

# **GOVLEARN**

**A PRESIDENTIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S. TWO-PARTY SYSTEM**



**KING GEORGE III**  
**KING OF GREAT BRITAIN (1760-1820)**

# **KING GEORGE III**

**KING OF GREAT BRITAIN (1760-1820)**

- **FIRM BELIEVER IN AUTOCRACY**
- **BELIEVED THAT HAVING ONE ABSOLUTE RULER WAS THE BEST WAY TO GOVERN**
- **NEVER HAD TO DEAL WITH POLITICAL PARTIES, AS KINGS WERE NOT ELECTED**

**AUTOCRACY: A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT BY ONE PERSON WITH ABSOLUTE POWER.**

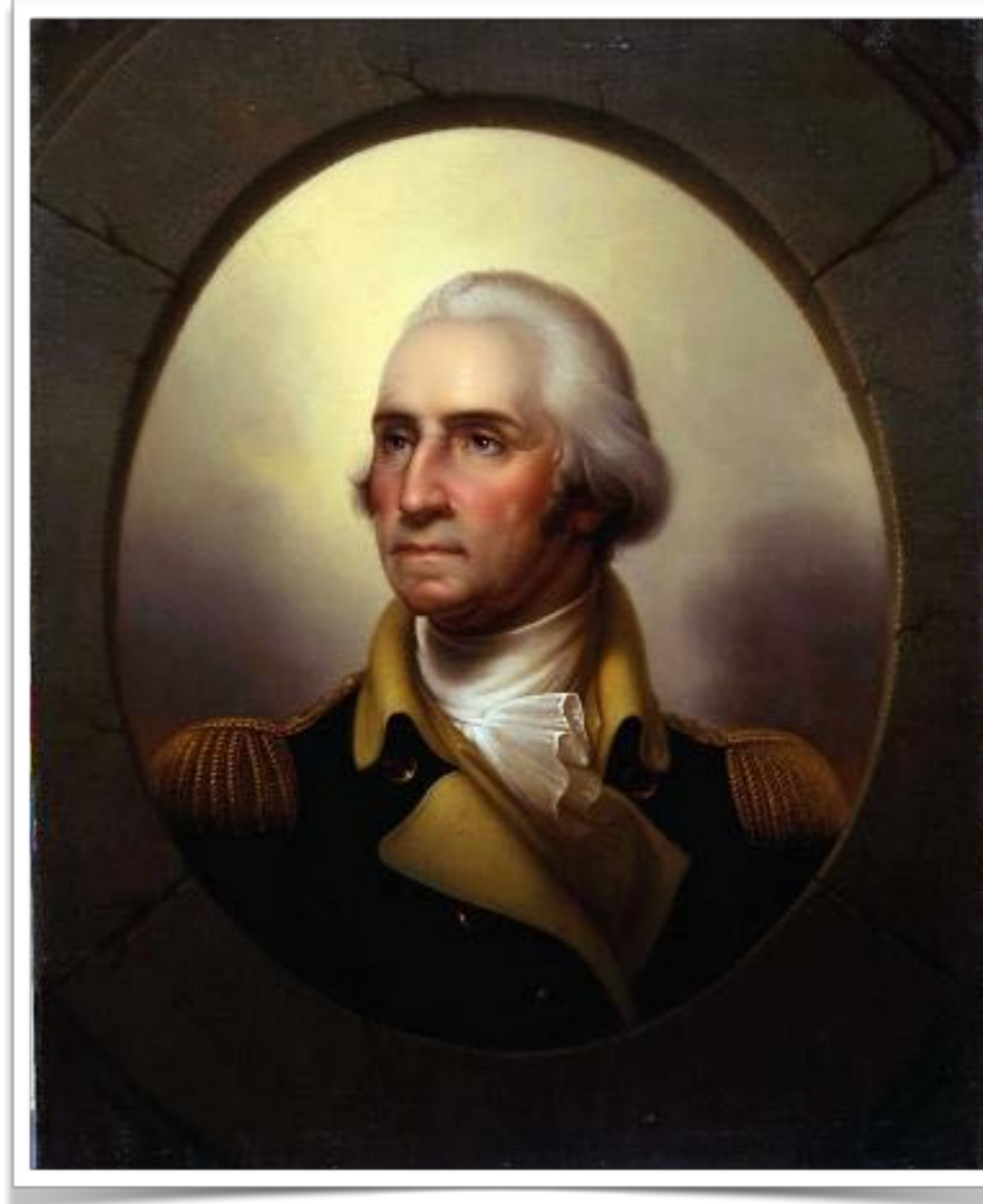
# AUTOCRATIC LEADERS



**KING LOUIS XVI**  
KING OF FRANCE (1774-1792)



**CALIGULA**  
EMPEROR OF ROME (37-41)



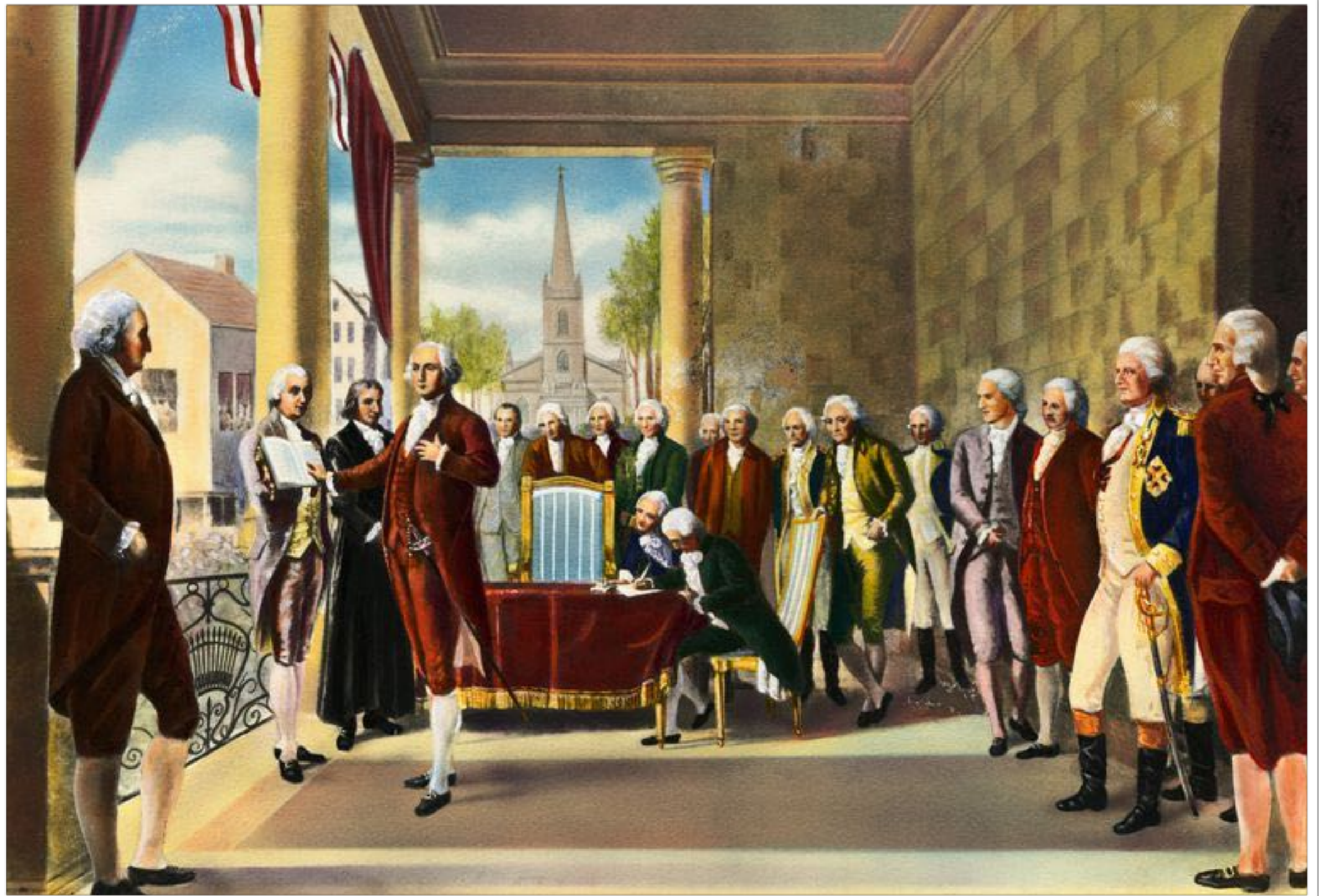
**GEORGE WASHINGTON**

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY**

# **GEORGE WASHINGTON**

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CONTINENTAL ARMY**

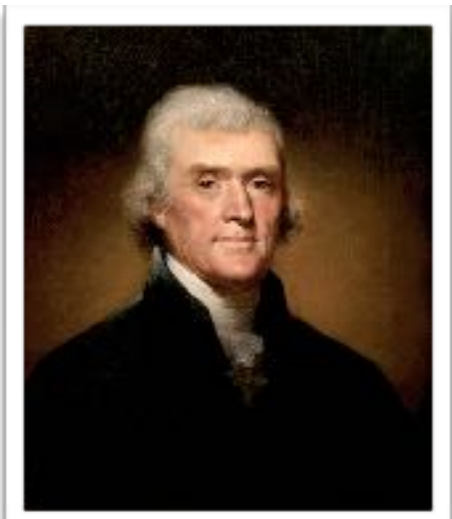
- **FIRM BELIEVER IN DEMOCRACY**
- **BELIEVED THAT HAVING MANY ELECTED OFFICIALS WAS THE BEST WAY TO GOVERN**
- **DID NOT SUPPORT FACTIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES**
- **SUPPORTED UNITY, COOPERATION**
- **ELECTED AS THE 1ST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WITH NO OPPOSITION**



# THE INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

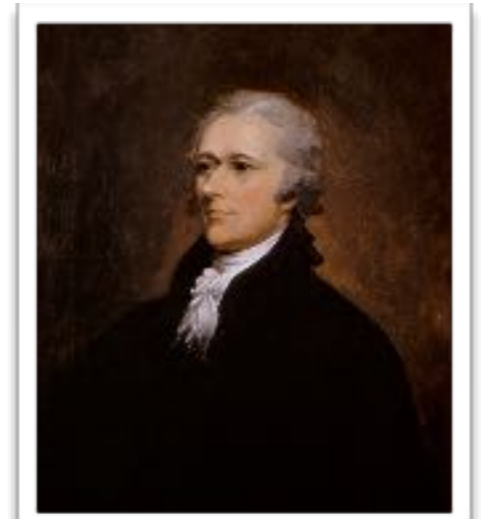
1789

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON



**JEFFERSON**

- **GEORGE WASHINGTON REMAINED IMPARTIAL AS HIS SUBORDINATES SECRETARY OF STATE THOMAS JEFFERSON AND SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ALEXANDER HAMILTON SQUABBLED**
- **WASHINGTON WAS CONCERNED THAT WHEN HE WOULD LEAVE OFFICE, CIVIL WAR WOULD ERUPT IN THE COUNTRY**

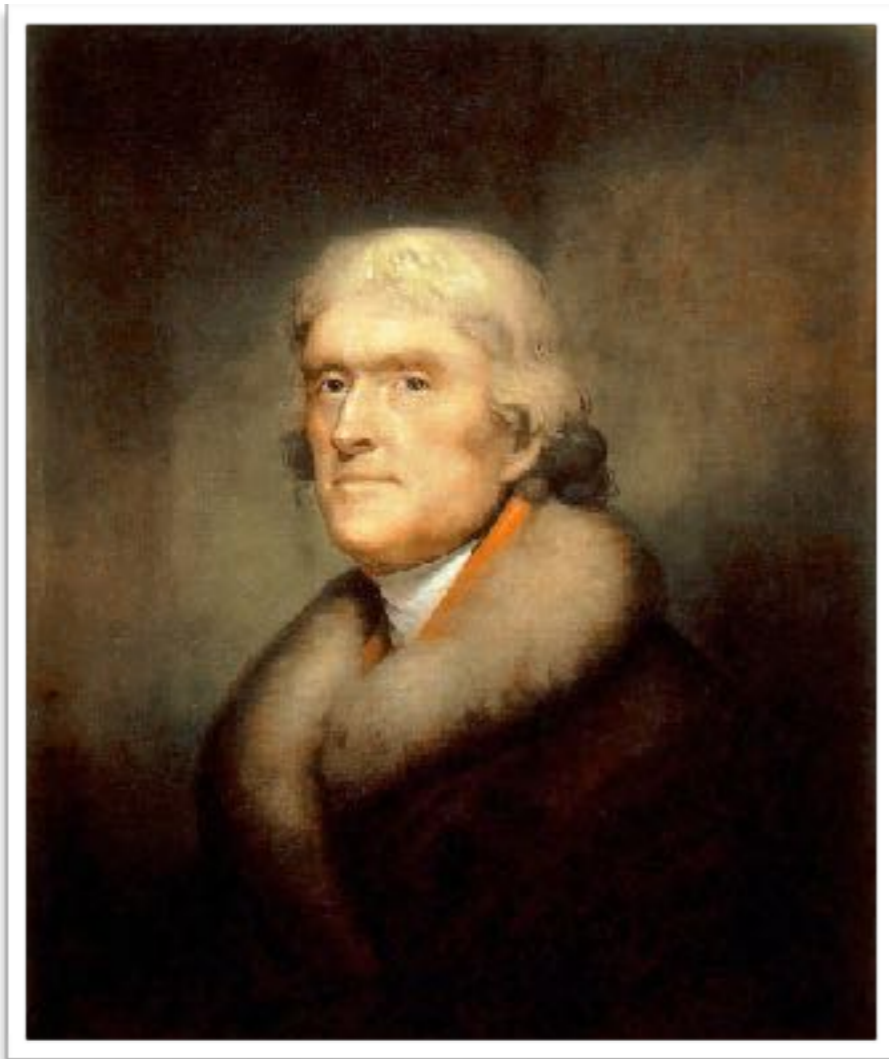


**HAMILTON**

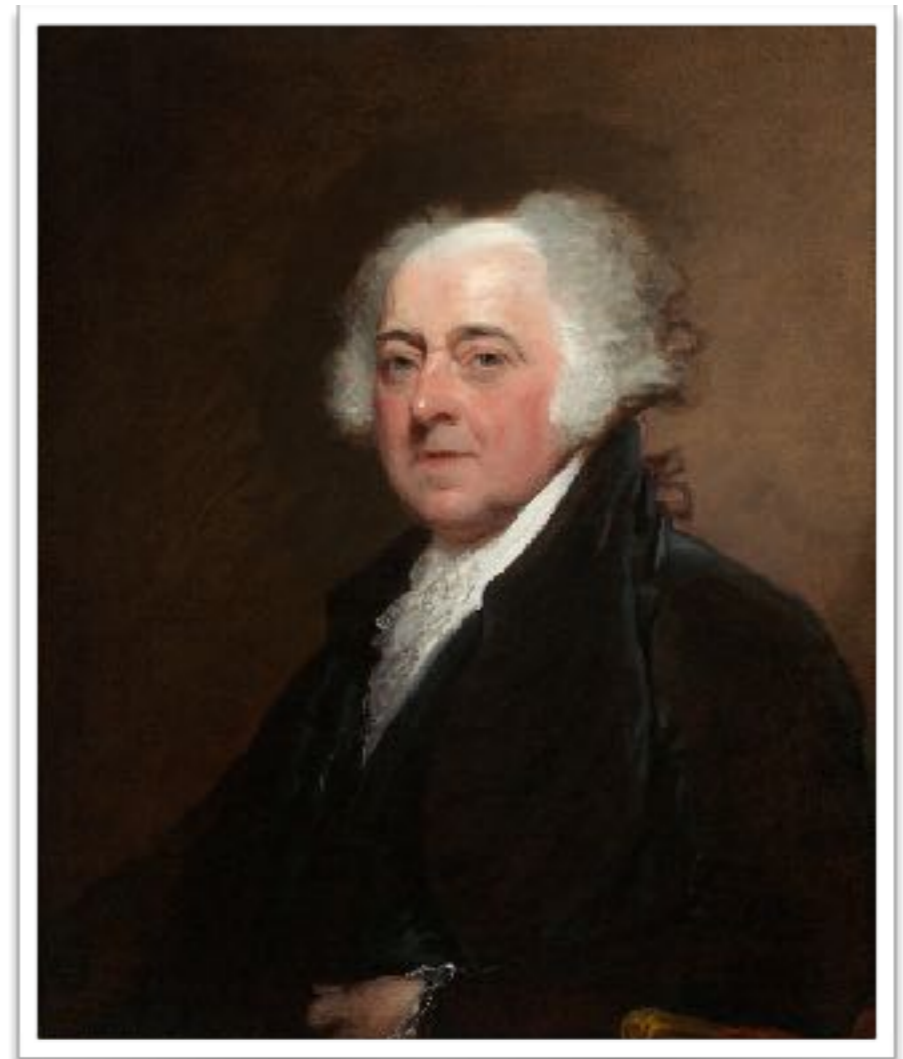


**1796**

# THE ELECTION OF 1796



**THOMAS JEFFERSON**  
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE



**JOHN ADAMS**  
VICE PRESIDENT



# DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY

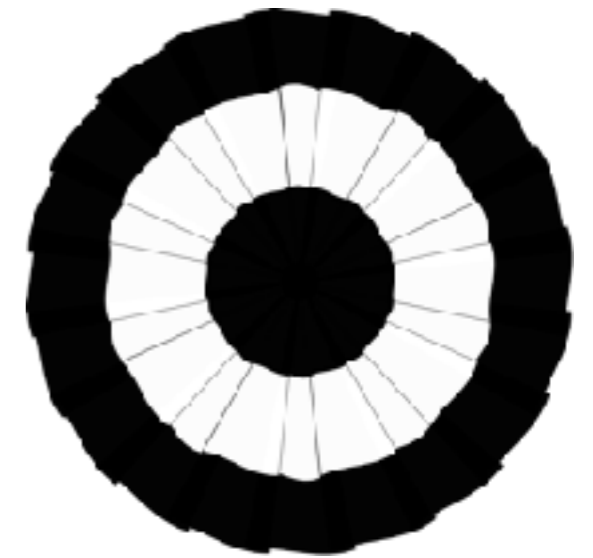
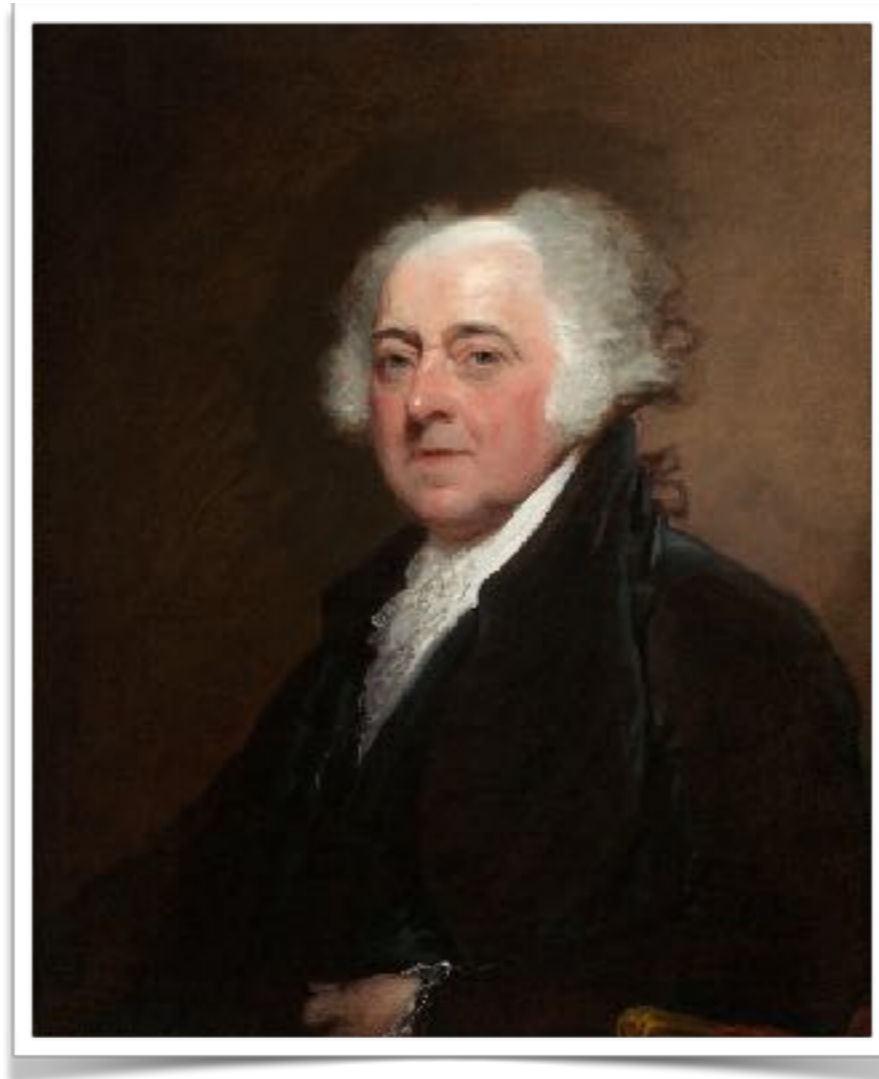
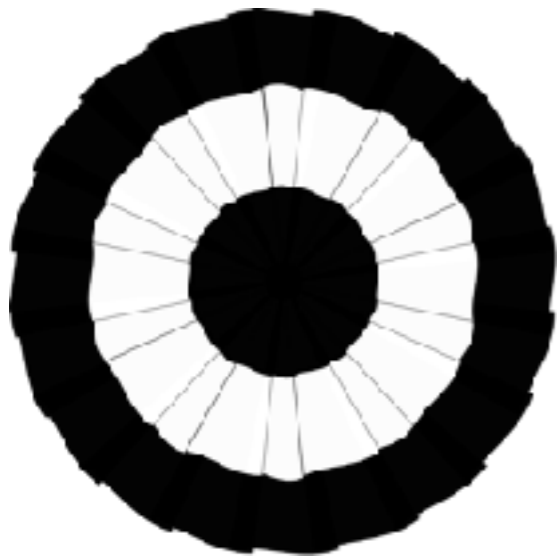
- **STATE'S RIGHTS**
- **ECONOMIC FREEDOM**
- **VALUED RURAL SOCIETY AS OPPOSED TO  
URBAN SOCIETY**
- **SUPPORTED PEOPLE, OPPOSED "ELITE"  
LIKE ADAMS AND HAMILTON**
- **SUPPORTED GLOBAL SOCIAL AND  
POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN COUNTRIES  
SUCH AS FRANCE**
- **LED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON**



# **FEDERALIST PARTY**

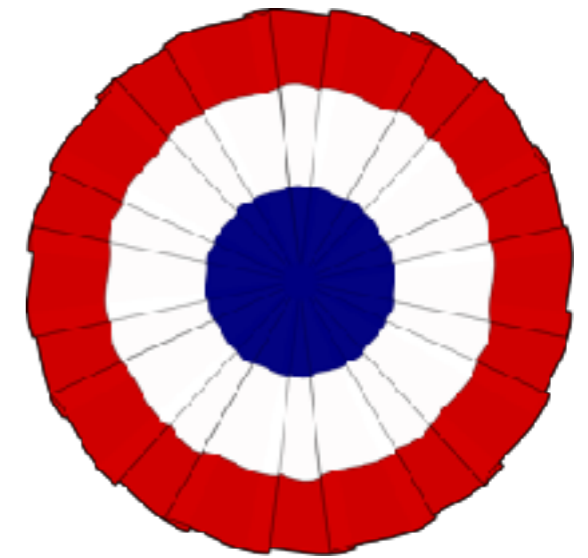
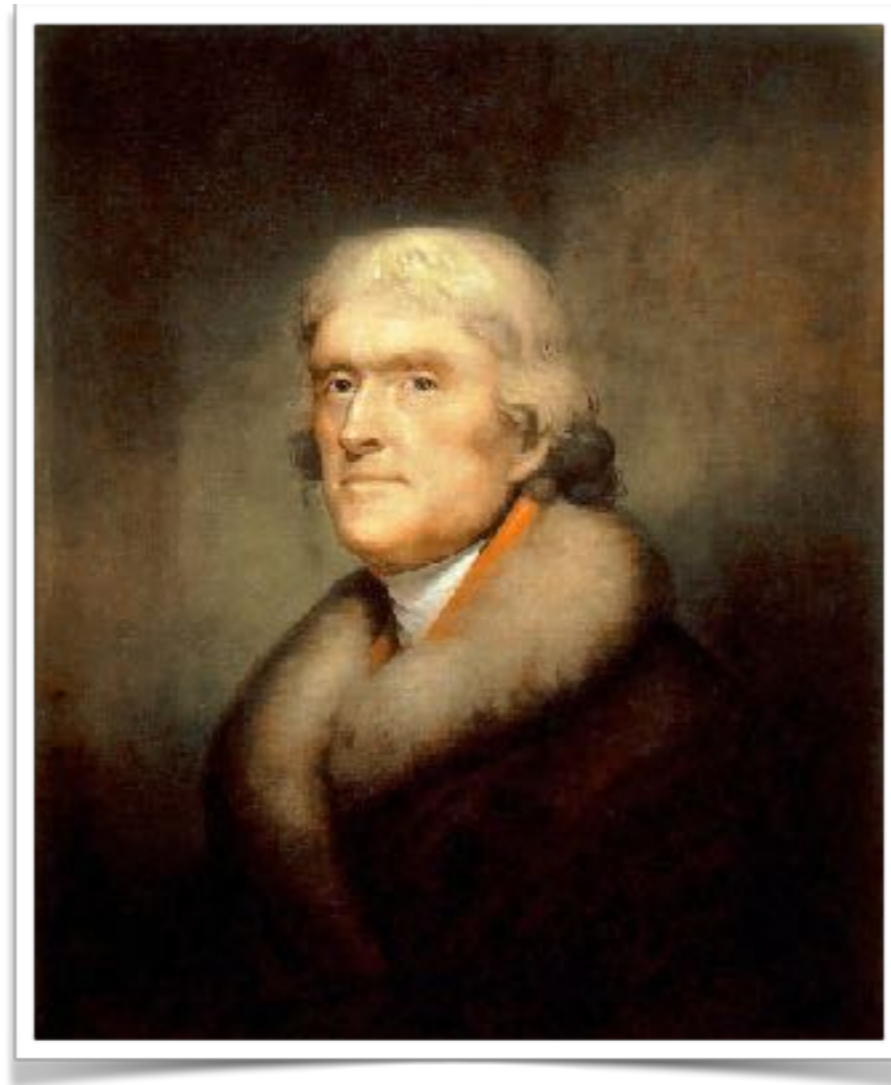
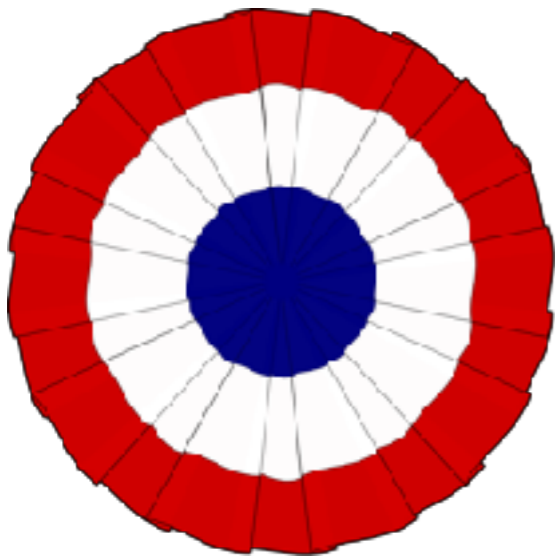
- **STRONG FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**
- **ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS**
- **VALUED MODERNIZED, UTOPIC URBAN SOCIETY**
- **MANY SUPPORTED AN END TO SLAVERY**
- **SUPPORTED PROTECTIONISM AND ISOLATIONISM**
- **LED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND JOHN ADAMS**

# THE ELECTION OF 1796



**JOHN ADAMS**  
ELECTED PRESIDENT

# THE ELECTION OF 1800

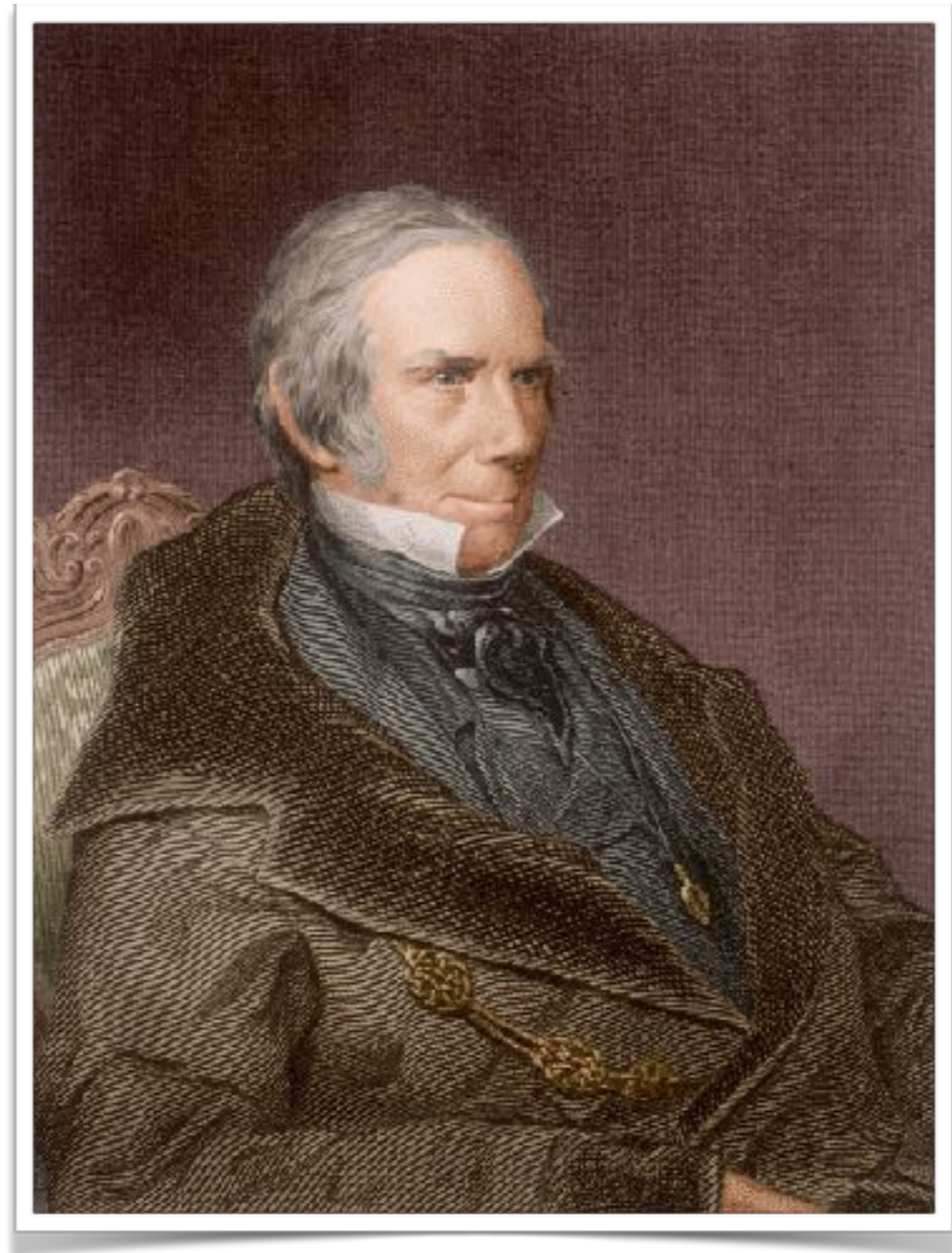


**THOMAS JEFFERSON**  
ELECTED PRESIDENT

# DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN CONTROL

# 1801-1829

DURING PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION FROM 1817 TO 1825, THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS WERE SO POPULAR AND THE NATION WAS SO PROSPEROUS THAT HISTORIANS COINED THAT TIME PERIOD AS THE ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS AND MONROE RAN UNOPPOSED FOR REELECTION IN 1820. THERE HAS BEEN NO TIME SINCE MONROE'S PRESIDENCY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN UNITED BEHIND ONE LEADER.



**HENRY CLAY**  
**PROMINENT POLITICIAN**



# WHIG PARTY

- **NATIONALISM**
- **TRADE TARIFFS**
- **NATIONAL BANK**
- **PROFITABLE MARKETS FOR AGRICULTURE**
- **PLATFORM WAS KNOWN AS "AMERICAN SYSTEM"**
- **HENRY CLAY LED THE PARTY FROM IT'S FORMATION IN 1834 UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1852**
- **HENRY CLAY RAN ON THIS PLATFORM VARIOUS TIMES UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR THE PRESIDENCY WITH DIFFERENT PARTIES BEFORE FORMING THE WHIGS IN 1834**



**ANDREW JACKSON**  
**FAMOUS GENERAL**

# **DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

- **STATE'S RIGHTS**
- **ECONOMIC FREEDOM**
- **VALUED RURAL SOCIETY AS OPPOSED TO  
URBAN SOCIETY**
- **POPULISM**
- **SUPPORTED WORKERS AND FARMERS**
- **FIRST LED BY ANDREW JACKSON, WHO  
BECAME PRESIDENT IN 1829**

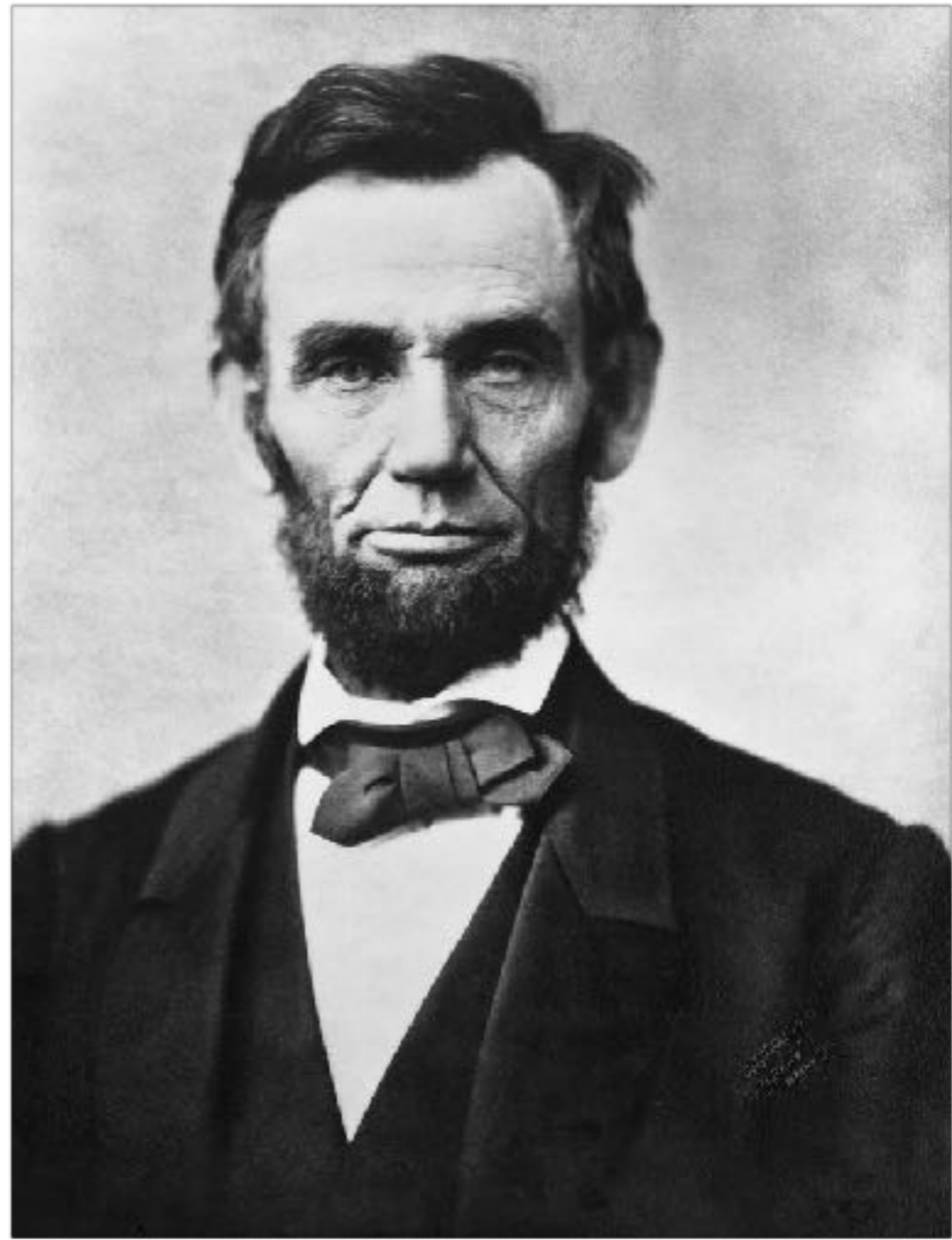
# THE SLAVERY DILEMMA

## DEMOCRATS

- SUPPORTED SLAVERY
- MAIN BASE WAS THE SOUTH
- DEMOCRATS WERE UNITED

## WHIGS

- DIVIDED ON SLAVERY
- MAIN BASE WAS THE NORTH
- WHIGS SPLIT UP
- SOUTHERN WHIGS WENT TO THE DEMOCRATS
- NORTHERN WHIGS CREATED THE REPUBLICANS



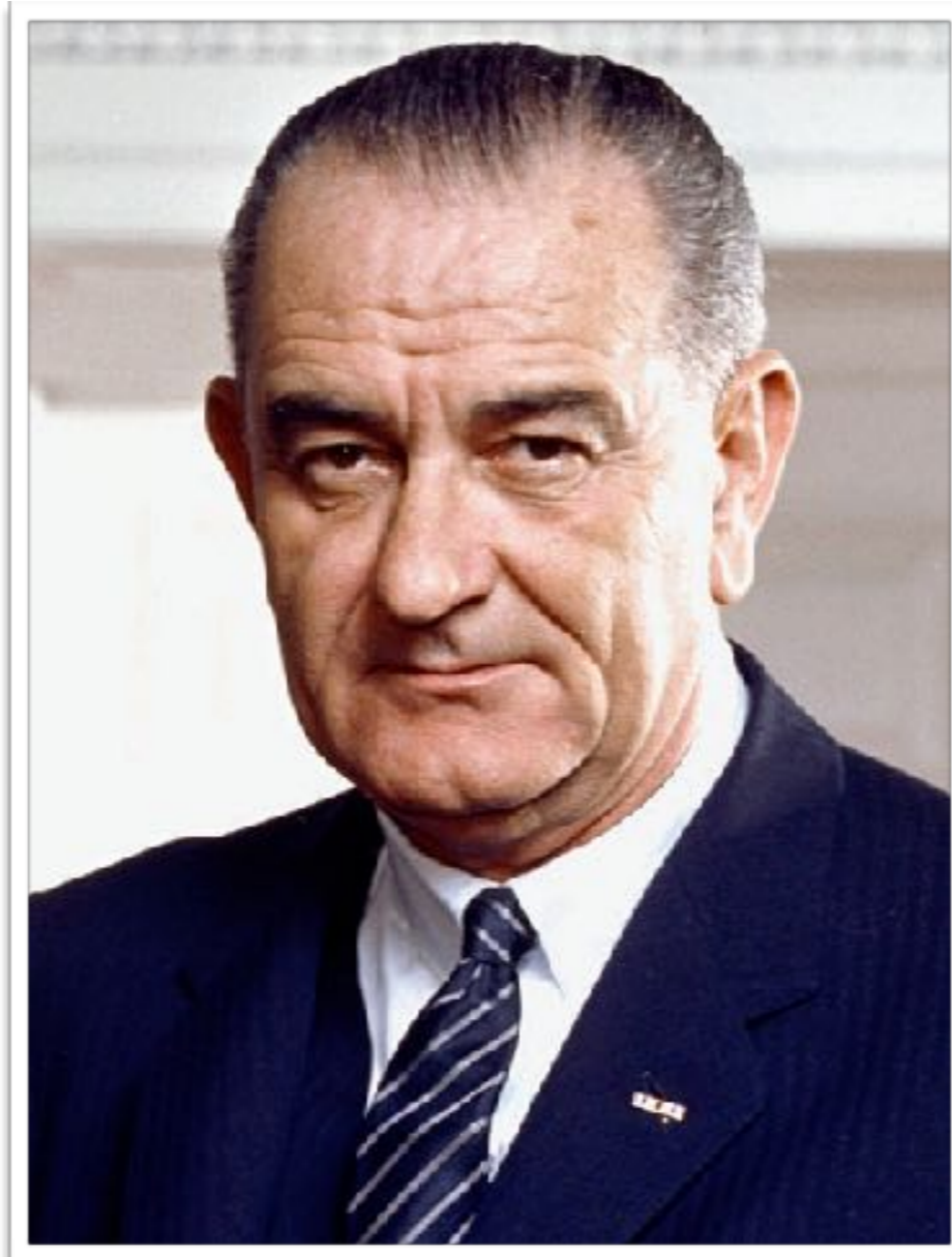
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
**16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

# **REPUBLICAN PARTY**

- **SLAVE FREEDOM**
- **HIGHER GOVERNMENT SPENDING**
- **VALUED URBAN SOCIETY**
- **MODERN LIBERALISM**
- **FIRST LED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHO  
BECAME PRESIDENT IN 1861**
- **SHORTLY FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S  
INAUGURATION, THE CIVIL WAR BEGAN  
AND THE SOUTH SECEDED**

# POLITICAL STABILITY

- **THE CIVIL WAR ENDED AND THE SOUTH RETURNED TO THE UNION**
- **DEMOCRATS SUPPORTED FIGHTING GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND WERE EXTREMELY POPULAR IN THE SOUTH, WHICH WAS THEN KNOWN AS THE "SOLID SOUTH"**
- **REPUBLICANS SUPPORTED PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION AND WERE EXTREMELY POPULAR IN THE NORTH**



**LYNDON B. JOHNSON**

**36TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DEMOCRATIC**



# **POLITICAL REALIGNMENT**

- **WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON SIGNED THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, MINORITIES JOINED THE DEMOCRATS, AND CONSERVATIVES LEFT THE DEMOCRATS TO JOIN THE REPUBLICANS**
- **REPUBLICANS BECAME POPULAR IN THE SOUTH AND DEMOCRATS BECAME POPULAR IN THE NORTH**
- **IN 1964, EXTREMELY CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN BARRY GOLDWATER RAN FOR PRESIDENT AGAINST PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT LYNDON JOHNSON, CONFIRMING THE NATION'S POLITICAL REALIGNMENT**

# **CURRENT POLITICAL LEADERS**



**NANCY PELOSI**  
**SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE**  
**DEMOCRATIC**



**DONALD TRUMP**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**  
**REPUBLICAN**

**GAME TIME!**

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**JEOPARDY!**

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