

Who Said It?

"Two political sects have arisen within the U. S. The one believing that the executive is the branch of our government which the most needs support; the other that like the analogous branch in the English Government, it is already too strong for the republican parts of the Constitution; and therefore in equivocal cases they incline to the legislative powers: the former of these are called federalists, sometimes aristocrats or monocrats, and sometimes tories, after the corresponding sect in the English Government of exactly the same definition: the latter are styled republicans, whigs, jacobins, anarchists, disorganizers, etc. these terms are in familiar use with most persons."

The Rise of Political Parties

{ Unit III: Expansion, Nationalism, Sectionalism



Pre-Constitution

- ❖ Opinions differed on issues, even the Revolution itself
 - Rebels, neutral parties, and loyalists
- ❖ Factions developed over issues:
 - ❖ The ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights
 - ❖ Military development
 - ❖ Hamilton's financial policy (main issue between parties)
- ❖ Federalists (led by Hamilton and John Adams)
 - ❖ Pro-government power
- ❖ Anti-Federalists (led by Jefferson and Madison)
 - ❖ Pro power to the people
 - ❖ Become Democratic Republicans



Federalists

⌘ Formed by Hamilton and “supported” by Washington

⌘ **HAMILTON’S FINANCIAL PLAN**

- ⌘ Make money, build credit, gain support of wealthy & powerful
- ⌘ Manufacturing is the key to economic growth and national security
- ⌘ National bank is key to manage money

⌘ **FOREIGN RELATIONS**

- ⌘ Pro-British OR neutral – they are family and economically sound
- ⌘ Be prepared to defend goods with a navy and army

⌘ **“Loose Constructionists”** – Exercise “Necessary and Proper” clause

⌘ Elitists – strength in the northern states

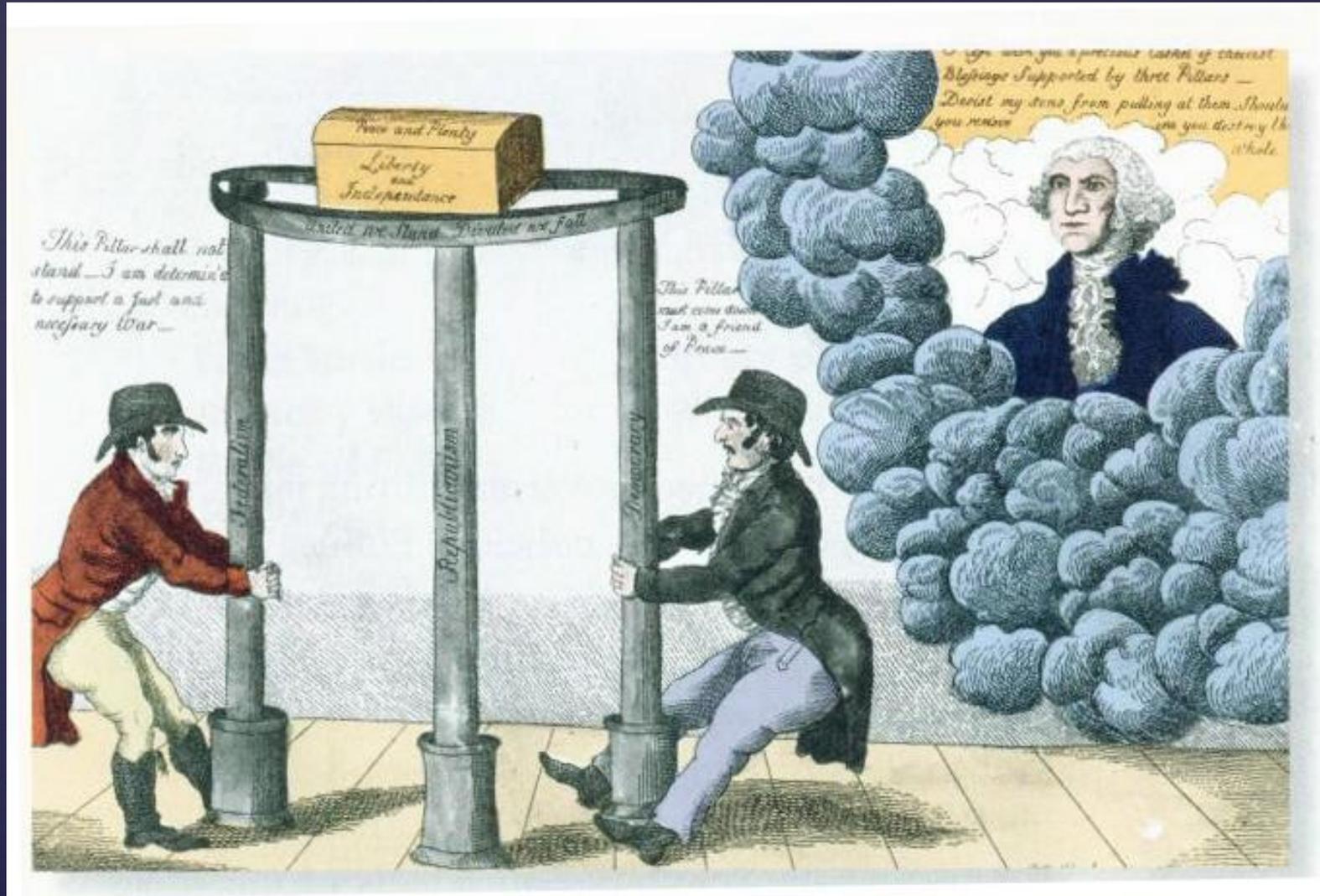
❖ “In the legislature, promptitude of decision is oftener an evil than a benefit. The differences of opinion, and the jarrings of parties in that department of the government, though they may sometimes obstruct salutary plans, yet often promote deliberation and circumspection, and serve to check excesses in the majority.”

-Hamilton, Federalist #70

Democratic Republicans

- ⌘ Forms during the Second Congress, c. 1790
- ⌘ Led by Jefferson and Madison – designers of Declaration of Independence and several parts of the Constitution
 - ⌘ They will **naturally defend their own ideas!**
- ⌘ **HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN**
 - ⌘ Favored the wealthy and speculators of bonds
 - ⌘ Tariffs hurt people who needed foreign goods and low prices
 - ⌘ Excise taxes hurt their businesses (farming/alcohol)
- ⌘ **FOREIGN RELATIONS**
 - ⌘ Pro-French – sympathized with their cause for freedom
 - ⌘ Remembered French help in Revolution
- ⌘ **“Strict Constructionists”**
- ⌘ Party lasts through the “Era of Good Feelings” and single party political age

Analysis



On Political Parties...

- ❖ ...When we speak of an opposition as being responsible, we mean that it contains within itself the potential of an actual alternative government—that is, its critique of existing policies is not simply a wild attempt to outbid the existing regime in promises, but a sober attempt to formulate alternative policies which it believes to be capable of execution within the existing historical and economic framework, and to offer as its executors a competent alternative personnel that can actually govern.
- ❖ ... When we speak of an opposition being effective, we mean not merely that its programs are expected to be capable of execution, that its alternative policy is real, but that its capability of winning office is also real, that it has the institutional structure and the public force which make it possible for us to expect that sooner or later it will in fact take office and bring to power an alternative personnel.

Richard Hofstadter, Historian and author of *The Idea of a Party System*