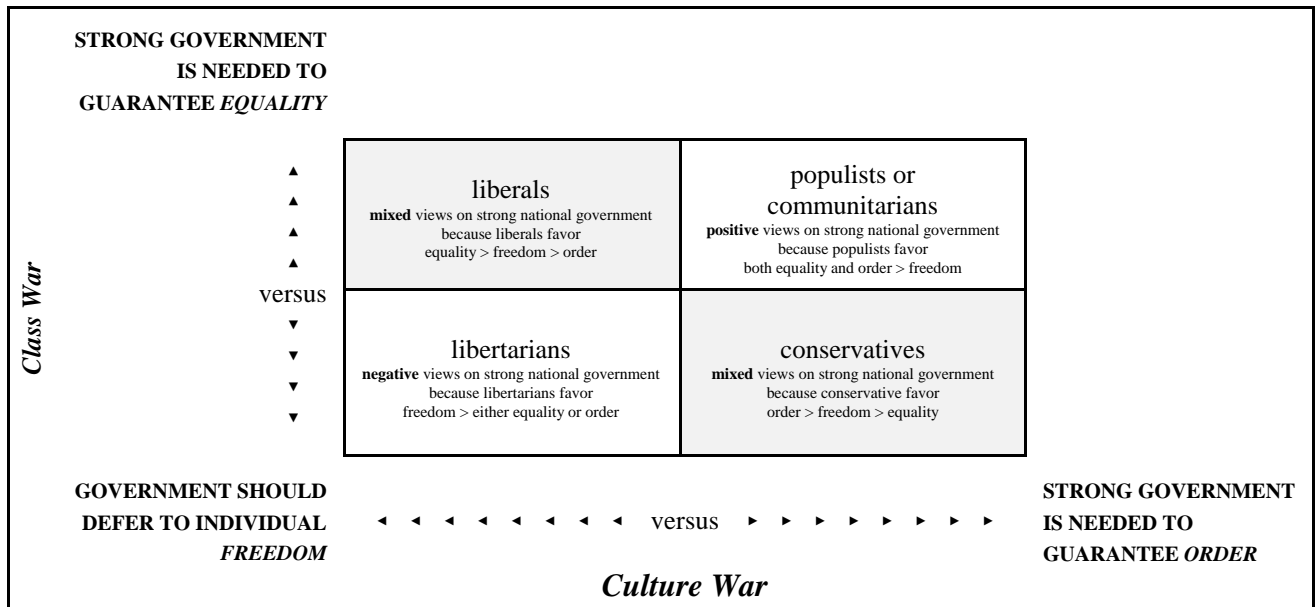


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- I. Untitled introduction: basic definitions
- A. *Party coalitions*: the socioeconomic groups that support a party
 - B. *Party realignments*: significant and enduring changes in party coalitions usually (but not always) leading to a new majority party
- II. The American party systems Table 7.1, p. 120 & partisan realignment handout [Hershey defines the beginning of each party system by the year in which the new majority party coalition first took office; I use the election year in which the new party system first formed]
- A. **The first party system** (1788 - 1820) [it took until 1789 for 3/4ths of the states to ratify the newly proposed Constitution]
 - 1. Aligning issue: federalism (freedom v. order)
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
 - B. **Second party system** (1824 - 1856)
 - 1. Dealigning issues:
 - a. Nation-building (freedom v. order) – laissez-faire v. govt. subsidization of business
 - b. Slavery/states' rights (freedom v. order) – freedom of slave owners v. union
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
 - C. **Third party system** (1860 - 1892)
 - 1. Realigning issues: slavery/states' rights (freedom v. order) – freedom of slave owners v. union
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
 - D. **Fourth party system** (1896 - 1928)
 - 1. Realigning issues: monetary, foreign trade, and immigration policies (freedom v. order)
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
 - E. **Fifth party system** (1932 - 1964)
 - 1. Realigning issue: government regulation of the economy & public welfare (freedom v. equality) – *1st era in which freedom v. equality was the major realigning issue*
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
 - F. **Sixth party system** (1968 - 2004)
 - 1. Dealigning (wedge) issues that do not align with each other: (a mix of *both* freedom v. order & freedom v. equality issues)
 - a. 1960s: Vietnam, civil rights, public order
 - b. 1970s: Watergate, energy crisis, affirmative action
 - c. 1980s: Iran-Contra, public education, family values
 - d. 1990s: Zipper-gate, fall of Soviet Union, health care, social security
 - e. Early 2000s: terrorism & war in Iraq, tax cuts & budget deficits, globalization & job outsourcing, gay & lesbian rights
 - 2. Party positions
 - 3. Party balance
- III. The social bases of party coalitions Table 7.2, p. 124
- A. Socioeconomic status divisions
 - 1. Compared to European democracies
 - 2. Pragmatic v. ideological appeals
 - B. Sectional divisions
 - 1. Tidewater v. interior
 - 2. East v. West & South
 - 3. South v. non-South
 - 4. Rust/frost/snow belt v. Sunbelt
 - 5. Rocky Mountains, Plains, & South v. Northeast, Midwest, & West Coast
 - C. Religious divisions

1. Denominational affiliation
 - a. Democratic leaning: seculars, Jews, black Protestants
 - b. Centrists: Catholics
 - c. Republican leaning: *mainstream* white Protestants and *evangelical* white Protestants (moderates, fundamentalists, & Pentecostals)
 2. Religiosity (frequency of attendance at religious services)
- D. Racial divisions
1. 1860s - 1930s
 2. 1930s - 1960s
 3. 1960s - present
- E. Ethnic divisions
1. Native Americans
 2. Anglo-Saxons
 3. Irish
 4. Asians
 5. Southern & Eastern Europeans
 6. Latinos (largest minority group but also quite diverse)
- F. Gender divisions in voting
1. 1920s - 1950s: women most likely to vote the same as their fathers or husbands
 2. 1950s - 1970s: women more likely than men to vote Republican
 3. 1970s - present: women more likely than men to vote Democratic

- IV. Issues are central to the parties' coalitions Table 7.3, p. 129
- A. One-dimensional: SES v. non-SES
 - B. Two-dimensional:



- C. Reinforcing v. cross-cutting (wedge) issues

- V. The development of the sixth [seventh] party system
- A. Major changes in the parties' supporting coalitions Table 7.4, p. 132 & Box, p. 133
 1. Ideology
 2. Race
 3. Class (income, education, occupation)
 4. Region & place of residence (urban/suburban/rural)
 5. Religion
 6. Gender/marital status
 - B. How can we characterize these changes: realignment, dealignment, or what? Figure 7.1, p. 134
 1. Realigned coalitions have led to parity
 2. Divided control of government
 - C. Problems with the idea of realignment