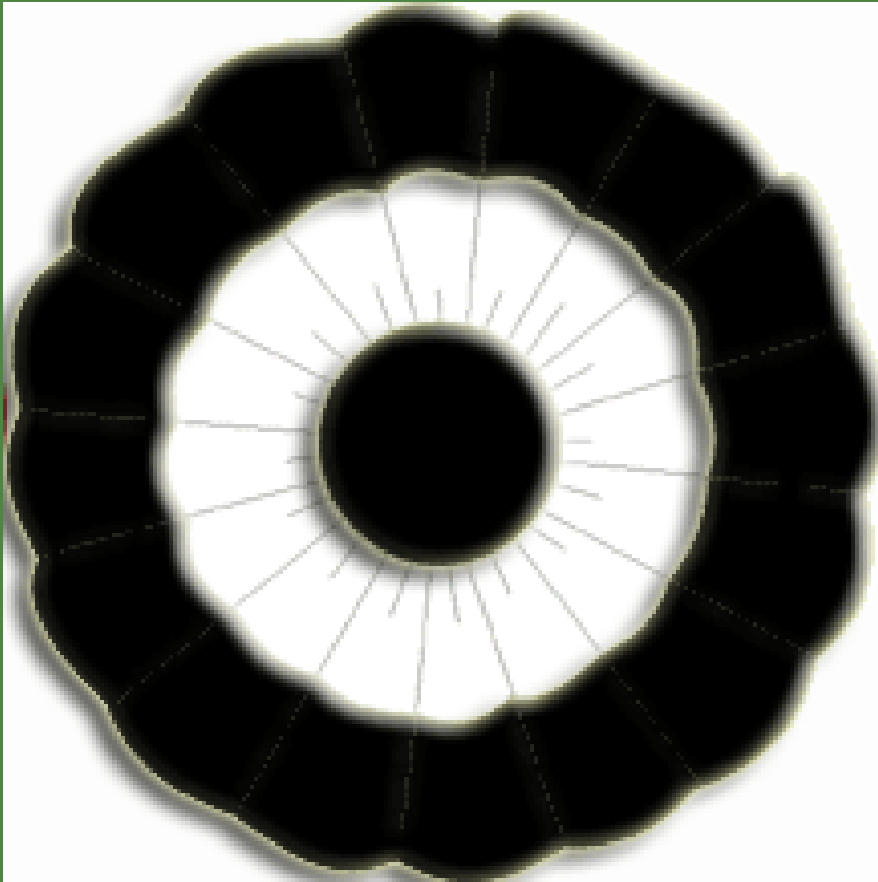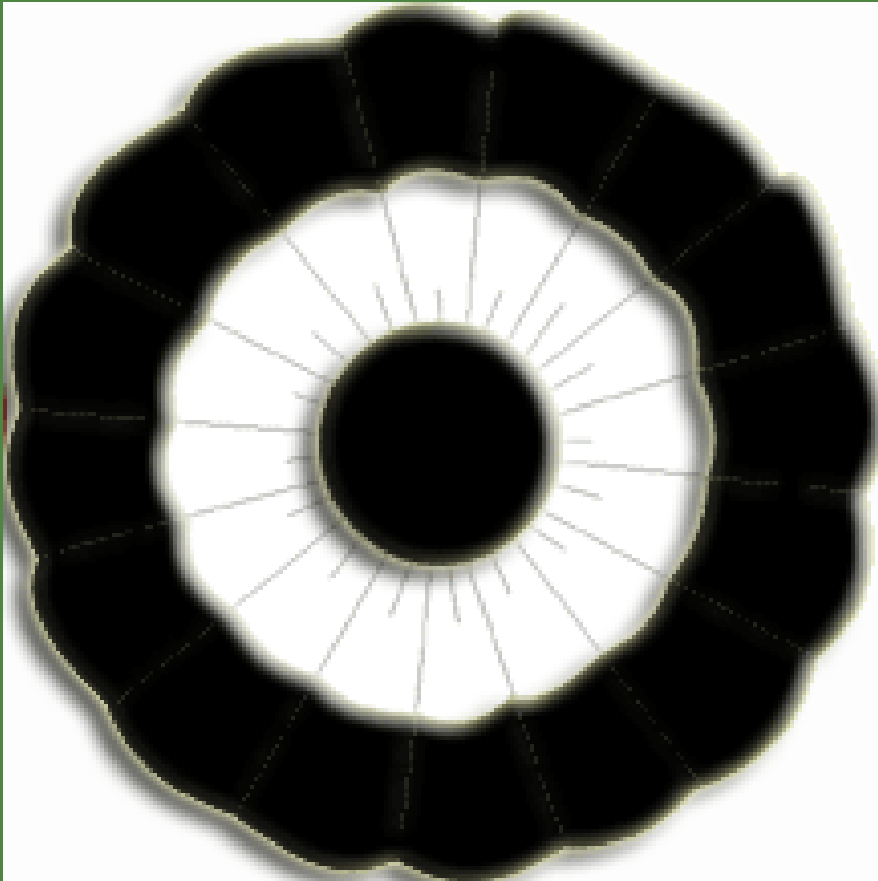# LEQ: What were the first two political parties in the United States?

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.

Federalists and Democratic-Republicans

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Political Parties Begin Basics

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.

Political Parties Begin
Vocabulary

This image is from wordinfo.info.

A group of people who share the same viewpoints on governmental issues.

On election day, candidates for political office gave "refreshments" to potential voters in order to win their vote during the election or any future elections. This image is courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg.

Political Party
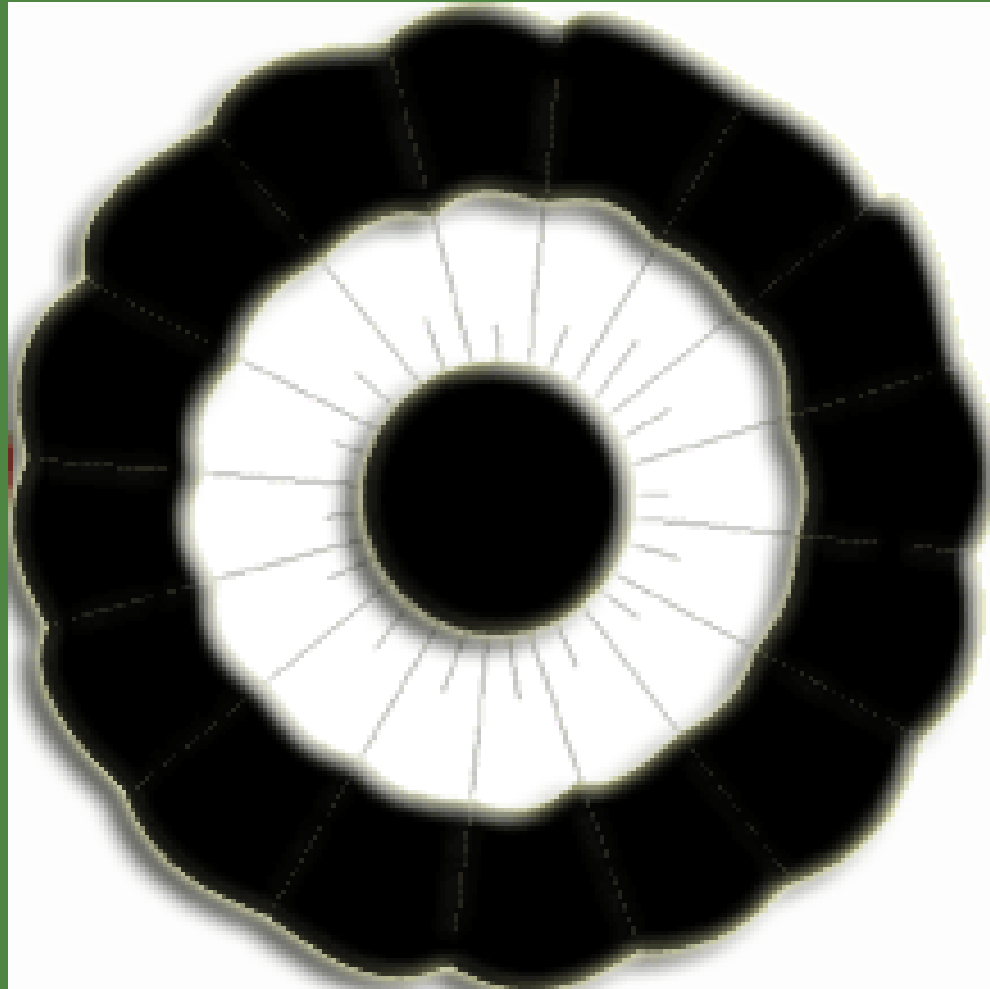## A group of people who share the same viewpoints on governmental issues.

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The members of a political party usually agree on the policies that governments should have and the methods to run the government.

REPUBLICANS

Turn out, turn out and save your Country from ruin !

From an *Emperor*—from a *King*—from the iron grasp of a *British Tory Faction*—an unprincipled banditti of British speculators. The hireling tools and emissaries of his majesty king George the 3d have thronged our city and diffused the poison of principles among us.

DOWN WITH THE TORIES, DOWN WITH THE BRITISH FACTION,

Before they have it in their power to enslave you, and reduce your families to distress by heavy taxation, Republicans want no Tribute-liars—they want no ship Ocean-liars—they want no Rufus King's for Lords —they want no Varick to lord it over them—they want no Jones for senator, who fought with the British against the Americans in time of the war.—But they want in their places such men as

Jefferson & Clinton,

who fought their Country's Battles in the year '76

This image shows a Democratic Republican campaign poster that is comparing the Federalist to "Tories," which was a political party in Great Britain that supported the King. This image is courtesy of Delta College.

A political party that supported a strong national government in the late 1790s and the early 1800s.
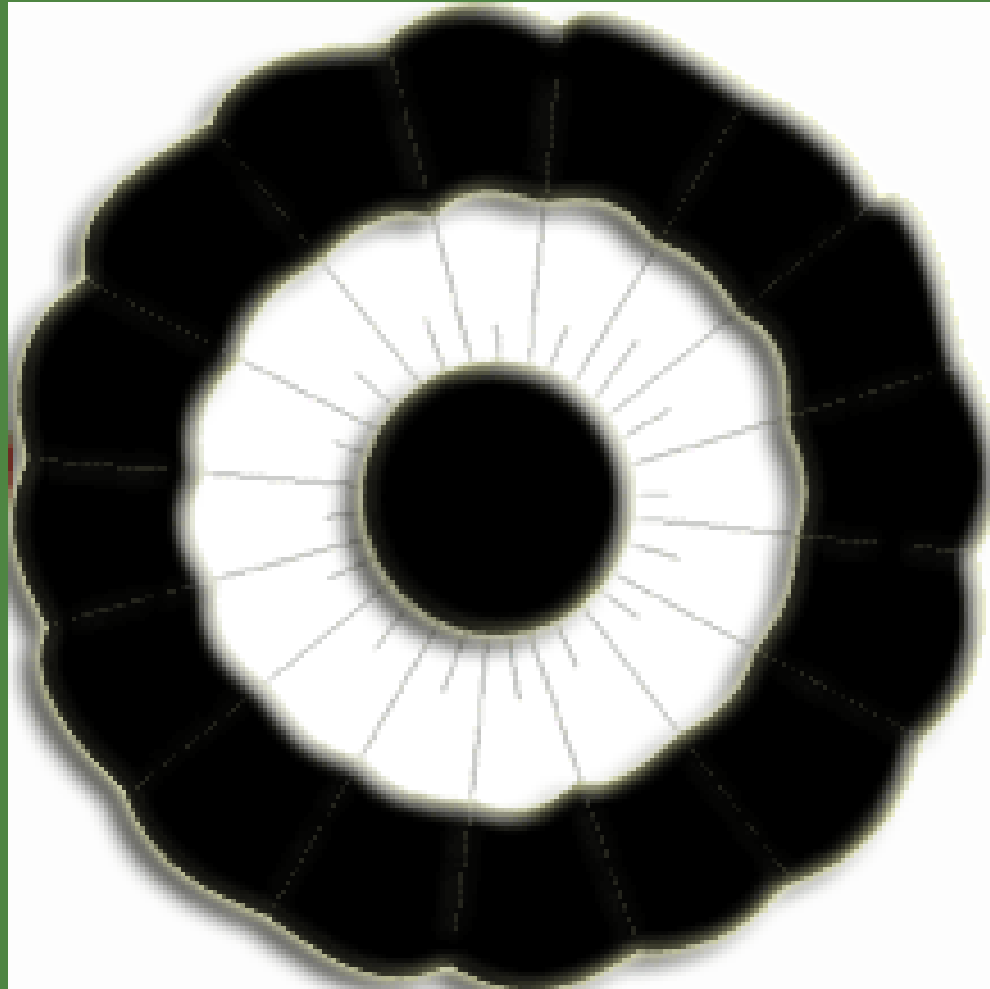

The Federalists did not have a known logo or symbol in at the beginning of their existence. A symbol for the Federalists became the black and white cockade shown here. A black cockade became a symbol for the Federalist party in 1798 when it appeared that we would go to war against France. France had red white and blue cockades. This was the anti-French cockade. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Federalists

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The Federalists believed that a government run by the "masses" to be a disturbing idea. This image shows George and Martha Washington attending a ball following his inauguration. This image is courtesy of virginia.edu.

A political party that believed in strong state governments and the sharing of power between all people.

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. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Democratic Republicans
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The Democratic-Republicans received most of their support from craftsmen, shopkeepers, and small farmers.

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.

Using the Constitution to increase the power of the National Government.

Loose construction of the Constitution means that if these men did not address something in the Constitution, then you should be able to do what you want to do. 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

Using the Constitution to increase the power of the National Government.

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.

The Federalists believed in loose construction. If something is not in the Constitution, then you should be able to do whatever you want to do.

Because the Constitution was a very general framework, it did not answer some specific problems. The Federalists believed in a strong national government. This image is courtesy of 123rf.com.

Using the Constitution to limit the power of the National Government.

Jefferson's View:
If the Constitution does not say the Government can, then it **can't !**
That's "strict" constructionism.

Strict Constructionists believed that the power of the federal government should be limited to only those powers mentioned in the Constitution. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Strict Construction

Using the Constitution to limit the power of the National Government.

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A closed political meeting.

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.

Caucus
A closed political meeting.

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.

Candidates to run for office were chosen by a political party's caucus.

A caucus meant that only a few people had input on who a party's political candidate was going to be. This image was taken in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. This image was taken by Robert Housch on July 30, 2009.

Political Parties Begin
People to Meet
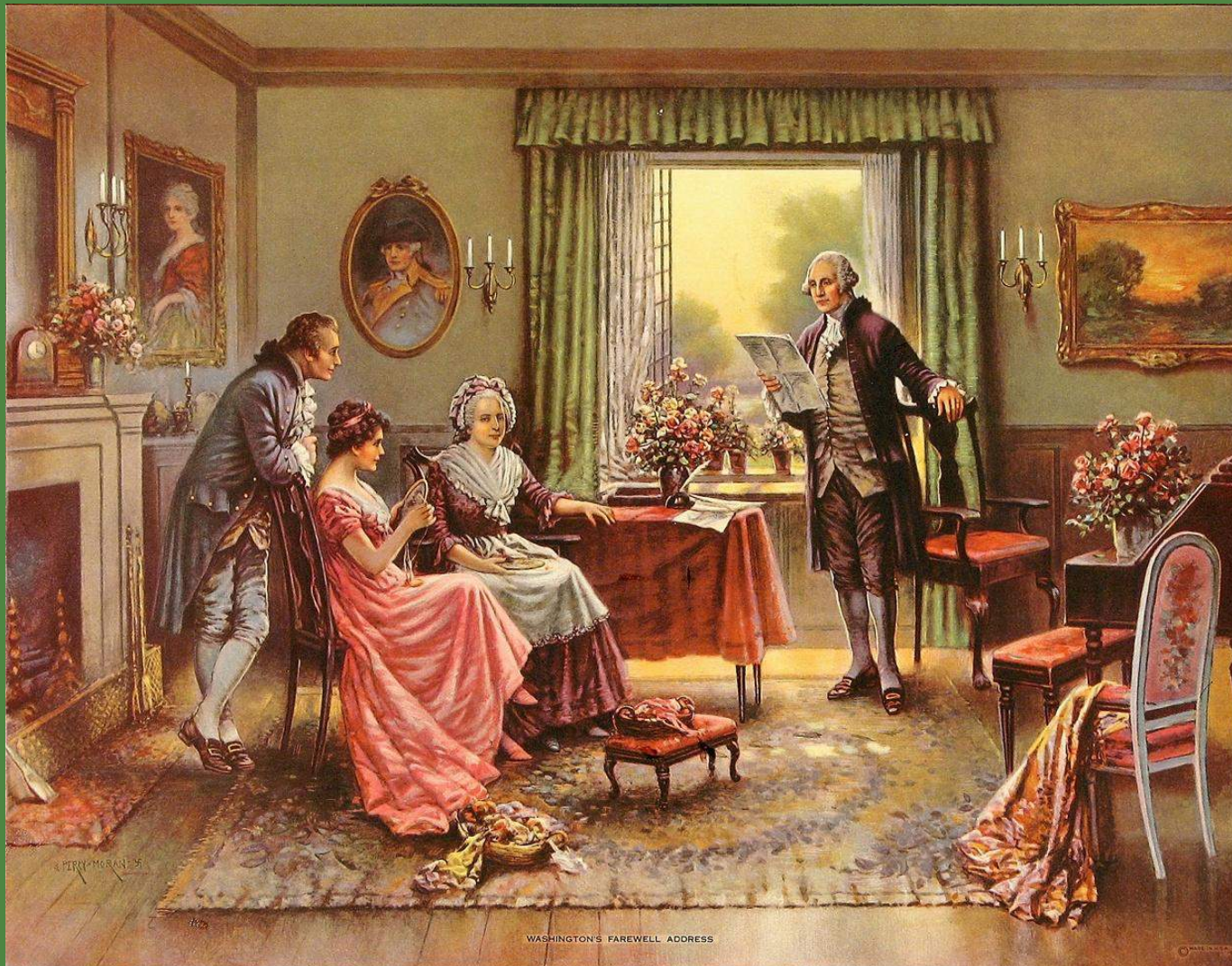
This painting shows President George Washington reading his farewell address to the United States to his wife Martha, and to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. This image was created by Edward Percy Moran (1862-1895) in 1917. This image is courtesy of ebay.com.

The first President of the United States
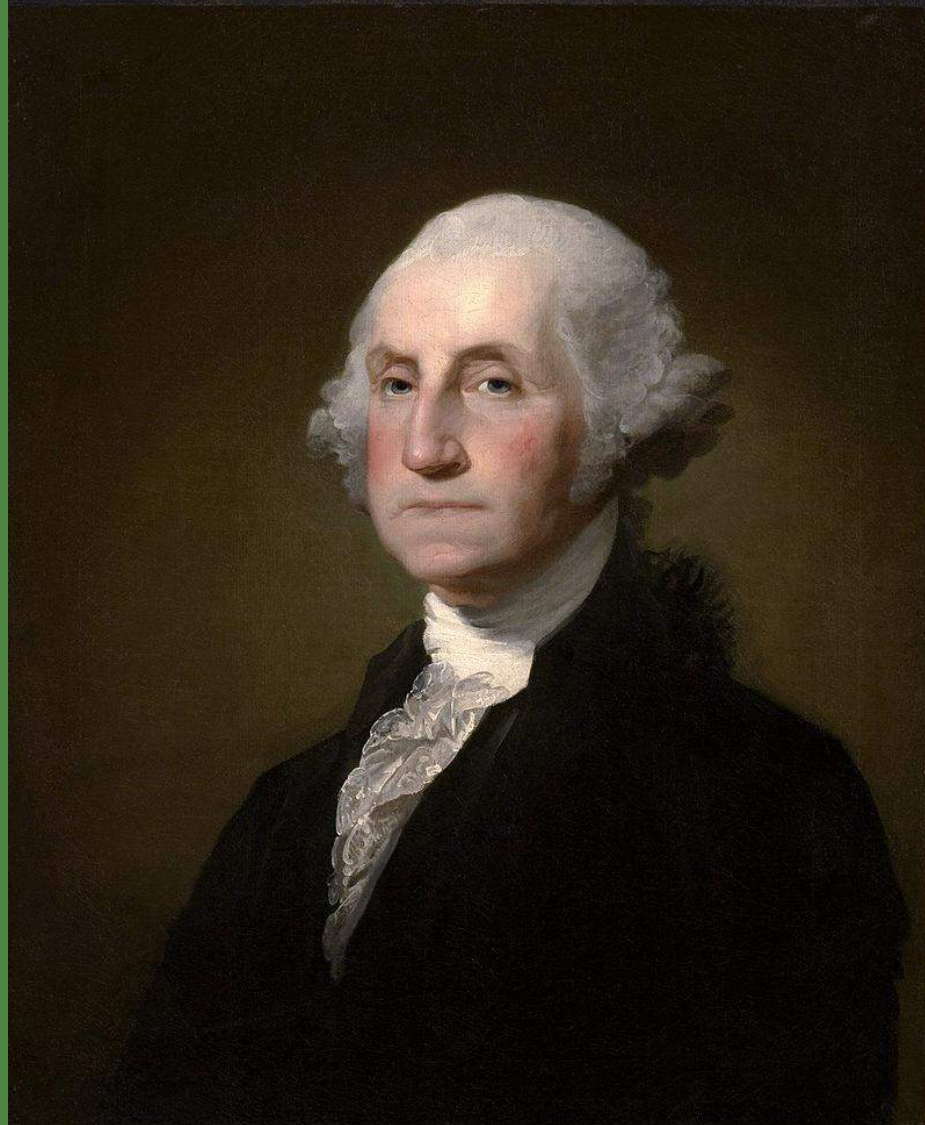
George Washington (1732-1799) never lived in Washington, D.C. while he was President of the United States. During his Presidency he lived in New York and Philadelphia. This painting was created by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) in 1797. The painting is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

George Washington
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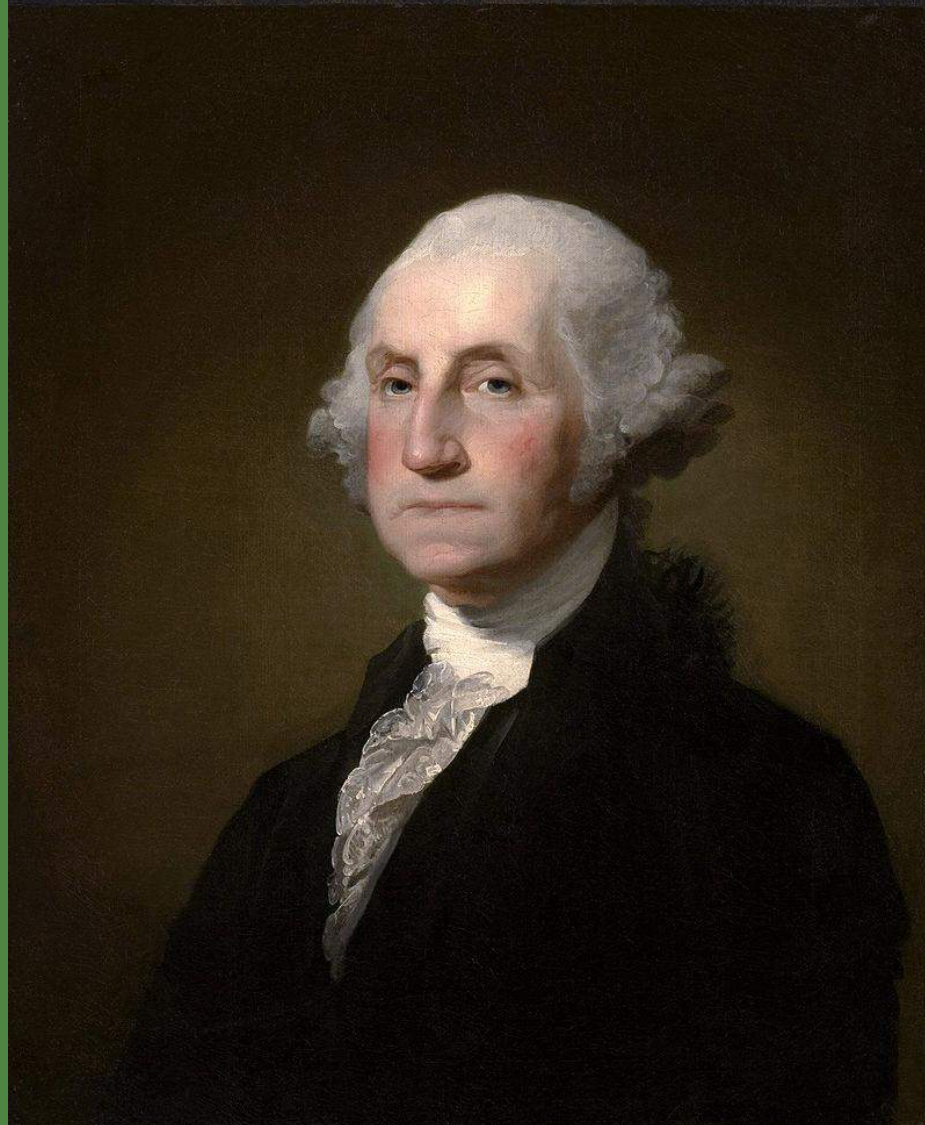
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The First Vice President of the United States.
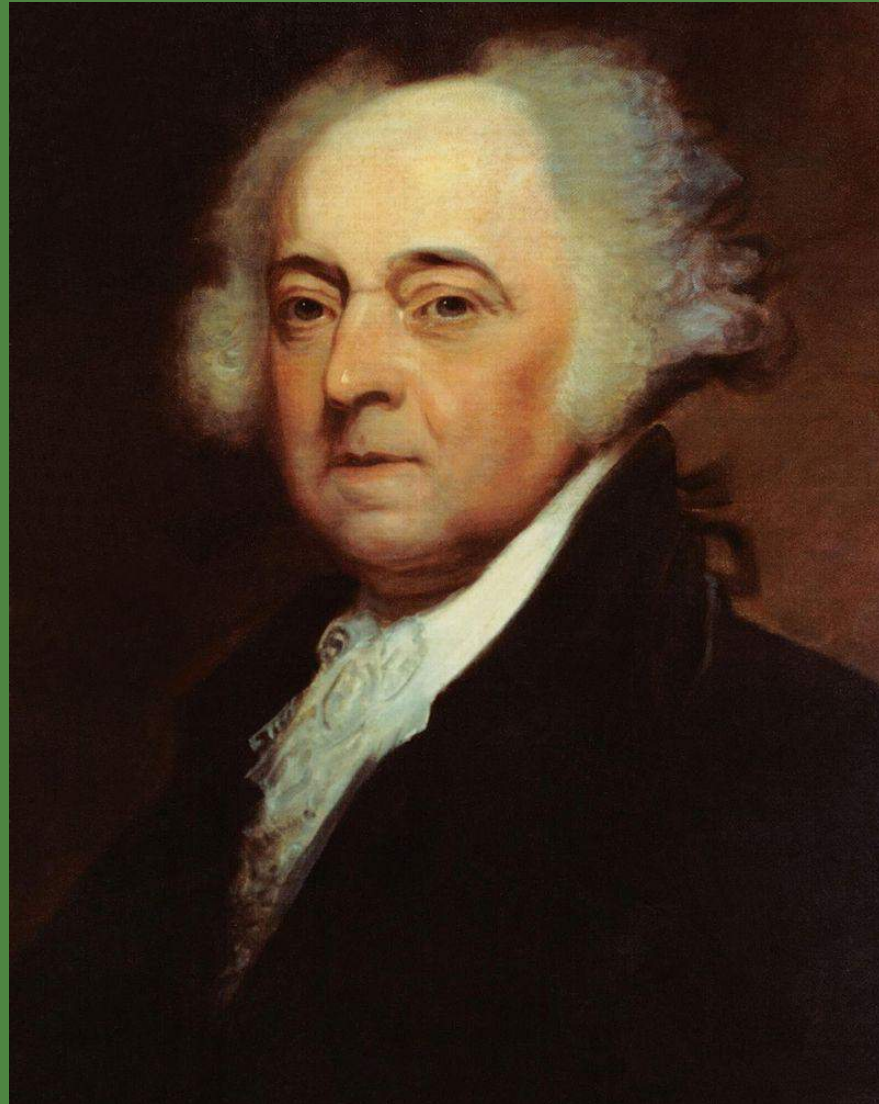
John Adams (1735-1826) described the office of Vice President as "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived..." This painting was created by Asher Brown Durand (1767-1845) in 1728. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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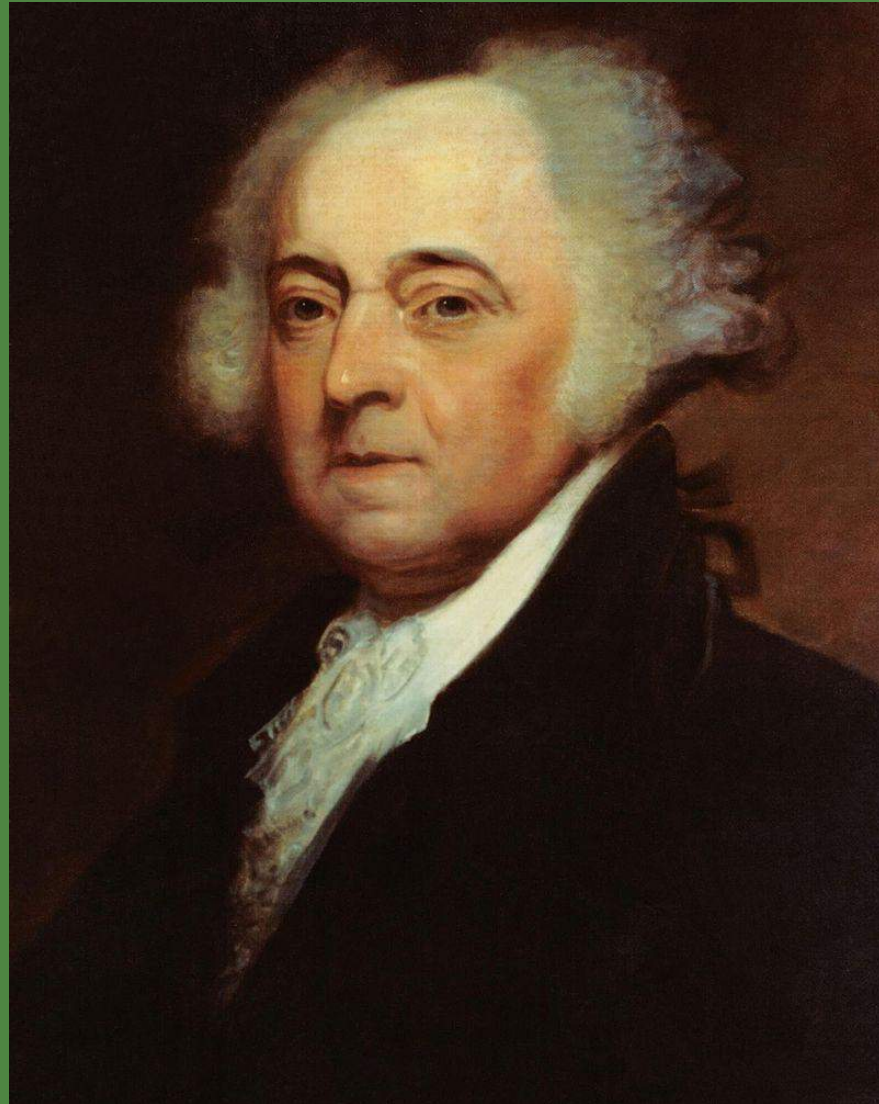
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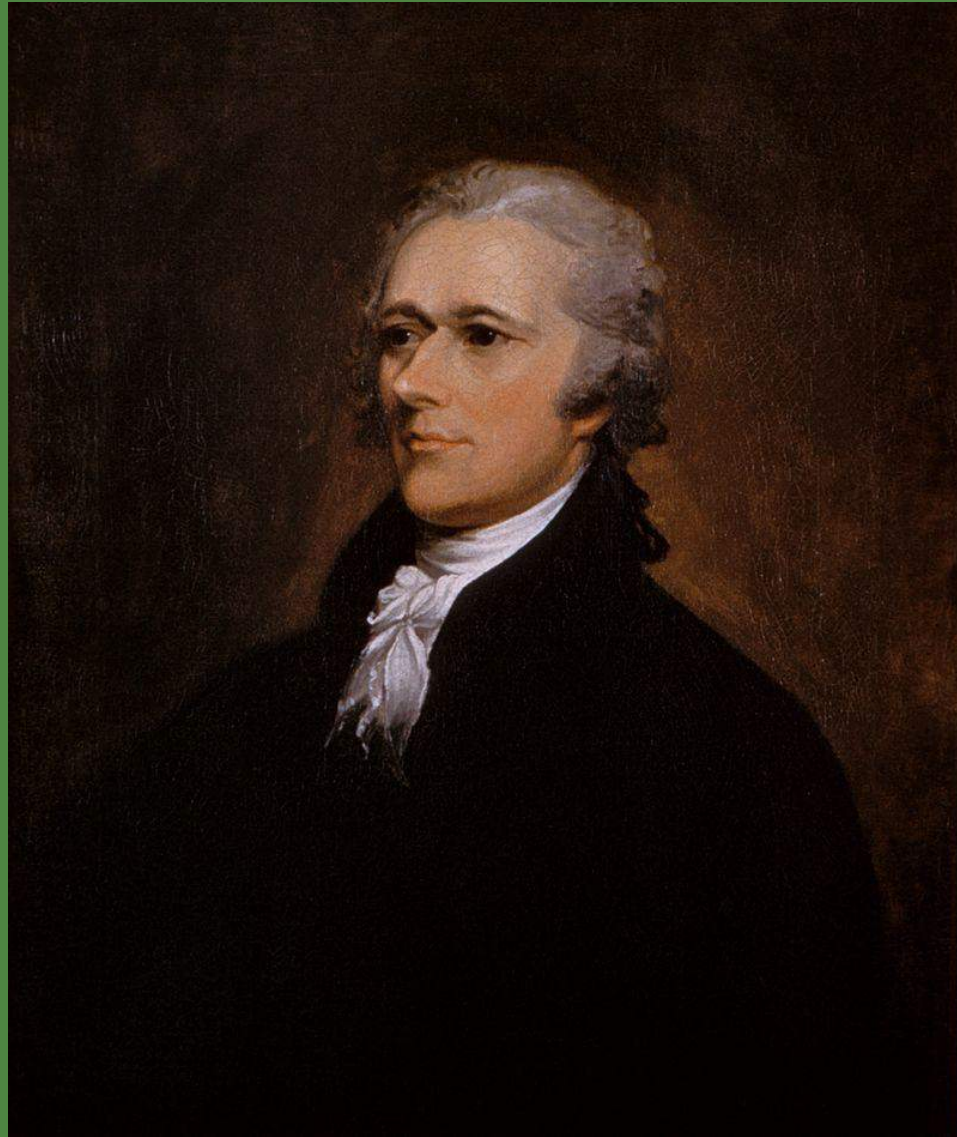
The First Secretary of State of the United States.
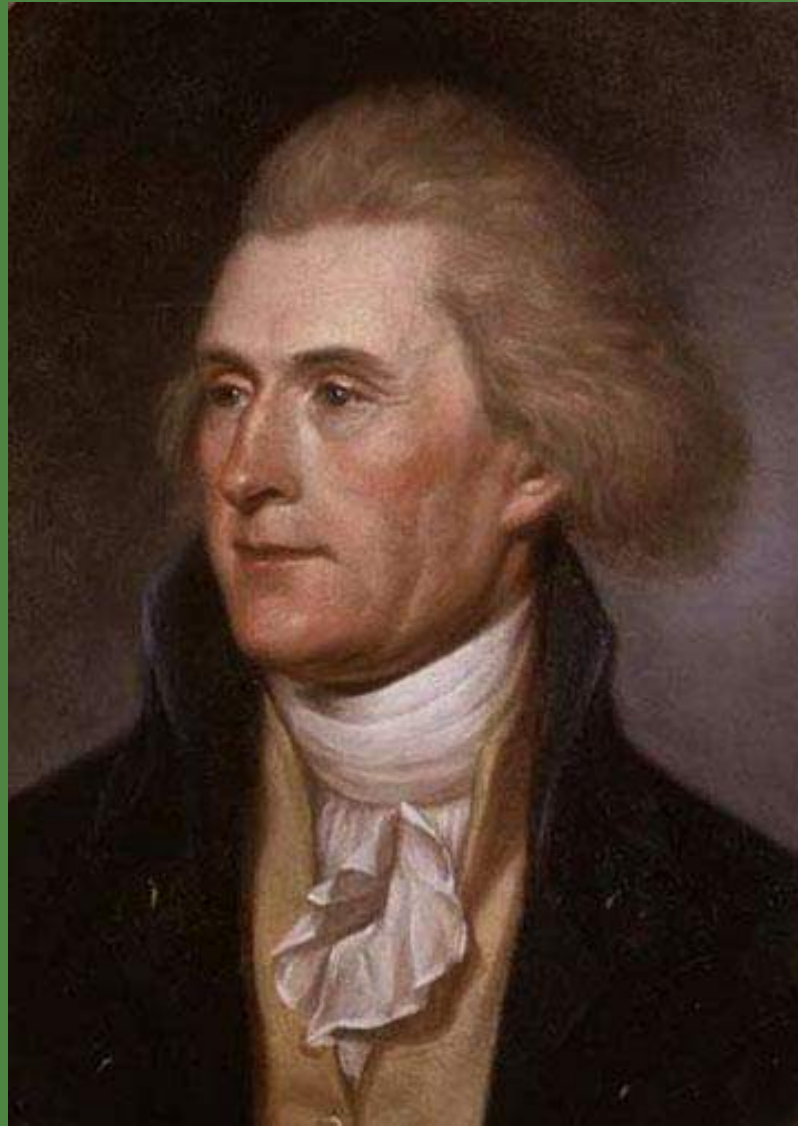
Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) resigned as Secretary of State in 1793. This painting was created by Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) in 1791. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Thomas Jefferson
The First Secretary of State of the United States.
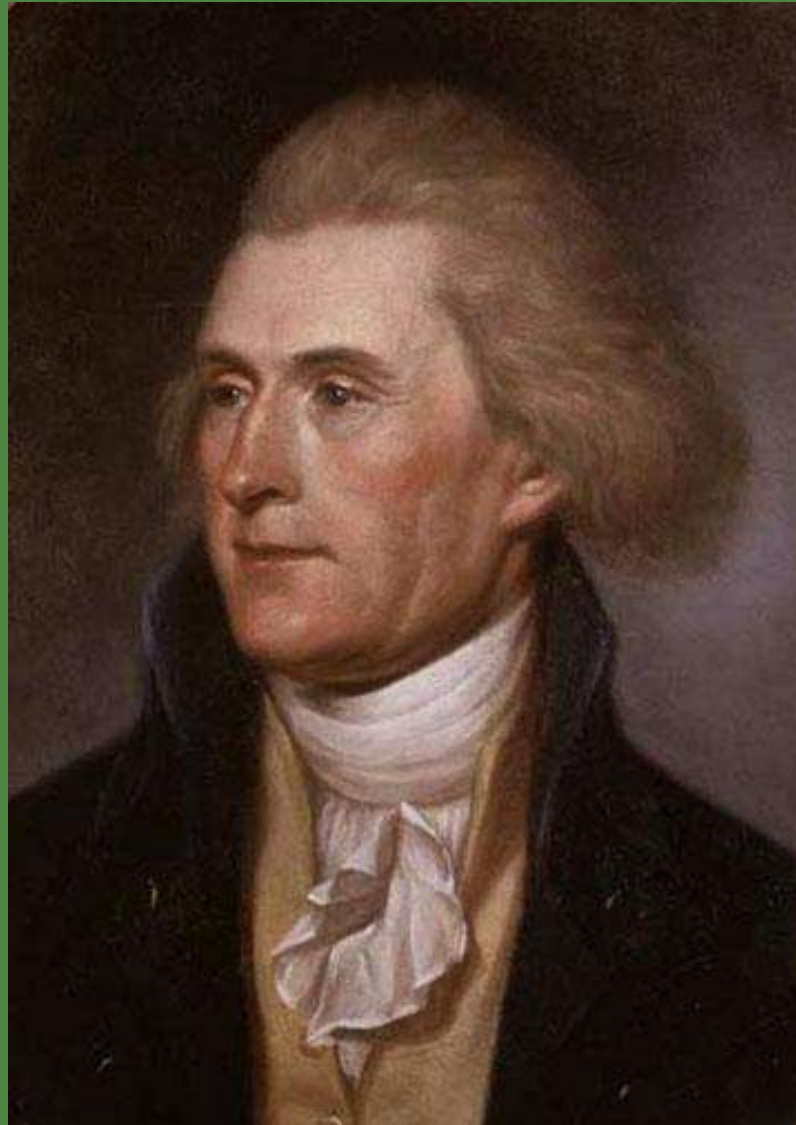
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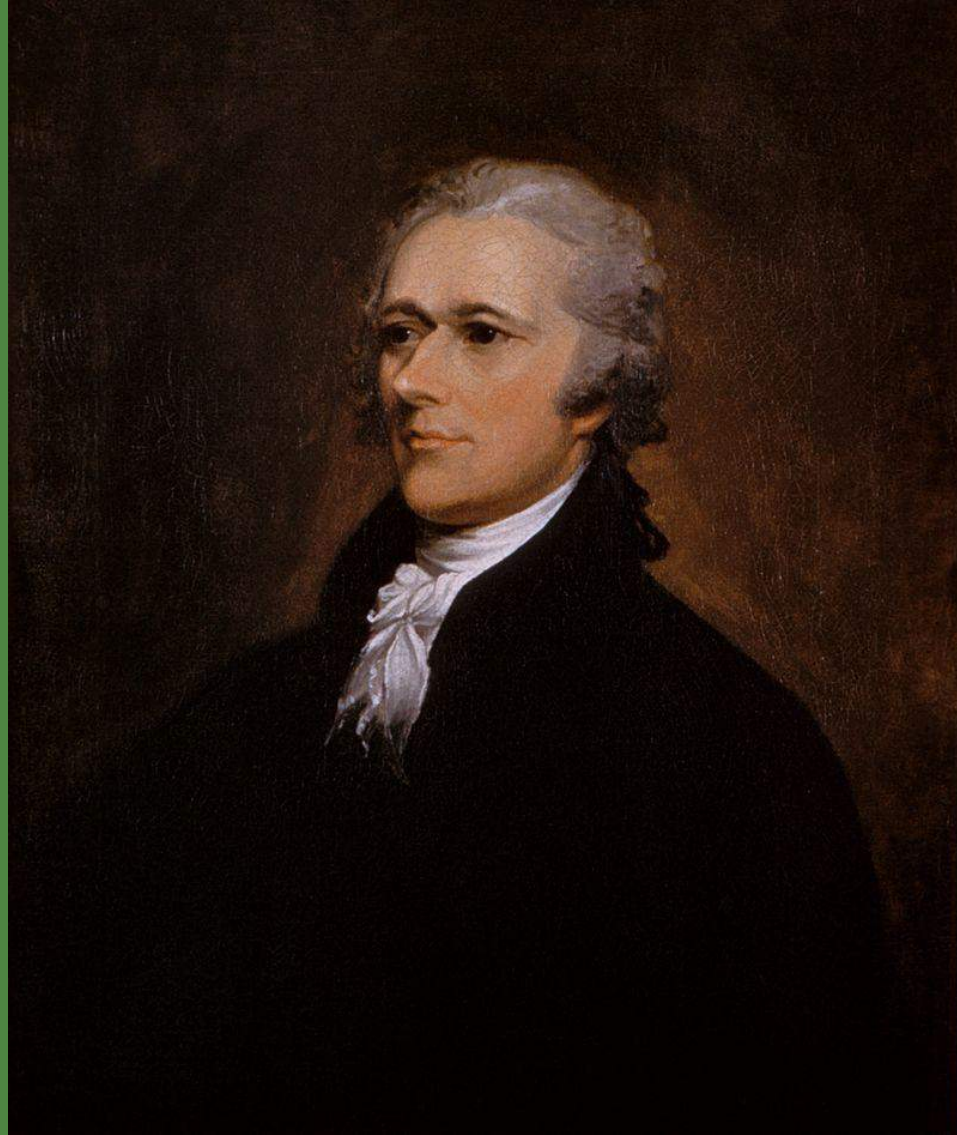
The First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) was the architect of the financial system of the United States. This painting was created by John Trumbull (1756-1843) in 1806. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Alexander Hamilton
The First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804) was the architect of the financial system of the United States. This painting was created by John Trumbull (1756-1843) in 1806. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

American diplomat whose agreement with Spain allowed American ships to use the lower Mississippi River and to trade through the port of New Orleans.

Thomas Pinckney (1750-1828) was born in South Carolina, and was a veteran of the American Revolution and of the War of 1812. This painting was created by John Trumbull (1756-1843) circa 1800. The painting is courtesy of chicoraantiques.com.

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New York lawyer who was the Vice Presidential candidate when he and Thomas Jefferson ran for President and Vice President in 1796.
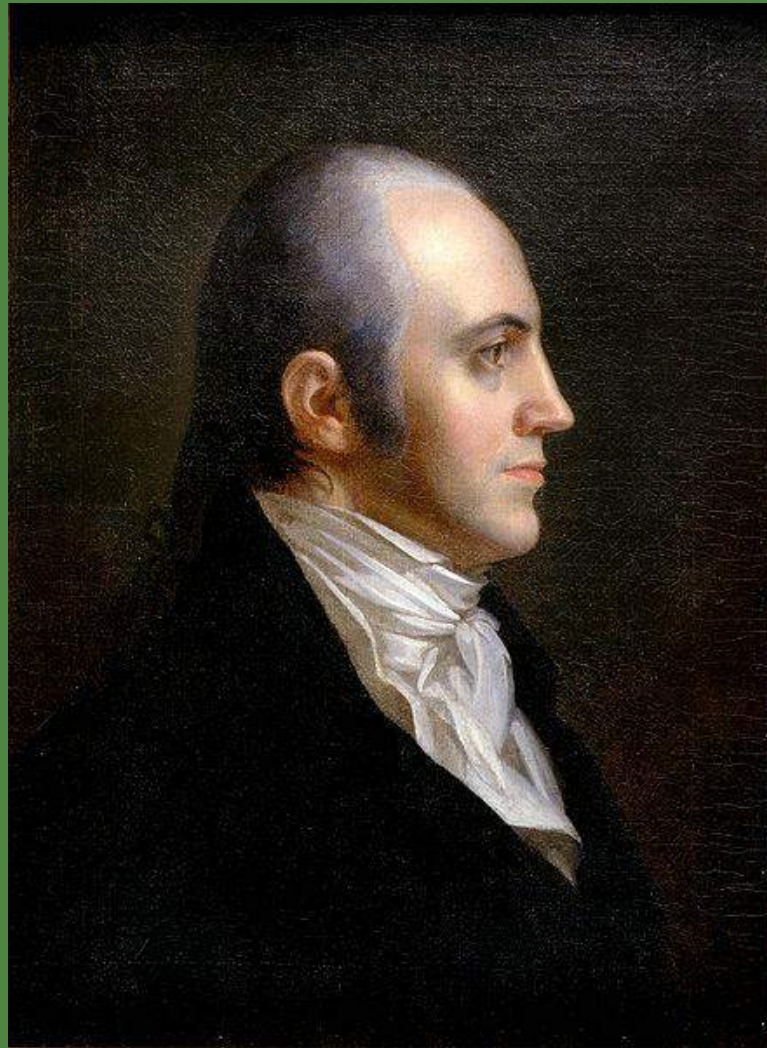
Aaron Burr (1756-1836) was a veteran of the American Revolution and did become Vice President following the election of 1800. This painting was created by John Vanderlyn (1775-1852) in 1802. The painting is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Aaron Burr

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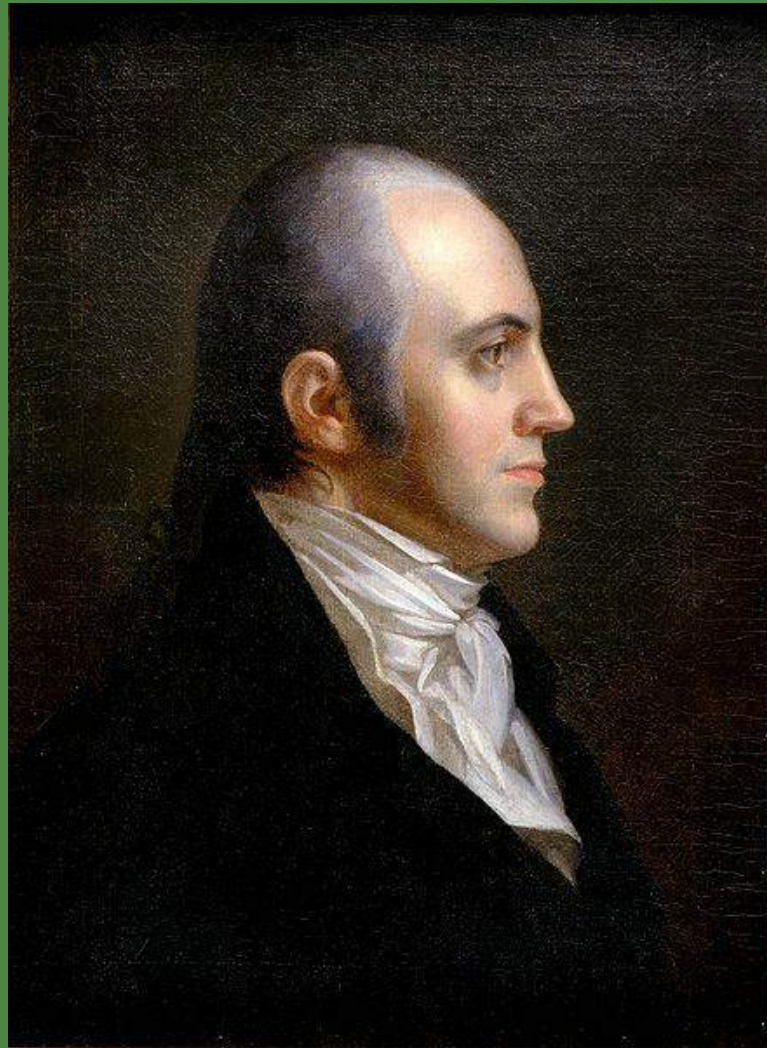
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Political Parties Begin
Maps
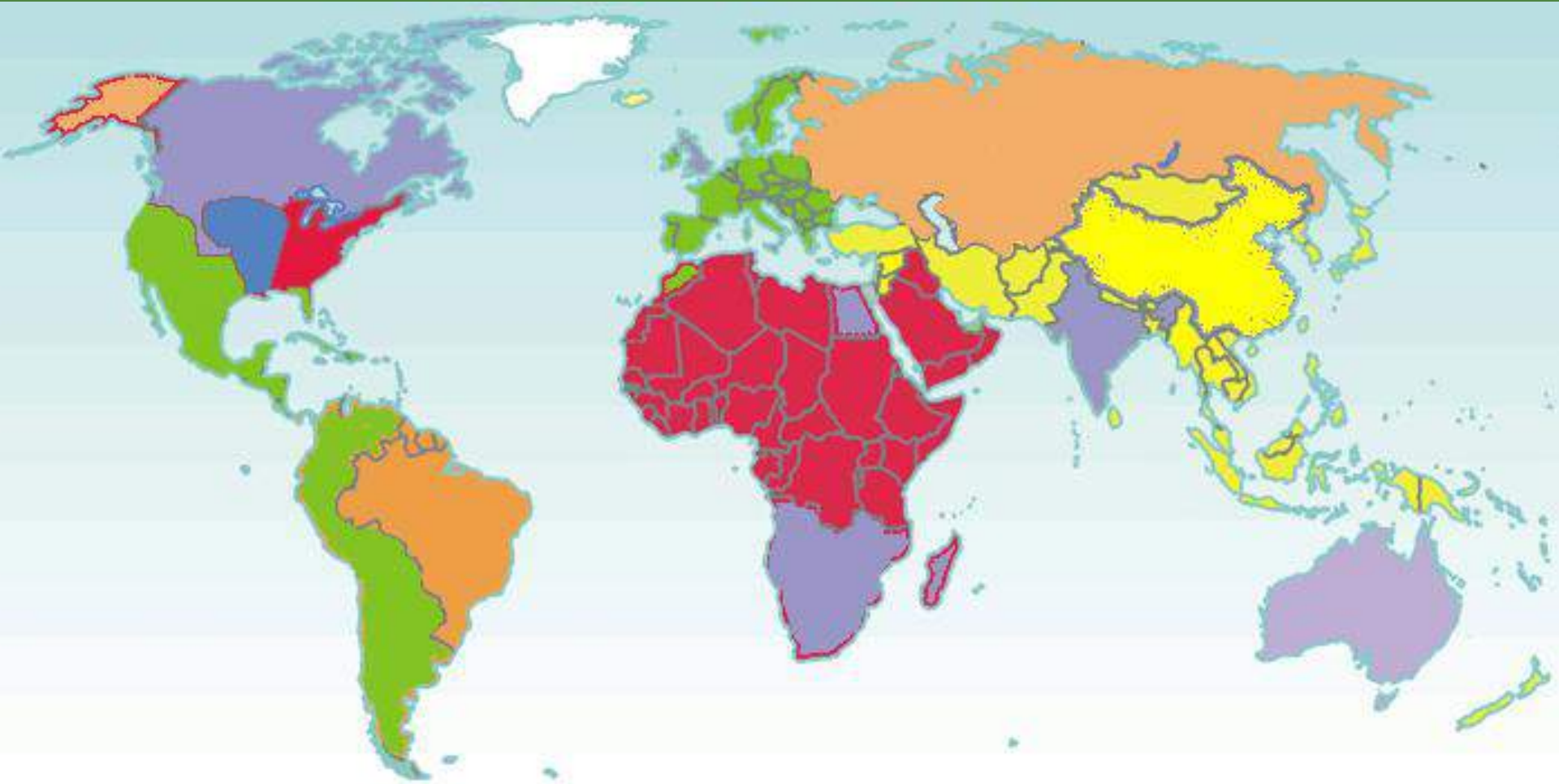
This map shows the known world in 1790. The United States is shown in red. The British possessions in Canada are shown in purple. Green shows Spanish possessions. In blue is the Louisiana Territory, which at various times was possessed by France or by Spain. This image is courtesy of althistory.wikia.com.

Land Belonging to the United States During the Federalist Period
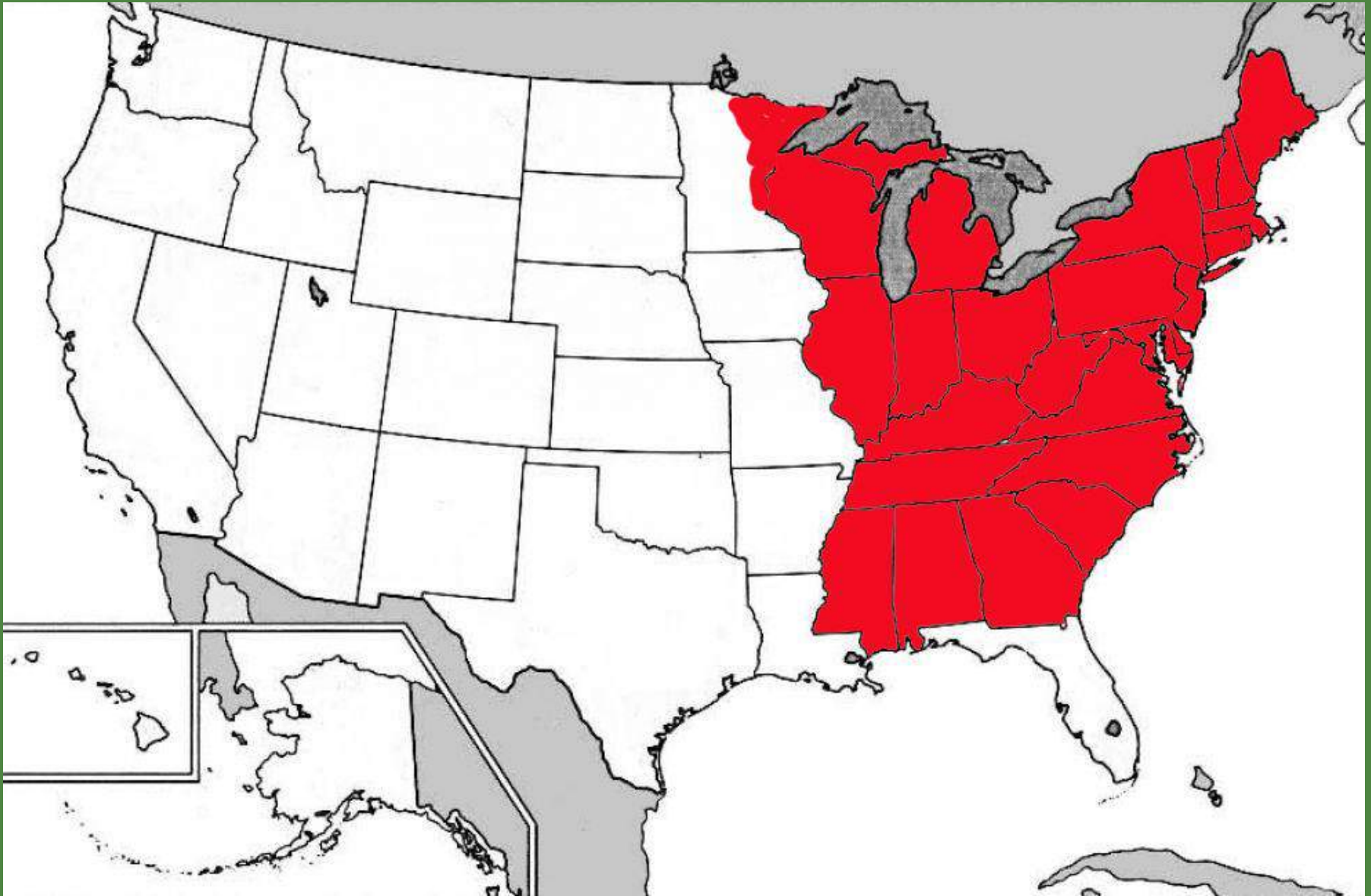## Find the Land Belonging to the United States during the Federalist Period on this map.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of imageck.com.

Land Belonging to the United States During the Federalist Period.
Find the Land Belonging to the United States during the Federalist Period on this map.

The land belonging to the United States during the Federalist Period is now highlighted in red. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Great Britain
Find Great Britain on this map of the world.

This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the blankmap.org.

Great Britain is now colored red. This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the blankmap.org.

France

Find France on this map of the world.

This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the blankmap.org.

Find France on this map of the world.

France is now colored red. This is a political map of the world. This image is courtesy of the blankmap.org.

New York City

Find New York City on this map of the current United States.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

New York City

Find New York City on this map of the current United States.

New York City is now marked by a red dot and the words "New York." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Philadelphia

Find Philadelphia on this map of the current United States.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Philadelphia
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Philadelphia is now marked by a red dot and the word "Philadelphia." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Washington, D.C.

Find Washington, D.C. on this map of the current United States.

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Washington, D.C.

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Washington, D.C. is now marked by a red dot and the words "Washington, D.C." The image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Vermont

Find Vermont on this map of the current United States.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Vermont

Find Vermont on this map of the current United States.

Vermont is now colored red. Vermont became the 14th state in 1791. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Kentucky

Find Kentucky on this map of the current United States.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Kentucky

Find Kentucky on this map of the current United States.

Kentucky is now colored red. Kentucky became the 15th state in 1792. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.

Tennessee

Find Tennessee on this map of the current United States.

This map shows the present boundaries of the states. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.
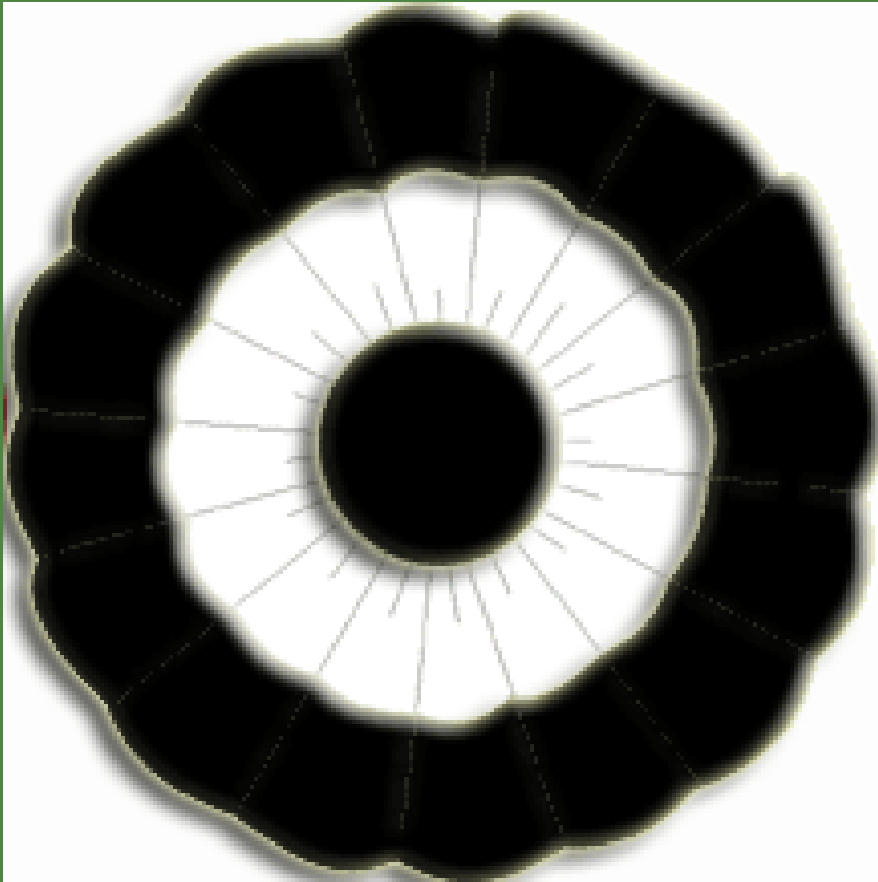
Tennessee is now colored red. Tennessee became the 16th state in 1796. This image is courtesy of the University of Texas.
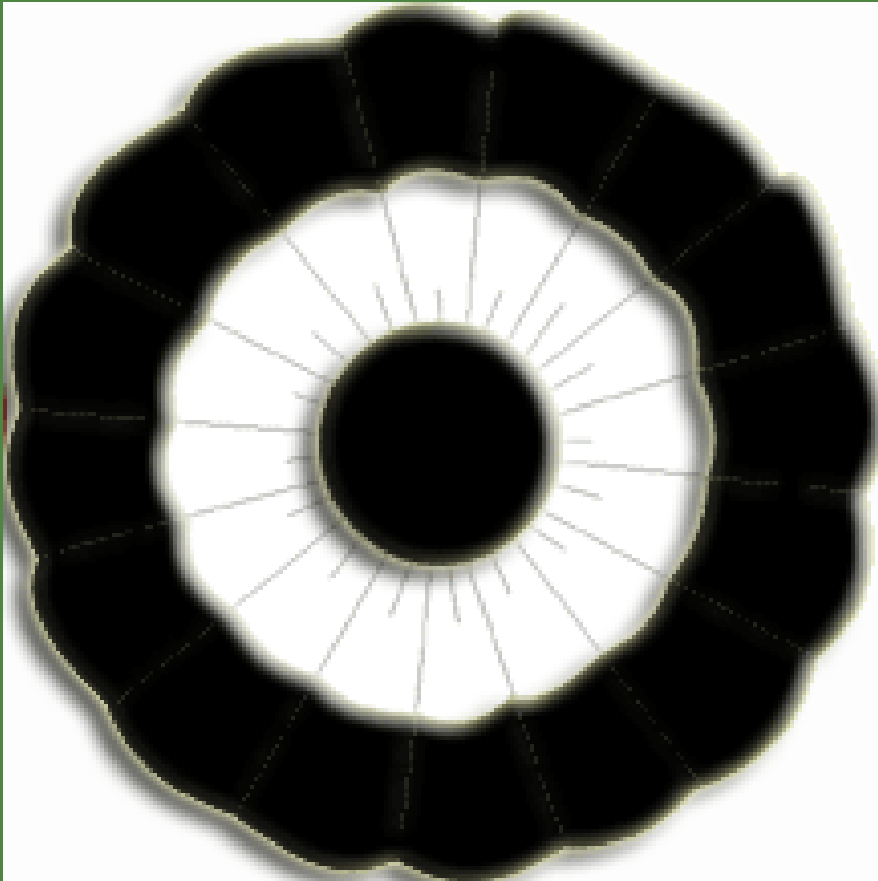
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Federalists and Democratic-Republicans

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