Between 1789 and 1809, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson both had contrasting visions of America's future. For instance, anti-federalist Alexander Hamilton had wanted a strong central government, while federalist Thomas Jefferson wanted a weak central government and the states to have more power. Hamilton's strong central government would make the nation prosper. Then, Jefferson's weak central government would eventually fail.

First, Alexander Hamilton was a loose constitutionalist and believed that the government does not have to strictly obide by the Constitution. Furthermore, the Hamilton's belief in a strong central government gave the federal government more authority. This opposed the initial patriotic belief of giving the states power. When Great Britain used to rule over the American colonies, all the colonies wanted to do was to gain more power or leave the British. This train of thought developed a federalist mindset, where they did not want a strong central government like the one that once ruled over the colonies. The Americans did not want an overpowering government in their nation, and many would not believe in the Anti-Federalist ideas Hamilton had. Furthermore, Hamilton thought that the government was not capable of governing itself and believed in high voting qualifications. Hamilton believed that America was still a weak, developing country and needed to unite together to become stronger. With all of the states combined and united, the government would have more power than if the states weren't united. The states could not govern themselves successfully, as shown in the first constitution of the Articles of Confederation. In addition, Hamilton believed in the elite voting and wanted high voting qualifications. Hamilton did not believe in the common people voting and mostly wanted the elite and high status to have a vote. This led to the high voting qualifications that only the elite would have, such as owning property. Moreover, Hamilton wanted to create a national bank for America. His viewpoint on a national bank was that it would help protect and secure the value of American currency. This is because during the Articles of Confederation when the states were on their own, the currency of each state lost most of their value. Hamilton's national bank idea would prove itself to be successful and later helped in the industrial era. The national bank of America aided the country to improve its economy since all of the money would be stored in one location, meaning the states couldn't just use the funds whenever they wanted to. Funds could only be used in emergency situations or a vote would be cast for use of the funds. Furthermore, Hamilton thought a national bank was necessary to improve the economy, as other countries with good economies such as Germany had a national bank.The great economy due to the national bank led to a great time where people didn't have to worry about much. It was an era of Good Times, where advancements and scientific ideas would be made in America. Hamilton had encouraged for a strong central government because it would help the economy and make the nation more strong. The united states of America would be organized and powerful.

For Thomas Jefferson, he was a very strict constitutionalist. This meant that he always stuck to the Constitution and almost worshipped the Constitution in a way. Due to Thomas Jefferson being a strict constitutionalist, he did not approve of Hamilton's national bank idea because in the Constitution, it did not list that there can be a national bank. Jefferson opposed the national bank and thought the states were capable of self-governing. Thomas Jefferson believed the states could be able to manage their own currency, govern their own state, make laws and make a military. Although shown in the Articles of Confederation that the states could not govern themselves very well, Thomas Jefferson still believed in the idea because he was a Federalist. Thomas Jefferson was a Federalist after all, and believed in the authority of the states. Due to this belief, under Jefferson's ideal vision of America's future, the national government would be very weak. The states of America were not organized and had many ideas that opposed each other. Moreover, Jefferson believed in the common people and had low voting qualifications. Low voting qualifications had meant everyone could vote in elections. Thomas Jefferson, being a strict constutionalist, believed in the voice of the people. He wanted everyone to have a voice and have a chance to vote. But, Jefferson's weak central goverment would fail because of the lack of funds and no civil agreement. The lack of a national bank destroyed the American economy. Overall, Thomas Jefferson's being strict to the Constitution led to a weak central goverment that did not have a lot of power or authority.