

Political Parties

What?

- A political party is a group of citizens who agree on major issues facing the nation. These groups work to create public policies that reflect their views
- Parties choose, or **nominate**, people they want to elect to public office. These **candidates** campaign to get elected.

Who?

- Political parties first emerged when followers of **Alexander Hamilton** and **Thomas Jefferson** disagreed over major issues on the Constitution and government.

Thomas Jefferson

- Jefferson's group took the name **Democratic-Republicans**. Due to experience with Britain, they feared a powerful central government. They wanted the states to hold greater power.

Alexander Hamilton

- Hamilton championed a strong national government with a powerful **chief executive**. His followers called themselves **Federalists**, after those who supported the Constitution.

Federalists

- Alexander Hamilton was the Leader
- Wanted a strong Federal Government
- Supported all of Washington's Policies
- Tended to favor banks
- Supported by the urban rich in the North and South

Federalists

- Liked the National Bank
- Wanted a loose interpretation of the Constitution
- Liked the Protective tariffs

Democratic-Republicans

- Thomas Jefferson was the leader
 - James Madison was an important person
- Wanted a limited Federal Government
 - Wanted the Government to have less power
 - Wanted the states to have more power
- Was supported mainly by rural farmers in the North and South

Democratic-Republicans

- Wanted State Banks
- Wanted a Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- Wanted Free Trade

The Constitution

- Federalists
 - Believed in Implied Powers
 - are powers not given to the government directly through the Constitution, but are implied
- Democratic-Republicans
 - Believed in Expressed Powers

Elections

- The two parties begin the first partisan election
- Was similar to a modern political campaign
- Leads to a strange situation in the Election of 1796

War of 1812 and James Monroe

War of 1812

- Began July 1812, Ended December 1814
- Was not a quick war as the War Hawks had predicted.
- War started with a British blockade of America
- First battles were American defeats
 - American's tried to take over Canada
 - Was not successful because the British controlled the water routes for resupply and troop movement

War of 1812

- American's take control of the Great Lakes
 - Gives them a better chance to defeat the British in Canada
 - USS Constitution rises to fame in this series of battles
- In August 1814 the British attack Washington D.C.
 - Is a defeat for the American's
 - Washington is occupied by the British and burned.
 - Luckily a thunderstorm put out most of the fires
 - Dolly Madison saved a painting of George Washington
 - Became inspirational for the new nation
 - British leave Washington and head for Baltimore
 - Baltimore has had time to get more soldiers
 - Baltimore is able to hold firm and defeat the British

War of 1812

- Plattsburg
 - British are again defeated
 - Is the final official battle of the war
 - British decide that fighting the Americans is too costly
- Treaty of Ghent
 - Ends the war
 - Signed December 1814
- Battle of New Orleans
 - Takes place after the Treaty of Ghent is signed
 - Is an American Victory
 - Gives Andrew Jackson recognition across the U.S.

War of 1812

• After Effects

• American Nationalism Grows

• Many American were proud of the US victory over the British

• Led to more American Industrial Production

• Introduction of the American Plan

• New clothing styles

• The Republic

• was never defined by a Slavery Compromise

Francis Scott Key

- 👁️ Wrote the “Star Spangled Banner”
- 👁️ Was a prisoner on a British warship.
- 👁️ Watched the Battle for Baltimore
- 👁️ Wrote it as a poem
- 👁️ Later was put to music and became the National Anthem

James Monroe

- Born: April 28, 1758 - Died: July 4, 1831
 - Was 73 when he died.
- President from 1817 to 1825
- Was the Governor of Virginia
- Ambassador to France
- Was the Secretary of State for Madison

Monroe

- Monroe was president for several important events
 - Monroe was responsible for the US gaining Florida from the Spanish.
 - Monroe supported the Northwest ordinance
 - The Northwest Ordinance provided a way for Americans to colonize the Northwest Territory
 - It allowed for the creation of new states.

Monroe

- Issued a statement stating that all European countries needed to stay out of the affairs of Latin America
- This was done to try to help Latin America gain independence from interference from Europe
- Was later called the Monroe Doctrine.