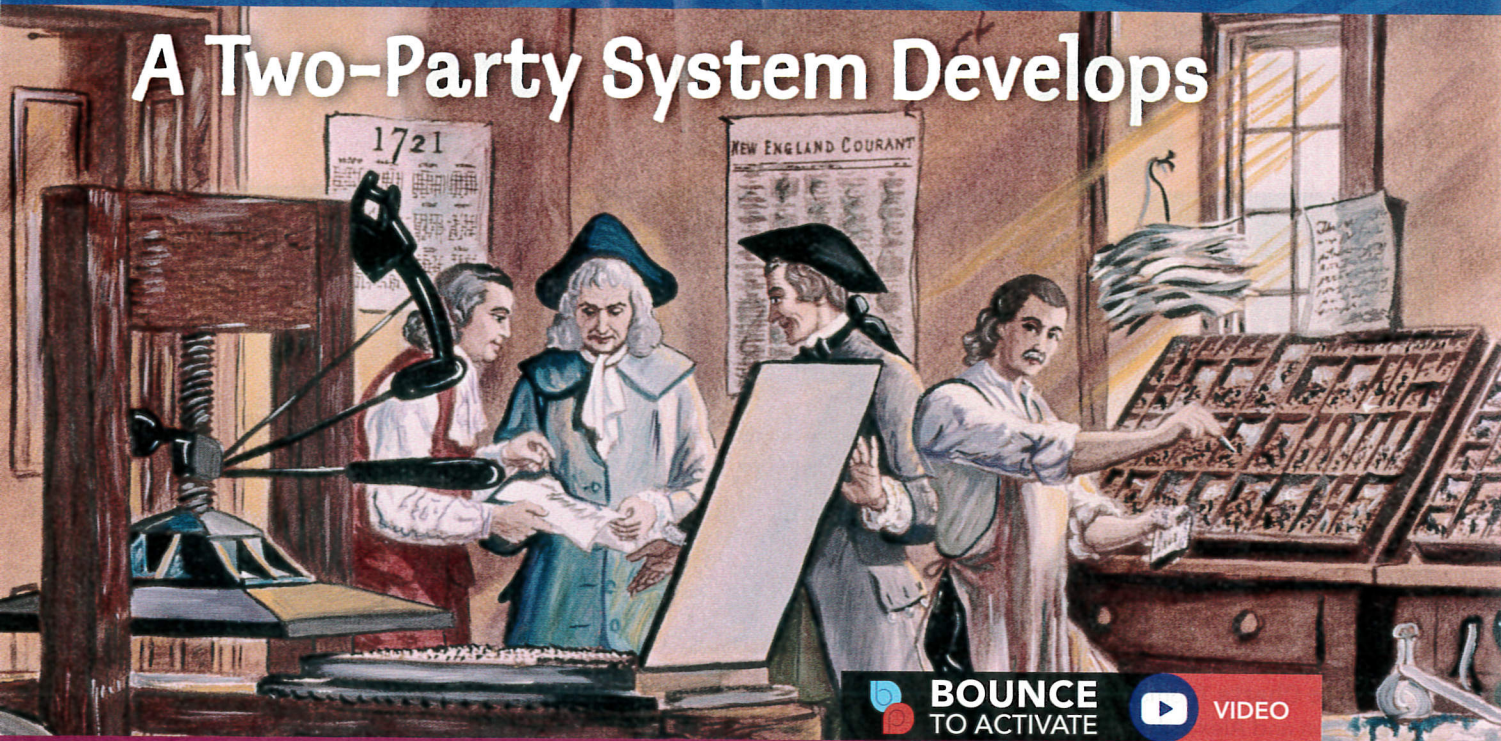


LESSON 2

A Two-Party System Develops




 **BOUNCE
TO ACTIVATE**

 **VIDEO**

GET READY TO READ

START UP


Study the illustration. What do you think people were reading about in newspapers in the 1790s? Write your thoughts in your  Active Journal.

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- How did the government change during the early republic?
- In what ways did Hamilton's and Jefferson's views of government differ?
- How did political parties develop?
- What political tensions appeared during the election of 1796?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Compare and Contrast

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

faction
unconstitutional
Democratic
Republicans
Federalists

Academic Vocabulary

unify
subsidize

Political disagreements divided Americans early on. "Men who have been [friends] all their lives," noted Jefferson, "cross streets to avoid meeting, and turn their heads another way, lest they should be obliged to touch their hats." Washington was able to **unify** Americans with different political beliefs. He opposed political parties. Before he left office in 1797, however, two rival parties had emerged.

How Did Politics Divide Americans?

Americans saw political parties as a threat to national unity. They agreed with George Washington, who warned that parties would lead to "jealousies and false alarms."

Opposing Factions Grow in the Cabinet

Despite the President's warning, **factions**, or opposing groups, grew up around two members of his Cabinet, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. The two men differed in both background and politics. Born in the West Indies, Hamilton had worked his way up from

Differing Views: Jefferson vs. Hamilton



JEFFERSON	HAMILTON
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted strong state governments• Sympathetic to France• Opposed a national bank• Thought the government should be controlled by ordinary Americans• Wanted liberties to be protected by law• Believed the American government should not be modeled on the English government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted a strong central government• Sympathetic to England• Favored a national bank• Thought the government should be controlled by the elite of society• Opposed to protecting individual liberties by law• Wanted to model the American government after the English government

Analyze Charts Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton held opposing views on many issues.

Compare and Contrast How did Jefferson's views on civil liberties differ from Hamilton's?

poverty. Hamilton believed that the wealthy and educated should control the government. He thought that supporting business and trade was the best way to improve the nation's economy. Hamilton also favored Britain over France.

Unlike Hamilton, Jefferson came from a wealthy family of Virginia planters. He owned large plantations and enslaved African Americans. Despite his wealth, Jefferson believed that the government should represent ordinary white people, not just the wealthy and educated. Jefferson strongly believed that public education was necessary for a free republican society. Jefferson supported policies that favored small farmers rather than businessmen. He also favored France over Britain.

READING CHECK **Identify Main Ideas** Why did many Americans distrust political parties?

What Issues Divided Hamilton and Jefferson?

The disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson were not just differences of opinion. Their quarrels were rooted in their different views about what was best for the new nation.

Foundations of the American Economy The two leaders differed on economic policy. Hamilton wanted the United States to model itself on Britain. The government, he thought, should encourage manufacturing and trade. He believed the government should **subsidize** the building of roads and canals to encourage commerce. He also favored the growth of cities and the merchant class.

Jefferson thought that farmers were the backbone of the new nation. "Cultivators of the earth," he wrote, "are the most valuable citizens."

Academic Vocabulary

unify • v., to bring together as one; to unite; to combine

subsidize • v., to help pay for the cost of something

He feared that a manufacturing economy would corrupt the United States by concentrating power in the hands of wealthy Americans.

Federalism Hamilton and Jefferson also disagreed about the power of the federal government. Hamilton wanted the federal government to have greater power than state governments. A strong federal government, he argued, was needed to increase commerce. It would also be able to restrain mob violence like that of the Whiskey Rebellion. Earlier, he had written in his notes for a speech:



INTERACTIVE

Early American Leaders

Primary Source

“The general government must, in this case, not only have a strong soul, but strong organs by which that soul is to operate.”

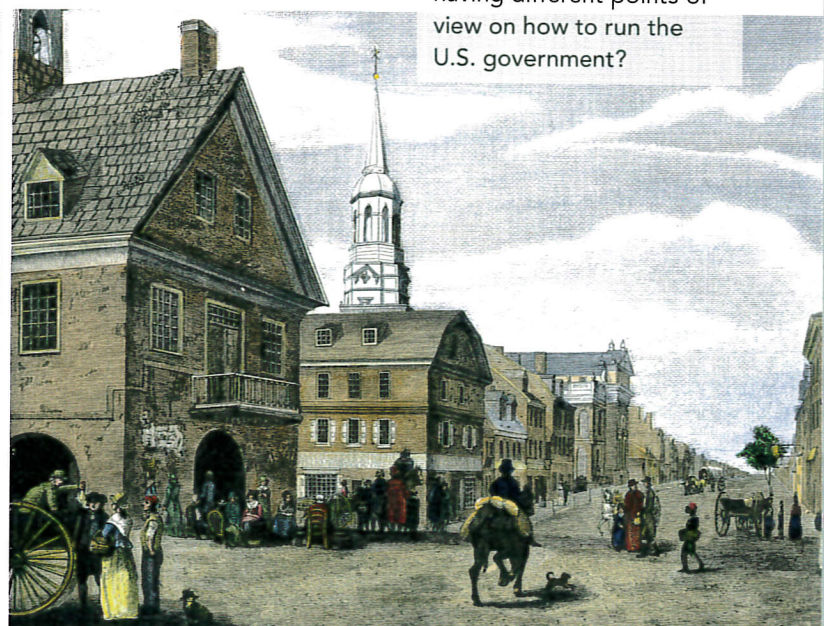
—Alexander Hamilton, Notes, June 18, 1787

In contrast, Jefferson wanted as small a federal government as possible, in order to protect individual freedom. He feared that a strong federal government might take over powers that the Constitution gave to the states.

Interpreting the Constitution Jefferson and Hamilton also clashed over the Bank of the United States. Jefferson worried that a national bank would give too much power to the government and to wealthy investors who would help run the bank.

Jefferson opposed the law setting up the bank. He claimed that it was **unconstitutional**, or not permitted by the Constitution. Nowhere did the Constitution give Congress the power to create a Bank, he argued. For Jefferson, any power not specifically given to the federal government belonged to the states.

Analyze Images Jefferson believed that farmers were the backbone of the nation. Hamilton believed in supporting manufacturing and trade in cities such as Boston and New York. **Recognize Multiple Causes** How do you think these two views resulted in these men having different points of view on how to run the U.S. government?



Hamilton did not agree with Jefferson's strict interpretation of the Constitution. He preferred a loose interpretation of the Constitution. The Constitution gave Congress the power to make all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out its duties. Hamilton argued that the Bank was necessary for the government to collect taxes and pay its bills.

Britain or France? Finally, the two leaders disagreed over foreign policy. Hamilton wanted close ties with Britain, because it was a major trading partner. Jefferson favored France, the first ally of the United States.

 **READING CHECK Identify Supporting Details** How did Hamilton feel about division of power between the U.S. government and the states?

Analyze Political

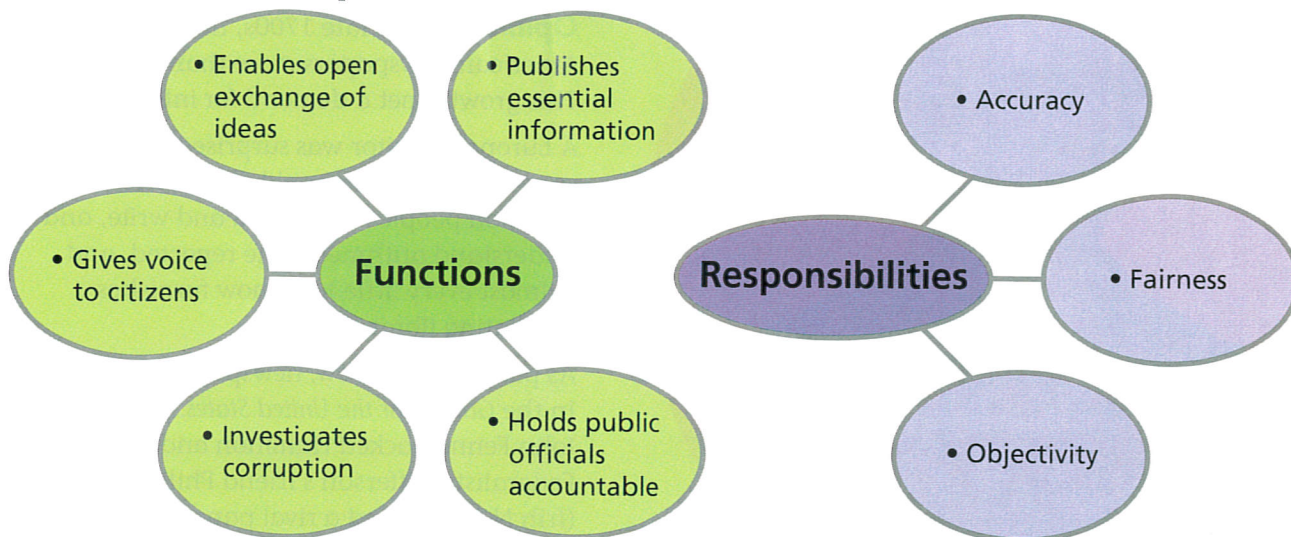
Cartoons In this cartoon, Congressman Matthew Lyon, a Democratic Republican, defends himself from Roger Griswold, a Federalist. **Infer** What does this cartoon suggest about the conflict between the parties?

Political Parties Take Shape

At first, Hamilton and Jefferson clashed in private. Then Congress began to pass many of Hamilton's programs. James Madison shared many of Jefferson's views, and the two men decided to organize supporters of their views.



Functions and Responsibilities of a Free Press



Jefferson and Madison moved cautiously at first. In 1791, they went to New York, telling people that they wanted to study its wildlife. In fact, Jefferson was interested in nature. Their main goal, though, was to meet with leading New York politicians such as Governor George Clinton and Aaron Burr, a fierce critic of Hamilton. Jefferson asked them to help defeat Hamilton's program by convincing New Yorkers to vote for Jefferson's supporters.

Republicans and Federalists Soon, leaders in other states were organizing to support either Hamilton or Jefferson. Jefferson's supporters called themselves **Democratic Republicans**, often shortened to Republicans. Today's Republican Party is not related to Jefferson's party. The Jeffersonian Republicans included small farmers, artisans, and some wealthy planters in the South.

Hamilton and his supporters were called **Federalists** because they wanted a strong federal government. In fact, Jefferson wrote a letter to President Washington calling Hamilton and his supporters a "corrupt squadron" whose

Analyze Charts A free press is essential to people living under a democratic form of government.

Identify Cause and Effect What would be the effect if any of the functions or responsibilities of a free press were abandoned? Explain the consequences.

Primary Source

"ultimate object . . . is to prepare the way for a change, from the present republican form of government, to that of a monarchy, of which the English constitution is to be the model."

—Thomas Jefferson to George Washington, May 23, 1792

Federalists drew support mainly from merchants and manufacturers in such cities as Boston and New York. They also had the backing of some southern planters.

Quick Activity

Take sides. Tell whether you would support Hamilton's or Jefferson's views on the role of government. Write your ideas in your Active Journal.



▲ Philip Freneau's newspaper *the National Gazette* presented a counterpart to John Fenno's Federalist newspaper.

Newspapers Influence Public

Opinion In the late 1700s, the number of American newspapers more than doubled. This growth met a demand for information.

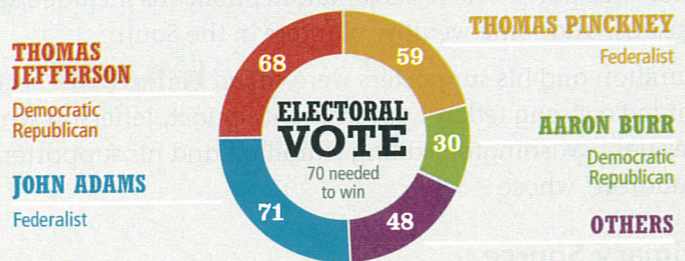
A European visitor was surprised that so many Americans could read. "The common people . . . all read and write, and understand arithmetic," he reported, and "almost every little town now furnishes a circulating library."

As party rivalry grew, newspapers took sides. In the *Gazette of the United States*, publisher John Fenno backed Hamilton and the Federalists. Jefferson's friend Philip Freneau (frih NOH) started a rival paper, the *National Gazette*, which supported Republicans.

Newspapers had great influence on public opinion. In stinging language, they raged against political opponents. Often, articles mixed rumor and opinion with facts. Emotional attacks and counterattacks fanned the flames of party rivalry.

★ THE ELECTION OF 1796 ★

KEY ISSUES	FEDERALIST	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
National versus state governments	Favored strong federal government	Favored states' rights and a limited federal government
Economic policy	Supported industry and a national bank	Supported farming; opposed a national bank
Foreign relations	Supported building relations with Britain	Supported building relations with France



Federalist votes are assigned to Adams; Democratic Republican votes are assigned to Jefferson.

POPULAR VOTE FOR TOP TWO CANDIDATES*

ADAMS	35,726 (53.4%)
JEFFERSON	31,115 (46.6%)

* Only 6 of 15 states held a direct popular vote; most limited the vote to white male property owners. In other states, legislators chose electors.

STATES' ELECTORAL VOTES*

FEDERALIST	Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN	Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

* Maryland split its votes.


Analyze Charts Study the chart. **Identify Main Ideas** Which political party championed agriculture and campaigned against the establishment of a national bank? Which candidate finished third in the electoral vote tally?

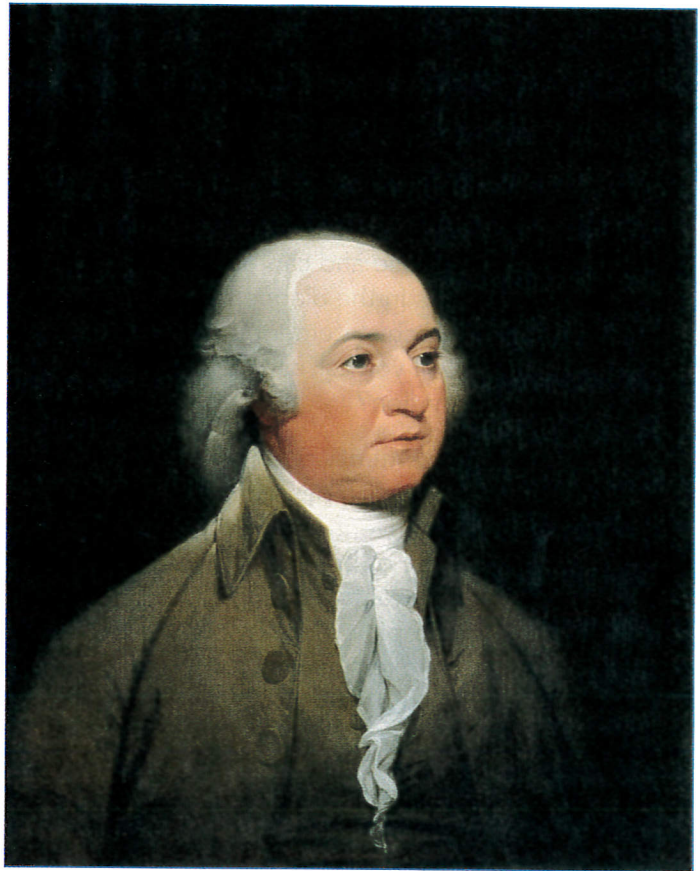
Choosing Washington's

Successor Political parties played a large role in the election of George Washington's successor. In 1796, Democratic Republicans backed Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President. Federalists supported John Adams for President and Thomas Pinckney for Vice President. The election had an unexpected outcome.

Under the Constitution, the person with the most electoral votes becomes President. At that time, the candidate with the next highest total was made Vice President. John Adams, a Federalist, won office as President. The leader of the Democratic Republicans, Thomas Jefferson, became Vice President.

Having the President and Vice President from opposing parties further increased political tensions. John Adams took office in March 1797 as the nation's second President. Events soon deepened the distrust between him and Jefferson.

 **READING CHECK** **Summarize** How did political parties begin in the United States?




▲ John Adams succeeded George Washington and became the second President of the United States in the election of 1796.

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. What **factions** developed despite Washington's warnings?
2. What makes a law **unconstitutional**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Compare and Contrast** What were Hamilton's and Jefferson's views on the power of the federal government?
4. **Draw Conclusions** Why did Thomas Jefferson, who claimed to dislike political parties, lead the way in founding a party?
5. **Summarize** In the late 1700s, the number of newspapers in the United States increased greatly. What are the functions and responsibilities of a free press in a democracy?
6. **Writing Workshop: Find and Use Credible Sources** Choose reliable print and Internet sources that you will use for your research paper at the end of this Topic. List them in your  Active Journal. Take careful notes from your sources.

Distinguish Fact From Opinion

Follow these steps to distinguish fact from opinion.



INTERACTIVE

Distinguish Between Fact and Opinion

1 Decide which statements are facts. Facts are based on evidence and can be proved true. Find two facts in the diary entry. How could you prove each statement is a fact? What questions will you ask as you examine each bit of information?

2 Decide which statements are opinions. An opinion is a personal interpretation of an event. It reflects feelings, judgments, or beliefs. Find two opinions in the diary entry. How can you tell that each is an opinion? What questions will you ask as you examine whether a piece of information is an opinion?

3 Recognize how the author mixes fact and opinion. Find a sentence that includes both a fact and an opinion. What is the fact? What is the opinion? Why do you think the author mixed facts and opinions? Who do you think the writer is addressing, and does that make a difference in the way the writer expresses his or her ideas?

Diary Entry

February 28

After dinner tonight, I finished reading today's edition of the *Gazette of the United States*. The publisher of the newspaper is John Fenno. In my opinion, he is right to favor the Federalist leader, Alexander Hamilton. Of course, I am a merchant, and I agree with Hamilton's support of trade and manufacturing. To me, it is a more worthwhile policy than Mr. Jefferson's support of farmers.

I believe that I have Hamilton alone to thank for the National Bank. This Bank, established by Congress in 1791, has the power to make loans to businesses, such as my dry goods store. Of course, the federal bank is opposed by that friend of the states, Thomas Jefferson, who isn't thinking of our country's future. I only hope that Mr. Hamilton's party wins the next election. Isaac Smith

— A fictional diary entry of a merchant living in colonial Philadelphia in the 1790s