

- I. Parties and their environment
 - A. How parties shape their environment
 - 1. Election rules influence who gets nominated and who gets to elect them
 - 2. Party performance influences public attitudes
 - 3. Parties mobilize citizens
 - 4. Parties provide a link between citizens and public policies
 - B. How the environment shapes parties Table 16.1, p. 313
 - 1. The nature of the electorate: size and composition [class, region, gender, race/ethnicity, age]
 - 2. Political institutions and rules
 - a. Institutions: e.g., federal/presidential systems, judicial review, single-member districts
 - b. Electoral processes: e.g., direct primary, office-block ballots, nonpartisan elections
 - c. Statutory regulations: e.g., campaign-finance, party-organization, and patronage-preferment rules
 - 3. Social forces
 - a. Historical events and conditions: war/peace, depression/prosperity, economic globalization
 - b. Political intermediary organizations: e.g., interest groups, mass media, for-hire consultants
 - c. Political culture: generation gaps, sectionalism, urban/rural differences, race/ethnic/gender/class divisions
- II. Party decay in the 1960s and 1970s
 - A. The parties in the electorate
 - 1. Shift in electoral appeals
 - a. Decline of party
 - b. Rise of issue appeals -- program & ideology
 - c. Rise of candidate appeals
 - 2. Consequences
 - a. Lower turnout
 - b. More volatile electorate
 - (1) Rise in split-ticket voting within elections
 - (2) Rise in vote-switching across elections
 - (3) Increased third-party and independent voting
 - c. Divided government
 - B. Party organizations
 - 1. Decline of urban machines
 - 2. Rise of direct primary
 - 3. Rise of PACs
 - 4. Rise of media politics
 - C. The party in government
 - 1. Incumbency and careerism
 - 2. Candidate-centered organizations
 - 3. Executive-centered coalitions
 - D. Shifting power centers in the three-part party

III. Party renewal

A. Change in the parties' electoral coalitions Figure 16.1, p. 319

1. Enduring shift of voting blocs across party lines
 - a. Blacks
 - b. Southern whites
 - c. Religious conservatives
2. But,
 - a. No new majority party
 - b. Many independents
 - c. Significant third-party and independent candidacies in 1992, 1996, and 2000
 - d. No consistent one-party control of both elected branches

B. The rise of more cohesive parties in government

1. Presidential leadership
 - a. Reagan to the right
 - b. Clinton to the middle
 - c. Bush to the ?
2. Congress
3. Many state legislatures

C. The new "service" parties

1. National party committees
2. Competitors
 - a. Media
 - b. Independent consultants
 - c. Special-interest groups

IV. The future of party politics in America

A. A changing intermediary role

B. Domination by the party in government (versus party organization dominance) Figure 16.2, p. 323

1. Measures
 - a. Rank-and-file loyalty
 - b. Candidate loyalty
 - c. Party-in-government loyalty
 2. Examples of party organization dominance
 - a. European
 - b. U.S. urban/suburban/rural machines
 3. Causal factors
 - a. Constitutional
 - b. Statutory
 - c. Social
- #### C. The need for strong parties
1. Alternatives to our traditional two-party system
 - a. Nonpartisan systems
 - b. Multi-party systems
 - c. Interest-group systems
 2. Indispensable roles
 - a. Mobilize the many who are weak against the few who are strong
 - b. Broker differences among the conflicting interests in society

D. How to make parties stronger

V. Conclusion: the party dilemma

A. Ideologues demand strict adherence to principles

B. Pragmatists demand results-oriented compromises