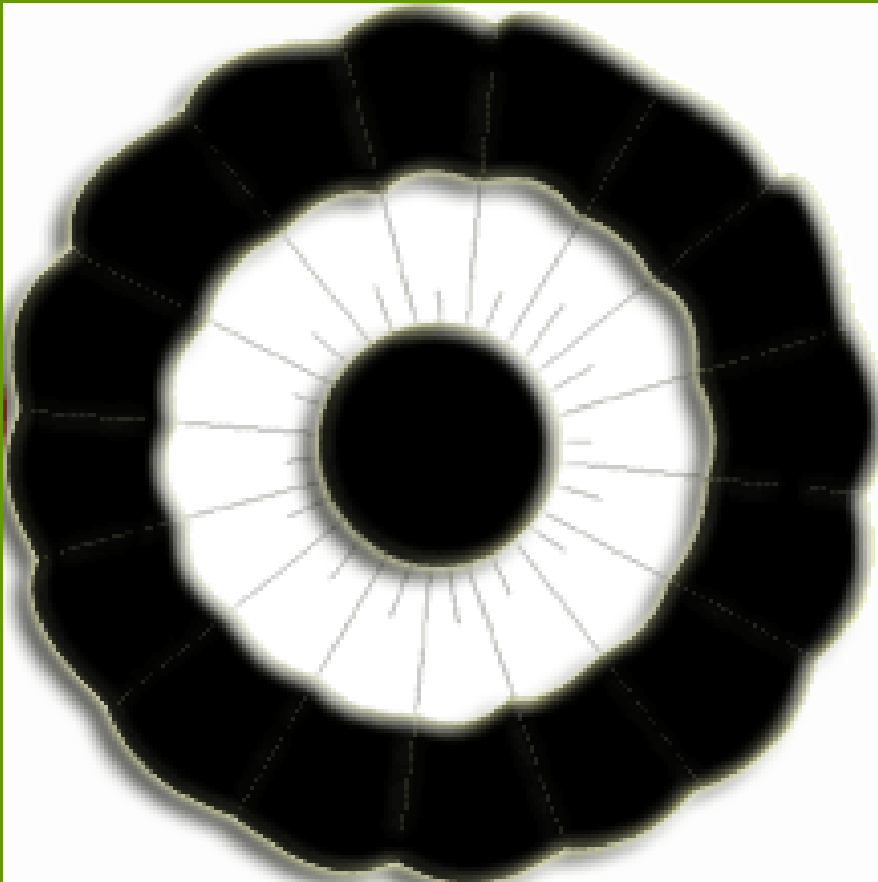
# Political Parties Begin



This painting shows Election Day in Philadelphia in 1815. The crowd is standing on Chestnut Street. Congress Hall is on the right. Independence Hall, or the Pennsylvania State House, is to the left of Congress Hall. This painting was created by John Lewis Krimmel (1786-1821). This image is courtesy of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.



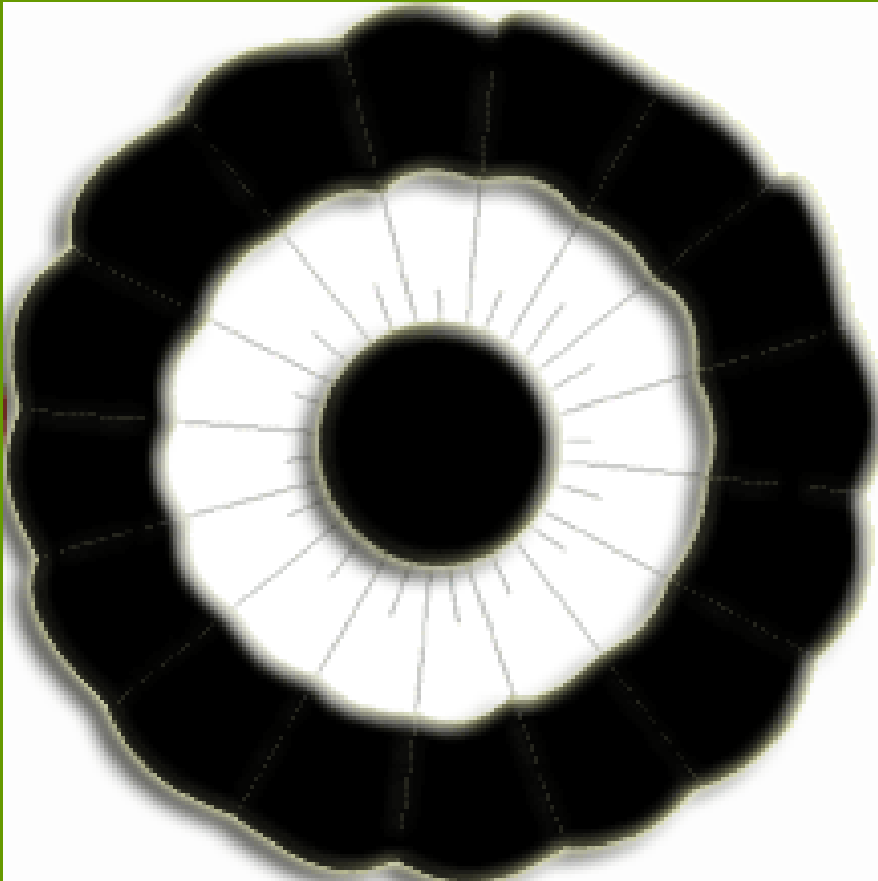
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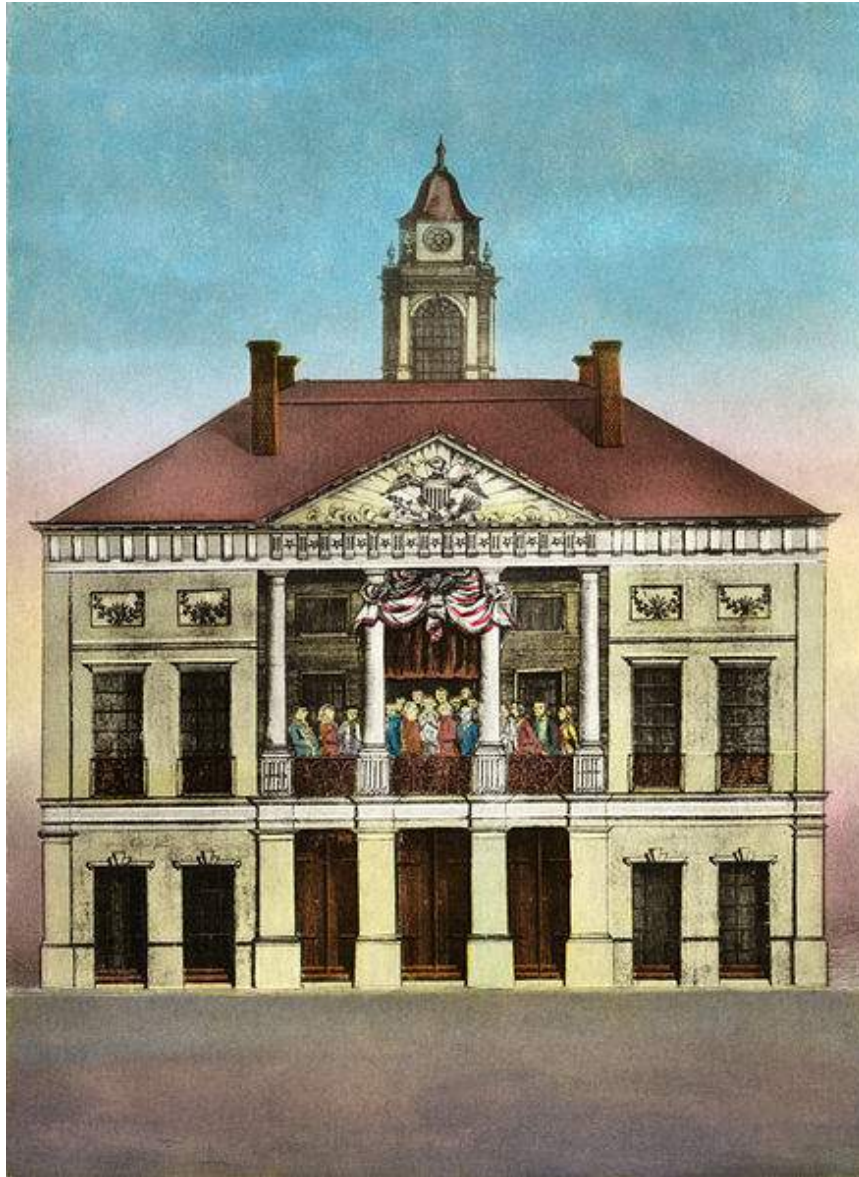
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**When George Washington took office for his first term, there were not political parties. By the end of his second term, that had changed.**



This image shows Federal Hall in New York City at the time that Washington was inaugurated. Federal Hall was the first Capitol of the United States. This image was created in 1790. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Washington worried that the nation's unity would be threatened by leaders with differing views. He feared that these differences would split the nation.



This image shows President George Washington and his first cabinet in 1789. From left to right are: Attorney General Edmund Randolph, Secretary of War Henry Knox (seated), Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and President George Washington. This image was created by Emil Pollak Ottendorf (1863-1950). This image is courtesy of [bramanswanderings.com](http://bramanswanderings.com).

Washington had reason to worry considering the actions of two of his closest advisers.



This image shows George Washington in the middle. Alexander Hamilton is on the left. Thomas Jefferson is on the right. This image is courtesy of worldtribune.com.

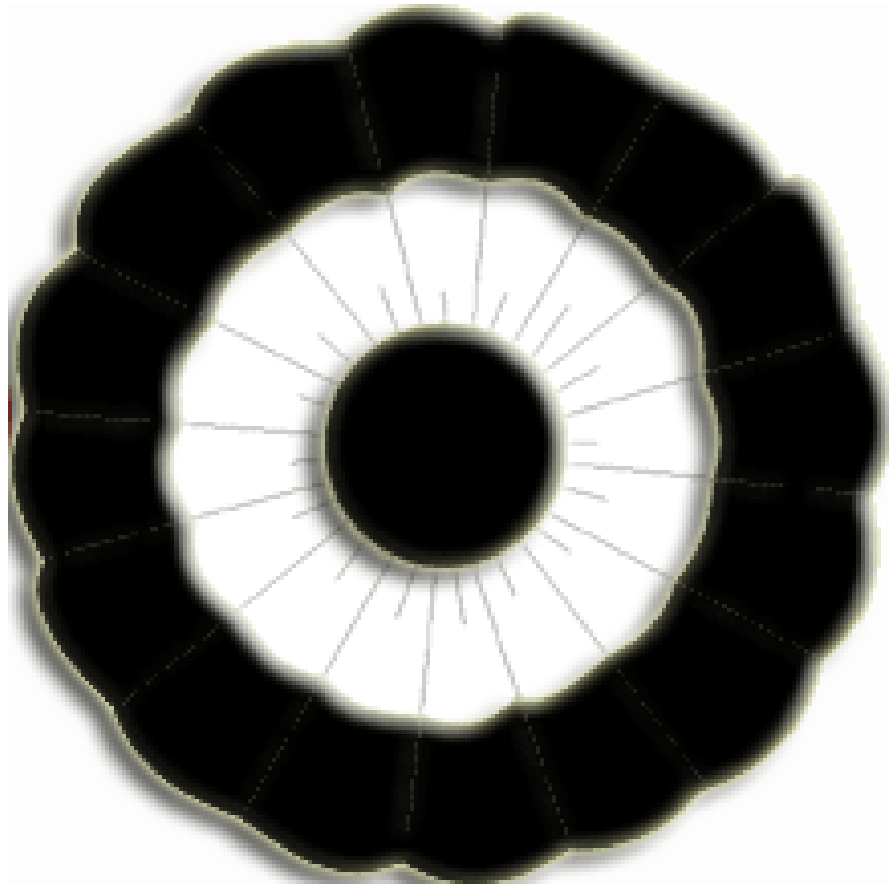


Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, disagreed so bitterly about government policies that both eventually resigned from the cabinet.



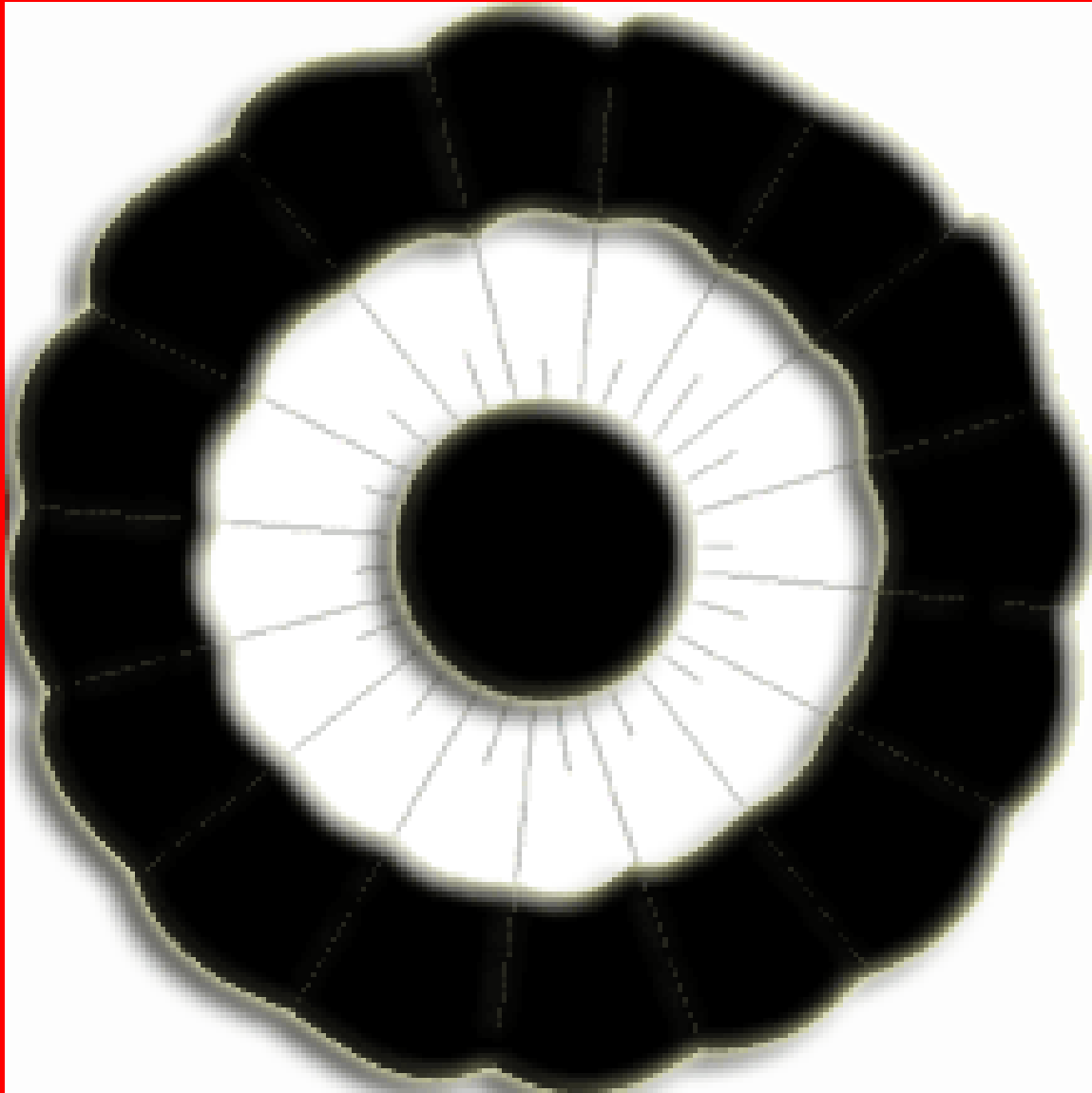
Hamilton and Jefferson were brilliant leaders who had the support of many citizens who held the same beliefs and viewpoints. This image is courtesy of [frumforum.com](http://frumforum.com).

# Hamilton's and Jefferson's followers split into two groups, the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans.



A symbol for the Federalist Party is on the left. The Democrats (at this time known as the Democratic-Republicans or just Republicans) would later make the donkey its symbol. The image on the left is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The image on the right is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

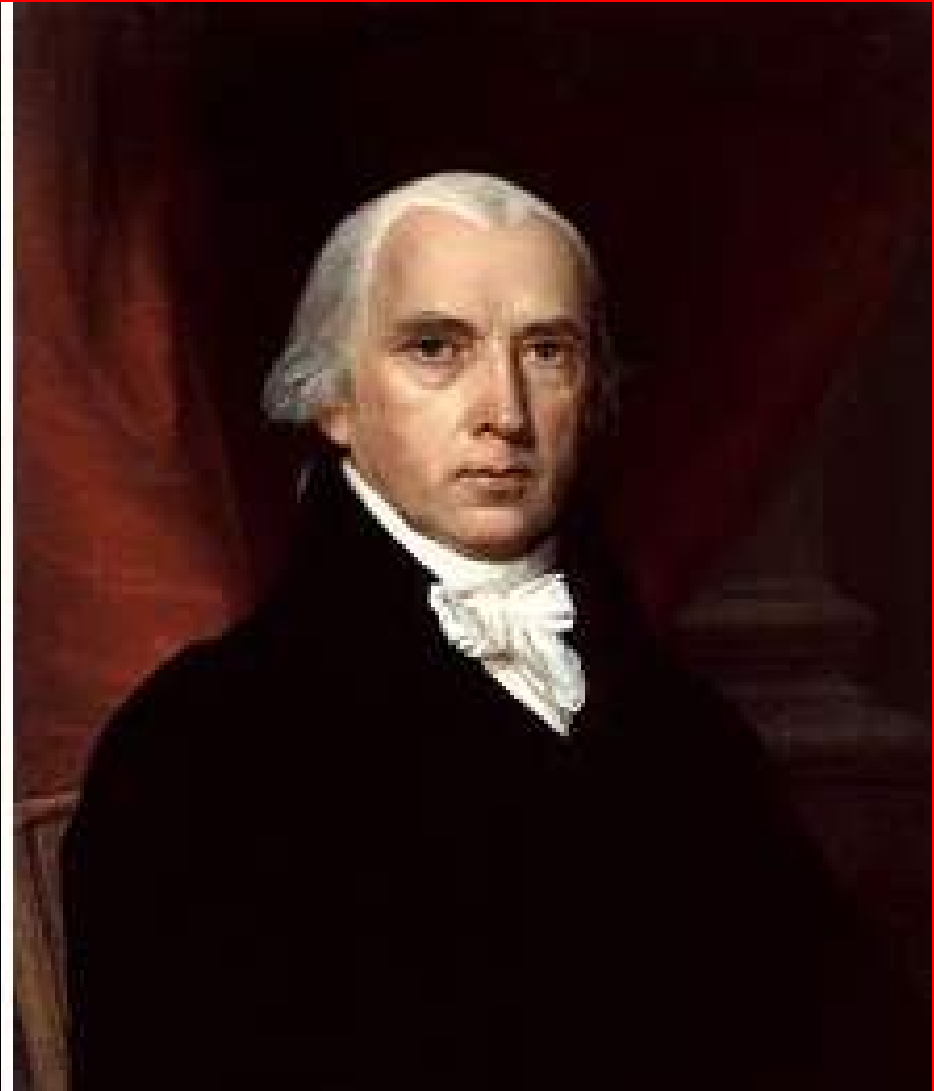
The Federalists supported most of the decisions made by Washington's government.



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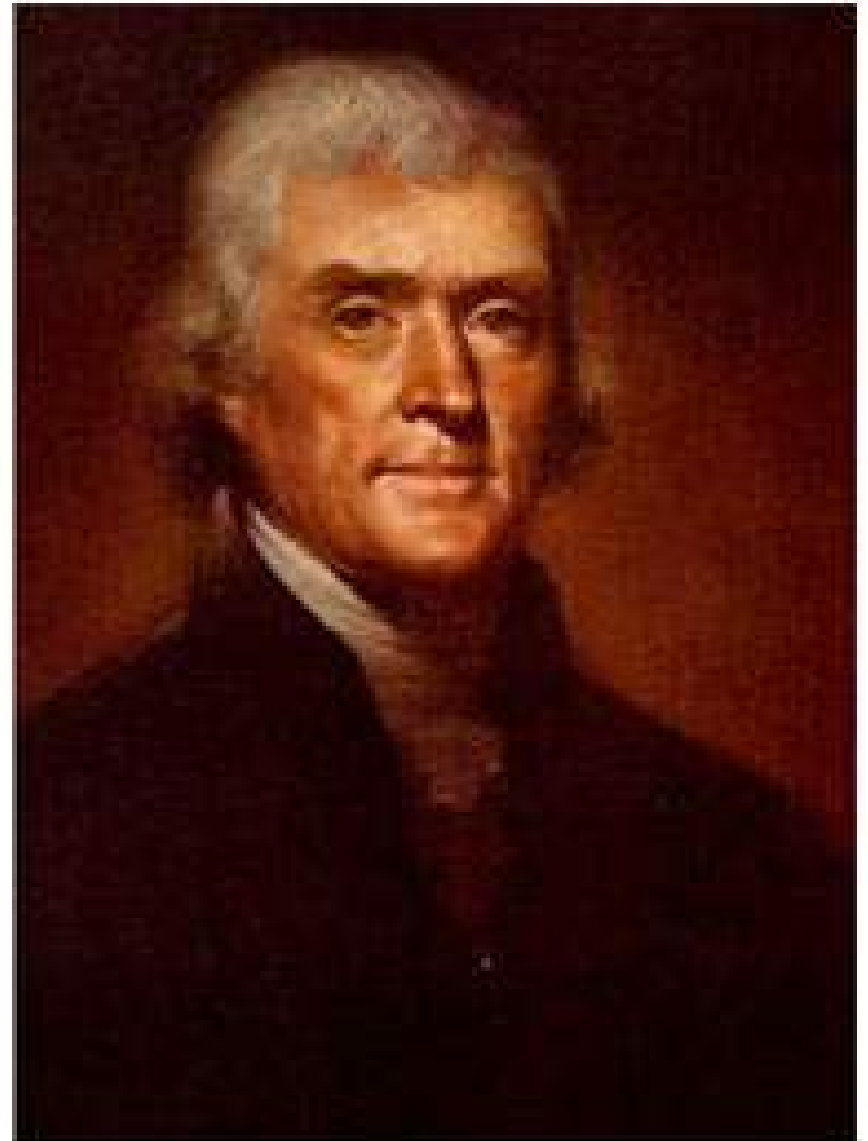


Jefferson and James Madison led the opposition group to the Federalists known as the Democratic-Republicans.



This political party was sometimes called Republicans, but they were not related to the modern Republican party. The modern Democratic party traces their roots to these Democratic-Republicans. Thomas Jefferson is on the left. James Madison is on the right. This image is courtesy of aradergalleries.com.

The two parties reflected their leaders' personalities in many ways.



Alexander Hamilton is on the left. Thomas Jefferson is on the right. This image is courtesy of [coloradohumanities.org](http://coloradohumanities.org).

**Hamilton was sharp, focused, and ambitious, an active political leader.**



Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) was the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He was born and raised in the West Indies, and orphaned at the age of 11. He became General George Washington's Chief Aide-De-Camp during the American Revolution. This image by Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887) shows "Hamilton in the Uniform of the New York Artillery." This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

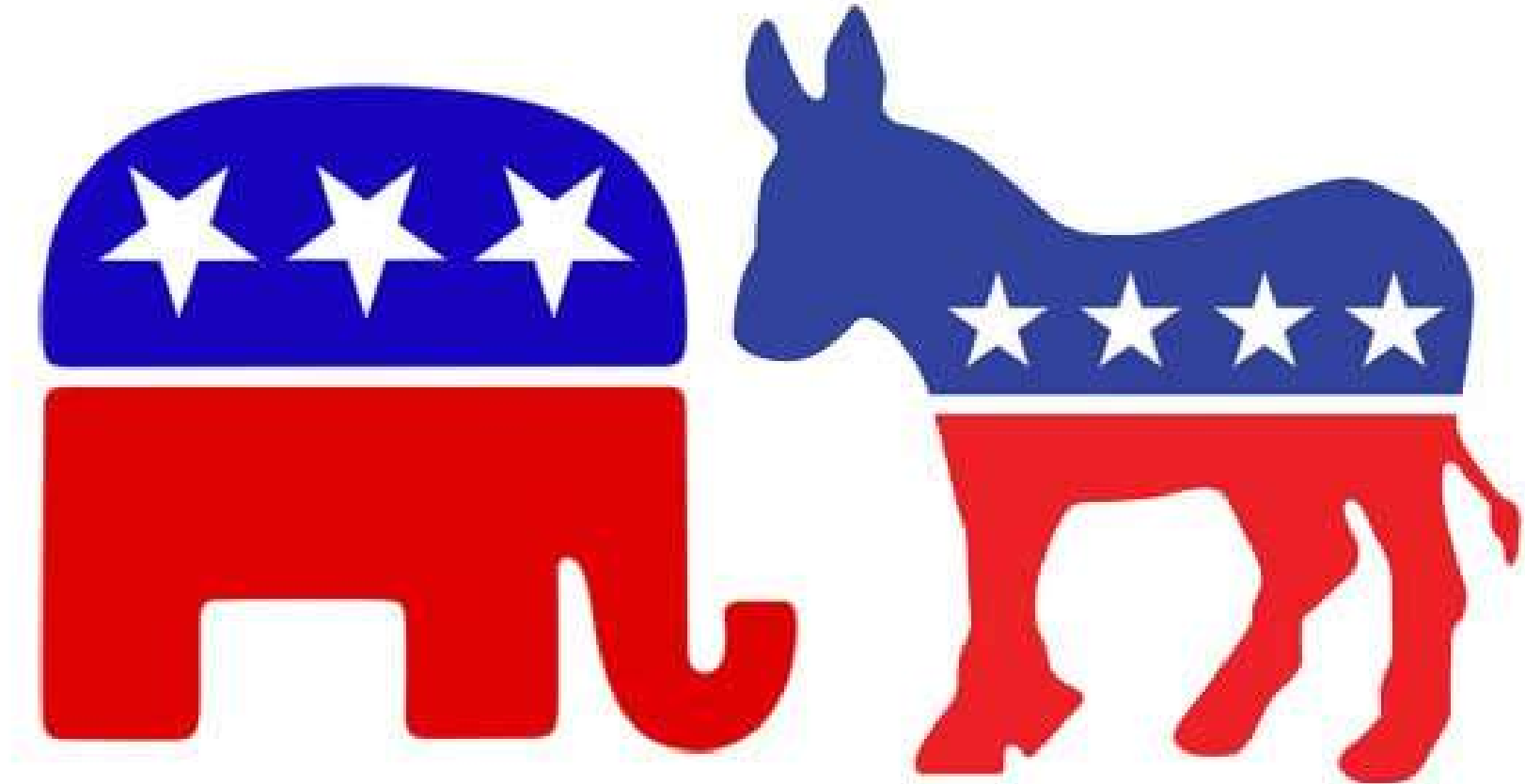


Jefferson was more of a “gentleman” than Hamilton. He appeared more relaxed, although his mind was constantly working on new ideas.



Thomas Jefferson expressed his democratic ideals, but he tried to avoid the day to day work of actual politics. He left the political maneuverings to James Madison. This painting by Howard Pyle (1853-1911) shows Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence. Pyle completed it in 1898. This image is courtesy of the-athenaeum.org.

The Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans were the United States' first two political parties.



A political party is a group of people with similar ideas and beliefs about government. Although there have been many changes of ideas and policies over the years, the Republicans of today more closely represent the Federalist Party, and as previously mentioned, the Democrats of today are descended from the Democratic-Republicans. This image is courtesy of [ksj.mit.edu](http://ksj.mit.edu).



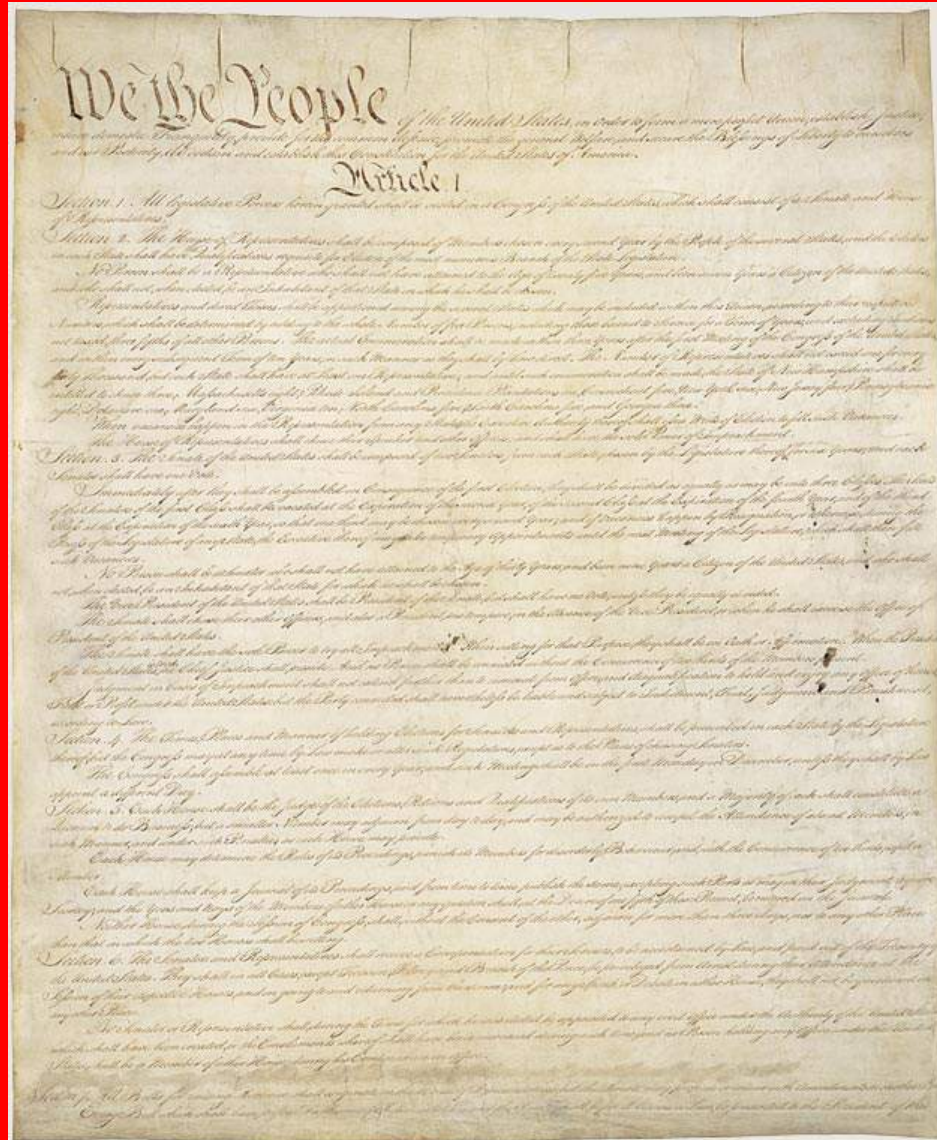
The members of a political party usually agree on the way to run the government and on the policies that should be carried out.



Members of a political parties work together to get their leaders elected and to influence government decisions. This image shows a balloon drop at the 2012 Republican National Convention. This image is courtesy of [blogs.sacbee.com](http://blogs.sacbee.com).



# The Constitution, however, made no provision for political parties.



The authors of the Constitution actually had hoped that political parties would not form. They did not like what they saw as the results of political parties in other countries. This is the first page of the United States Constitution. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

When the Constitution was being approved, those who favored it, almost all the new national leaders, were known as Federalists.



Alexander Hamilton (left), James Madison (center) and John Jay (right) were all known as Federalists when they were attempting to have the Constitution approved by the states. This image is courtesy of [hankeringforhistory.com](http://hankeringforhistory.com).

During Washington's administration, the term "Federalist" was only applied to those who agreed with Alexander Hamilton.



This image shows Alexander Hamilton (right), helping President George Washington (seated) with Washington's Farewell Address in 1796. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

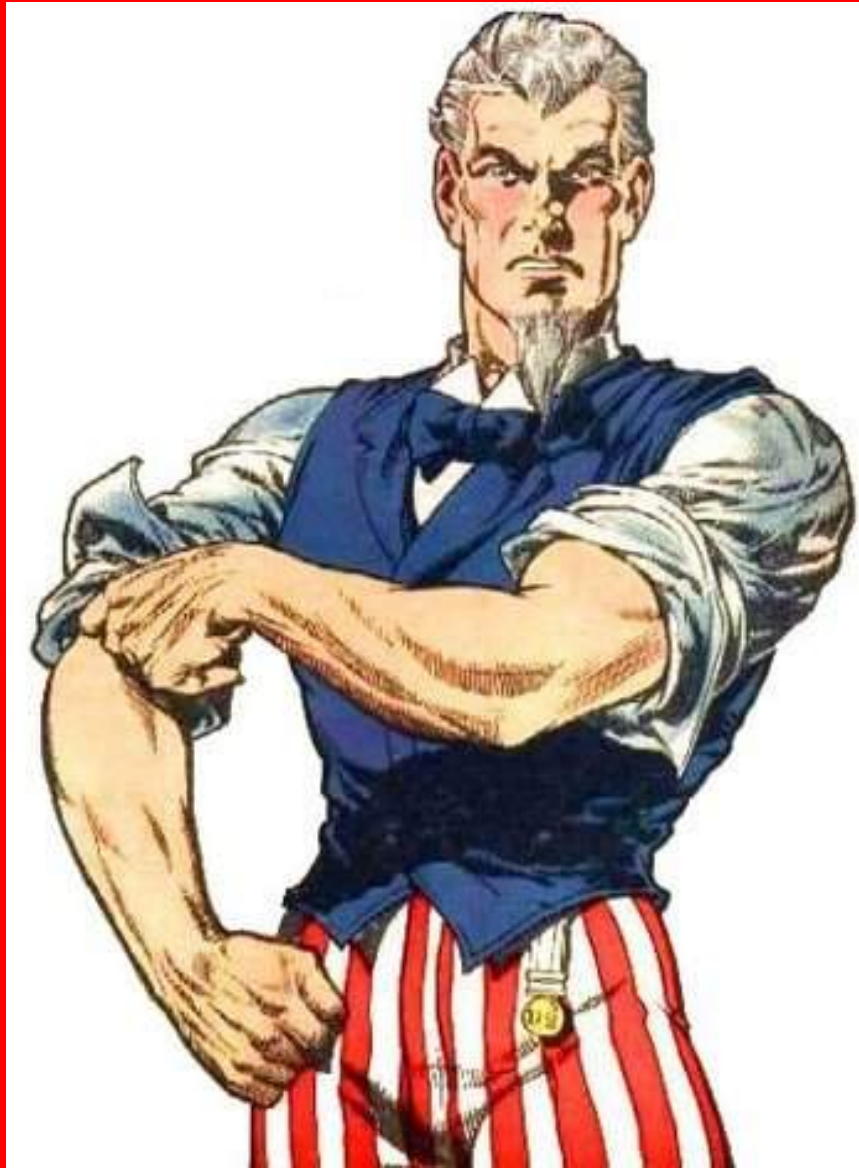
Alexander Hamilton, not Thomas Jefferson, influenced many of President Washington's decisions.



Hamilton was the equivalent of Washington's Chief of Staff during the American Revolution. This image is courtesy of [wasser.net](http://wasser.net).

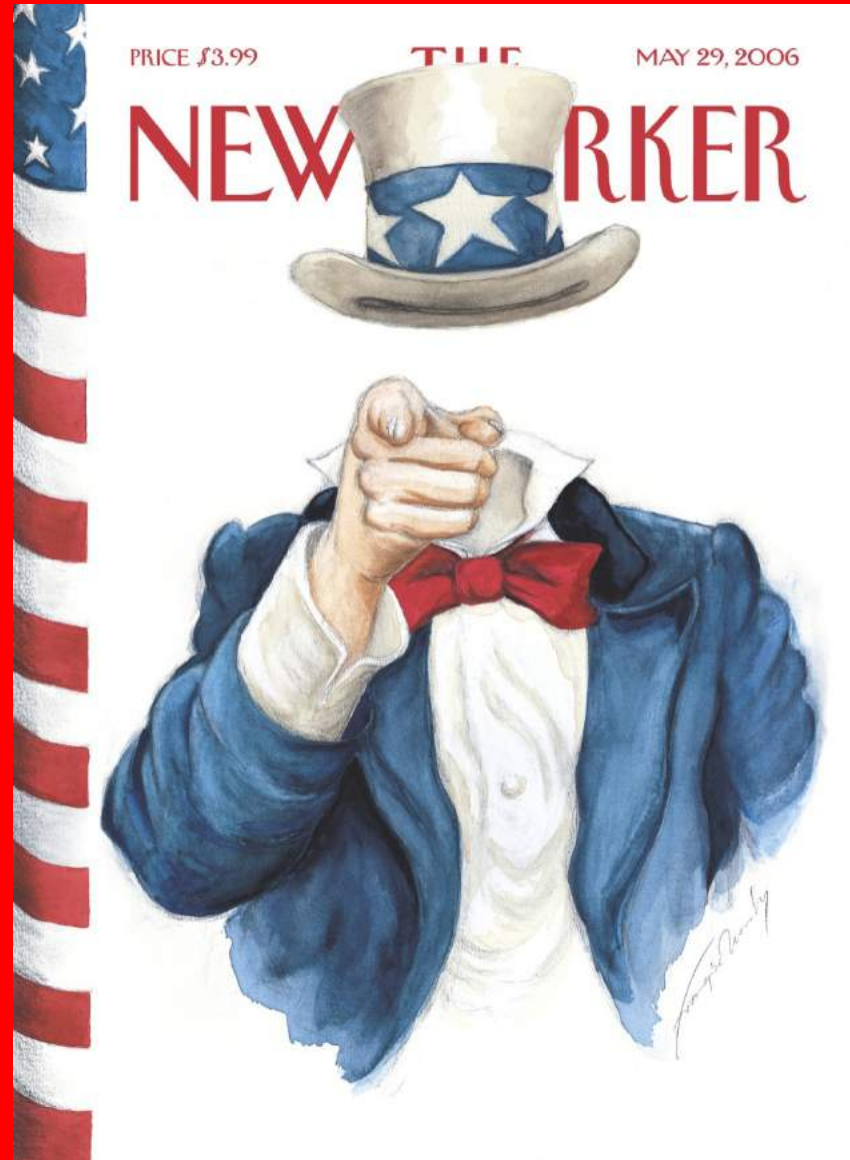


Alexander Hamilton and President Washington wanted to ensure the strength of the national government.



Hamilton and Washington formed a close bond during the American Revolution when Hamilton was Washington's de-facto Chief of Staff, and Washington's confidant. This image is courtesy of [tnation.com](http://tnation.com).

Jefferson, on the other hand, wanted a weak national government.



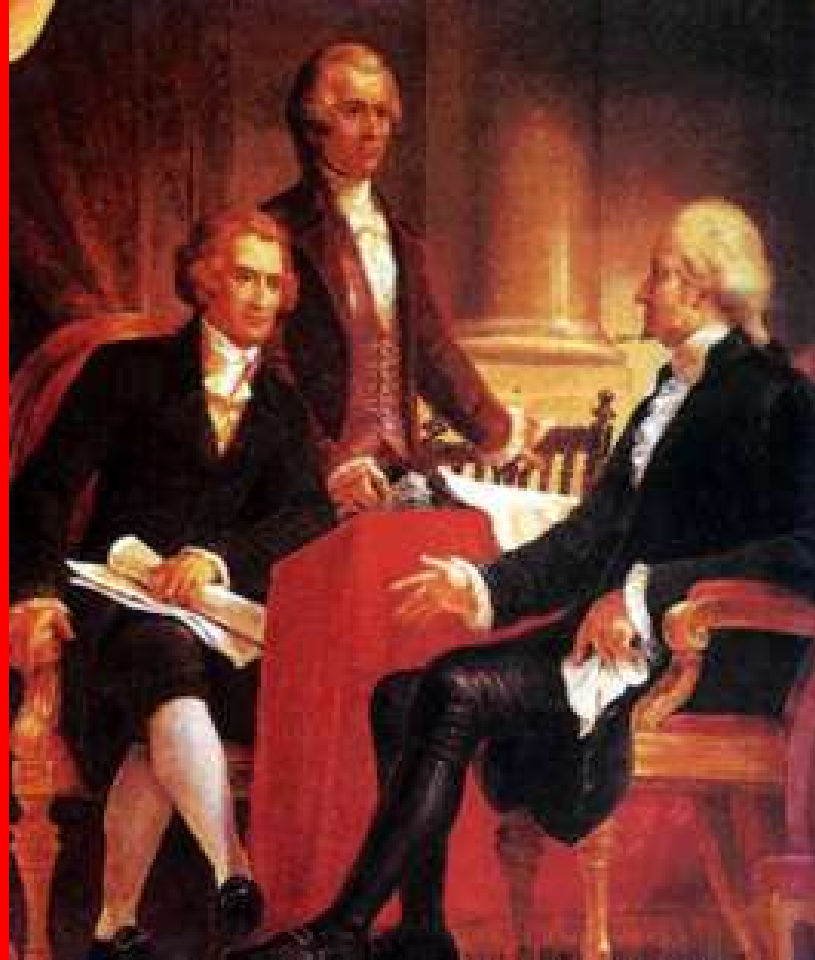
**Jefferson wanted strong state governments.** During the American Revolution, Jefferson did not serve in the Continental Army. Jefferson served in the Continental Congress, the Virginia state legislature, and as Governor of Virginia. This image is courtesy of [newyorker.com](http://newyorker.com).

Even though Washington tried to stand apart from opposing groups and be a symbol of national unity, he was thought of as a Federalist.



This image of George Washington's family was painted in stages from 1789 to 1796. It was created by Edward Savage (1761-1817). From left : George Washington Parke Custis, George Washington, Eleanor Parke Custis, Martha Washington, and enslaved servant either William Lee or Christopher Sheels. This image is courtesy of the National Gallery of Art and of Wikimedia Commons.

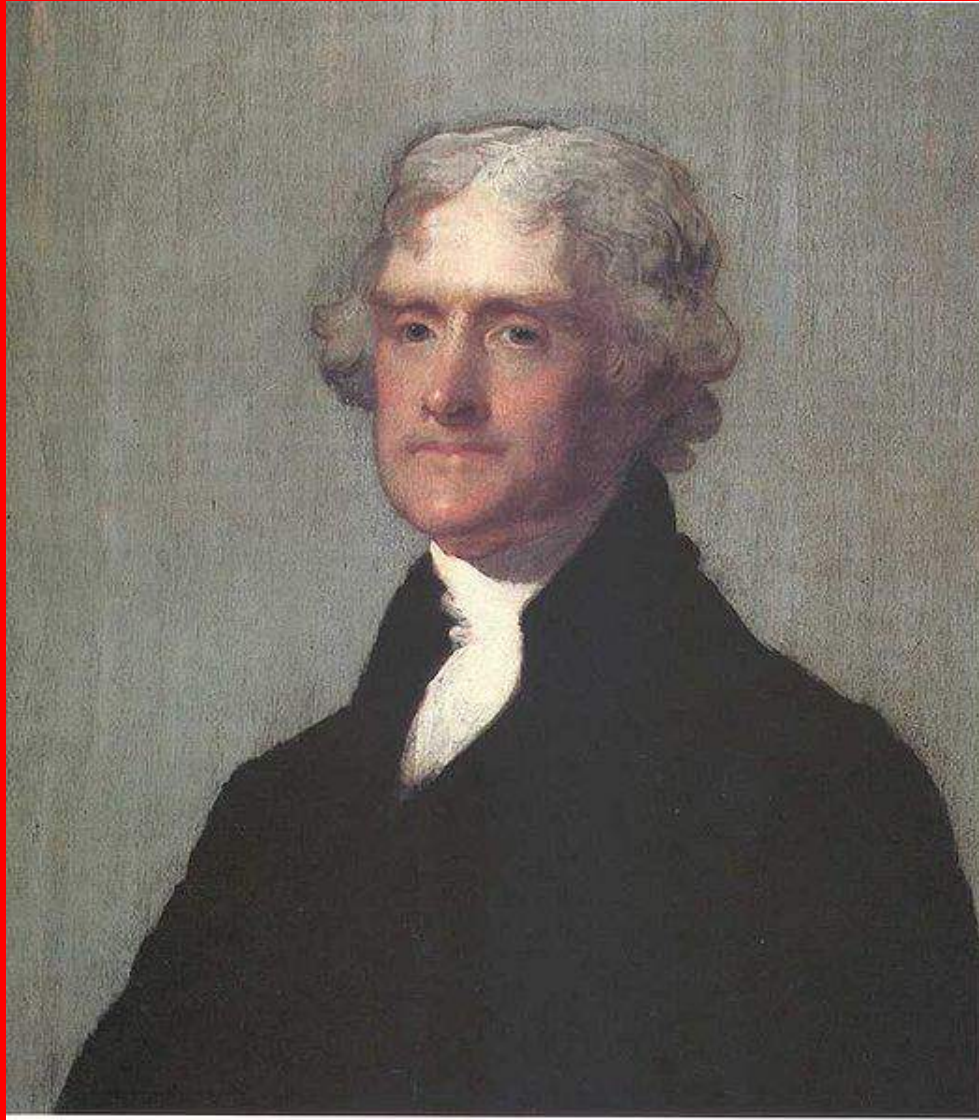
Washington tried to fairly work with both Jefferson and Hamilton and tried to get the two men to minimize their differences.



George Washington (seated on the right) is shown with his two of his most important cabinet officers, Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State (seated on the left), and Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury (standing). Knowing Jefferson was discontented, Washington wrote him this note: "I believe the views of both of you to be pure and well-meant... I have a great sincere esteem and regard for you both, and ardently wish that some line could be marked out by which both [of] you could walk." This image is courtesy of [alaynacsapushblog.blogspot.com](http://alaynacsapushblog.blogspot.com).

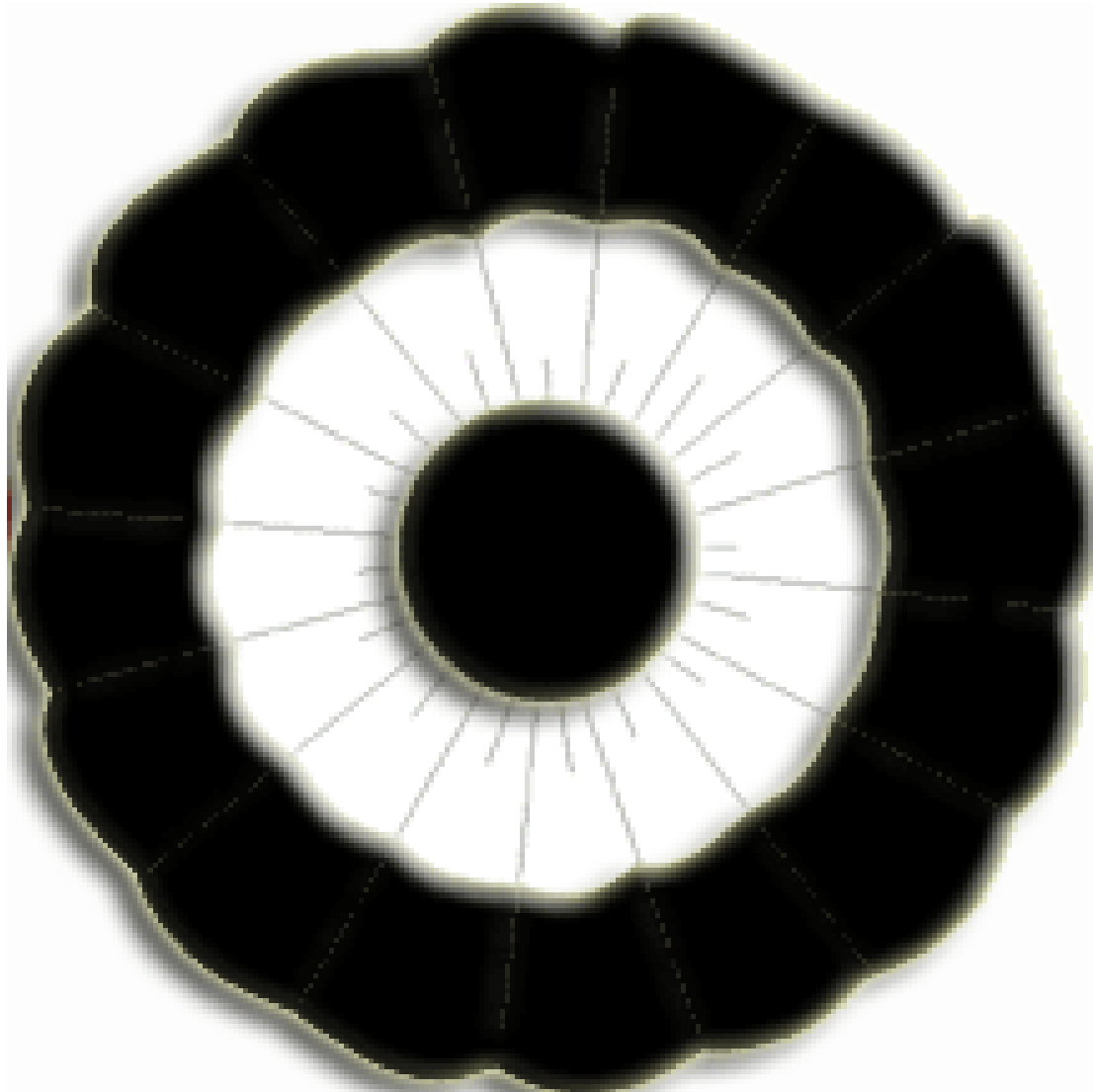


Jefferson was so unhappy with some of Hamilton's and Washington's decisions that he resigned as Secretary of State.



Jefferson resigned in 1793. The rival groups and their points of view moved further apart. This painting, known as the "Edgehill Portrait" was painted circa 1805 by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

# The Federalist views were the views of Alexander Hamilton.



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Much of the Federalists' support was in the big cities of the Northeast.



The big cities of the Northeast included Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Some plantation owners in the South also agreed with Federalist views. This image shows New York City's Broad Street in 1797. Federal Hall, where Washington was sworn in as President is in the background at the end of the street. This painting was created by George Holland. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Hamilton and his followers wanted to see the government run by wealthy, successful people.



The Federalists found popular democracy a disturbing idea. This image shows George and Martha Washington attending a ball following his inauguration. This image is courtesy of virginia.edu.



Federalists wanted the government to support the growth of cities, trade, businesses, and industries.



The Federalists thought prosperity was a key factor in holding the states together in a firm union. This image shows Samuel Slater's Mill, the first water-powered cotton spinning mill in the United States. It is located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and it was completed in 1793. This image is courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

In foreign policy, the Federalists supported the country's chief trading partner— Great Britain.



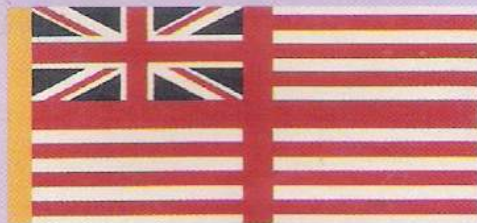
East India Company's Ensign  
1660-1707



East India Company's Ensign  
1707-1801



Maritime Ensign of the  
Government of India  
1879-1947



First Ensign of the Bombay Marine  
1801



Red Ensign worn by  
East Indiamen from  
1801



Blue Ensign worn by  
Commodores of the  
Bombay Marine  
and Indian Navy 1848-77

This image shows some flags flown by Great Britain's East India Company. This image is courtesy of [flagstamps.blogspot.com](http://flagstamps.blogspot.com).



The Federalists worked to increase the power of the national government, based on what the Constitution didn't say.



Because the Constitution was a very general framework, it did not answer some specific problems. The Federalists, therefore, looked at the meaning behind the words in the Constitution and interpreted them to allow the government to do more. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.



This is called following a “loose construction” of the Constitution.



This image titled *Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States* was created by Howard Chandler Christy (1873-1952) in 1940. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

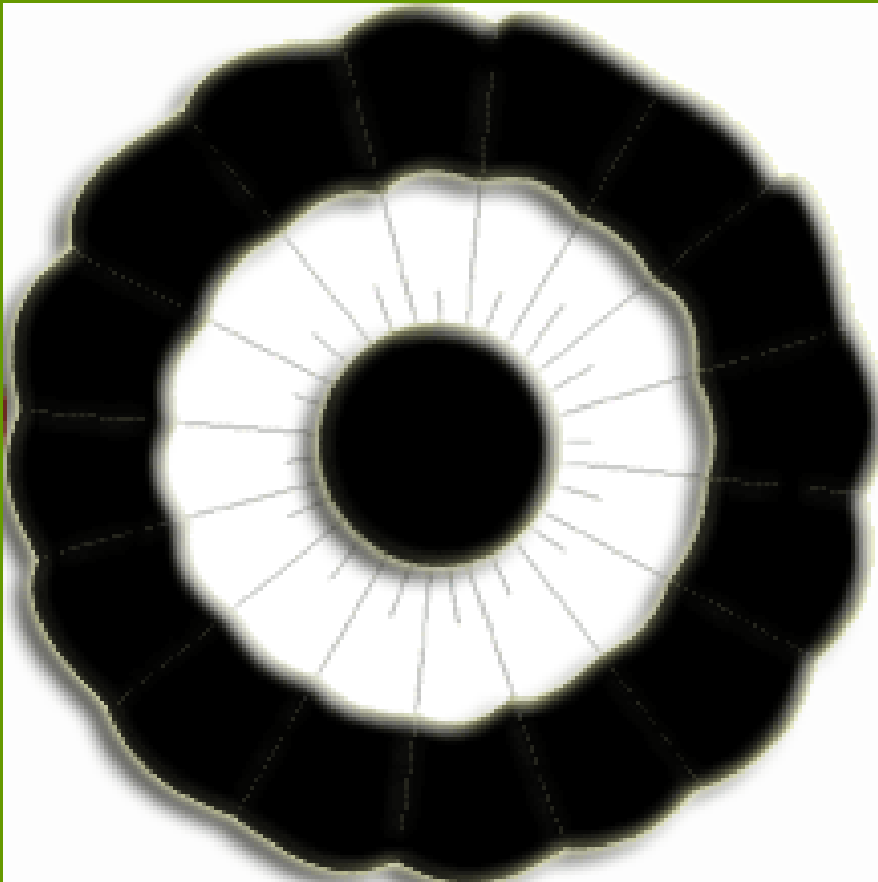


**Loose construction means that if it's not in the Constitution, the federal government can do whatever it wants.**



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## LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?

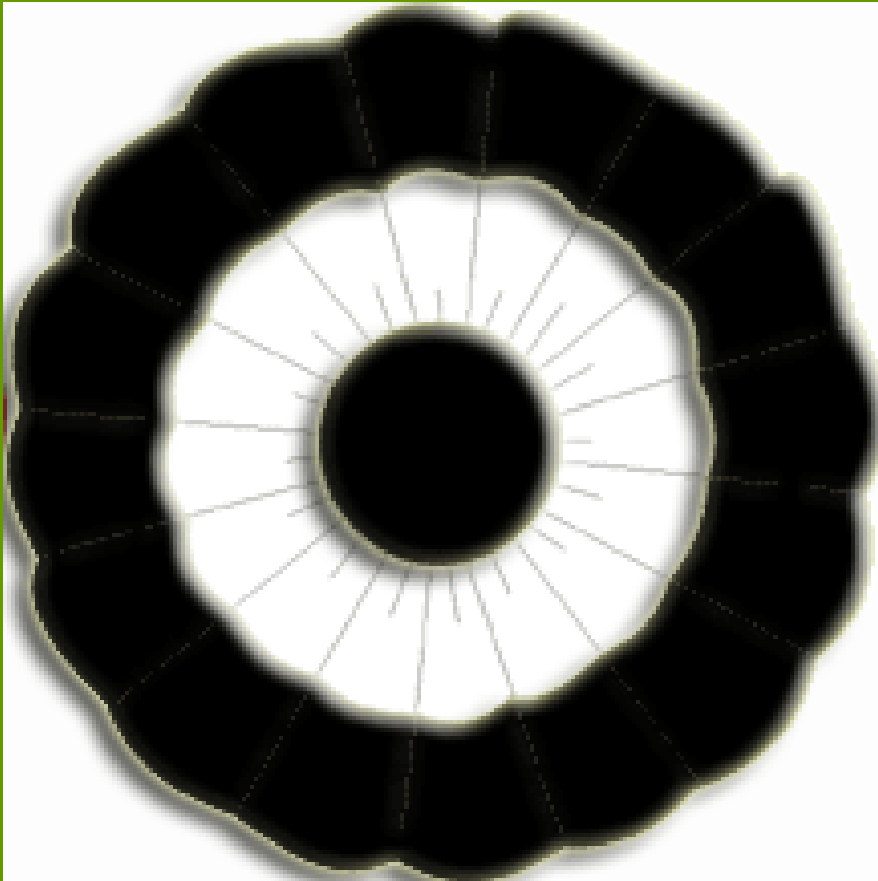


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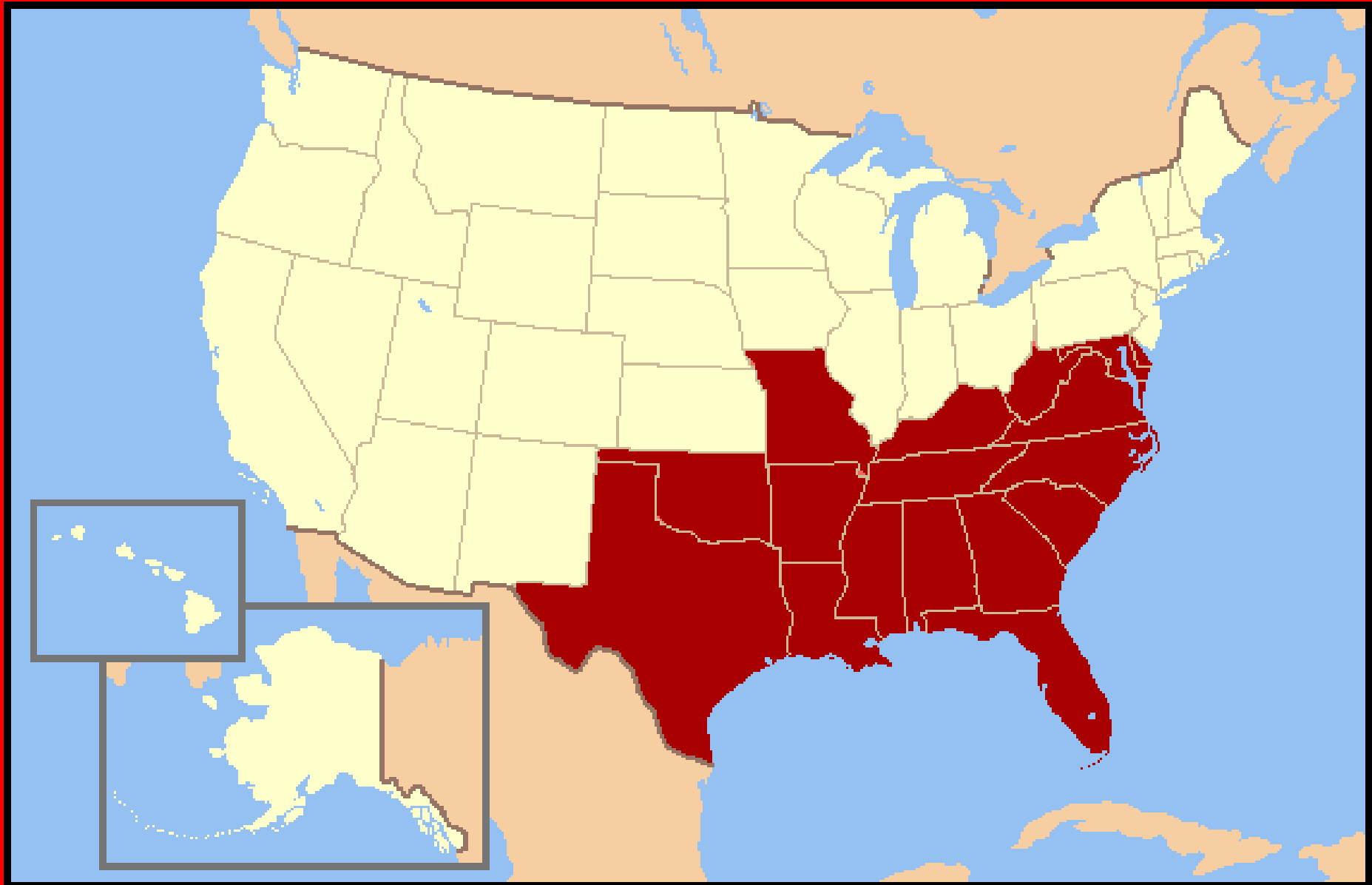
In contrast to the Federalists, the Democratic-Republicans favored the interests of artisans, shopkeepers, and small farmers.



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The Democratic-Republicans drew much of their support from the South.



This map shows the states that are considered to be southern states. Of course only Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were states in 1789 when the Constitution was adopted. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

**Jefferson and other members of the party believed in the ability of ordinary people to govern themselves.**



Jefferson wanted power to be shared by many people, not limited to a small, select group. This image is courtesy of [history.org](https://www.history.org).

The United States in the 1790s was overwhelmingly a farming nation.



Small farmers made up about 90 percent of the population. Jefferson loved the country and believed that farm families who owned and worked their own land were the nation's strength. According to Jefferson, "Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God." This image is courtesy of history.org.

**Jefferson wanted to establish a system of public education to help farmers better understand and defend their rights and freedoms.**



Jefferson founded the [University of Virginia in Charlottesville](#), near Jefferson's home at [Monticello](#). However, it took a long time for southerners to possess good public schools. This image shows the "Academical Village of the University of Virginia" in 1856. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Jefferson did not like the growth of cities and manufacturing.



Like many people in rural areas, Jefferson saw cities as evil. "The mobs of great cities," he said, "add so much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body." This image shows the Great New York City Fire of 1776. This image was created by Franz Xaver Habermann (1721-1796). This image is courtesy of mcny.org.



In foreign policy, the Democratic-Republicans supported France instead of Great Britain.



The Democratic-Republicans looked on the new French Republic as an ally. This image is titled *The Paris National Guard on Its Way to the Army, September, 1792*. This image was created by Leon Cogniet (1794-1880). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Democratic-Republicans wanted strong state governments instead of a strong national government.



This image shows the Connecticut State House (State Capitol) which was constructed in 1796. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



The Democratic-Republicans looked at the meaning of the words in the Constitution and stated if it wasn't in the Constitution, then the national government couldn't do it.



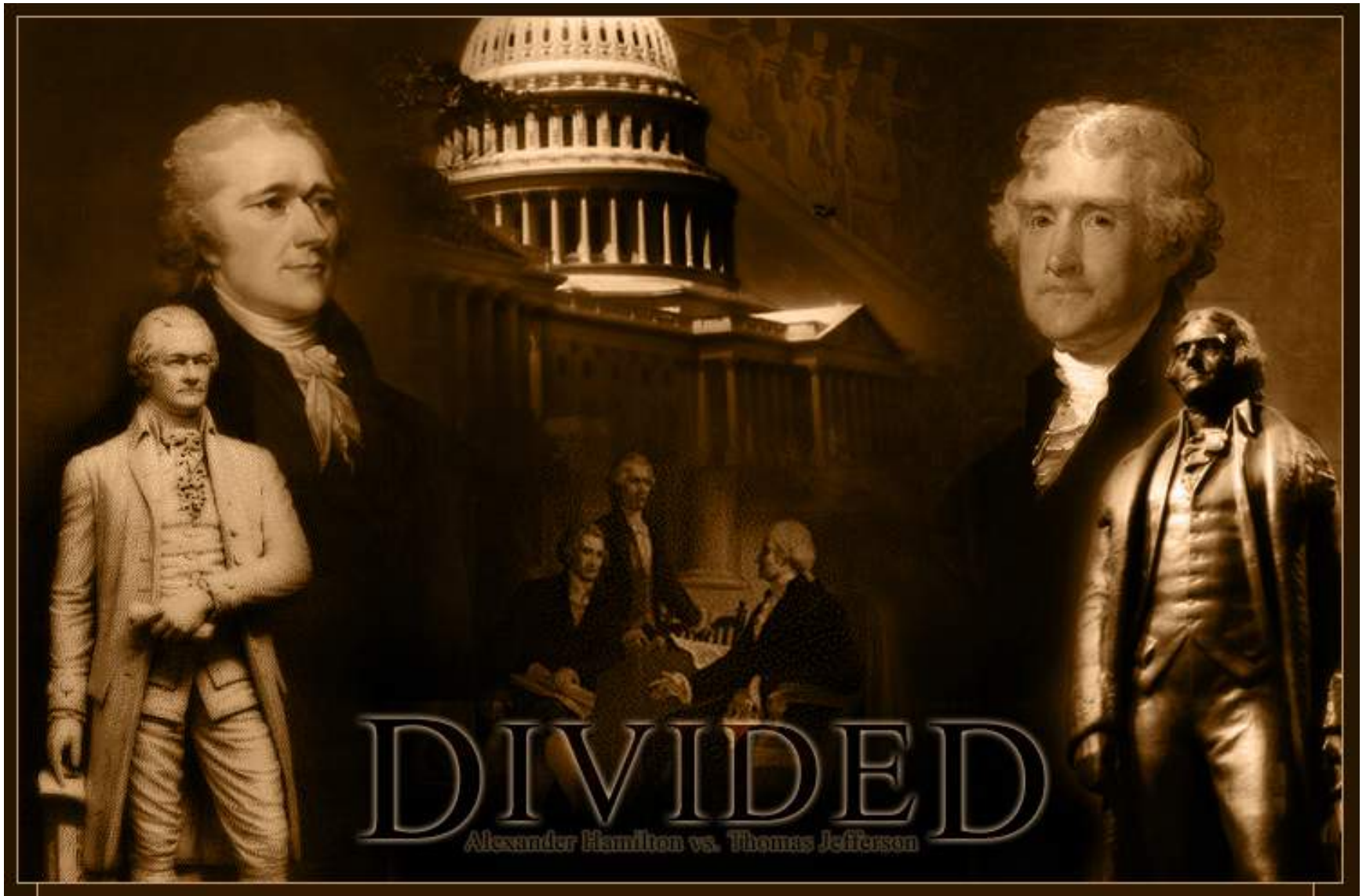
Because the Constitution was a very general framework, it did not answer some specific problems. The Democratic-Republicans believed in strong state governments. This image is courtesy of 123rf.com.

This is called a “strict construction” of the Constitution.



Hopefully this image clearly states what is meant by strict constructionism. This image is courtesy of [cyberlearning-world.com](http://cyberlearning-world.com).

## How the Constitution is interpreted is still argued today.



The Framers of the Constitution shared many of the same ideas and beliefs about government. Still, they had to make some compromises over issues that seriously divided them. Conflict over some of these issues later returned to destroy the unity of the country. Alexander Hamilton is on the left. Thomas Jefferson is on the right. Neither of them saw that dome on the U.S. Capitol. This image is courtesy of [answersinhistory.wordpress.com](http://answersinhistory.wordpress.com).



**The Federalists believed in loose construction— if it's not in the Constitution, the federal government can do whatever it wants.**



Because the Constitution was a very general framework, it did not answer some specific problems. The Federalists, therefore, looked at the meaning behind the words in the Constitution and interpreted them to allow the government to do more. This image titled *Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States* was created by Howard Chandler Christy (1873-1952) in 1940. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

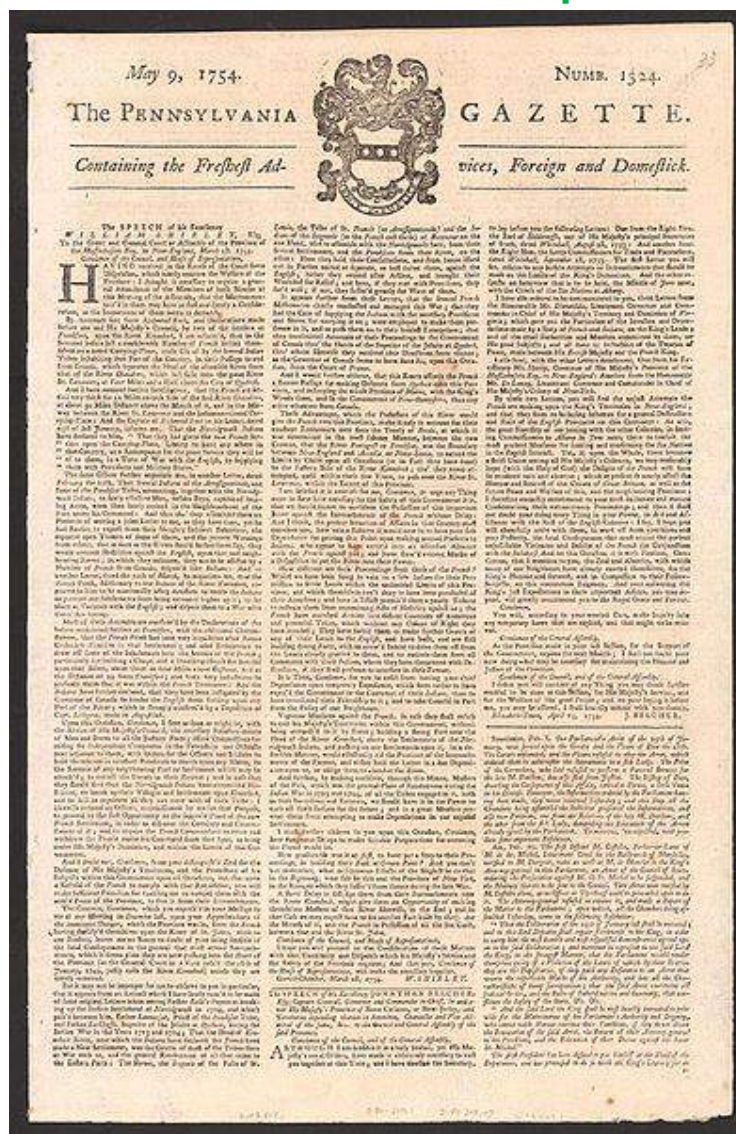
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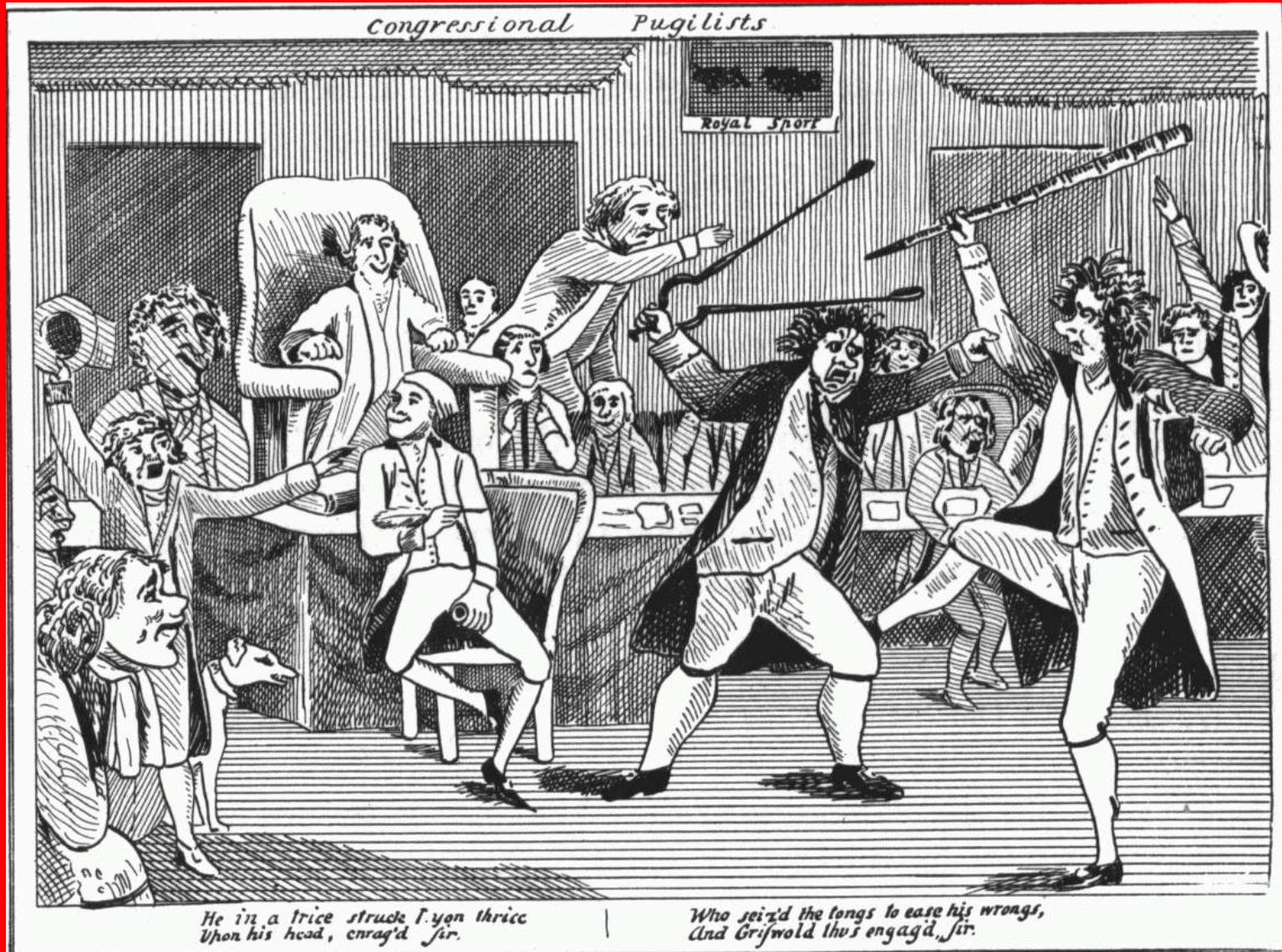
# The new political parties quickly sponsored newspapers that followed their viewpoints.



Since colonial times, American newspapers had been very political. In the 1790s the number of newspapers more than doubled, drawing still more readers. This image shows a copy of Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Both Jefferson and Hamilton probably wrote anonymously for their respective papers, even though both were still in the government.



This image is titled A Quarrel Between A Federalist and a Republican in the House of Representatives. This image is courtesy of gutenber.org.

The Federalists' newspaper was the *Gazette of the United States*.



The editor and publisher for the *Gazette of the United States* was John Fenno. This is a September 9, 1789 issue. This would be the equivalent of today's Fox News. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



The *Gazette* praised the decisions of Washington's administration, many of which followed Hamilton's advice.

(+ 417 -)

# Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 34, NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 105 of Vol. IV.]
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1793.
[Whole No. 427.]

**STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND. — PROV-  
DENCE PLANTATIONS.**  
*General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1793.*  
**RESOLVED**, That an Act passed by this Assembly at the Session in May, A. D. 1791, by JAMES BOWEN, Esq. Commissioner of the said State, was requested not to loan any Notes of a certain description, issued by the General Treasurer of this State for Monies due to the Soldiers of the late Army, in consequence of their having fraudulently obtained, and the said Commissioner was further requested to retain said notes in his office until such future orders should thereon made as might consist with the principles of justice and equity, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as regards the retention of those Notes.

*It is further resolved*, That the General Treasurer advertise in all the newspapers in this State, in the *Gazette of the United States*, a description of the Notes thus fraudulently obtained, with a caution to all persons not to purchase the same.

*List of Notes obtained from the Treasury Office by fraudulent Measures, to wit:*

Delivered.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount of the Face.
Sept. 15	Stephen Champion, ex demand.	do.	51 1 5
	Prince Case	do.	11 18 2
	Stephen Chazles	do.	30 9 10
	John Brown	do.	10 1 4
	Cesar Cady	do.	51 2 10
	John Okey	do.	43 19 11
Oct. 12	John Reed	do.	31 4 0

Dec. 23. William Chadley, on demand. 13 9 0  
 Ichabod Simmons do. 2 1 1  
 John Brown do. 11 19 1  
 John Gavit do. 10 16 4  
 William Ackman do. 42 18 0  
 Jack Godington do. 7 10 4  
 Cary Gardner do. 8 12 7  
 Toby Coyes do. 71 17 10  
 John Willian do. 63 16 5  
 25. John Gaver do. 66 6 1  
 John Garrison do. 37 15 3

**IN OBEDIENCE** to the above recited Act of the General Assembly, I do hereby caution all persons from receiving any of the above mentioned Notes, without the most plenary proof being made that they were obtained from the office by genuine documents from the soldiers who performed the service, to whom the balances were found due, or from their legal representatives or attorneys.

**HENRY SHREBURNE,**  
General Treasurer.

Newport, May 14, 1793. 34

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,**  
**By Mathew Carey,**  
 No. 118, Market-Street,  
 ENGRAVED WITH A MAP of the present  
**SEAL OF WAR.**  
 No. 1.  
**OR A NEW  
 SYSTEM OF MODERN**

added to this edition, except in the London edition.

That no disappointment may arise from subscribers expecting what the publisher neither promises nor is able to perform, he gives this early and explicit notice, that of some of the States it will be impossible for him to give more fully accurate, no late surveys having been made; and it is hardly necessary to observe, that it falls not within his plan to go to the expense of surveys. But in every instance, he will send himself of the best materials extant: And such corrections and additions as his utmost exertions can procure, shall be made.

III. The Geography of the United States is undertaken by gentlemen of literary abilities, who have engaged to give a more full and satisfactory account of it than any ever published. It will extend to 250 or 300 pages, although in the British edition, and even in that of 1792 it makes only about 92.

IV. Should the work exceed forty-eight numbers, the surplus will be delivered gratis to the subscribers.

V. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

VI. Such subscribers as do not choose to receive the work in numbers, are to pay three dollars at the time of subscribing.

The printer, anxious to render this work as perfect as the nature of it will allow, most earnestly requests, that such gentlemen, throughout the United States, as have it in their power, will furnish him with documents for correcting the mistakes in the geography of America, and

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, April 1.

THE minister of the marine gave the account of the measures which had been taken for the defence of the coasts of the insurgent departments. There were at that moment croizing on the coasts of the departments of Vendee, and the Lower Loire, eight frigates from 36 to 50 guns with eight smaller vessels.

The commissioners from Lille, in a letter dated the 27th of March, gave an account that the city of Bruges had driven out its garrison, and put an embargo on the magazines. They required the generals to send to Bruges a considerable force.

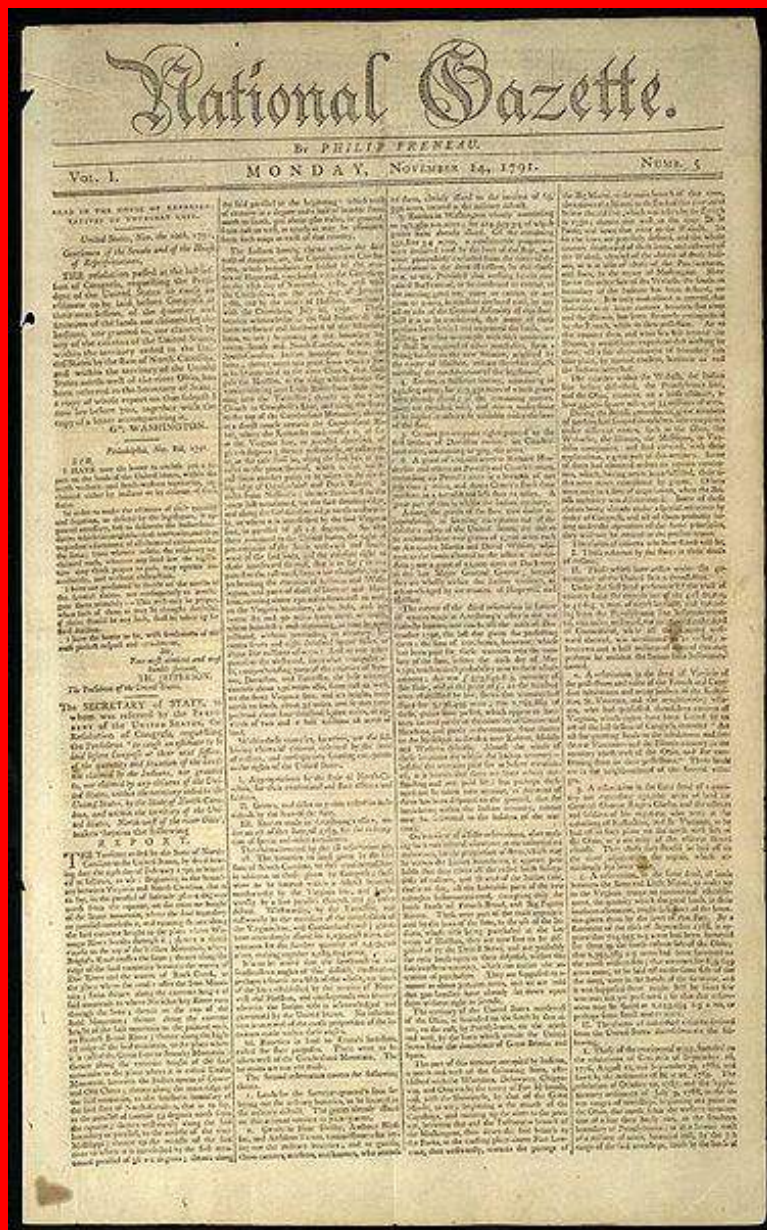
Marat denounced the three hundred deputies who had joined to form a committee of public safety as conspirators, who were entirely under the influence of Brissot, Guadet, and Vernin.

La Source replied, that Marat was an imposter.

Cambaceres, in the name of the com-

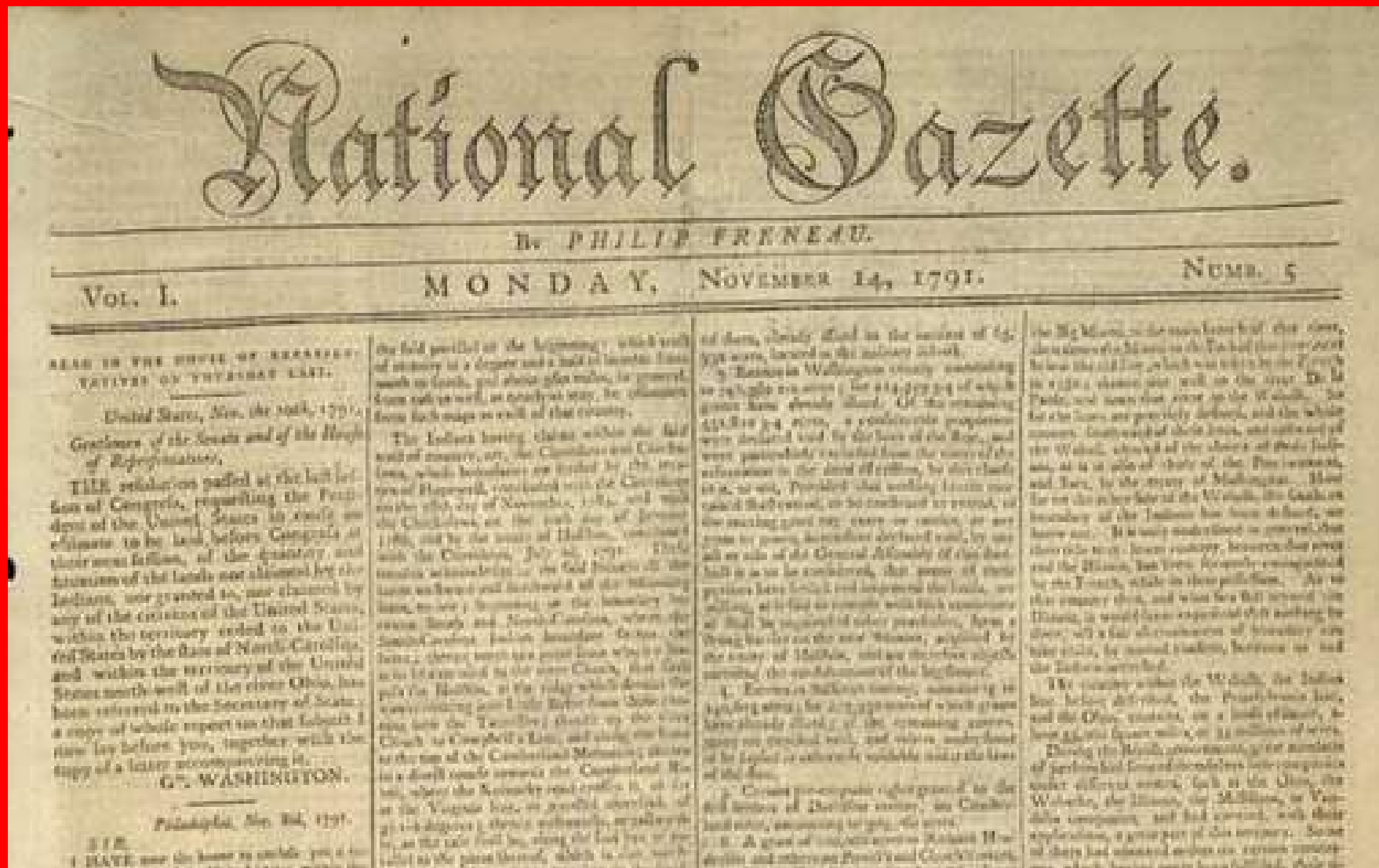


# The Democratic-Republican's newspaper was the *National Gazette*.



The *National Gazette* was in operation from 1791-1793. This issue is from November 14, 1791. The *National Gazette* would be the equivalent of today's CNN or MSNBC. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

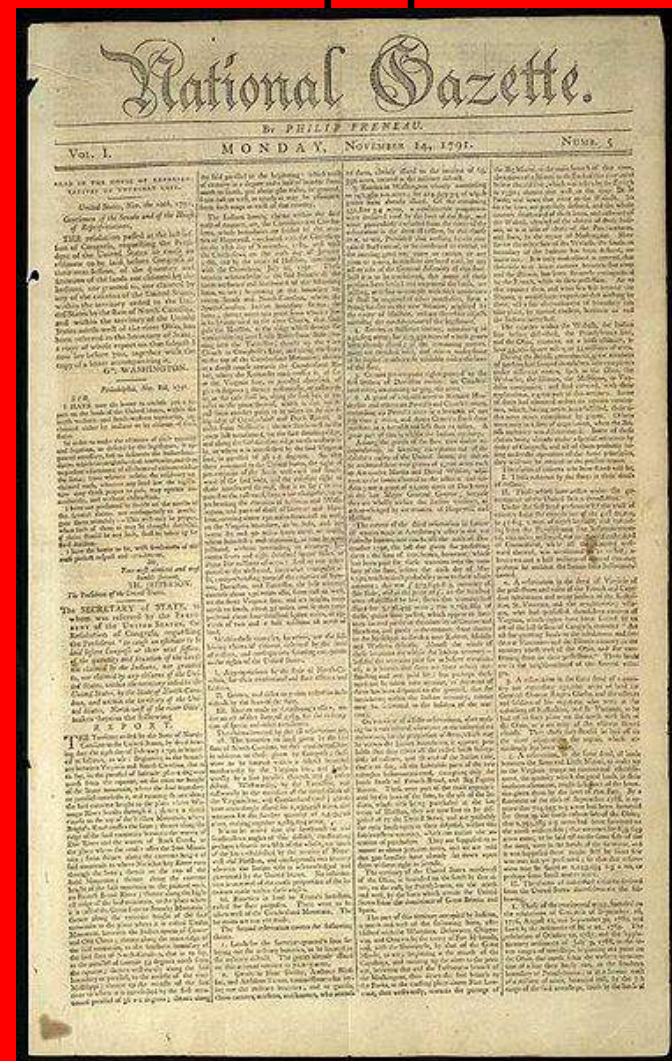
Many articles and editorials in the *National Gazette* criticized Washington's administration, which they felt was being run by Hamilton.



The *National Gazette*'s editor, Philip Freneau, was a skillful writer who attacked Hamilton in print as an enemy of true republican government while praising Jefferson as "That illustrious Patriot, Statesman, and Philosopher." This image is courtesy of mountvernon.org.



# Hamilton and Jefferson and their supporters attacked each other in the two newspapers.



Writing under the pen name "T.L.," Hamilton accused Jefferson of encouraging division in the United States, "which unless soon checked, may involve the country in all the horrors of anarchy." This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

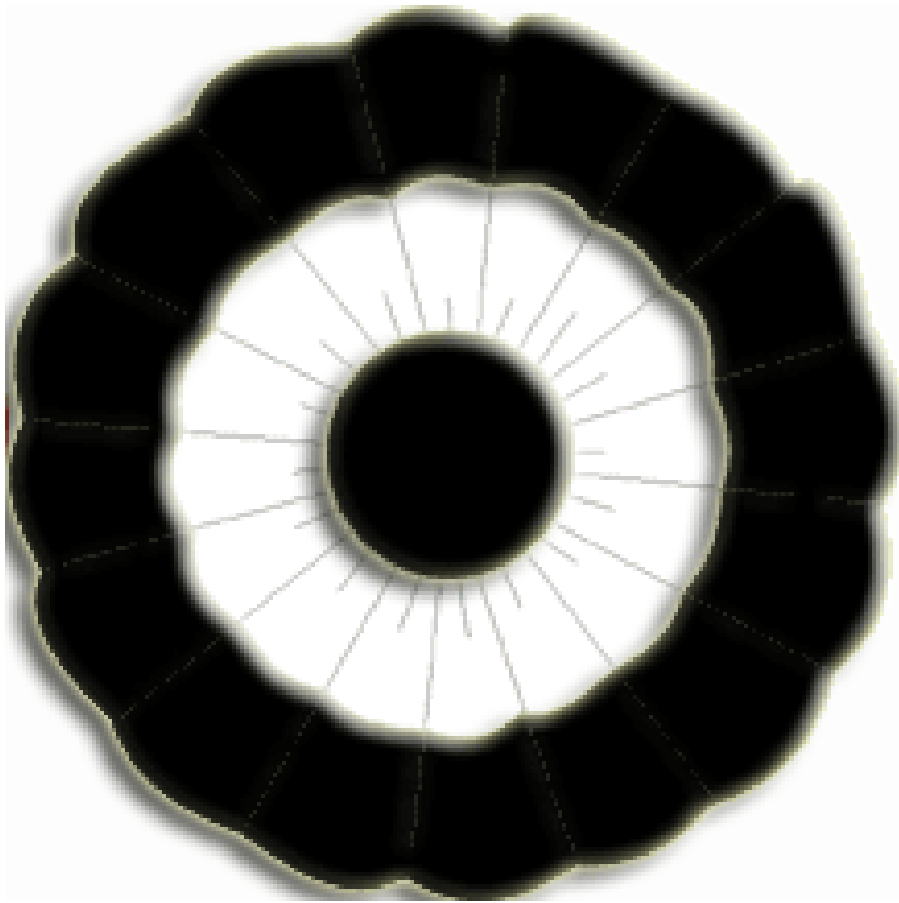


**The Election of 1796 was the first time George Washington was not a candidate for President.**



This image is courtesy of newyorker.com.

For the first time, **political parties** chose the candidates for the presidential election of 1796.



A symbol for the Federalist Party is on the left. The Democrats (at this time known as the Democratic-Republicans or just Republicans) would later make the donkey its symbol. The image on the left is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The image on the right is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

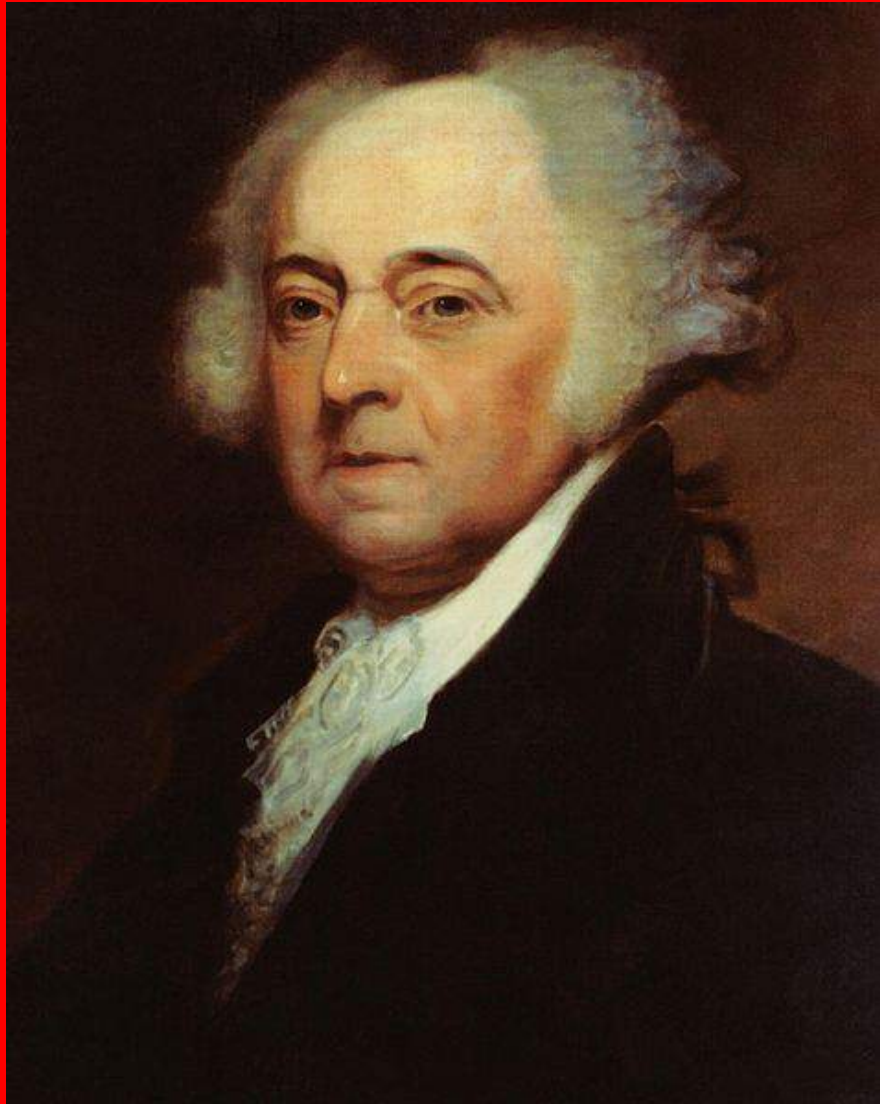
They chose their candidates in closed political meetings known as caucuses.



**Primaries and nominating conventions had not yet been created.** Because the constitution did not mention political parties or ways of nominating candidates for President, party leaders developed the caucus. This is the Governor's Council Chamber on the second floor of the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall). This image was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.



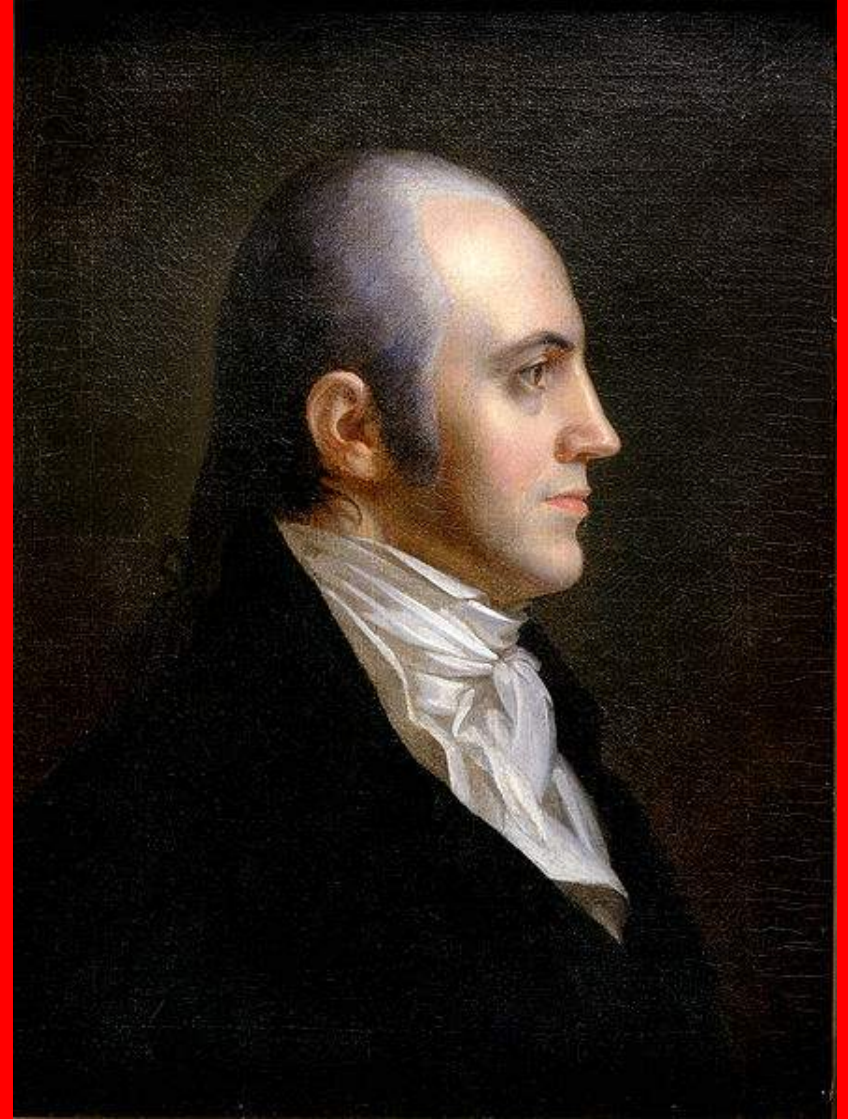
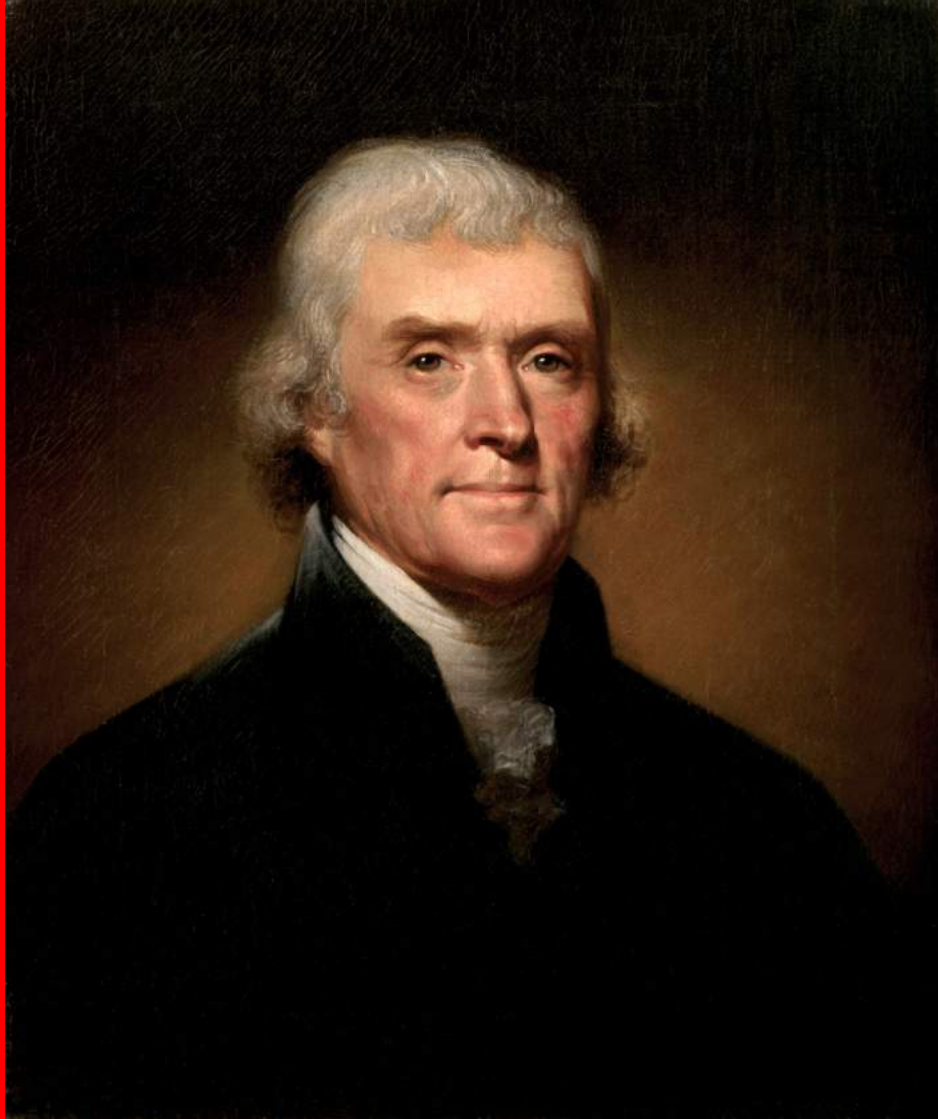
The Federalists supported John Adams for President and Thomas Pinckney for Vice-President.



Because Adams (left) was from Massachusetts, and Pinckney (right) was from South Carolina, this gave the nation a political ticket that included the two main sections of the country. This image on the left is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The image on the right is courtesy of [chicoraantiques.com](http://chicoraantiques.com).

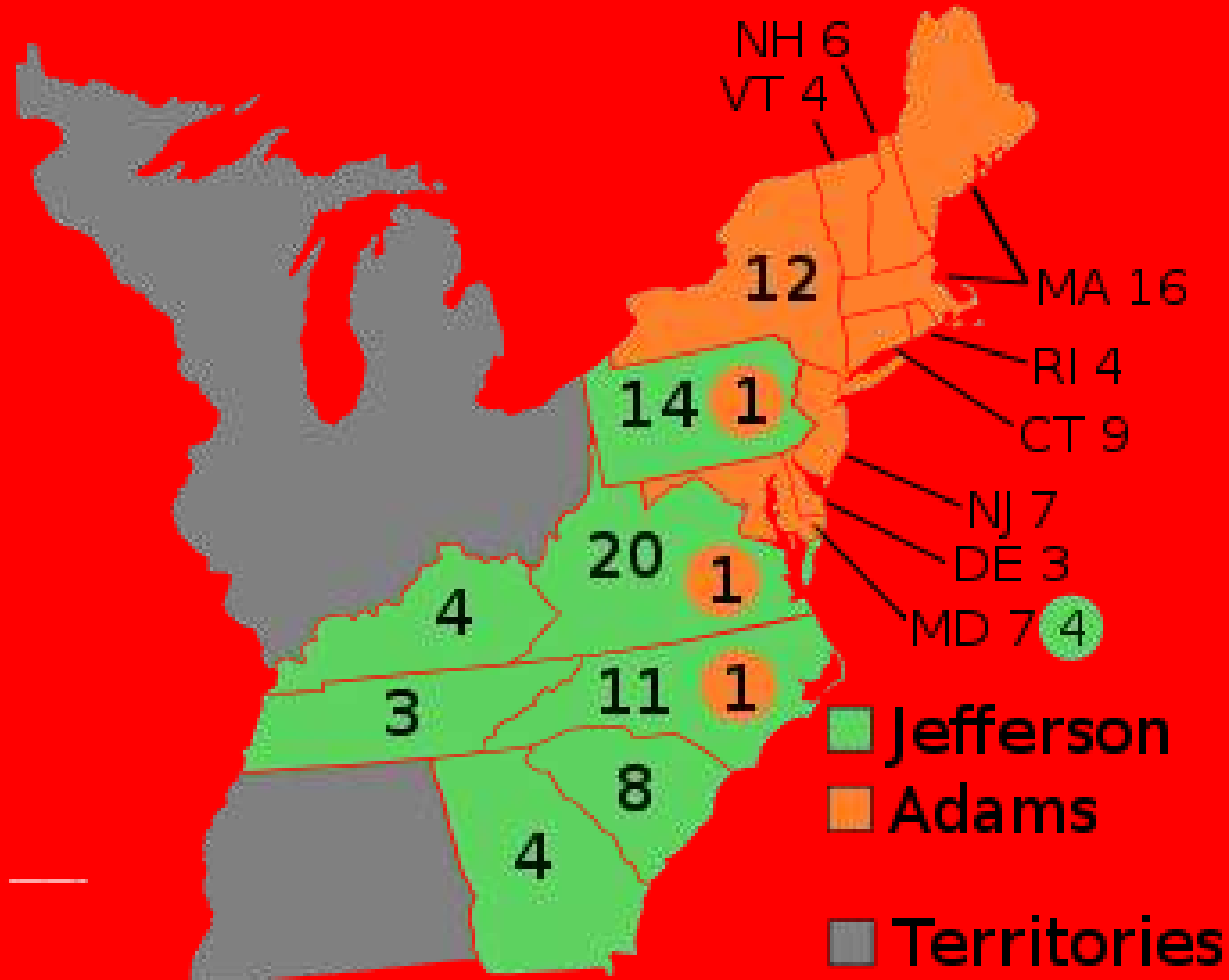


The Democratic-Republicans supported Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice-President.



Aaron Burr was a well known lawyer, and a United States Senator from New York. Because Thomas Jefferson was Virginia, the Democratic-Republicans, like the Federalists, attempted to appeal to both sections of the country. This images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The person with the highest number of electoral votes would be President.  
The person with the next highest electoral votes would be Vice-President.



In 1796, Virginia had the most electoral votes with 20. Massachusetts had the second most electoral votes with 16. Pennsylvania had the third most electoral votes with 15. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

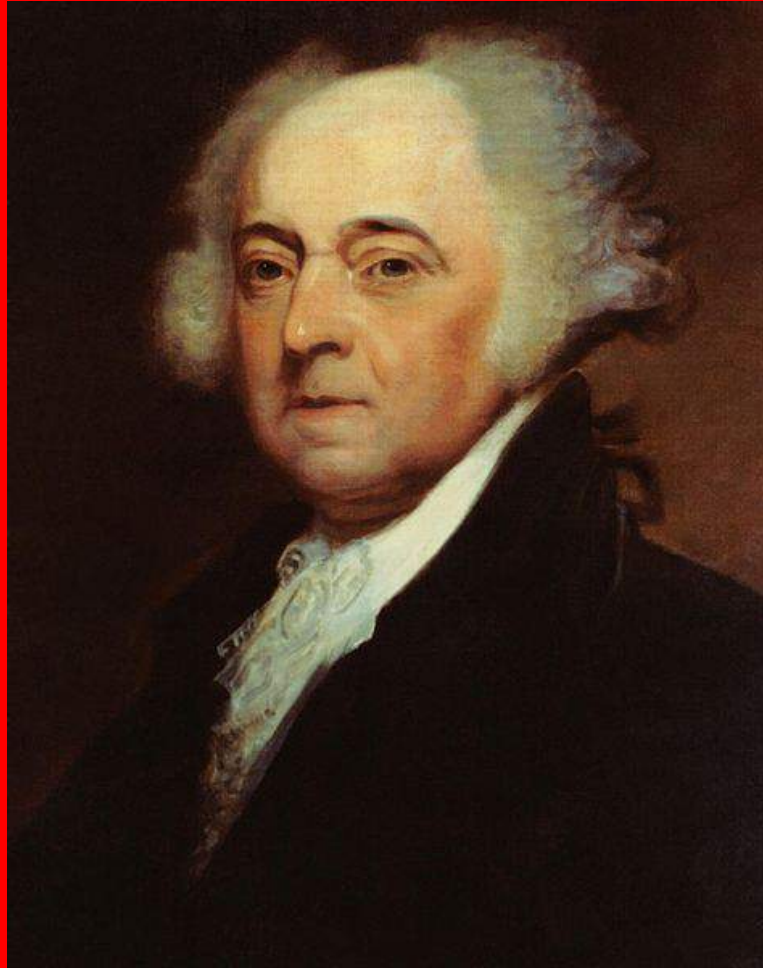


**Each elector voted for two candidates, without specifying which was for President or which was for Vice President.**



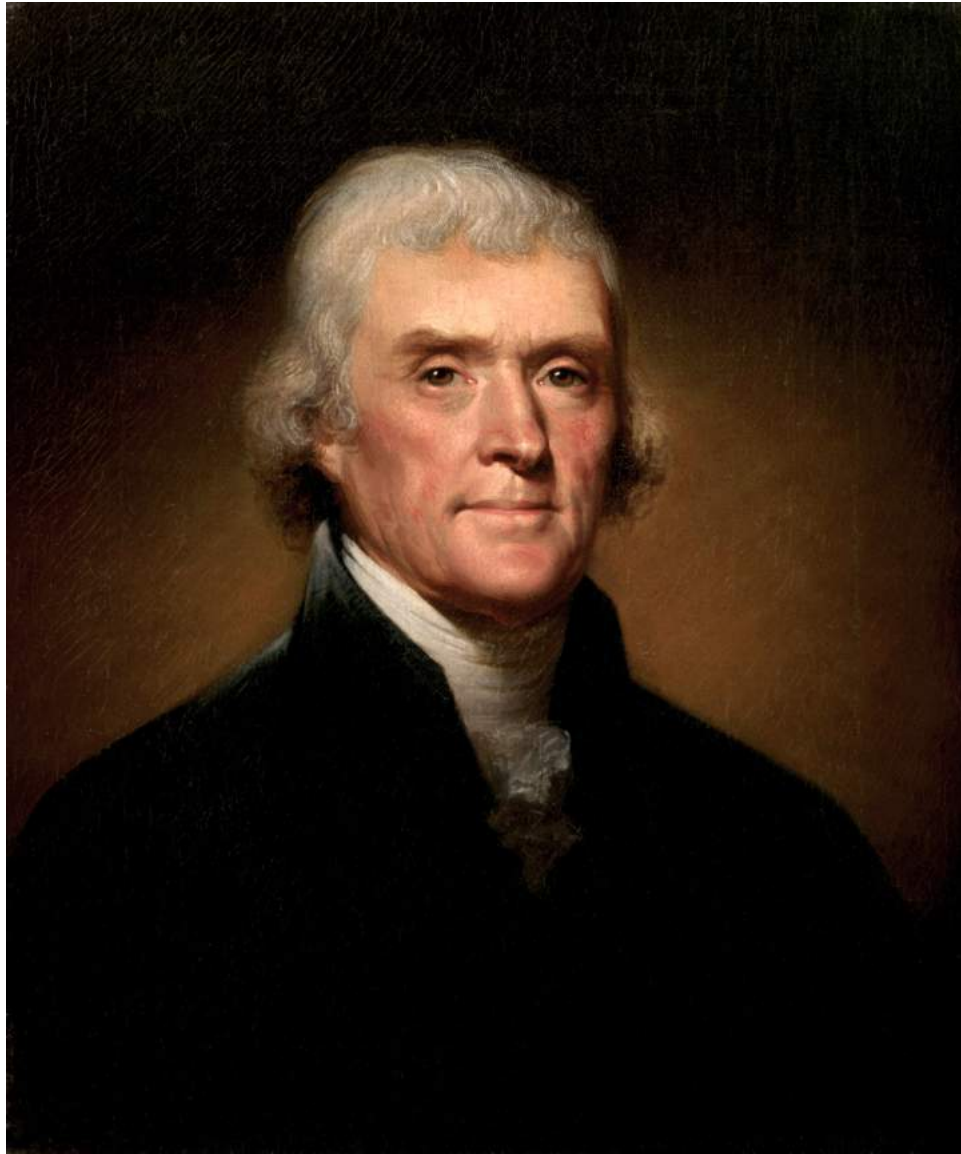
In 1796, this brought political rivals together in office. This image is courtesy of subwayblogger.com.

When the electoral votes were counted, the Federalist candidate, John Adams, received the highest number of votes—71.



John Adams (1735-1826) was the second President of the United States. He was born in what is now Quincy, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard College at the age of 16 and after graduation became a teacher before becoming a lawyer. He was a representative from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, and on the committee with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence. He was an ambassador to France and to Great Britain before becoming Washington's Vice President. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

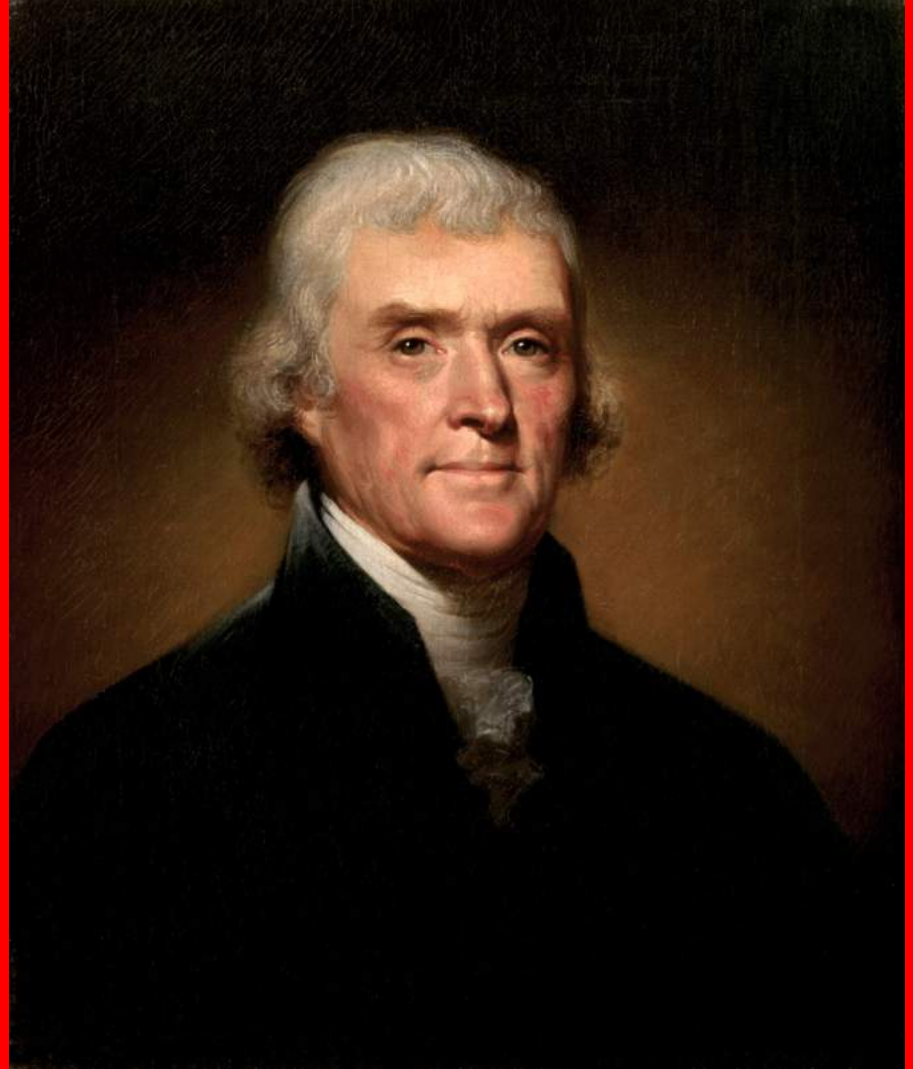
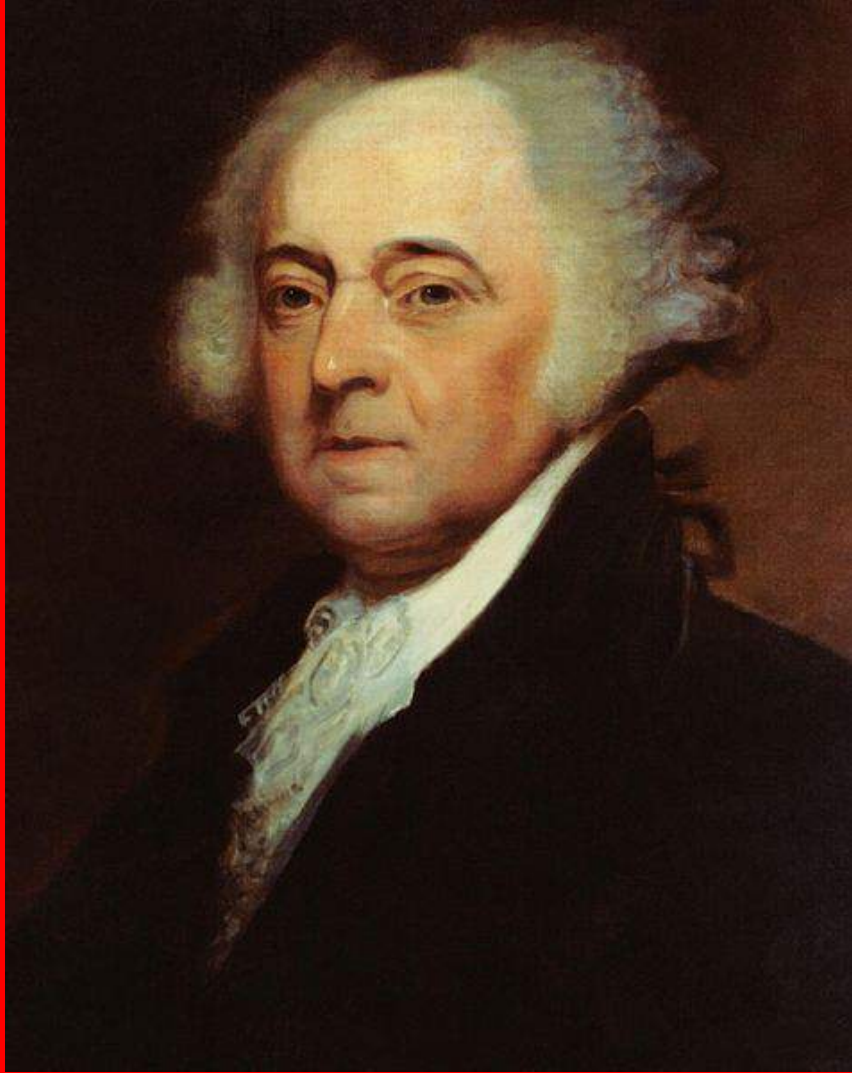
**The Democratic-Republican candidate, Thomas Jefferson, received the second-highest number of votes— 68.**



Thomas Pinckney received 59 electoral votes and Aaron Burr received 30 electoral votes. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

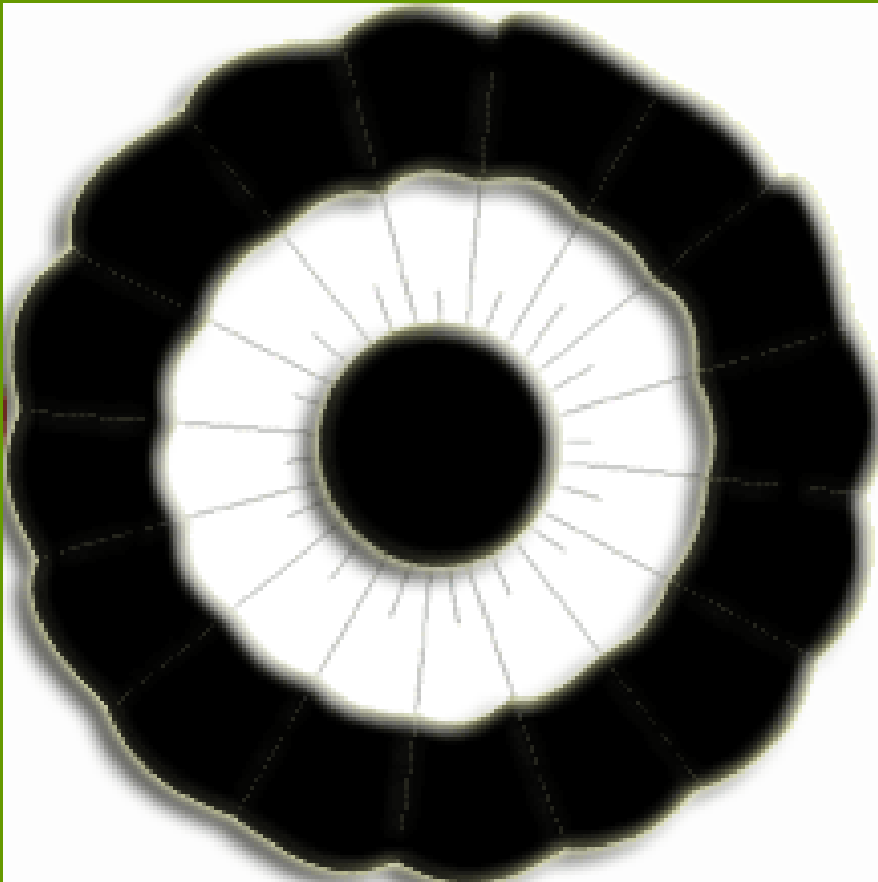


This meant that the President and Vice President came from opposing political parties.



So the question that was on many people's minds following the 1796 election, was would having a President and Vice President from opposing political parties bring balance to the executive branch and unite the two, parties, or would the differences between the two parties grow wider? These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

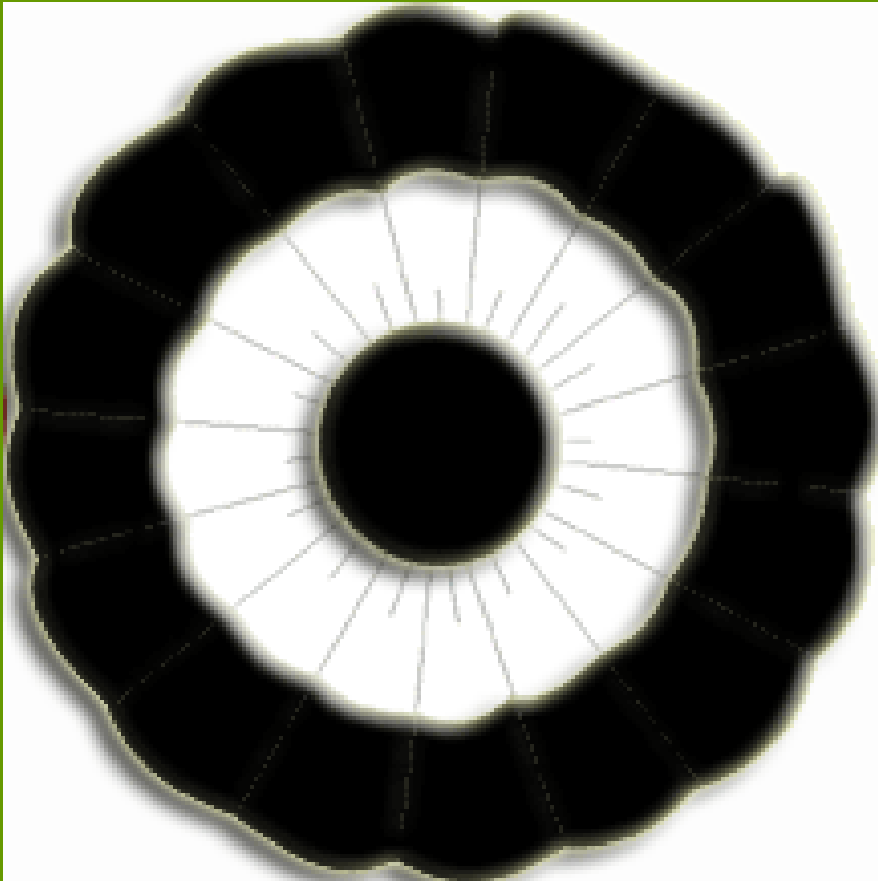
## LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?



A symbol for the Federalists became the black and white cockade shown on the left. A black cockade became a symbol for the Federalist party in 1798 when it appeared that we would go to war against France. France had red white and blue cockades. This was the anti-French cockade. The symbol for the Democratic-Republicans, later the Democrats, became the donkey, here shown being ridden by Andrew Jackson. This was one of the first times the donkey was used in a political cartoon. When Jackson ran for President in 1828 his opponents tried to label him a "jackass" for his populist views and his slogan, "Let the people rule." Jackson put the donkey on some of his campaign posters. The image on the left is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The image on the right is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?

## Federalists and Democratic-Republicans



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# Presidential Election 2016

