Political Party Review Mrs. Lisa Scherer

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| FEDERALISTS   * Formed from disagreement over the Constitution * Hamilton * Strong Federal Government * Believed checks and Balances and separation of powers would keep government from becoming too powerful * The Federalist Papers | YEAR  1787 | ANTI FEDERALISTS   * Didn’t want to ratify the constitution without adding the Bill of Right. * Worried the government was too powerful, similar to a monarchy. * Jefferson * Preferred the Articles of Confederation which gave more power to the states |
| FEDERALISTS   * Hamilton, Washington and Adams * Strong Federal Government * Wealthy, New Englanders, Manufacturing * Support tariff, Bank of the U.S. * Pro-Business * Pro-British * Loose Interpretation of the constitution that allows the government to expand its power   END OF THE FEDERALIST PARTY   * War of 1812 Embargo Act of 1807 hurts manufacturing in New England * Hartford Convention – discuss seceding – Demise of the Federalists | 1790  Early National Period  Revolution of 1800  1816  1823  ERA OF GOOD FEELING | DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS   * Jefferson and Madison * Against strong federal Government * Advocate states’ rights * Farmers and Southerners * Believe the Bank and Tariff only benefit wealthy * Pro-Farmer * Pro-France (want to support France in their Revolution) * Strict Interpretation of the Constitution * States should have more power than Federal Government |
| WHIGS   * Former Federalists * John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay * Strong Federal Government * American System= Bank + Tariff + Internal Improvements (roads, canals) | 1824  Age of Jackson   * Democratic features * Voting rights extended to all white males * Spoils System * Rotation in Office * Nominating Conventions | DEMOCRATS   * Take Republican off their name * Jackson, John C. Calhoun * States’ Rights * Against Bank, Tariffs and Internal Improvements |
| REPUBLICAN PARTY   * Created from former Whigs and members of the Free Soil party – against the extension of slavery into the territories * Dred Scott Decision – declared the MO Compromise unconstitutional * Republican Party is born – no slavery in the territories * Abraham Lincoln election leads to Southern Secession * During Civil War – Republican Party is able to pass the entire Whig/Republican Economic Agenda (banking, internal improvements (RR), and tariff) with no Democratic opposition. * Radical Republican Reconstruction – party of Civil Rights for African Americans * Republican Progressives like Teddy Roosevelt and Taft enact progressive legislation to protect workers, women, environment | 1858  Civil War  1900-1920  Progressive Era | DEMOCRATS   * Mostly Southerners * Support Slavery * Against Federal government spending on infrastructure, against the tariff * Support Popular Sovereignty (Kansas-Nebraska Act) * Progressive Democrat president Woodrow Wilson enacts even greater progressive legislation. |
| RETURN OF REPUBLICAN GUARD   * Gilded Age to the 1920’s – becomes party of Big Business – no longer the party of civil rights * Laissez Faire – no government regulation | 1920’S  Roaring 20s | DEMOCRATS  (FDR LIBERALISM)   * Under FDR – the Democrats support government intervention to solve social and economic problems * New Deal – expansion of the power of the federal government * African Americans switch voting allegiance to the Democrats |
| REPUBLICAN   * Big Business * 1950’s economic prosperity – roll back some not all New Deal legislation * Foreign Policy of Containment against communism | 1948 | DEMOCRATS   * After WWII, Harry Truman desegregates the military * Southerners leave the Democratic party – some form the “Dixiecrat” party whose platform advocates segregation * Solid South no longer Democrat, many former Democrats become Republicans |
| REPUBLICAN   * Support Cold War policy of containment * Support US involvement in Vietnam * Conservative vs. Radicalism of the 1960s * Represent the “Silent Majority” not hippies | 1964 | DEMOCRATS  (JOHNSON GREAT SOCIETY)   * Champion of Civil Rights movement * LBJ signs Civil Rights Act of 1964 * Great Society – a continuation of the New Deal (Medicare, education) * Expansion of federal government programs |
| REPUBLICAN  (NIXON WOO’S SOUTHERERS)   * Nixon against busing (forced integration of the schools) gains the support of former Southern Democrats who now join the Republican party * New Federalism – turns over power (Medicare) to the states * Attempts to shrink the size of the Federal government | 1968 | DEMOCRATS   * Liberal – see the role of government as needed to solve society’s economic and social problems * Advocate liberal Supreme Court Decisions that expand the rights of the individual (Roe v. Wade, Tinker v. DesMoines ) and rights of the accused (Miranda v. Arizona) * Party of Civil Rights |
| REPUBLICAN  (REGAN CONSERVATISM)   * Conservative Backlash against liberalism of the 1960s and 1970s * Pro-Business * Tax cuts for the wealthy * Supports Evangelical Christian social agenda – Pro-life and Pro-gun * Want to shrink the size of the Federal Government * Cut welfare programs and de-regulate businesses, de-regulate environmental laws * Increase Defense Spending | 1980  PARTISANSHIP | DEMOCRATS   * Liberal * Oppose tax cuts for the wealthy * Advocates programs that promote economic equality |
| REPUBLICAN   * Ultra conservative social agenda * Want to repeal Roe v. Wade and cut federal funding of Planned Parenthood * Build a Wall immigration policy * De-regulation of business and banks * Cut taxes * Denies the existence of Global Warming * Repealed environmental laws meant to protect the environment | TODAY  Hyper-Partisanship | DEMOCRATS   * Advocate equality for minorities, gay rights, trans-gender * Advocates protecting women’s reproductive rights and access to health care * Oppose the wall and any ban that discriminates against one particular group based on religion * Support regulation of business and banks * Believes Global Warming is a major threat to ours and future generations wants laws to protect the environment |

1. Over what issues did the Federalists and Democratic Republicans disagree?
2. CCOT: Explain the continuity of the Federalist, Whig and Republican Party economic plans and who had success and who did not and why?
3. When and why does the Republican party become the party of laissez faire and no longer the party of civil rights?
4. CCOT: Explain how LBJ “Great Society” was a continuation of the “New Deal”.
5. Explain how Ronald Reagan takes the Republican party further to the right. (identify issues)