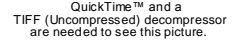
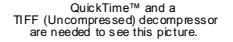


Name	Definition	Symbol	Years Active	Policies	Location	Death	Key Candidates
Federalists	Joined by George Washington during his presidency with emphasis on strong central government (extremely important in the early years after independence)		1780s – 1816 (remnants lasted until 1820)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federalism Nationalism Industrialism Non-interventionism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Hampshire Massachusetts Delaware Maryland New Jersey South Carolina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition to the War of 1812 Succeeded by the Republican Party in the Era of Good Feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander Hamilton John Adams
Anti-Federalists	The policies of the U.S. leaders who opposed the strong central government envisioned in the Constitution of the United States of 1787	none	1780s	Opposes Federalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York Rhode Island Virginia Pennsylvania North Carolina 	Weakened after the passage of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights	Patrick Henry Samuel Adams John Hancock George Mason
Democratic-Republican		none	1792–1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classical liberalism States' rights Agrarianism Republicanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Georgia South Carolina North Carolina Tennessee Kentucky New York Virginia 	Split into the National Republican Party and the Jacksonian Democratic Party (after the Era of Good Feelings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Jefferson Aaron Burr James Madison James Monroe
Democratic	Follows a liberal program, tending to promote a strong central government and expansive social programs		1828 (modern) 1792 (historic) to present	Since the 1890s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social liberalism Since the 1970s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentalism Centrist Economics Social Progressiveness Advocates social 	Historical: South Modern: Northeastern	none	William Clinton Barack Obama

				freedoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative Action • Balanced Budget • Government Intervention 			
National Republican	Formed after the Jeffersonian Republicans split in 1825 (included followers of John Quincy Adams & Henry Clay and opponents of Andrew Jackson)	none	1825-1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization • Industrialization • Economic Expansion 	Northeastern US	Turned into the Whig party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Quincy Adams • Henry Clay