

## Principles of the Political Parties, 1790–1900

| Democratic Republicans (1790–1810)  | Federalists (1790–1810)  |
|---|--|
| Leader: Thomas Jefferson<br>Weak central government<br>Protect states' rights<br>Strict view of Constitution<br>Agrarian oriented (pro-farmer)<br>Low taxes<br>Weak military<br>Anti-National Bank<br>Pro-French  | Leader: Alexander Hamilton<br>Strong central government<br>Reduce states' rights<br>Loose view of Constitution<br>Business and commerce oriented<br>High taxes<br>Strong military<br>Pro-National Bank<br>Pro-British  |
| Jacksonian Democrats (1828–1848)  | Whigs (1832–1852)  |
| Jeffersonian traditions/ideas<br>Supporters: small farmers and mechanics<br>Anti-National Bank<br>States control/building of roads and canals<br>Proslavery<br>Pro-Mexican War<br>Strong executive<br><i>Laissez-faire</i>  | Hamiltonian traditions/ideas<br>Mercantile/business interests<br>Pro-National Bank<br>National government control/building of roads and canals (American System)<br>Opposed spread of slavery<br>Anti-Mexican War<br>Weak executive<br>Energetic national government   |
| Democrats (1850–1900)   | Republicans (1854–1900)  |
| Proslavery<br>Favored secession from Union<br>Blamed for Civil War (Bloody Shirt Issue)<br>States' rights (especially on civil rights)<br>Agrarian oriented<br>Feared strong central government<br>Opposed gold standard (usually)<br>Used Spoils System<br>Supported lowering tariffs (1887)<br>Reduced government role in railroad building<br>In 1890s opposed Imperialism | Opposed the spread of slavery<br>Opposed secession<br>Whig influence/pro-business<br>Briefly championed civil rights<br>Business oriented<br>Supported active national government<br>Supported gold standard<br>Used Spoils System but made some reforms<br>Supported high tariffs<br>Government support in building railroads<br>In 1890s favored Imperialism |