I. Untitled introduction:
   A. The Republican House revolution of 1994 and the Contract with America \(\text{Box 9.1, p. 280}\)
   B. Checked by the fragmentation of power and representation in the U.S. system of government
      1. Clinton’s reelection in 1996
      2. The loss of 5 House Republican seats in the 1998 midterm elections

II. The president as party leader
   A. Only infrequently (and for short periods of time) able to overcome constitutional obstacles
      1. Wilson: WWI
      2. Roosevelt: Great Depression & WWII
      3. Johnson: JFK’s assassination
      4. Reagan: Southern realignment
      5. George W. Bush: 9/11
   B. New (mid-20th-century) barriers
      1. Rise of television
      2. Decline of partisanship in electorate

III. The party in Congress \(\text{Box 9.2, pp. 286-87}\)
   A. Barriers to party loyalty
      1. Intra-party diversity
      2. Special interests
      3. Charismatic personalities
      4. Direct primaries
      5. Power of incumbency
   B. Formal structure
      1. Democratic party caucus and Republican party conference
      2. Leadership:
         a. Speaker of the House and Majority Party Leader of the Senate
         b. Party whips
   C. Congressional coalitions often transcend party lines
   D. Responsible party government (majority-party control of and cooperation between both the White House and Congress) is the exception rather than the rule \(\text{Box 9.3, p. 289}\)

IV. The Contract with America
   A. The Republican congressional revolution of 1994
   B. Built upon the Reagan revolution of the 1980s
   C. Which was built upon the Southern conservative partisan realignment that started in 1948
   D. Negative campaign advertising
      a. Shrinks the turnout of moderate independents
      b. Expands the influence of ideological extremes in both parties
         \(\text{Table 9.2, p. 295 & Box 9.4, pp. 296-97}\)
         \(\text{Box 9.3, p. 289}\)

V. The rise (and fall) of the public speakership (Newt Gingrich)

VI. Congress and the “little arts of popularity”: models of legislative behavior
   A. Instructed delegate (Thomas Jefferson)
   B. Trustee (Edmund Burke and Alexander Hamilton)
   C. Politico (most members of Congress)