

Political Parties of the United States

Party _____ Origins _____

<i>Federalist</i> 1787-1823	Faction formed during controversy over federal constitution. Favored strong central government and loose interpretation of the Constitution. Supported by wealthy and commercial interests. Was Pro-British and Anti-French.
<i>Anti-Federalist</i> 1787-93	Faction formed during controversy over federal constitution. Against strong central government, favored loose confederation of states. Supported by small farmers, frontiersmen, and small states.
<i>Jeffersonian Republican</i> 1793-1825	First party of opposition over federal Constitution. Feared growing strength of national government and financial policies. Supported by small farmers and small business. Opposed aristocratic and British leanings of Federalists, hence the name Republican.
<i>Anti-Masonic</i> 1803-38	First "third party" in U.S. history. Strong in Northeast. Suspicious of secret societies. 1st Conventions for nomination of presidential candidate.
<i>Democratic Republican</i> 1824-30	Successor of Jefferson Republicans. Favored a decentralized government and strict interpretation of the Constitution. Agrarian.
<i>National Republican</i>	Broke from the Democratic Republicans to

1824-34	<p>protest the leadership of Andrew Jackson. Adopted Federalist traditions and won support of landed classes and New England's rising manufacturing groups.</p>
<i>Democritic</i> 1824-	<p>Under Jackson to protest national bank, protective tariffs and internal improvements.</p>
<i>Workingman's Party</i> 1828-1830	<p>World's first "labor" party. Trade Unions in Philadelphia and New York.</p>
<i>Whigs</i> 1852-53	<p>Union of forces apposed to "King Andrew" Jackson and his "radical democracy." Supported by conservative southern planters and northern manufacturing interests. Advocated national bank and protective tariffs.</p>
<i>Locofoco</i> 1835-55	<p>Radical faction of N.Y. Democrats. Labor following.</p>
<i>Liberty</i> 1839-48	<p>First antislavery party.</p>
<i>Hunker</i> 1843-55	<p>Conservative N.Y. Democrats. For state banks and state supported internal improvements.</p>
<i>Barnburner</i> 1843-48	<p>N.Y. Democrats who apposed extension of slavery. Merged with Free-soil party.</p>
<i>Cotton Whig</i> 1846-52	<p>Whigs opposed to action to curb spread of slavery.</p>
<i>Conscience Whig</i> 1846-48	<p>Vigorously antislavery Whig faction. Merged with Free soil party.</p>
<i>Free-Soil</i>	<p>Opposed extention of slaveryto territories.</p>

1848-58	Wanted free land for settlers. Merged with new Republican Party.
<i>Know-Nothing</i>	Originally the "Patriotic Party" then the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner." Nativist reaction against influx of immigrants, especially Roman Catholics.
1849-56	
<i>Republican</i>	A merger of several parties all apposed to the intitution and/or extention of slavery.
1854-	
<i>Constitutional Union</i>	Founded on eve of Civil War to avoid disruption of the country over slavery.
1859-1860	
<i>Copperhead</i>	Democrats who apposed the Civil War.
1860-65	
<i>War Democrat</i>	Northern Democrats who supported the Lincoln war policies.
1860-65	
<i>Prohibition</i>	Formed to appose sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors. Subsequently advocated other reforms (such as antigambling and antiprostitution).
1869-	
<i>Liberal Republican</i>	Reflected Republican discontent with corruption and policies of the Grant administration.
1872-76	
<i>Greenback</i>	Apposed replacement of Civil War paper currency (that was not backed by gold or silver) with a sounder based currency. The government, inresponce to this party, converted in to gold in 1879.
1874-89	
<i>Socialist Labor</i>	First American socialist party. A Marxist-oriented party.
1877-90	Its idea was "industrial emancipation of labor." For years it was torn by factional disputes.

<i>Populist (Peoples)</i>	Agrarian party of protest. Objected to low farm prices and poor marketing facilities.
1891-1910	Strongest in the west, it demanded free coinage of silver, abolition of national banking system, graduated income tax, direct election of U.S. Senators, and initiative and referendum in legislation. (over the years a lot of these have been excepted off and on)
<i>Socialist</i>	Evolution or reformist Socialists who advocated peaceful transition from capitalism to social society. Favored pacifism, shorter hours for labor, heavier income tax, farm relief, and greater guarantees of civil liberties. Most successful on municipal level.
1901-	
<i>Progressive (Bull Moose)</i>	This was Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" party, founded in 1912 by Republicans opposed to the re-election of President Taft. This is the only time a third party won over major party. The Republicans of the Bull Moose party soundly defeated the Taft Republican party. However because of the split in the party the Democratic party won the election. T.R. refused to run again in 1916 because of the danger of splitting the vote again.
1912-1916	
<i>Farm-Labor</i>	In Minnesota. Part of Northwest progressive movement reflecting farmer's dissatisfaction. Advocated tax reform social security legislation, and state ownership of certain marketing facilities.
1920-44	
<i>Communist Labor</i>	Faction which split from Socialist party. Stressed importance of mass influence and winning the socialists, while more orthodox Communist advocated immediate action and nondeviation from goals.
1919-20	
<i>Communist</i>	Extreme left-wing group which split from

1919-28	Socialist party. Orthodox Marxism. Predicted Russian revolution would set off similar revolutions in Europe and United States.
<i>Worker's (Communist) party of America</i>	Bolshevization of American Communist movement in 1925 name change. Became officially affiliated to Soviet party.
1921-29	
<i>Communist Party of the U.S.A.</i>	Dominant orthodox right-wing, or Stalinist, group changed its name from Worker's party. Advocated revolutionary overthrow of government. Party was dissolved in 1944 and reconstituted in 1945. It was gutted as a party in 1954 but still operates as off the wall political group.
1929-	
<i>Progressive</i>	Bolters of the Republican party who apposed control of party by eastern conservitives.
1924-25, 1934	
<i>Union</i>	This party was supported but a mixture of radicals of the Left and Right centering around Dr. Townsend's "Old Age Revolving Pension" scheme backed by by National Union for Social Justice.
1936	
<i>American Labor</i>	Pressure group supporting "New Deal" and it program of social legislation. Supported by labor and liberals, especially in New York State and in New York City.
1936-48	
<i>Liberal Party</i>	New York State. Supports rights of labor and minorities, increase aid to education, world cooperations and benifits for the aged.
1944-	
<i>Progressive</i>	Reaction against U.S. foreign policy. Sought more conciliatory attitude toward Soviet Union, repeal of peacetime draft, more rights for labor, civil liberties and economic planning. Split on issue of sending troops to Korea. Unlike earlier
1948-55	

Progressive parties this was not part of the Republican party.

States' Rights (Dixiecrats)

1948

Reaction against regular Democratic party's civil rights plank. Strong defence of states' rights. Supported in South.

American Independent

1963

Political organization of George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama. Off shoot of Democratic party combining opposition to desegregation and liberal economic policies.

Libertarian

1972-

This fast growing party (3rd largest at present) is a Reconstitution of the Jeffersonian Republicans and Democratic Republican parties of early 1800s. Believing in decentralized government and strict interpretation of the **Constitution**. The power of government must be in total control of the governed. Personal responsibility for ones own actions and individual freedoms are cornerstones of party policies.

Green

1986-

New minor party made up of fragmentary elements of different environmental, consumer advocate, pro-hemp and other like organizations. Has little effect in elections.

Reform

1992

New party organized for the 1992 election by Ross Perot as an alternative party. The party took 12% of the vote in that election. This cost the Republican Party the election and made the party a viable player if the party can solidify its party base to tip the balance in presidential elections.

<p>Patriot 1986</p>	<p>New party organized in 1986 made up of disaffected Liberian, and Reform Party people. Also has a faction of extreme right in it. Has little effect in election.</p>
<p>Workers World 2000</p>	<p>Socialism is the way. It's the only answer to eliminate exploration, war, racism, and environmental devastation. Equal pay for women. Full rights for lesbian, gay, and bisexual, and transgender people. Shut down pentagon. Stop all US Military interventions and war.</p>
<p>Constitution</p>	<p>Education is inherently religious, it must be accountable to parents, not to politicians. Eliminate the U.S. Department of Education. Social Security will be privatized, won't pay FICA taxes. Prohibit or regulate gun ownership by law abiding citizens.</p>
<p>Freedom</p>	<p>A Reform Party. Never send an army to fight in any foreign war unless Americas honor is impugned.</p>
<p>Socialist Workers</p>	<p>End racial death penalty. Resistance of workers and farmers to the intensifying assault on our our living standards.</p>
<p>Natural Law</p>	<p>Ending special interest control of our politics through elimination of PAC's and soft money. Reforming health care by adding cost effective strengthening education by showcasing and promoting the most effective educational innovations.</p>

American Reform Party	Free standing, national group that formally spilt from Ross Perot and his Dallas-based Reform Party.
Confederate Party of America	Believes in abolishing the IRS and establishing a National Sale Tax. (NST)
National Patriot Party	Affiliates in 26 states including several with ballot status. It's focus is on democratic political restructuring and fiscal reform.
New Party	
Pansexual Peace Party	Platform and propaganda of this radical grass-roots party.
Puriton Party	Aims to revive the nation as a theocracy.
U.S. Tax payers Party	Calls on all who love liberty and value their inherent rights to join with us in pursuit of these goals and in the restoration of these founding principles.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS OF PARTY NAMES AND IDENTIFYING LABELS

The following is a list of the abbreviations used to identify the party labels appearing on the various state ballots for the U.S. Presidential candidates in the 2008 general election. The party label listed may not necessarily represent a political party organization.

AIF	=	America's Independent Party of Florida	LTX	=	Louisiana Taxpayers Party
AIP	=	American Independent	LU	=	Liberty Union
AKI	=	Alaskan Independence	MTP	=	Mountain Party
AMI	=	America's Independent	NA	=	No Affiliation
BP	=	By Petition	NB	=	Nebraska Party
BTP	=	Boston Tea Party	NEW	=	New
C	=	Conservative	NLP	=	Natural Law Party
CON	=	Constitution	NMI	=	New Mexico Independent Party
CPF	=	Constitution Party of Florida	OBF	=	Objectivist Party of Florida
CPI	=	Constitution Party of Illinois	OBJ	=	Objectivist Party
D	=	Democratic	P	=	Prohibition Party
DCG	=	D.C. Statehood Green	PE	=	Peace
DFL	=	Democratic-Farmer Labor	PET	=	Petition
DNL	=	Democratic-Nonpartisan League	PFP	=	Peace And Freedom
ECO	=	Ecology Party of Florida	PG	=	Pacific Green
FSL	=	Party for Socialism and Liberation-Florida	POP	=	Populist
FSW	=	Florida Socialist Workers	PSL	=	Party for Socialism and Liberation
GI	=	Green Independent	R	=	Republican
GPF	=	Green Party of Florida	REF	=	Reform
GR	=	Green-Rainbow	SFL	=	Socialist Party Of Florida
GRC	=	Green Party of Colorado	SLP	=	Socialism and Liberation Party
GRN	=	Green	SOC	=	Socialist Party USA
HQK	=	HeartQuake '08	SWP	=	Socialist Workers Party
I	=	Independent	UN	=	Unaffiliated
IAP	=	Independent American Party	USP	=	U.S. Pacificist Party
IDE	=	Independent Party of Delaware	UST	=	U.S. Taxpayers
IDP	=	Independence	VH	=	Vote Here
IGR	=	Independent Green Party	WF	=	Working Families
LBC	=	Libertarian Party of Colorado	WG	=	Wisconsin Greens
LBF	=	Libertarian Party of Florida			
LBT	=	Libertarian			

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