I. Untitled introduction
   A. 19th century: the rise of party politics
   B. 20th century: the decline (and renewal) of party politics
      1. Party organization: decline and renewal
      2. Party in the electorate:
         a. Dealignment and disarray since the 1960s [Box 3.1, pp. 66-67]
         b. But, party identification is still the best predictor of vote choice in U.S. elections
      3. Party in government:
         a. Candidate- and image-centered elections since the advent of TV
         b. But, increasing ideological polarization of office-holders since the 1970s

II. “Clean it up!”: the Progressive movement
   A. Response to social, economic, and political problems associated with the Industrial Revolution
   B. Enter the Progressives
      1. Contending factions
         a. The economic conservative wings of both parties favored a laissez-faire, free-market philosophy and government intervention only to protect property rights
            (1) Republican: William McKinley and William Howard Taft
            (2) Democratic: Grover Cleveland’s intervention into the Pullman (railroad-car manufacturing company) strike of 1894
         b. The Populist Party
            (1) Formed in 1892
            (2) Favored railroad regulation, tax reform, and unlimited coinage of silver
         c. The progressive wings of both parties favored government intervention to remedy the wide variety of social, economic, and political problems
            (1) Republican: Theodore Roosevelt’s trust-busting and national-parks initiatives
            (2) Democratic: William Jennings Bryan (candidate, 1896, 1900, 1908) and Woodrow Wilson (president, 1912, ’16) favored the income tax, popular election of Senators, women’s suffrage, public knowledge of newspaper ownership, and prohibition
         d. The Progressive Party
            (1) 1912: T. Roosevelt: called for the direct election of U.S. Senators, the initiative, referendum, and recall, woman suffrage, reduction of the tariff, and many social reforms
            (2) 1924: Robert M. LaFollette, Sr. [Box 3.2, pp. 73-74] supported by the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties, and most other non-Communist left-wing groups, called for public control and conservation of natural resources, abolition of child labor, recognition of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and the breakup of monopolies
            (3) 1948: Henry A. Wallace: accused the Truman administration of failing to cooperate with the Soviet Union to end the cold war and advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reestablishment of wartime price controls.
         e. The mugwumps:
            (1) Independent or nonpartisan voters favoring progressive reforms
            (2) Alternate definitions
               (a) A Republican who refused to support the party nominee, James G. Blaine, in the presidential campaign of 1884.
               (b) A person who is unable to make up his or her mind on an issue, esp. in politics; a person who is neutral on a controversial issue.
         f. The muckrakers:
            (1) Name applied to American journalists, novelists, and critics who in the first decade of the 20th century attempted to expose the abuses of business and the corruption in politics.
            (2) The term derives from the word muckrake used by President Theodore Roosevelt in a speech in 1906, in which he agreed with many of the charges of the muckrakers but asserted that some of their methods were sensational and irresponsible. He compared them to a character from Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress who could look no way but downward with a muckrake in his hands and was interested only in raking the filth.
Since the 1870s there had been recurrent efforts at reform in government, politics, and business, but it was not until the advent of the national mass-circulation magazines such as *McClure’s*, *Everybody's*, and *Collier's* that the muckrakers were provided with sufficient funds for their investigations and with a large enough audience to arouse nationwide concern.

All aspects of American life interested the muckrakers, the most famous of whom are Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell, David Graham Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Samuel Hopkins Adams, and Upton Sinclair.

Historians agree that if it had not been for the revelations of the muckrakers the Progressive movement would not have received the popular support needed for effective reform.

2. Reforms
   a. The Australian ballot
   b. The direct primary
   c. The merit system
   d. Municipal ownership [and regulation] of utilities
   e. Ballot initiative, referendum, and recall — Table 3.1, pp. 76-77 & Table 3.2, p. 78
   f. Nonpartisan municipal elections
   g. The direct election of U.S. Senators and women’s suffrage

3. Why the Progressive movement was successful
   a. A Progressive glacier
   b. Muckraking
   c. Teddy Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Party
   d. The parties reform themselves

C. An end to party politics?
   1. Progressives demanded public oversight and regulation of most party activities
   2. But, there were unintended consequences of some reforms:
      a. Party labels on ballots weakened independent and minor-party candidacies
      b. Campaign finance reforms advantaged major-party candidates
      c. Voter registration requirements that shrunk the voting electorate favored the major parties

III. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal
   A. The New Deal and party politics
      1. The Great Depression undermined the people’s faith in rugged individualism
      2. The expansion of executive-centered national government strengthened national party organizations at the expense of local and state party organizations

IV. Political parties and the Cold War
   A. Republican attacks on Truman encouraged Kennedy and Johnson’s support for the war in Vietnam
   B. Because much of the U.S. economy was tied to defense-related industries, Republicans were able to negate the earlier Democratic advantage as the party best able to keep the nation prosperous
   C. However, no realignment yet – Eisenhower, Nixon, Reagan, and George Bush were “plebiscitary presidents” who won personal victories but not historic partisan realignments

V. The rise of interest groups
   A. The interest group explosion – stimulated by
      1. Expanding government programs
      2. Declining trust in government
      3. Increasing “post-material” issues – environmental protection and life-style concerns
      4. Expansion of an educated middle class
      5. Amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Reform acts legalizing PAC fund raising

VI. The rise of candidate-centered politics
   A. Party activist versus professional consultant — Box 3.3, p. 92
   B. Party member versus nonpartisan candidate — Box 3.4, pp. 95-97
   C. Party affiliation versus voting choice

VII. A partyless age? Really more of a shift from Jeffersonian to Hamiltonian party models