

# **Election of 1800: Origins of American Political Parties**



# Essential Question

In what ways did the election of 1800 signify that political parties had become an important part of national politics?



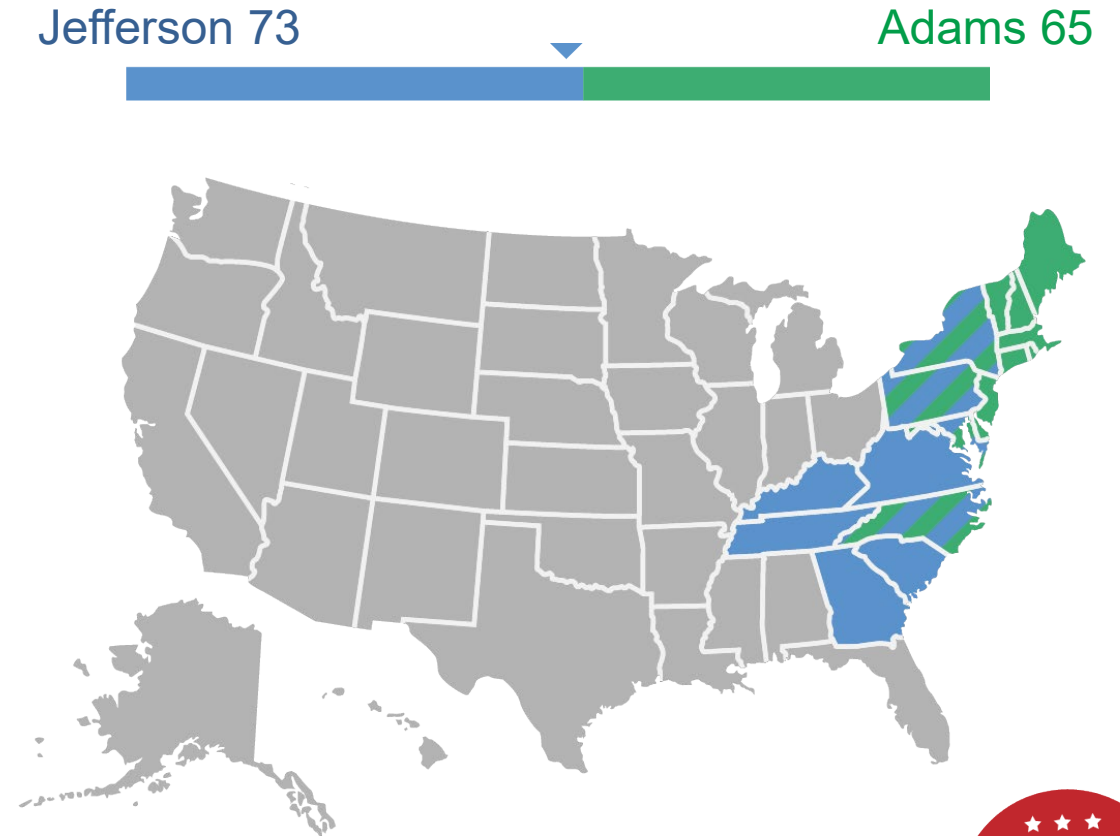
# Key Ideas

- The election of 1800 was dominated by disputes between two competing visions for America's future which were represented by two different political parties.
  - The Federalist vision: Strong central government; pro-British foreign policy; economic policies that boosted American manufacturing; growth of cities and centers of manufacturing and commerce
  - The Democratic-Republican vision: Small, limited government; pro-French foreign policy; economic policies that benefited small farmers, rather than merchants; rural, agrarian-based economy
- The election of 1800 saw the first large-scale examples of active political campaigning.
- After the election was ultimately sent to the House of Representatives to determine the winner, the election of 1800 resulted in the first orderly and peaceful transition of power from one political party to another.



# Candidates and Outcome

- John Adams (Federalist)
- Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican)
- Aaron Burr (Democratic-Republican)
- Charles Pinckney (Federalist)
- John Jay (Federalist)



# Warm-Up

Tally of Electoral Votes  
Annals of Congress, House of Representatives,  
6th Congress, 2nd Session 1801



# Tally of Electoral Votes

## Annals of Congress, House of Representatives, 6th Congress, 2nd Session 1801

STATES.	Thomas Jefferson.	Aaron Burr.	John Adams.	Charles C. Pinckney.	John Jay.
New Hampshire - - -	-	-	6	6	
Massachusetts - - -	-	-	16	16	
Rhode Island - - -	-	-	4	3	1
Connecticut - - -	-	-	9	9	
Vermont - - -	-	-	4	4	
New York - - -	12	12	-	-	
New Jersey - - -	-	-	7	7	
Pennsylvania - - -	8	8	7	7	
Delaware - - -	-	-	3	3	
Maryland - - -	-	5	5	5	
Virginia - - -	21	21	-	-	
Kentucky - - -	4	4	-	-	
North Carolina - - -	8	8	4	4	
Tennessee - - -	-	-	3	3	
South Carolina - - -	-	8	-	-	
Georgia - - -	-	4	-	-	
	73	73	65	64	1

*Recapitulation of the votes of the Electors.*

Thomas Jefferson - - -	-	-	-	73
Aaron Burr - - -	-	-	-	73
John Adams - - -	-	-	-	65
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney - - -	-	-	-	64
John Jay - - -	-	-	-	1

The PRESIDENT of the Senate, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon him, announced the state of the votes to both Houses, and declared that THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, and AARON BURR, of New York, having the greatest number, and a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, and, being equal, it remained for the House of Representatives to determine the choice.

