I. Untitled introduction
   A. Although Hamilton and Jackson had fundamental disagreements, they respected each other and sometimes cooperated
      1. Jefferson’s plan for the capital district
      2. Hamilton’s national economic plan
   B. Hamilton’s (nationalism) vision has triumphed over Jefferson’s (localism)
      1. National supremacy v. states’ rights
      2. Strong federal executive
      3. Top-down (professional) v. grassroots-based (amateur) party structures
   C. The Republican and Democratic Parties have each taken a turn as guardians of the Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian approaches
      1. 1860-1932:
         a. Republican Party championed Hamiltonian nationalism
         b. Democratic Party supported Jeffersonian localism
      2. 1932-1968:
         a. Democratic Party championed Hamiltonian nationalism
         b. Republican Party supported Jeffersonian localism
      3. 1968-present: both parties are internally divided
         a. On order-versus-freedom issues
            (1) Republican Party champions Hamiltonian nationalism
            (2) Democratic Party supports Jeffersonian localism
         b. On equality-versus-freedom issues:
            (1) Democratic Party champions Hamiltonian nationalism
            (2) Republican Party supports Jeffersonian localism

II. The 2002 election and the “base-less” (ideologically polarized) party system [Box C.1, p. 361-62]
   A. Rise of
      1. Media campaigns
      2. Election-campaign professionals
      3. Campaign spending
      4. Negative campaigning
      5. Ideological polarization of partisans
   B. Decline of
      1. Voter turnout (especially among moderates)
      2. Partisan identifiers
      3. Straight-ticket voting within elections
      4. Stand-patting across elections

III. Party politics in the twenty-first century
   A. Voter trends
   B. Organizational developments
   C. Legislative politics
   D. New laws
   E. Minor parties