I. Untitled introduction: qualifications for office
   A. Formal
      1. 35 years of age
      2. Native-born citizenship
      3. 14-year residency
   B. Informal
      1. Ability
      2. Character: trustworthiness

II. What kind of president?
   A. Vast amounts of time [Table 5.1, pp. 132-33]
   B. Vast amounts of money (or money-raising efforts)
   C. Willingness to open self and family to intense public scrutiny

III. From John Adams to George W. Bush: the problem of presidential selection
   A. Dilemma
      1. Recognize the national character of the presidency
      2. Yet, provide some role for states and localities
   B. Flawed solution: Electoral College
      1. Earlier alternatives considered by the Constitutional Convention:
         a. Selection by national legislature (James Madison)
         b. Direct election by people (James Wilson)
      2. Final choice: selection by electors chosen by states as determined by state legislatures (James Wilson) [Box 5.1, p. 135]
         a. Apportionment of electors across states determined by the size of each state’s congressional delegation
         b. Original voting rules (later modified by the 12th Amendment (1804))*
            (1) Two votes cast by each elector (for different persons)
                (a) An elector could not cast both votes for inhabitants of their own states
                (b) An elector could not designate who they wished to be president and vice president*
            (2) Majority vote needed for selection of president (if no majority: House chooses from top 5*; 1 vote per state [this is the only time the House votes by state])
            (3) Runner up selected vice president (if tie for 2nd, Senate chooses one)
      3. The invention of political parties
         a. Required a means for selecting presidential nominees
         b. Tied the popular vote to the electoral vote

IV. Hamilton’s family versus Jefferson’s community
   A. The king-making [congressional party] caucuses (1786-1828)
   B. Enter the [state and national] party conventions (1832-1968)

V. The rise of Hamiltonian nationalism
   A. The McGovern-Fraser Commission [Box 5.4, p. 148]
      1. Composition of delegates: from pragmatic pros to activist amateurs
      2. Selection of delegates: from party leaders to primary & caucus voters [Table 5.3, pp. 151-52]

VI. Are primaries and caucuses representative? [Table 5.4, p. 155 & Table 5.5, p. 156]
   A. Republicans follow the McGovern-Fraser Lead
VII. The unintended consequences of the McGovern-Fraser reforms
   A. The Mikulski and Winograd Commissions
   B. Enter the superdelegates [and TV]

VIII. Looking to 2004
   A. Candidates who can win
   B. Candidates who can govern