

1789

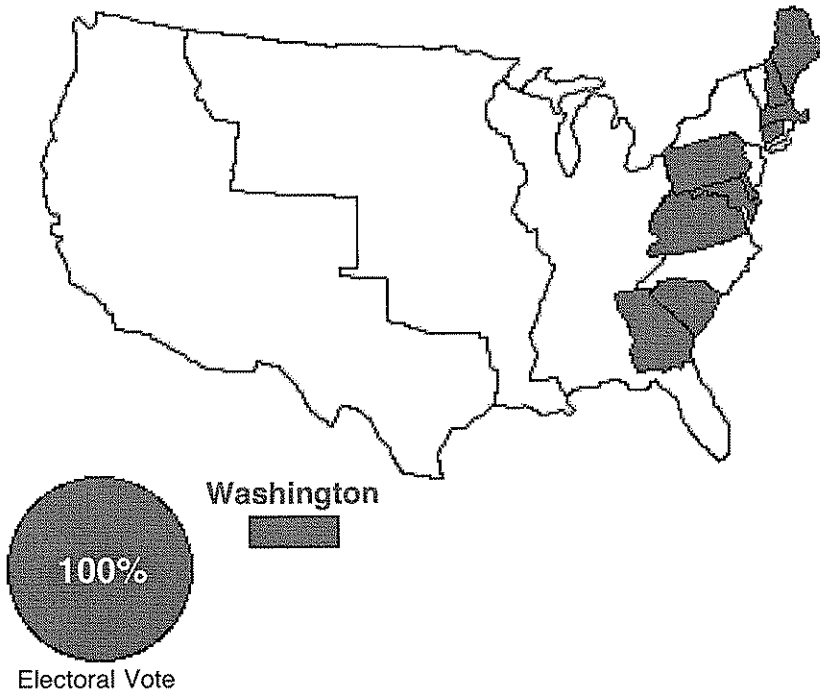
George Washington's first election

- during the debate over the Constitution (1787), most delegates agreed that a lack of a strong executive hindered the government under the A of C
- only four states - Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, & Virginia - chose their electors via popular election. The remaining electors were chosen by state legislatures.
- there was no public campaign for the presidency because Washington harbored the belief that it was demeaning to campaign for public office
- Washington's name was circulated among "prominent" Americans as the logical choice for President
- Alexander Hamilton personally was involved in promoting Washington, writing that "the success of the new government may materially depend" on his agreeing to be President
- Hamilton also worked to make certain that the Vice-President would not be an Anti-Federalist, promoting John Adams as the person electors should select
- to avoid a possible tie in the electoral vote, Hamilton asked electors to cast their 2nd ballots for just about anyone other than Adams

EV = 69

1st Congress -> House [support Washington] = 38; Senate [support Wash] = 17
2nd Congress -> House [Federalists] = 37; Senate [Fed] = 16

1st Congress -> House [oppose Washington] = 26; Senate [oppose Washington] = 9
2nd Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 33; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 13



- New York didn't vote because its bicameral legislature couldn't agree on how to select electors
- North Carolina & Rhode Island didn't vote they had not yet joined the union

SPECIAL NOTES:

- Under Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, each presidential electoral had two votes and was required to cast each vote for a different person. The person receiving the highest number of votes was elected President; the person receiving the 2nd highest became Vice-President.
- 69 electors cast their votes for Washington, thereby granting him a unanimous victory
- John Adams received 34 electoral votes, making him VP
- Twelve (12) other people received electoral votes, but all in single digits, including John Jay with 9

1792

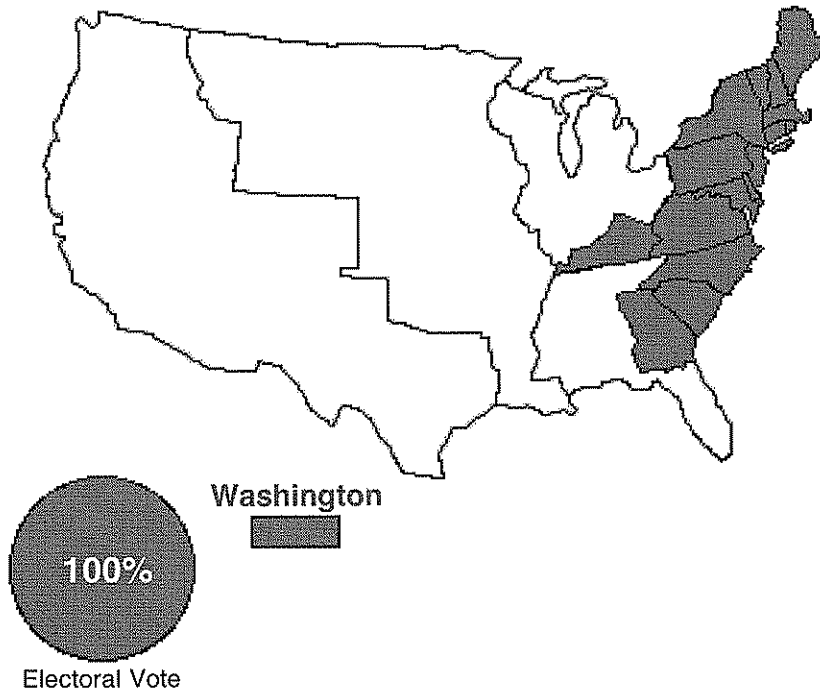
George Washington's second election

- although Washington desired to retire from public office, leaders including Jefferson, Hamilton, & Madison urged him to accept election to a 2nd term
- once it was known that Washington would accept a 2nd term, the real battleground was for the office of Vice-President
- Hamilton & his allies were not overly enthusiastic to retain Adams as V-P, but there appeared to be no one else who could fill the roll
- Jeffersonians raised the name of George Clinton as a possible V-P, as a protest against Hamiltonian policies
- neither Adams nor Clinton seemed to actively campaign for the Vice-Presidential office
- signs of anti-Hamiltonianism were apparent as Adams received 77 electoral votes to Clinton's 50
- elections still remained the domain of elite politicians who gathered support via letter writing and small group meetings
- at the outset, the electoral system written into the Constitution appeared to be working

EV = 132

3rd Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 57; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 13
4th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 52; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 13

3rd Congress -> House [Fed] = 48; Senate [Fed] = 17
4th Congress -> House [Fed] = 54; Senate [Fed] = 19



SPECIAL NOTES:

- Electors from 9 states were chosen by state legislatures, while the other held popular elections for electors
- New York, North Carolina & Rhode Island participated in the election
- Vermont & Kentucky had joined the union

1796

Democratic-Republicans (Thomas Jefferson)

- because of open opposition to Hamilton's policies, many "Jeffersonians" feared that Hamilton's elitism & pro-British attitudes would impede American democracy
- concern over Hamilton's support of Jay's Treaty heightened concerns that America sold out
- Jefferson was "wooned" (which is what he wanted) by party leaders to accept the presidency if selected
- Republicans were helped by the creation of Democratic societies, which developed in sympathy to the French Revolution (this was done primarily at the local level)
- Republicans seemed unified in their support of Jefferson, but had difficulty agreeing on a possible Vice-President
- Jefferson seemed to be willing to accept the Vice-Presidency if that kind of vote developed
- Federalists in Virginia openly attacked Jefferson, questioning his leadership as governor during the Revolutionary War
- New York Senator Aaron Burr tried to win support among Republicans as a presidential candidate, but also tried to gain support from Republicans

EV = 68

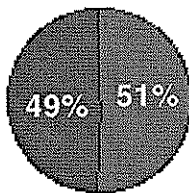
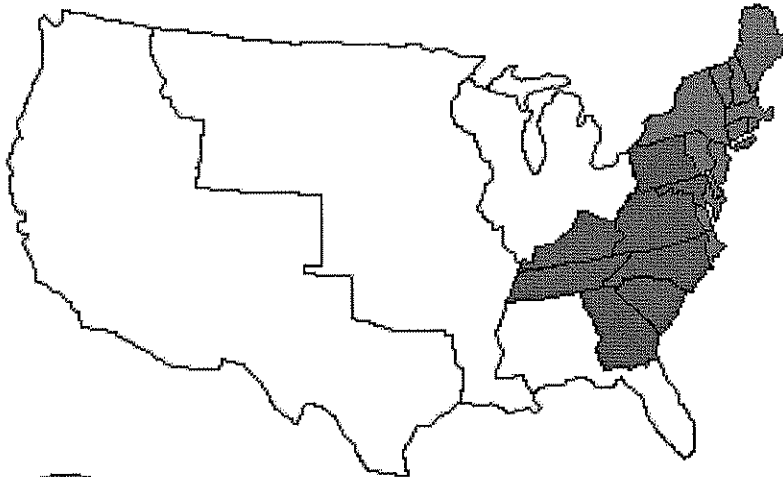
5th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 48; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 12
 6th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 42; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 13

Federalists (John Adams)

- Washington delayed making any formal announcement that he would not seek a 3rd term until September 1796
- Adams believed that he should be the person to succeed Washington
- Adams was not generally liked in the South, and also did not have Hamilton's full support
- Hamilton threw his support for the Vice-President behind South Carolinian Thomas Pinckney, in the hopes of drawing votes away from Jefferson (Pinckney's Treaty with Spain made him popular)
- Hamilton later attempted a scheme to have electors cast their votes for Pinckney for President because he believed that he would have greater influence over Pinckney
- Aaron Burr tried to win support among Federalists as a Presidential candidate, but failed
- New England electors cast their 1st votes for Adams, then scattered their 2nd votes to anyone but Pinckney

EV = 71

5th Congress -> House [Fed] = 58; Senate [Fed] = 20
 6th Congress -> House [Fed] = 64; Senate [Fed] = 19



Electoral Vote

Adams
 Jefferson

SPECIAL NOTES:

- state legislators choose electors in nine states
- Pennsylvania was the only state which held popular elections of electors
- Thomas Pinckney received 59 electoral votes while Aaron Burr got 30. Nine other people received electoral votes.
- Washington got 2 electoral votes even though he specifically noted that he didn't want any!
- Pennsylvania was the only state which held popular elections of electors
- Tennessee had joined the union
- Under the electoral system, Adams was now President & Jefferson was Vice-President

1800

Democratic-Republicans (Thomas Jefferson)

- Jefferson viewed this election as one pitting political differences & party principles
- Jefferson's campaign appears to have started with the publication of the Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions in 1798, in opposition to the Alien & Sedition Acts of 1798 (these Federalist measures were major campaign issues in 1800)
- although there were no official political platforms, the Republicans promised to end the dreaded Alien & Sedition Acts and pursue policies of peace with all nations (voters may not have known that the Alien & Sedition Acts were set to expire in March 1801)
- New Jersey's Republican pamphlet openly condemned the Sedition Acts
- Jefferson openly voiced his opposition to a standing army & navy
- some newspapers predicted war if a Federalist victory occurred in 1800
- Republican handbills called for less taxation and concerns over the increased government debt
- Burr obtained a copy of Hamilton's "secret letter" to Federalists condemning Adams and gave a copy to Republican newspapers
- Republicans reminded voters that Hamilton suggested a long-term executive (read = MONARCH) at the 1787 Constitutional Convention

EV = 73

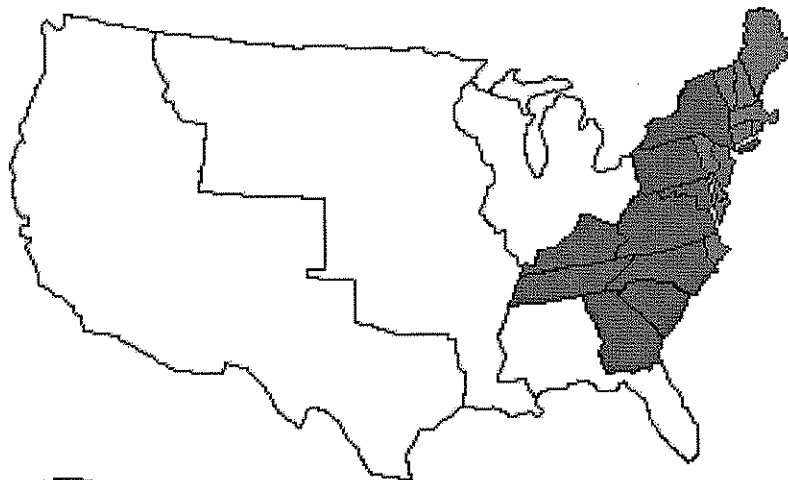
5th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 48; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 12
 6th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 42; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 13

Federalists (John Adams)

- many Federalists regarded Hamilton as party leader; this split within the Federalists caused Hamilton to drop his support for Adams
- Hamilton openly supported Charles Pinckney for the Presidency (Pinckney received 64 electoral votes)
- Some Federalist campaign literature linked the administrations of Washington & Adams as having been highly effective
- Federalists complimented themselves for having avoided war with either England or France for the past eleven years
- Federalists warned that Jefferson would be nothing more than a "Jacobin" president
- Federalists questioned Jefferson's staying power, since he had resigned as Governor of Virginia, Ambassador to France, & Secretary of State
- some newspapers warned voters that Jefferson might be an atheist (expressing a concern that Jefferson was an enemy of religion)
- mudslinging was prominent throughout the campaign, with one Federalist newspaper calling Jefferson a "mean-spirited . . . fellow . . . sired by a Virginia mulatto father."
- Federalist Party lost control of the New York legislature (courtesy of Aaron Burr), which meant that Jefferson would win New York

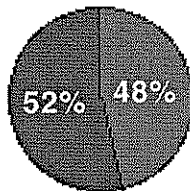
EV = 65

7th Congress -> House [Fed] = 36; Senate [Fed] = 13
 8th Congress -> House [Fed] = 39; Senate [Fed] = 9



SPECIAL NOTES:

- The electoral vote ended in a tie, with both Jefferson and fellow Republican VP nominee Burr receiving 73 votes each
- The election was decided in the House of Representatives, with ALL sides negotiating with House delegations for votes
- Burr attempted to swing the House vote in his favor
- Hamilton and some other Federalists worked to have delegations vote for Jefferson



Jefferson



Adams



Electoral Vote

1804

Democratic-Republicans (Thomas Jefferson)

- Jefferson did not want to actively campaign for election as he did in 1800
- Jefferson was very popular & his re-election was almost a certainty
- Jefferson never maintained a relationship with Vice-President Burr, & Burr had fallen out of favor with the Republicans
- Republicans decided in caucuses that their VP would be George Clinton
- Republican newspapers vigorously encouraged citizens to get out & vote for electors
- there was some fear that the Federalists were secretly running a campaign, since they had no real national organization
- Republicans stated that they had repealed some of the dreaded excise taxes + had abolished various government offices (they also noted that trade along the Mississippi was now opened & that peace with the Indians had been maintained)
- unlike during Adams's administration, Jefferson's cabinet worked well together, assisting to create an effective government
- the nation was generally thrilled with the Louisiana Purchase, finalized on December 20, 1803

EV = 162

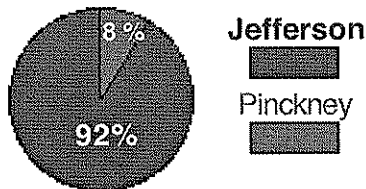
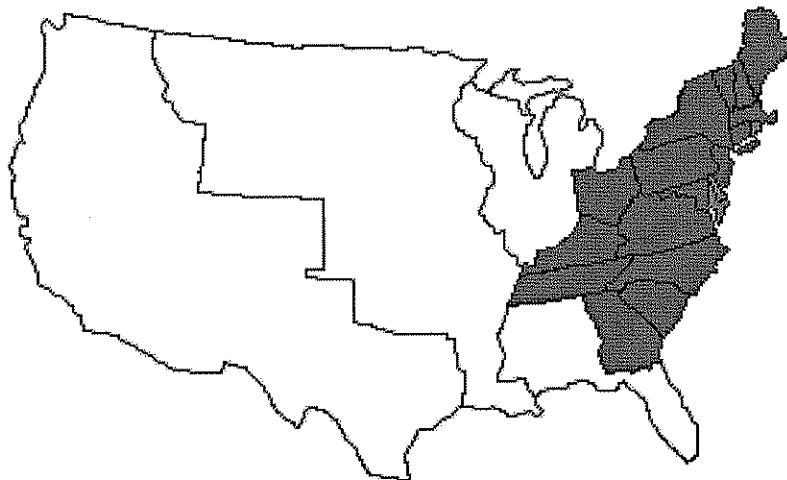
9th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 116; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 27
 10th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 118; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 28

Federalists (Charles Pinckney)

- Federalists were greatly weakened because of the success of Republican policies & programs
- it was apparent from the beginning of the campaign season that the Federalists would probably lose
- Federalists made fun of Jefferson's defense policy
- Federalists tried to raise the "immorality" charge, suggesting that one of Jefferson's slaves, Sally Hemings, was his personal concubine
- Federalists attacked the Louisiana Purchase as unconstitutional
- Federalist "sniping" at Jefferson did not create broad appeal for the Federalist Party

EV = 14

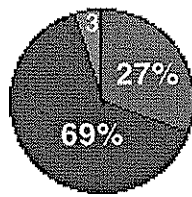
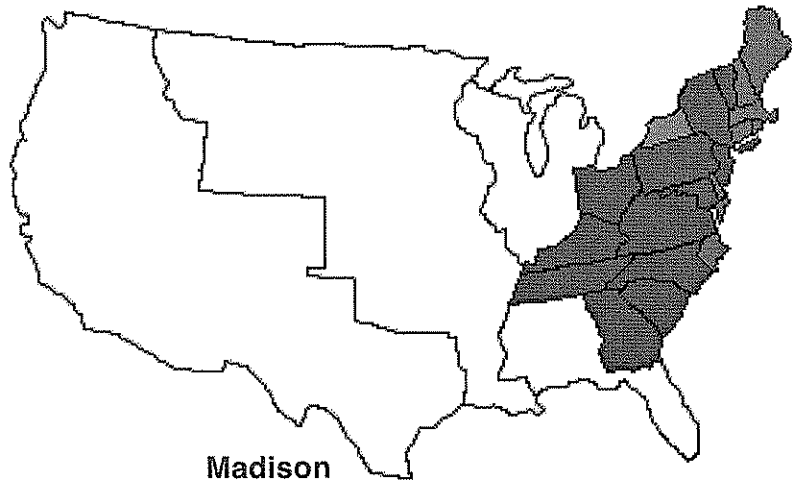
9th Congress -> House [Fed] = 25; Senate [Fed] = 7
 10th Congress -> House [Fed] = 24; Senate [Fed] = 6



Electoral Vote

1808

Democratic-Republicans (James Madison)	Independent Democratic- Republicans (George Clinton)	Federalists (Charles Pinckney)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madison served successfully as Jefferson's Secretary of State for 8 years • as early as 1807, rumors circulated that Madison was Jefferson's choice for a successor • a group of Jefferson's enemies, known as the "Quids," tried but failed to work against Madison's candidacy • Republican newspapers immediately rallied around Madison • Madison pledged to rescind the Embargo Act of 1807 (he did!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some New York journalists wanted to keep Clinton's hopes for the Presidency alive • concerns arose that Clinton was in league with the Essex Junto, a secretive branch of the Federalist Party working against the Embargo Act of 1807 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalists belatedly selected Pinckney as their presidential candidate • Federalist newspapers complained against the Embargo Act of 1807, but were still unable to rally substantial support behind any candidate • Federalists complained that the Embargo Act had greatly hurt American sailors, farmers & merchants • Federalists reminded voters that both Jefferson & Madison were Virginians, and that both were slaveholders • Edmund Genet (remember him?) surfaced in New York, writing an accusation that Jefferson & Madison had been made honorary French citizens by the French National Assembly in 1793! (Genet hadn't mentioned that Washington & Hamilton were also honorary French citizens!)
<p>EV = 122</p> <p>11th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 94; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 28 12th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 108; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 30</p>	<p>EV = 6</p>	<p>EV = 47</p> <p>11th Congress -> House [Fed] = 48; Senate [Fed] = 6 12th Congress -> House [Fed] = 36; Senate [Fed] = 6</p>



Madison



Pinckney



Clinton



Electoral Vote

1812

Democratic-Republicans (James Madison)

- War of 1812 was declared in June 1812, & this was the major issue of the election
- Northern Republicans were greatly concerned about the domination of the Virginia dynasty (they wanted to nominate George Clinton, but he died on April 20, 1812)
- Republican congressional caucuses gave their support to Madison
- a 2nd Republican caucus selected Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts as the Vice-Presidential candidate
- former President John Adams from Massachusetts became an elector for Madison, rejecting the anti-war Federalists
- Madison pretty much remained aloof from the campaign
- anti-Clinton newspapers suggested that Clinton had used public funds to support newspapers in New York supportive of him
- Republican Party discipline seemed to carry the unity of the party to victory
- Pennsylvania was the battleground state that gave the election victory to Madison

EV = 128

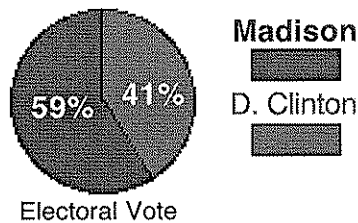
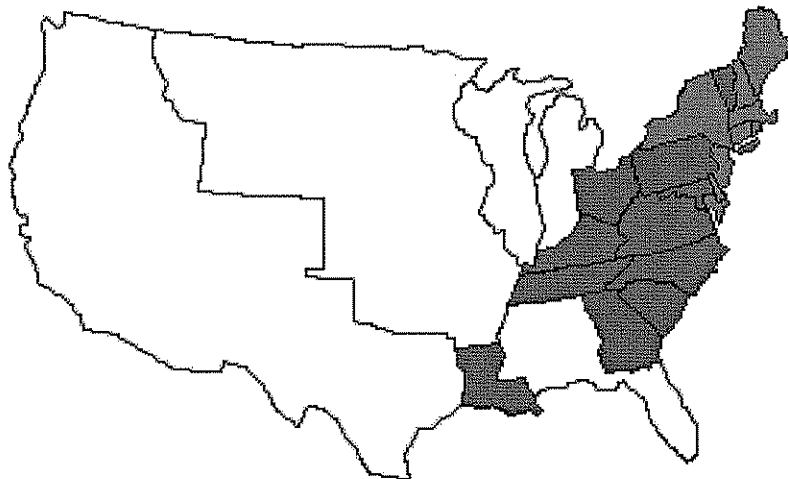
13th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 112; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 27
 14th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 117; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 25

Federalists (DeWitt Clinton)

- Federalists selected DeWitt Clinton although they weren't too thrilled with his candidacy
- Federalists issued what appeared to be a "platform," calling for unity between the North & West, and also tried to exploit the fact that Virginians had held the Presidency for 20 out of 24 years
- Federalists accused Madison of having rushed the nation into war
- Federalist newspapers tried to show that Clinton had the nation's interests at heart: commerce, internal improvements, & agriculture
- New York Republicans gave their support to Clinton
- Federalist newspapers suggested that Madison was responsible for General Hull's surrender in Detroit
- even though the Federalists lost the presidency, they made gains in both the House and the Senate from the 1808 election and 1810 mid-term elections

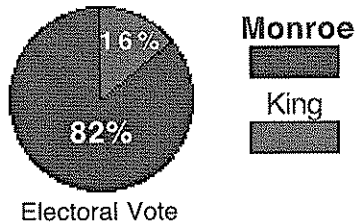
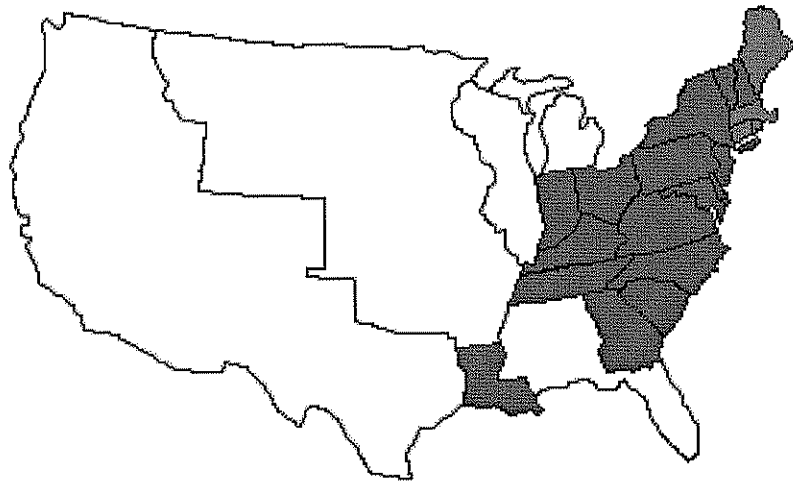
EV = 89

13th Congress -> House [Fed] = 68; Senate [Fed] = 9
 14th Congress -> House [Fed] = 65; Senate [Fed] = 11



1816

Democratic-Republicans (James Monroe)	Federalists (Rufus King)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concern about the “Virginia Dynasty” still dominated Republican Party issues • concerns also arose over the system of nominating candidates, which was done by a party caucus within Congress • Monroe's challenge against Madison in 1808 caused some party regulars to distrust Monroe • there was no national campaign as such, because the party nomination and campaign was done via private letters and small group meetings • New York was fast becoming the most populous state in the nation, and was competing with Virginia for political leadership • Republican Party sponsorship of the 2nd National Bank coupled with higher tariffs took support away from Federalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalist Party was obviously beginning to crumble, & did not run a national campaign • Federalists in several states didn't even select electors for the electoral college system • Federalists did not develop a method of communication like the Republicans, meaning that Federalists from one state didn't speak to Federalists in another • Federalist newspapers drugged up stories about Monroe's work during Washington's 2nd administration • King was the last official Federalist candidate for the Presidency
<p>EV = 183</p>	<p>EV = 34</p>
<p>15th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 141; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 34 16th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 156; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 35</p>	<p>15th Congress -> House [Fed] = 42; Senate [Fed] = 10 16th Congress -> House [Fed] = 27; Senate [Fed] = 7</p>



1820

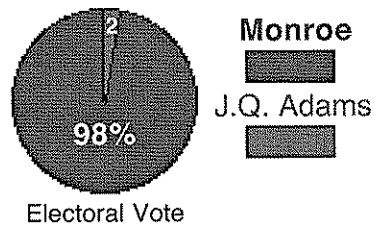
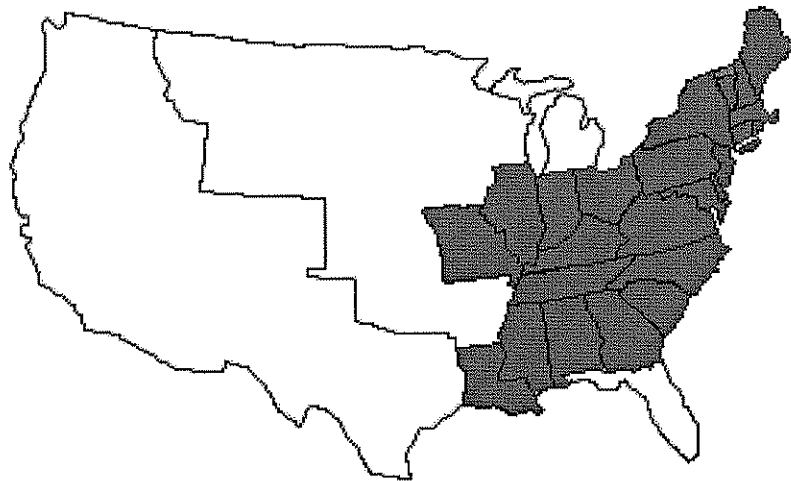
Democratic-Republicans (James Monroe)

- there was no outright opposition to Monroe's 2nd nomination although there was concern about the "Virginia Dynasty"
- the Panic of 1819 did not seem to negatively impact Monroe re-election
- as in 1816, there was no national campaign to speak of; unlike 1816, the Federalist Party did not exist as a national party and therefore did not have a candidate in the field
- William Plumer of New Hampshire did not want Monroe to receive a unanimous electoral vote, so cast a lone vote for John Quincy Adams
- Missouri was now part of the union (as per the Compromise of 1820), and even though she submitted her electoral votes prior to state admission, those votes were still counted
- factions within the Democratic-Republicans were building in preparation for the 1824 election

EV = 231

17th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 158; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 44
18th Congress -> House [Dem-Rep] = 187; Senate [Dem-Rep] = 44

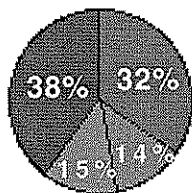
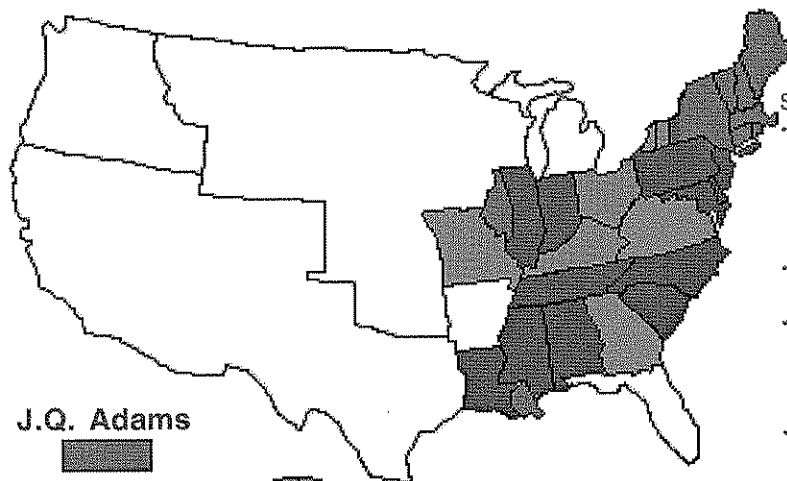
17th Congress -> House [Fed] = 25; Senate [Fed] = 4
18th Congress -> House [Fed] = 28; Senate [Fed] = 4



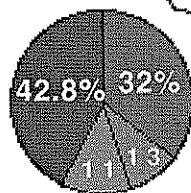
1824

Democratic-Republicans (Andrew Jackson)	Democratic-Republicans (Henry Clay)	Democratic-Republicans (William Crawford)	Democratic-Republicans (John Quincy Adams)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the hero of the Battle of New Orleans Jackson was initially supported by the political elite of Tennessee so that they could gain greater dominance within Tennessee; they were shocked that Jackson had national appeal fearful that Jackson might really be elected, they withdrew their support, but not before Jackson became a national candidate appealed strongly to the "common man," & supported slave states John Eaton from Tennessee worked as Jackson's supporter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> known as the creator of the American System, and champion of western states Clay became more Hamiltonian in his economic outlook Clay had been Speaker of the House since 1823 his close association with western interests hurt him elsewhere Clay was known as a charismatic orator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crawford believed that he would receive the nomination in 1824 considered the "states' rights" leader openly hostile to the tariff & internal improvements Crawford's greatest political enemy was John Calhoun, who was initially in favor of the protective tariff, internal improvements, & the national bank a southern pamphlet stated that Crawford would balance the budget & cut taxes although Crawford suffered a terrible stroke, supporters still backed his candidacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adams used his successful record as a diplomat to bolster his campaign he lost votes in some states (like Ohio) because he refused to endorse the tariff & internal improvements (as well as not making his anti-slavery sentiments known publicly) some northern newspaper encouraged voters to select Adams to curb the growing power of the slave states Adams had a dour personality, but tried hard during the campaign to gain a personality
<p>PV = 151,271 EV = 99</p> <p>19th Congress -> House [support Jackson] = 97; Senate [support Jackson] = 20 20th Congress -> House [support Jackson] = 119; Senate [support Jackson] = 28</p>	<p>PV = 47,531 EV = 37</p>	<p>PV = 40,856 EV = 41</p>	<p>PV = 113,122 EV = 84</p> <p>19th Congress -> House [support Adams] = 105; Senate [support Adams] = 26 20th Congress -> House [support Adams] = 94; Senate [support Adams] = 20</p>

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J.Q. Adams



SPECIAL NOTES:

- John Calhoun initially wanted to be a presidential candidate, but could not receive any support from northern states
- Calhoun won the Vice-President office
- Jackson won a plurality of the popular vote and the most electoral votes (not a majority)
- The House of Representatives, voting in state delegations, voted for Adams
- Members of the House approached Adams to demand favors in exchange for their House vote
- Clay worked against Jackson's candidacy

1828

Democratic-Republicans (Andrew Jackson)

- concept of Democratic Party created by Martin Van Buren in New York & John Calhoun of South Carolina, to support Jackson
- Jackson's supporters formed a national campaign organization in mid-1827 (called "Old Hickory Clubs")
- held barbecues to excite interest among voters
- introduced songs & slogans to gain support
- accused J.Q. Adams of being a "monarch" (Adams spent \$25,000 to place gambling furniture in the White House)
- accused J.Q. Adams of "pimping" for the Russian Czar (even though the events leading the accusation were exaggerated)
- common people: Jackson supporters emphasized that he was the son of "true honest" Irish parents
- Jackson's supporters placed a pro-Jackson Speaker of the House in the 22nd Congress, thereby giving power to a group to work against the Adams administration
- personified individualism & opportunism
- political center of gravity shifted further west
- spoils system included more people
- staunch unionist, but opposed national bank

PV = 642,553

EV = 178

21st Congress -> House = 139; Senate = 26
22nd Congress -> House = 141; Senate = 25

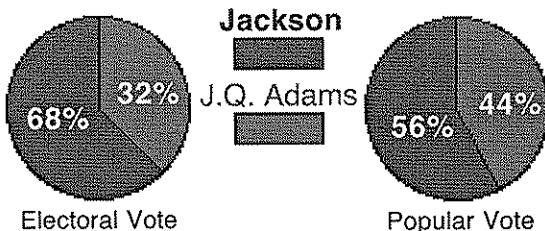
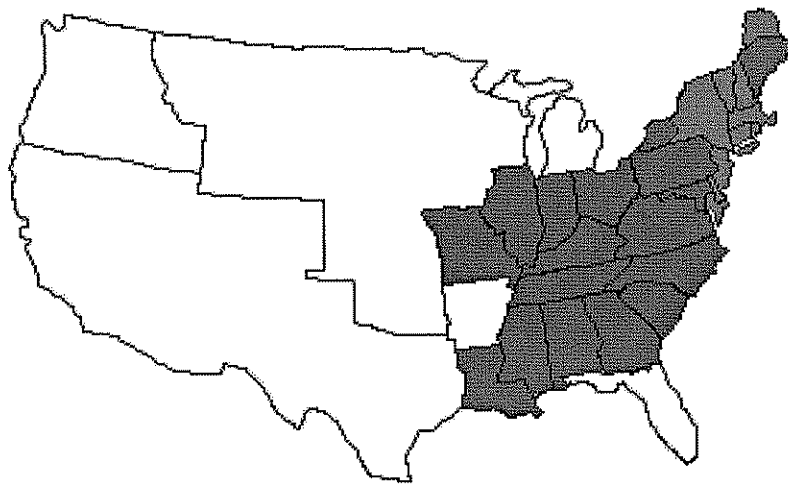
National Republicans (J.Q. Adams)

- identified with elitism and the last of the old aristocratic element
- encouraged broad internal improvements such as roads, canals, etc.
- Henry Clay became allied with J.Q. Adams in the previous four years.
- mudslinging: attacked Jackson personally (the *Cincinnati Gazette* first published the story accusing Jackson of sexual misconduct in 1790!) One newspaper even accused Jackson's Mother of being a "common prostitute"
- more mudslinging: Democratic newspapers ran a story that Adams and his wife had premarital sex
- Adams had appointed some old-line Federalists to his Cabinet in 1825
- Democrats put forward a revised tariff bill, making the bill so horrendous that they were hoping that if Adams signed the proposal, it would ruin his chances for re-election. Democrats actually supported the bill to gain Northern votes. Adams signed the Tariff of 1828 (of "Abominations") in May
- While Democrats tried to use the growing anti-Masonic sentiment against Adams, it was revealed that Jackson himself was a Mason

PV = 500,897

EV = 83

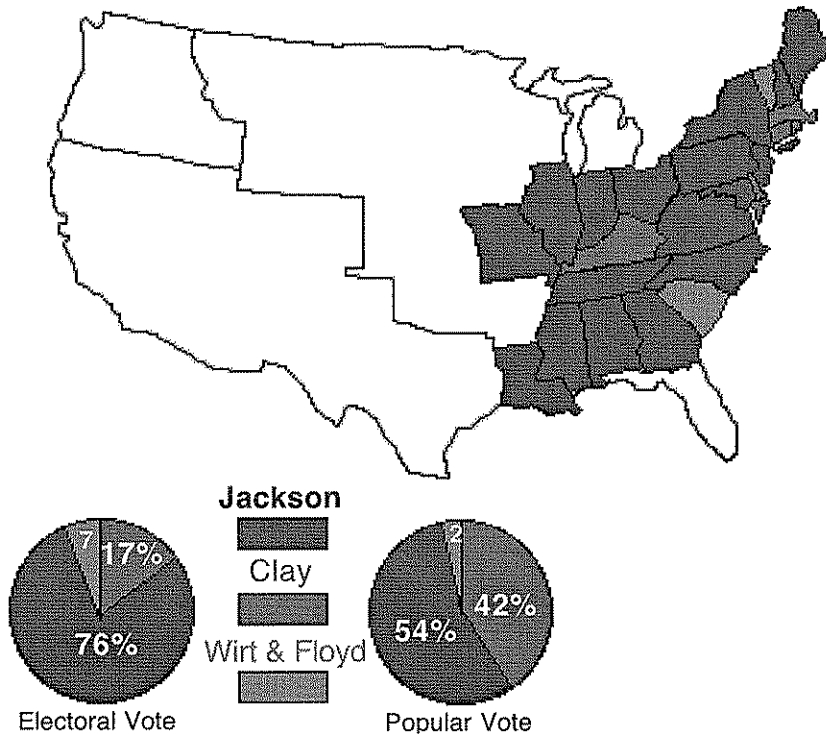
21st Congress -> House = 74; Senate = 22
22nd Congress -> House = 58; Senate = 21



1832

Democratic-Republicans (Andrew Jackson)	National Republicans (Henry Clay)	Anti-Masonic (Wirt)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • against nullification & the national bank • warned against the monied interests • asked the common people to help him defeat the monster bank • used committees at the national, state & local levels to distribute campaign information • Jackson stated that he would reduce congressional spending to help reduce the debt (balance the budget!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • favored Clay's American System (c. 1816-17) • no real platform • appealed to Northeast • accused Jackson of behaving like a monarch, and actually dividing the nation • equated Jacksonianism with "Jacobinism" • because of his many vetoes, they accused Jackson of nullifying Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Constitution • pro-national bank • a resolution stated that Supreme Court must be recognized as the authority on the Constitution (in relation to Jackson's refusal to obey the Court on the Cherokee Indian issue) • National Republicans collapsed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • held 1st ever political nominating convention in USA • Wirt was a former Mason! • claimed that they wanted to rid Masons from the political scene • the Anti-Masons claimed to want to rid the nation of all officeholders • Anti-Masons believed that the Jacksonians were too tolerant of diversity, and merged with the Whigs in 1836
<p>PV = 701,780 EV = 219</p>	<p>PV = 484,205 EV = 49</p>	<p>PV = 100,715 EV = 7</p>
<p>23rd Congress -> House = 147; Senate = 20 24th Congress -> House = 145; Senate = 27</p>	<p>23rd Congress -> House = 53 [Anti-Masons]; Senate = 20 [Nat'l Rep] 24th Congress -> House = 98 [Whig]; Senate = 25 [Whig]</p>	

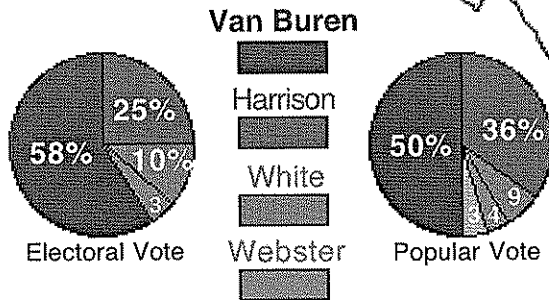
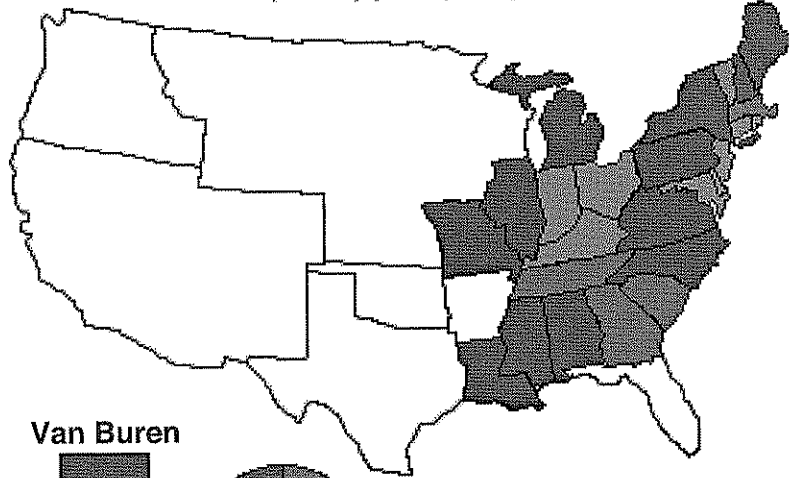
NOTE: Elections characterized by national conventions and the first party platforms.



1836

Democrats (Martin Van Buren)	Whigs (Daniel Webster)	Whigs (William Henry Harrison)	Whigs (White)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jackson's hand picked successor: promised to follow footsteps of Jackson dissident Democrats split from the party over hard money issues; they also accused Van Buren of being anti-Western + anti-Southern Jackson refused to annex Texas prior to election U.S. couldn't repay \$175 million to British banks: price of cotton & slaves dropped Van Buren will be blamed for the Panic of 1837 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> represented mostly "eastern" interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nominated because he was the war-hero from 1812: claimed that he killed Tecumseh at Battle of Tippecanoe selected to represent western interests also nominated by Anti-Masons at a separate convention (Anti-Masons and Whigs merged during the 1840 election, nominating Harrison again) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a former Jackson supporter who was annoyed with Jackson's fiscal policies received support from prominent men such as Davy Crockett
PV = 764,176 EV = 170	PV = 41,201 EV = 14	PV = 550,816 EV = 73	PV = 146,107 EV = 26
25th Congress -> House = 108; Senate = 30 26th Congress -> House = 124; Senate = 28		25th Congress -> House = 107; Senate = 18 26th Congress -> House = 118; Senate = 22	

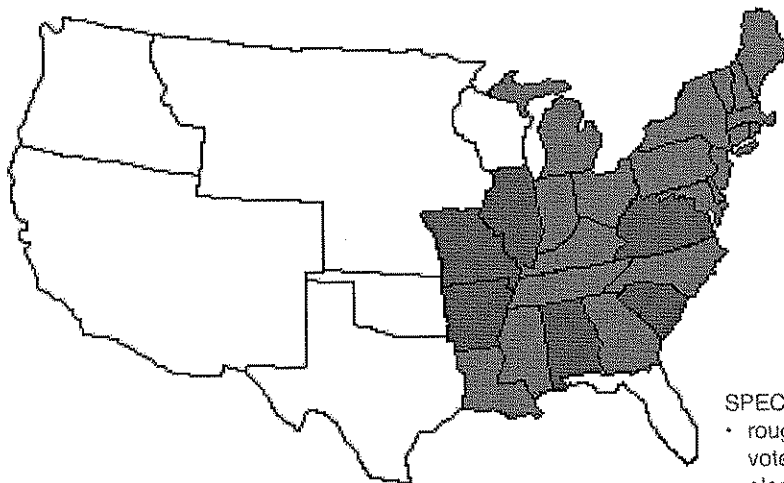
- Whigs were created as a result of bank issue: former National Republicans & northern Democrats
- several regional candidates selected to run for office, because candidates refused to unify (they hoped to throw the election into the House of Representatives)
- composed of Southern nullifiers, Northeast manufacturers, rich Southern planters, & poor Northern farmers. Also note that Anti-Masons eventually merged with Northern "anti-slavery" Whigs as well
- opposed to "King Andrew"; chief unifying factor was their hatred of Jackson
- tried to convince Southerners that the party would protect slavery
- all candidates submitted position papers explaining their views on the issues of the day



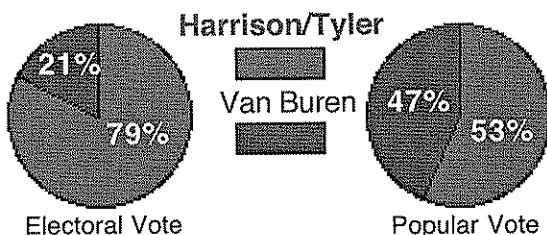
1840

Democrats (Martin Van Buren)	Whigs (William Henry Harrison)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ran on his administration's record, which wasn't good • "negative liberal state" = government should keep its hands off the economy • Whigs accused Van Buren of living a life a luxury while common people starved. Untrue! • Democrats tried to place fear in voters that Harrison at age 67 was too old, a has been, to run for office • got support from immigrants, Catholics, and small farmers • platform stated that the Constitution should be read (i.e., interpreted) "strictly" • opposed federally funded internal improvements • platform suggested that the Federal government could not interfere with slavery • endorsed Van Buren's subtreasury plan • Van Buren was from Kinderhook, NY. Democrats started "Old Kinderhook" clubs to support Van Buren, hence the start of the phrase "O.K." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no platform & no political commitments • nationalistic in outlook • "positive liberal state" = government has the right & duty to use its resources to aid the nation (tariffs, national bank, etc.) • Clay fully expected to win the nomination, but was successfully challenged by Harrison (Clay later supported Harrison's candidacy) • thousands of citizens held rallies and parades in pro-Harrison gatherings, some lofting miniature log cabins on poles • Abe Lincoln worked as a "get out the vote" organizer for Whigs in Illinois • Harrison effectively used his reputation as an Indian fighter • Harrison actively campaigned, making several public appearances while not giving any speeches • Tyler as president: "Democrat in Whig clothing" (Tyler was brought in to appease the Clay faction of the Whig Party. Tyler was a slave owner and also believed that expansionism would solve a potential sectional crisis) • little accomplished as Tyler was expelled from the party & most of his cabinet resigned.
<p>PV = 1,127,781 EV = 60</p>	<p>PV = 1,274,624 EV = 234</p>
<p>27th Congress -> House = 102; Senate = 22 28th Congress -> House = 142; Senate = 25</p>	<p>27th Congress -> House = 133; Senate = 28 28th Congress -> House = 79; Senate = 25</p>

- NOTE: Campaign characterized by name-calling with little discussion of issues
- allegiance to one party or another became important to voters
- class loyalty varied -- some wealthy voted Democrat, while some laborers voted Whig

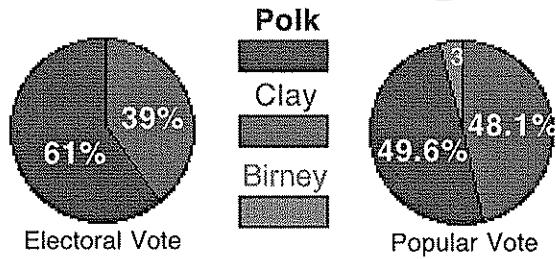
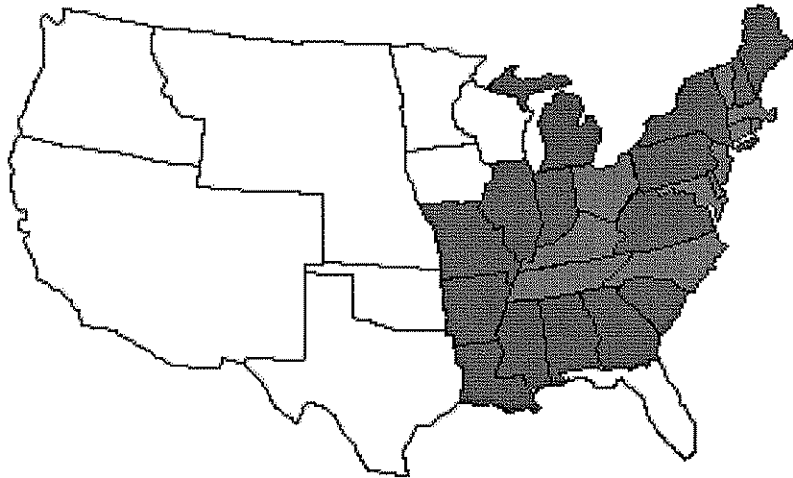


- SPECIAL NOTES:
- roughly 80% of all eligible voters turned out on election day
 - James Birney of the newly formed Liberty Party was on the ballot in New York and Massachusetts and received 7,069 votes. Birney ran again in 1844.



1844

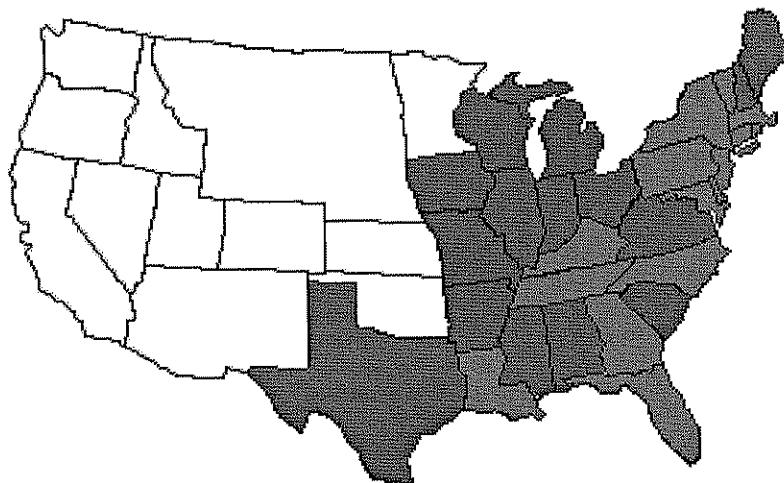
Democrats (James K. Polk)	Liberty Party (James Birney)	Whigs (Henry Clay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Van Buren contemplated seeking the nomination for Presidency again, but lost support when he opposed annexation of Texas • dark horse: nominated on 9th ballot • from Tennessee, and a protégé of Jackson • expansionism using "Manifest Destiny" as philosophy: favored annexation of Texas and claims to Oregon territory • 54°40' or fight • the victory was not a clear mandate for expansion • did not favor restrictions on the executive's power to veto legislation • personally favored some kind of protective tariff • pledged from the outset of the campaign to be a 1-term president 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birney was a former slaveholder in the upper South who freed his slaves in 1834 • Birney had published an anti-slavery newspaper since 1836 • created to appeal to abolitionist voters (which the Whigs & Democrats tended to ignore) • platform demanded the "... absolute and unqualified divorce of the ... government from Slavery" • condemned the slaveholder Clay (who was now voicing his opposition to slavery) • stated that one who supported abolition should not vote for a candidate from the other parties • the party had difficulty appealing to more abolitionists because of the traditional fear of 3rd parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • angered by Tyler's presidency • favored protective tariff, but wouldn't discuss bank issue • wanted to distribute the revenues from the sale of public lands to the states • no mention of the Texas issue at first • opposed to Texas annexation, but modified his view when Tyler submitted annexation plan (the annexation was a popular move by the pro-expansionist Tyler) • attempted to placate the South which angered anti-slavery Whigs • lost support in the North when the newly formed "Liberty Party" took New York's electoral votes from him • suggested that the presidency should be a single term (in reaction to Jackson)
<p>PV = 1,338,464 EV = 170</p> <p>29th Congress -> House = 143; Senate = 31 30th Congress -> House = 108; Senate = 36</p>	<p>PV = 62,300 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 1,300,097 EV = 105</p> <p>29th Congress -> House = 77; Senate = 25 30th Congress -> House = 115; Senate = 21</p>



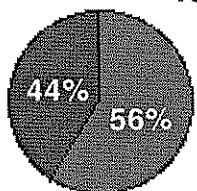
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1848

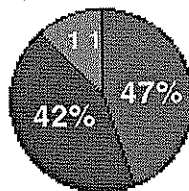
Democrats (Lewis Cass)	Free Soilers (Martin Van Buren)	Whigs (Zachary Taylor)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polk had only wanted one term • New York delegation was divided into a liberal anti-slavery faction (called Barnburners, they eventually left the convention) and a conservative faction called Hunkers • pro-expansionist • rejected the 1846 Wilmot Proviso • endorsed war with Mexico & the Polk administration, calling the war a "just war" • generally represented the Northwest • favored "squatter sovereignty," the idea that the existence of slavery should be left to settlers of a territory (interpreted differently by both North & South) • generally wanted to keep the popular sovereignty issue ambiguous • continued to advocate limited government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprised of Democrats (Barnburners) were reformers from New York & anti-slavery Whigs who seceded from their party over the slavery issue, former members of the Liberty Party, and the fact that they had such little influence within the "major" parties • stood for banning the extension of slavery & favored internal improvements -- the platform did not specifically call for a ban on slavery • probably took votes from Cass • favored the Wilmot Proviso • argued that government should give homesteaders free land out West • had a strong showing in the Northeast • favored a protective tariff, as well as federal support for internal improvements • staunchly pro-abolitionists like Garrison editorialized against the Free Soilers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war hero & slave owner • dodged all major issues • stated that he would not veto any slavery legislation passed by Congress • Taylor had never voted in a presidential election! • similar to Washington before him, Taylor mailed out letters indicating his interest in running for the presidency
<p>PV = 1,222,342 EV = 127</p> <p>31st Congress -> House = 112; Senate = 35 32nd Congress -> House = 140; Senate = 35</p>	<p>PV = 291,263 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 1,360,967 EV = 163</p> <p>31st Congress -> House = 109; Senate = 25 32nd Congress -> House = 88; Senate = 24</p>



Taylor/Fillmore



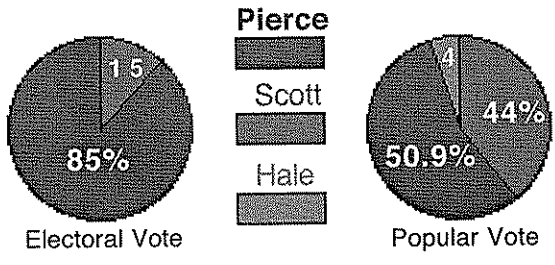
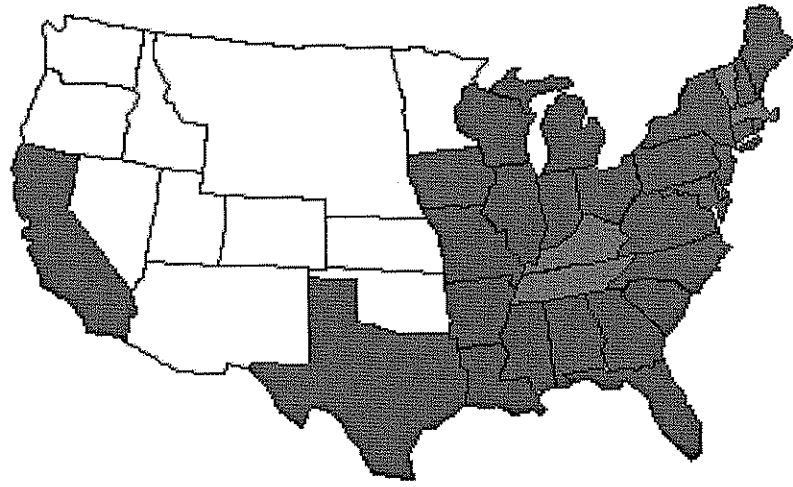
Electoral Vote



Popular Vote

1852

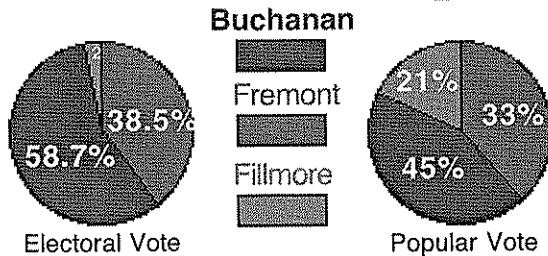
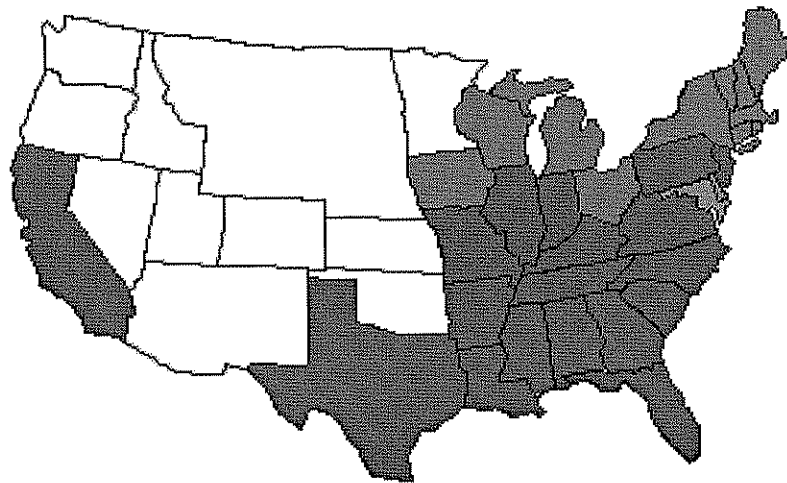
Democrats (Franklin Pierce)	Free Soilers (John Hale)	Whigs (Winfield Scott)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pierce and his supporters planned a year in advance that he would seek the nomination dark horse candidate (49th ballot) with little vocal positions (39-year old Stephen Douglas from Illinois also sought the nomination) Pierce was considered a patriotic citizen-soldier endorsed Compromise of 1850 & the Fugitive Slave Act, but he was not by nature a Southern sympathizer platform was nearly identical to those created since 1840 Pierce generally remained at home, sending out a periodic letter stating his views on various issues Democratic newspaper accused the Whigs of being in the "lineage" of the old Federalists Pierce's campaign biography was written by Hawthorne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hale & Pierce had known each other while at Bowdoin College Hale was elected to the U.S. Senate as an anti-slavery candidate so-called "Free Democrats" officially nominated Hale anti-slave -> opposed the Compromise of 1850 & demanded the abolition of slavery angered with the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 advocated limited government & strict interpretation of the Constitution supported the creation of a Homestead Act to give free land to Americans supported federally funded internal improvements voters on this ticket were more radical than in the 1848 election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOTE: previous Whig candidates won when war heroes were nominated Scott & Pierce had fought together during the Mexican-American War initially "silent" on the Compromise of 1850, which divided & conquered the Whigs (the platform eventually supported the Compromise of 1850) Scott eventually allied himself with northern, anti-slavery Whigs attempted to resurrect nationalistic issues such as protective tariff, national bank, etc. annoyed with growing number of Catholic immigrants and foreigners who voted for Democrats supported internal improvements, but also called for strict interpretation of the Constitution
<p>PV = 1,601,474 EV = 254</p> <p>33rd Congress -> House = 159; Senate = 38 34th Congress -> House = 83; Senate = 40</p>	<p>PV = 156,667 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 1,386,580 EV = 42</p> <p>33rd Congress -> House [Whig] = 71; Senate [Whig] = 22 34th Congress -> House [Rep] = 108; Senate [Rep] = 15</p>



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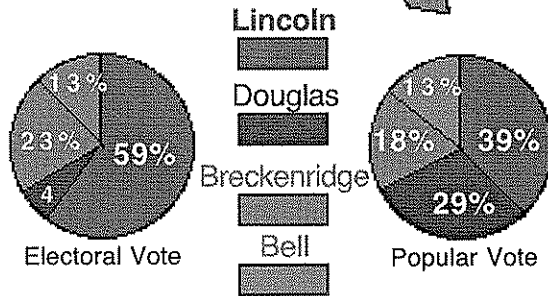
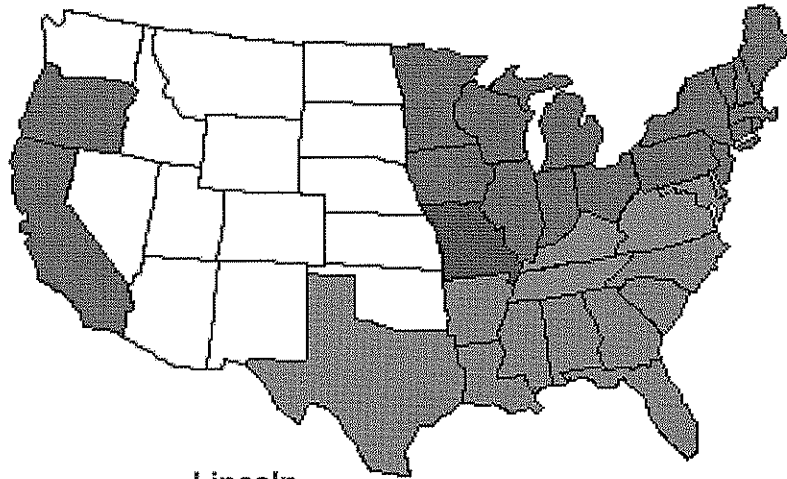
1856

Democrats (James Buchanan)	Know Nothings (Millard Fillmore)	Republicans (John Fremont)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the "most available & unobjectionable choice" -- Buchanan had tried for the nomination 4 times before Buchanan had just spent 3 years overseas as US ambassador to England supported Kansas-Nebraska Act and favored popular sovereignty warned that if Fremont won, the South would secede Buchanan had helped to draft the Ostend Manifesto in 1854, which helped him gain southern votes in this election platform supported limited government, opposition to the national bank platform also called for the "non-interference" of slavery denounced the Know Nothings as un-American platform also called for the total implementation of the Monroe Doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> highly secretive opposed extension of slavery, but publicly would not interfere in slavery in order to save the union (a position which divided the party) opposed extension of suffrage to Catholics and foreigners (recent immigrants) wanted to change naturalization laws: 21 years for citizenship! Know Nothings were known to search for "immigrants" to beat up & even kill! Northern Know Nothings who opposed Fillmore's nomination left the party some considered the Know Nothings as nothing more than lower class hooligans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprised of Whigs, Free Soilers, and anti-slavery Democrats, all from Northern states and border states strongly opposed Kansas-Nebraska Act & popular sovereignty proposed gradual emancipation support drawn from Northeastern business & western farmers denounced Ostend Manifesto argued that the attacks on Lawrence, Kansas, and the Democratic Senator Brook's attack against Sumner in the U.S. Senate showed that the Democratic Party was dangerous favored internal improvements, including the construction of a transcontinental railroad
<p>PV = 1,838,169 EV = 174</p> <p>35th Congress -> House = 118; Senate = 36 36th Congress -> House = 92; Senate = 36</p>	<p>PV = 874,264 EV = 8</p>	<p>PV = 1,341,534 EV = 114</p> <p>35th Congress -> House = 92; Senate = 20 36th Congress -> House = 114; Senate = 26</p>



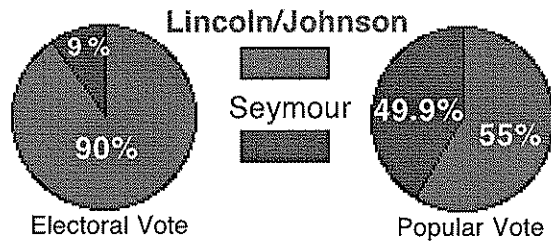
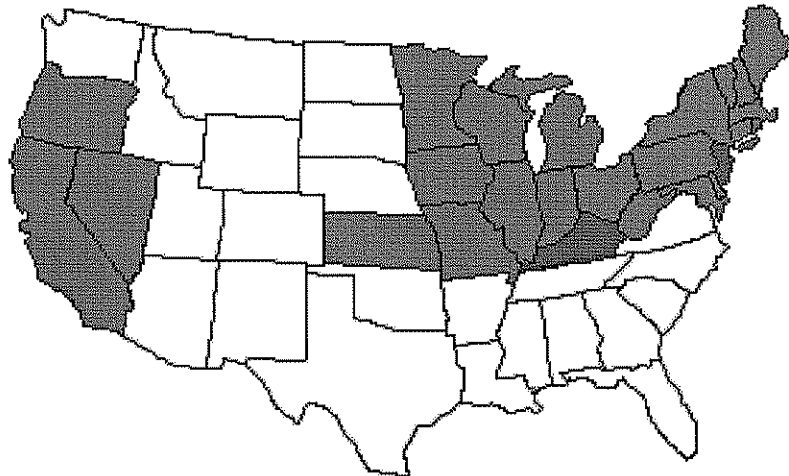
1860

Northern Democrats (Stephen Douglas)	Southern Democrats (John Breckenridge)	Republican (Abraham Lincoln)	Constitutional Unionist (John Bell)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • favored slavery if "local community" approved (popular sovereignty). Douglas had published an article in 1859 detailing the history of popular sovereignty • Southerners did not like Douglas's support of popular sovereignty • basically used the 1856 platform as the 1860 platform • wanted Supreme Court to make decision on slavery issue • endorsed the creation of a federally funded transcontinental railroad • called for the acquisition of Cuba • anti-secession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supported Compromise of 1850 & Kansas-Nebraska Act • supported slavery where it already existed • overjoyed by Dred Scott decision • endorsed similar platform issues as the Douglas faction, including the transcontinental railroad, obtaining Cuba, etc. • anti-secession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selected because he was a less controversial candidate • favored emancipation; but also opposed the extension of slavery while supporting states' rights • accused by the South of being a purely sectional candidate • favored protective tariff, transcontinental railroad, & homestead act to give free land to western settlers • received some support from ex-Whigs and renegade Democrats • other Republicans actively campaigned for Lincoln • emphasized Lincoln's humble origins • anti-secession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprised of former Whigs & Know Nothings who favored the union • tried to create same climate that led to Compromises of 1820 & 1850 • anti-secession; in fact, their platform denounced sectionalism
<p>PV = 1,376,957 - 29% EV = 12 - 4%</p>	<p>PV = 849,781 - 18% EV = 72 - 24%</p>	<p>PV = 1,866,452 - 39% EV = 180 - 59%</p>	<p>PV = 588,879 - 13% EV = 39 - 13%</p>
<p>37th Congress -> House = 43; Senate = 10 38th Congress -> House = 75; Senate = 9</p>		<p>37th Congress -> House = 105; Senate = 31 38th Congress -> House = 102; Senate = 36</p>	



1864

Democrats (George McClellan)	Radical Democracy (J. Fremont)	Republicans [Union Party] (Lincoln)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fired by Lincoln in 1862 • declared war a failure (which McClellan refused to say) and demanded an immediate halt • criticized emancipation • the Copperhead faction dominated the convention, and the platform even reflected Copperhead views • platform actually called for the restoration of the Union "as it was" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • endorsed 1-term presidency • demanded Congressional control of the South • wanted Confederate property confiscated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We cannot have a free government without elections." • joined with War Democrats to form the Union Party coalition & ticket • Radicals within the party were already criticizing Lincoln's lenient view for Reconstruction • platform called for the unconditional surrender of the South • called for a Constitutional amendment to permanently end slavery • actually used women's groups to gain additional support • last-minute military victories helped Lincoln win
<p>PV = 1,802,237 EV = 21</p>		<p>PV = 2,213,665 EV = 174</p>
<p>39th Congress -> House = 42; Senate = 10 40th Congress -> House = 49; Senate = 11</p>		<p>39th Congress -> House = 149 [Union]; Senate = 42 [Union] 40th Congress -> House = 143 [Rep]; Senate = 42 [Rep]</p>



1868

Democrats (Horatio Seymour)

- Democrats still torn by factionalism
convention was attended by Boss Tweed of New York, and Nathan Forrest, founder of the KKK
- carried a large number of white voters
- represented poor agrarians
- opposed paying off government debts to wealthy easterners with gold -- preferred greenbacks
- Seymour was critical of the conduct of the Civil War
- opposed increases in government spending
- supported a protective tariff for revenue purposes, and for some protection of American industry
- wanted all southern states restored (reconstructed)
- Thomas Nast cartoons strongly attacked the Democrats
- Democrats created their own cartoons to condemn Grant, particularly his personal lifestyle (e.g., drunkenness, ignorance, etc.)
- accused Republicans of ignoring southern White men

PV = 2,703,249

EV = 80

41st Congress -> House = 63; Senate = 11
42nd Congress -> House = 104; Senate = 17

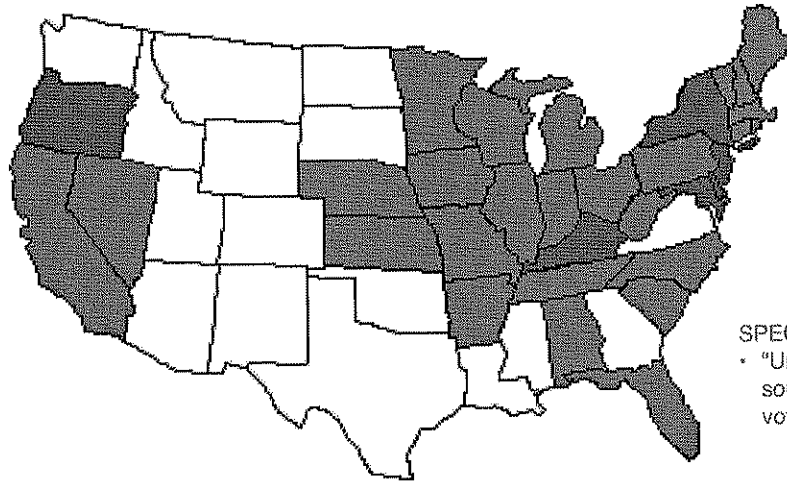
Republicans (Ulysses Grant)

- Grant was politically naive & not too cultured, but was sought by both parties
- accused of being a sectional party; hated by many for "pushing" Negro equality (this helped split the party)
- desired to keep the Radical Reconstruction plan
- denounced Johnson's policies
- approved of the concept of voting rights for Blacks, but believed that only each state had the power to create voting laws
- favored a "hard money" policy (but note that Grant signed an order legalizing paper money in 1871)
- received 650,000 Black votes from the South to guarantee his election
- Grant's Order #11 (issued in 1862) to expel Jews from Tennessee embarrassed the Republicans; Grant tried hard to gain Jewish voters

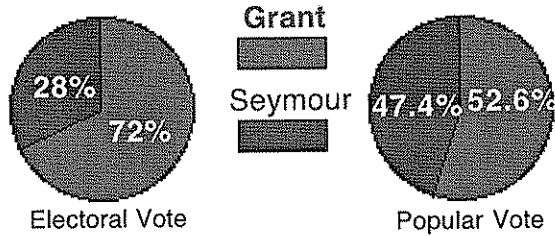
PV = 3,012,833

EV = 214

41st Congress -> House = 149; Senate = 56
42nd Congress -> House = 134; Senate = 52



SPECIAL NOTE:
• "Unreconstructed" southern states did not vote in this election.



1872

Liberal Republicans [Democrats] (Horace Greeley)

- Greeley was nominated by the Liberal Republican revolt, but was eventually endorsed by Democrats (the Democrats DID NOT nominate a separate candidate during this election)
- Liberal Republicans wanted an end to the era of corruption under Grant, especially an end to the "carpetbag" reconstruction governments
- platform called for tariff reform to be determined by local constituencies with their Congressmen, leaving the president out of this arena of the economy
- Greeley was an unsound man, in many ways, and a staunch critic of Democrats
- Greeley lost because he was widely distrusted; he was also accused of being an atheist, communist, and idiot!
- at one point, Greeley campaigned against women's corsets + wanted to change the name U.S.A. to "Columbia"
- Greeley at one time told Lincoln to let South secede; but also said that Negroes were "ignorant"
- platform opposed land grants to railroads & corporations

PV = 2,834,125

EV = 0 (NOTE: Greeley received 3 electoral votes from Georgia, but they were rejected because Greeley had died!)

43rd Congress -> House [Dem] = 92; Senate [Dem] = 19
44th Congress -> House [Dem] = 169; Senate [Dem] = 29

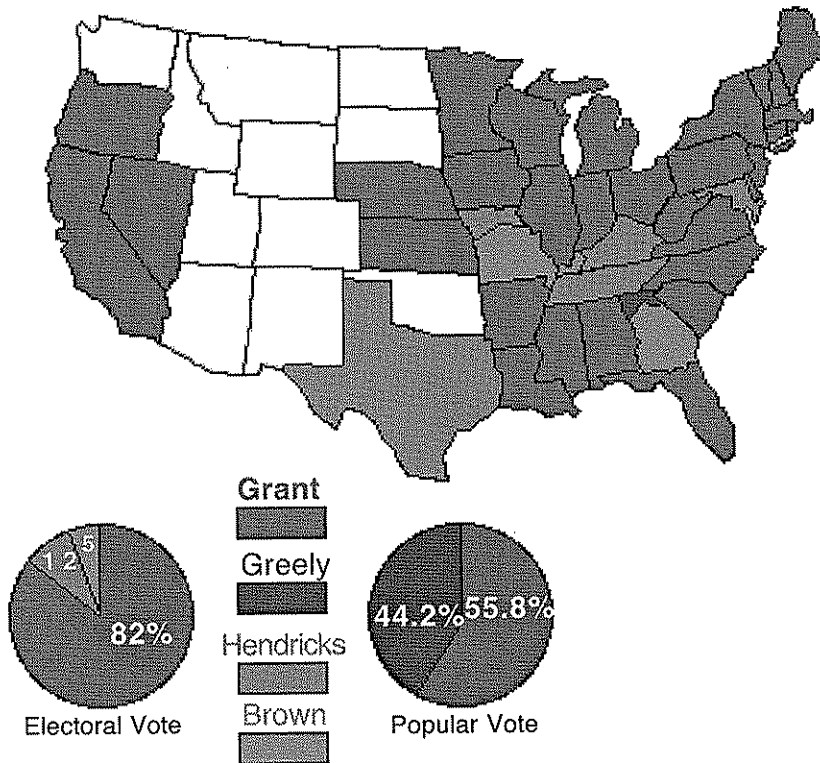
Republicans (Ulysses Grant)

- Liberal Republican movement sparked the regular Republican Party into some general house cleaning; platform advocated some civil service reform, including an end (if not reform) of the patronage system
- Grant demonstrated mediocrity & ignorance, but divisiveness within the party caused him to be renominated
- had difficulty winning Southern & border states
- additional scandals rocked Grant's administration
- platform covered many issues, including [1] abolishing the franking privilege; [2] adding rights for women; [3] tariff for revenue & protection of business; & [4] legislation to grant equal rights for all Americans
- some of Grant's family members were involved in the 1869 Fisk/Gould gold scheme
- Grant had some accomplishments, too -> [1] favored passage of the 15th Amendment; [2] signed a law restricting the Ku Klux Klan
- Thomas Nast cartoons strongly condemned Greeley

PV = 3,597,132

EV = 286

43rd Congress -> House = 194; Senate = 49
44th Congress -> House = 109; Senate = 45



SPECIAL NOTE: Thomas Hendricks received 42 combined electoral votes from the states of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. Votes from Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas (=18) went to B. Graetz Brown. Charles Jenkins got 2 votes from Georgia, while David Davis obtained 1 vote from Missouri.

1876

Democrats (Samuel Tilden)

- Tilden was the New York lawyer who exposed the Tweed Ring, and was reform-minded
- Democrats held their convention in St. Louis, the 1st time that a national convention was held west of the Mississippi
- reform oriented; unfortunately, cartoonist Nast incorrectly linked Tilden with Boss Tweed
- Democrats won Congressional majorities in the 1874 mid-term elections
- Democrats said they would try to cut government spending
- denounced Reconstruction excesses in the South, but supported the "Union, Constitution, and the Civil War Amendments"
- condemned tariff as a "mastermind of injustice"
- attracted support from some Liberal Republicans
- platform called for [1] civil service reform; [2] condemned the monetary policies of the Republicans; [3] supported tariffs for revenue purposes only; & [4] limiting Chinese immigration

PV = 4,300,590
EV = 184

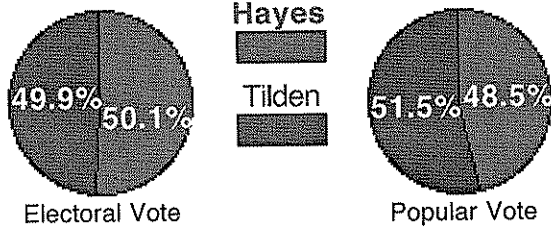
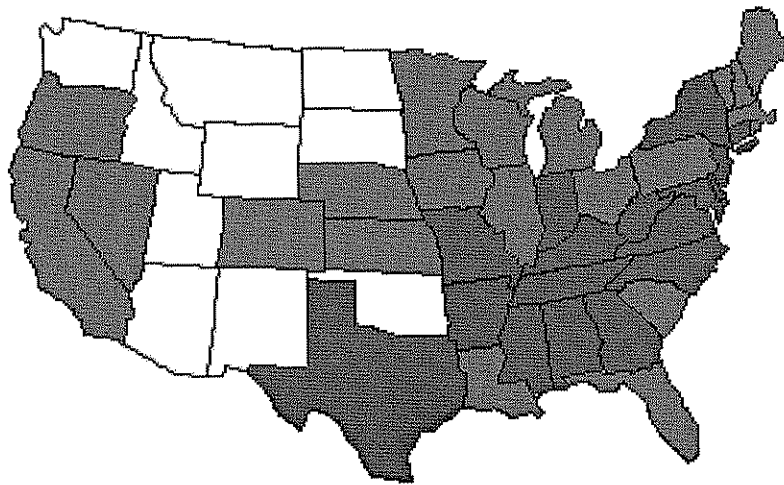
45th Congress -> House = 153; Senate = 36
46th Congress -> House = 149; Senate = 42

Republicans (Rutherford B. Hayes)

- reform minded, he pledged to serve one term
- a "B" rated war hero with appeal to Northerners
- Fredrick Douglass spoke at the convention, but criticized Republicans for not doing enough for newly freed Blacks
- started his reform movement by cleaning out the New York Customs House, even to the point of removing future President Arthur from an appointed position
- promised civil service reform (which caused a split in the party), sound money, & an end to Reconstruction
- catered to old-line Whigs in the South by suggesting internal improvements (to benefit the South) would be paid for by federal money
- proposed a Constitutional amendment to ban public support for schools "under sectarian" control
- suggested a Congressional committee be created to investigate Chinese immigration (because of reports that Chinese women were imported for prostitution)

PV = 4,285,992
EV = 185

45th Congress -> House = 140; Senate = 39
46th Congress -> House = 130; Senate = 33



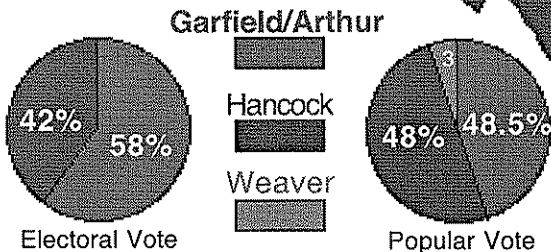
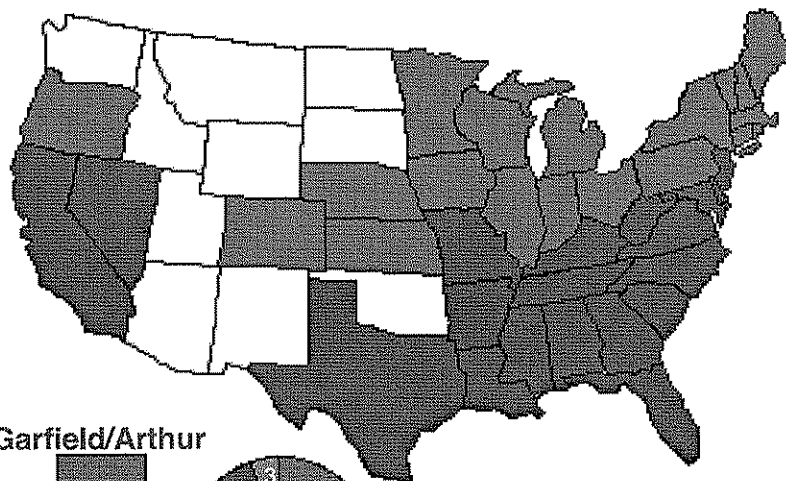
SPECIAL NOTES:

- Tilden won the popular vote count and initially the electoral votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina
- White Democrats prevented Blacks from voting in southern states
- Republican governors in the 3 contested states tossed out white votes and counted Black votes, giving Hayes the margin for electoral victory in those states
- A special commission was created to resolve the contested electoral votes, making their Compromise of 1877 decision just two days prior to the March 1877 inauguration

1880

Greenback Party (James B. Weaver)	Democrats (General Winfield Hancock)	Republicans (James Garfield)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprised of a coalition of labor & farmer groups wanted unlimited coinage of silver: plus the federal government should be responsible for issuing currency rather than private banks platform also demanded [1] 8-hour work day; [2] end to child labor; [3] Congressional control of freight rates; [4] graduated income tax; & [5] women's suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> former Union officer with no real political experience. One of the lesser known heroes of Gettysburg former President Grant campaigned against Hancock avored civil service reform & a tariff for revenue only opposed government spending on parochial schools opposed Chinese immigration platform called for a decreased role of the federal government, with more power to local governments continued to denounce the 1876 election as the "great fraud" tried to dig up dirt on Garfield, including the fact that he had left a tailor's bill unpaid (from several years earlier!) Democratic newspapers printed a false story in October linking Garfield to a fear to bring in cheap Chinese labor to take jobs from locals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant's triumphant tour of Europe (1877-79) seemed to mark him as the potential nominee. Grant was backed by New York Senator and political boss Roscoe Conkling, a Stalwart Republican strong anti-third term element, backed by Conkling's rival James Blaine (a Half-Breed) kept Grant out. Blaine sought the nomination as well. Garfield was nominated on the 36th ballot at the Republican Convention in Chicago Chester Arthur from New York was chosen to help gain that state's 35 electoral votes (Arthur was a friend of Conkling) Garfield was actually born in a log cabin! Republicans called for the federal government to reassert its power platform was geared toward civil service reform & a protective tariff platform included [1] support for a tariff; [2] limitation of Chinese immigration; [3] token civil service reform condemned the Democrat plan for a "revenue only" tariff as harmful to American industry Garfield campaigned from his "front porch," accepting visitors by the hundreds! Chester Arthur succeeded Garfield after Garfield's assassination (1881)
<p>PV = 305,997 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 4,444,260 EV = 155</p> <p>47th Congress -> House = 135; Senate = 37 48th Congress -> House = 197; Senate = 36</p>	<p>PV = 4,446,158 EV = 214</p> <p>47th Congress -> House = 147; Senate = 37 48th Congress -> House = 118; Senate = 38</p>

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SPECIAL NOTES:

- Questions of voter fraud were made by both parties
- Garfield relied on party regulars to do the state-by-state campaigning
- Future presidential assassin Charles Guiteau began a campaign at Republican headquarters in New York to gain a political position
- After Garfield's victory and inauguration, Guiteau sought an appointment as ambassador to France
- Not being successful, Guiteau made another choice

1884

Democrats (Grover Cleveland)

- a bachelor
- newspapers published reports that Cleveland fathered a child with a woman who was "friendly" with many men
- reform oriented candidate who fought against the boss system in New York
- Cleveland was known to veto bills if he felt that the public's money would be wasted. He actually vetoed two thirds of all bills sent to him!
- Democratic Party seemed to be switching from Jeffersonian to Hamiltonian ideals
- Democrats were difficult to control because they were so diverse
- favored reduction of the tariff, although he realized that the tariff was the chief source of government revenue. Called the tariff "vicious."
- Cleveland was known as very honest, yet stubborn
- Democrats attacked Blaine for attending a luncheon with some of America's super-wealthy -> this was used to differentiate the Democrat's poverty with Republican wealth

PV = 4,874,621
EV = 219

49th Congress -> House = 183; Senate = 34
50th Congress -> House = 169; Senate = 37

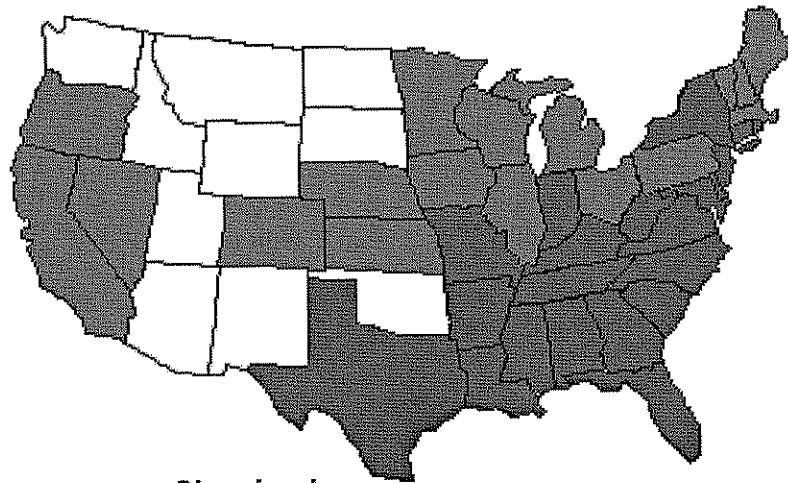
Republicans (James Blaine)

- Blaine was nominated because Arthur's followers were displeased with Arthur's efforts at reform. Arthur couldn't heal the split in the party.
- Democrats accused Blaine of receiving bribes while he was a Congressman -- linked with the Crédit Mobilier scandal
- Blaine apparently implicated himself in taking bribes through a series of letters he wrote; Democrats used these letters to attack Blaine
- recession in the early 1880's hurt Republicans
- Republicans still remained divided
- favored a tariff to not only raise revenue, but also protect American industry
- called for the creation of a "bureau" of labor, and supported the enforcement of the 8-hour work day (Republicans even provided support for the Greenback-Labor candidate Benjamin Butler in order to take votes from Cleveland!)
- opposed Chinese immigration
- Blaine asked his arch-rival Roscoe Conkling for help to win New York's electoral votes -- Conkling declined and even campaigned against Blaine

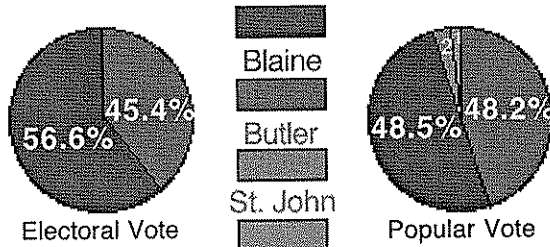
PV = 4,848,936
EV = 182

49th Congress -> House = 140; Senate = 43
50th Congress -> House = 162; Senate = 39

NOTE: Benjamin Butler of the Greenback party received 175,096 popular votes while John P. St. John of the Prohibition Party garnered 147,482 popular votes.

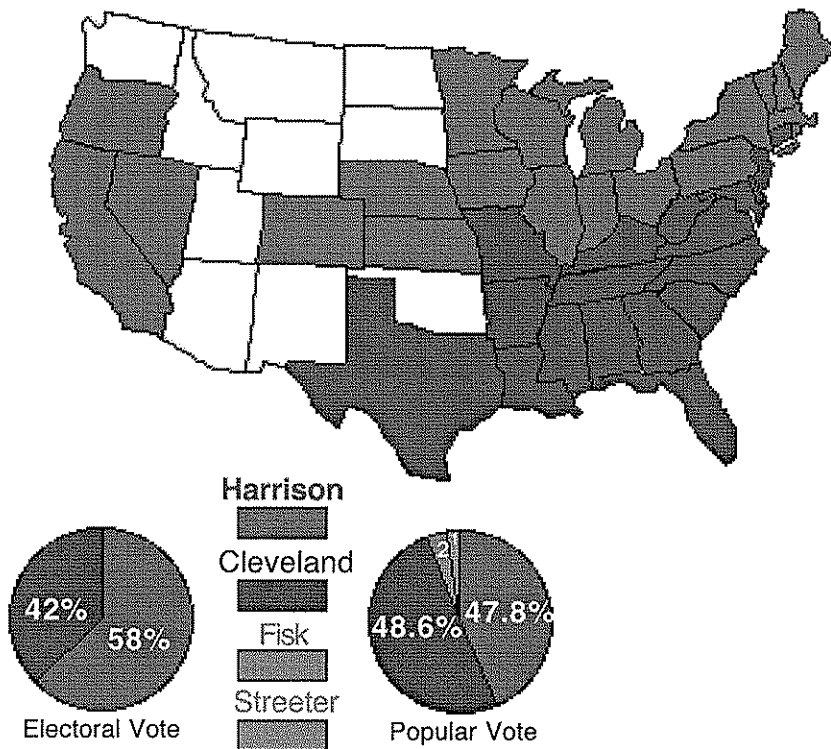


Cleveland



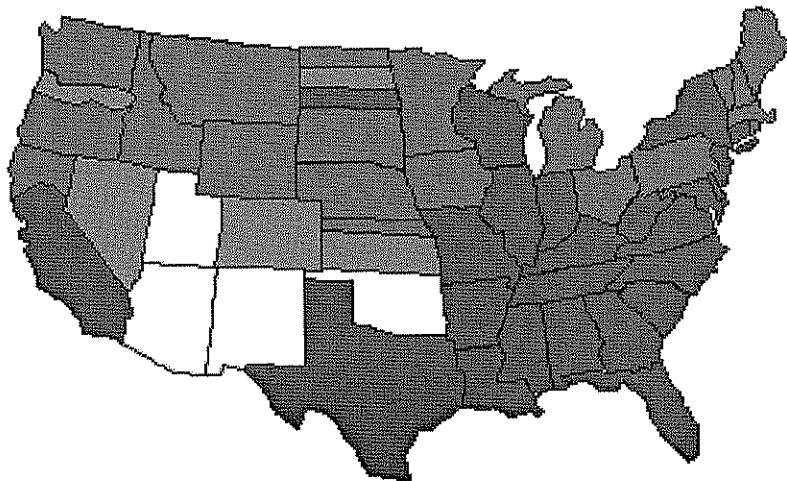
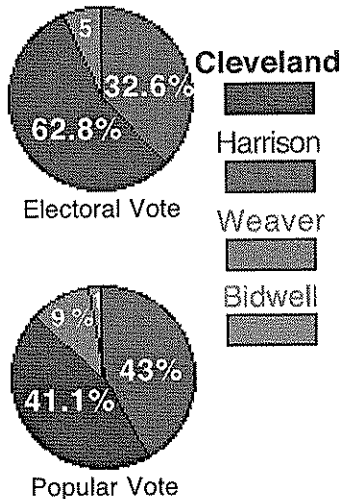
1888

Democrats (Grover Cleveland)	Republicans (Benjamin Harrison)	Prohibition (Clinton B. Fisk)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republican controlled Senate spent 4 years (1885-88) trying to sabotage Cleveland • Cleveland vetoed hundreds of bills, including a pension bill for military veterans • Treasury had \$94 million surplus • favored tariff for revenue only -- some reduction would be needed • opposed free trade movement: promised not to hurt domestic industries • would guarantee the workingman "the necessities of life" • adopted only a slightly revised 1884 platform • Cleveland finally got married in 1886! • won mostly the farm states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grandson of old "Tippicanoe," the nominate Harrison movement started quietly in 1887 • party leader Blaine wanted a high tariff on & tax on whiskey, but a repeal of tax on tobacco • favored a high tariff; also wanted to stop fish imports from Canada • voting strength in Mid-West leaning Republican; the party also appealed to temperance movement • party appealed to businessmen • while a Senator, Harrison voted for the Chinese Exclusion Act (1881) • platform was written by William McKinley • platform supported the use of both gold and silver as currency • condemned the "political power of the Mormon Church," & called for laws banning polygamy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • called for an end to the "manufacture, importation, exportation, & sale" of all alcoholic beverages • supported the extension of voting rights • wanted an end to polygamy • wanted a tariff for revenue only, and that the tariff should not be so high as to cause Treasury surpluses
<p>PV = 5,537,857 EV = 168</p> <p>51st Congress -> House = 159; Senate = 37 52nd Congress -> House = 235; Senate = 39</p>	<p>PV = 5,447,129 EV = 233</p> <p>51st Congress -> House = 166; Senate = 39 52nd Congress -> House = 88; Senate = 47</p>	<p>PV = 248,819 EV = 0</p>



1892

Populist Party (James B. Weaver)	Democrats (Cleveland)	Republicans (Harrison)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this former Union general ran for the Presidency on the Greenback ticket (1880) • Weaver personally favored prohibition • party was comprised of disappointed laborers & farmers • felt threatened by trusts, interest rates, and easterners • white farmers refused to desert the Democratic party for the Populists • wanted to guarantee farm income through government programs • platform favored free coinage of silver, enlarged banking system, graduated income tax, government ownership of transportation and communications, initiative & referendum • Southern whites eliminated Black suffrage when it was determined that Blacks flocked to the Populists • Populism was treated with indifference by the other two political parties --- organized hecklers wouldn't let Weaver speak • Edward Bellamy's <i>Looking Backward</i> (published in 1887) influenced the reform-minded folks of this era -> he also was a supporter of the Populist movement • failed to gain support among the urban workers & urban poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleveland now more conservative than his previous term; he was also their only national name • Cleveland openly opposed passage of free coinage laws in 1891 • accused Republicans of creating high priced consumer goods with the high tariff: opposed McKinley Tariff • accused Populists of being agitators and outsiders • like the Republicans, Democrats advocated the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal • vaguely addressed the issue of prohibition by declaring that no laws should be created which interfere with the rights of citizens • created an "ethnic committee" to gather support from recent immigrants • southern whites tried to place fears voter's minds that Blacks would gain more political clout under a Republican administration • Democratic Party spent roughly \$2.35 million during the campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personally disliked the "circus" atmosphere of being first family • McKinley thought he might be a dark horse candidate if Harrison withdrew • favored internal improvements & expanding markets overseas • upheld the protective tariff: had pushed through McKinley Tariff, which provided protection even to agriculture • strongly disliked by the party bosses, which split the party • Homestead Strike cost the Republicans many votes. Republicans had asked Carnegie manager Frick to recognize the union • favored a bi-metallism • favored construction of a <i>Nicaraguan Canal</i> (emphasis mine), & upheld the Monroe Doctrine to achieve America's "manifest destiny" • although not in favor of outright prohibition, they spoke in "sympathy" with those pushing for prohibition laws
<p>PV = 1,029,846 EV = 22</p>	<p>PV = 5,555,462 EV = 277</p> <p>53rd Congress -> House = 218; Senate = 44 54th Congress -> House = 105; Senate = 39</p>	<p>PV = 5,182,600 EV = 145</p> <p>53rd Congress -> House = 127; Senate = 38 54th Congress -> House = 244; Senate = 43</p>



1896

Democrats (William Jennings Bryan)

- Cross of Gold speech got him the nomination at age 36; prominent newspapers endorsed Bryan prior to the nomination
- Bryan called for a return to the principles of Jefferson & Jackson: Who should have power?
- favored a tariff for revenue only
- criticized Supreme Court for declaring the income tax unconstitutional (see Wilson-Gorman Tariff)
- platform called for unlimited coinage of silver @ 16 oz of silver = 1 oz of gold
- Bryan was strongly disliked by eastern businessmen (who happened to own a lot of gold)
- wanted "immigration of pauper" workers stopped
- Populists refused to "fuse" with Democrats, but many still sided with the Bryan ticket
- endorsed by Eugene Debs
- support came from the debt-ridden South & West; easterners (even eastern Democrats) were leery of dropping the gold standard
- favored retention of the "unwritten" 2-term tradition for Presidents

PV = 6,492,559
EV = 176

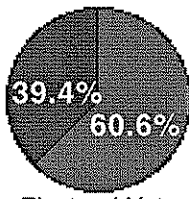
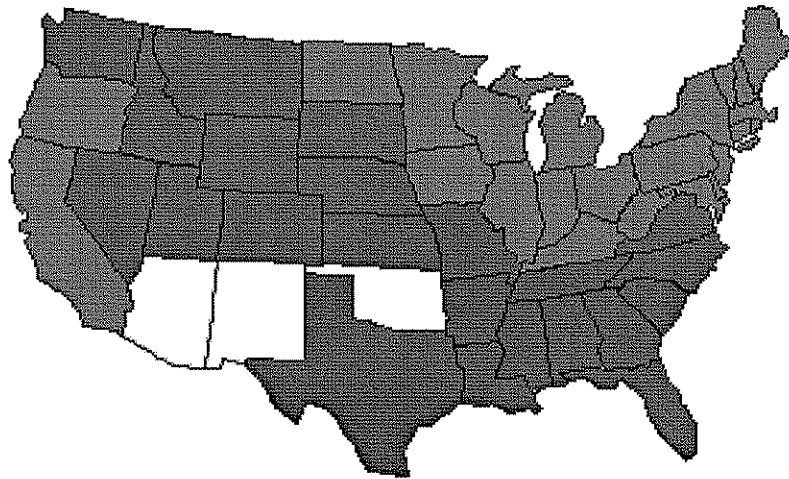
55th Congress -> House = 113; Senate = 34
56th Congress -> House = 163; Senate = 26

Republicans (William McKinley)

- supported by big business & the affluent
- Ohio industrialist Hanna pushed McKinley's nomination, but McKinley made Hanna aware that he was not his pawn
- Pullman Strike (1894) raised questions about law and order, and the Republicans exploited what the public perceived as weaknesses in the Democratic Party
- denounced the past 4-years of Democratic Party control
- Republicans won majorities in 1894 elections
- Supreme Court decisions (1895) upheld trusts, an injunction against Eugene Debs, & abolished the income tax
- favored gold standard, but also discussed bimetallism (took middle ground)
- platform favored restrictions on immigration, expansion of women's rights, & admission of states
- favored American control of the Hawaiian Islands, & construction of the Nicaraguan Canal
- emphatically condemned lynching, calling the practice "uncivilized and preposterous [barbarous]." McKinley had called out the Ohio militia to stop a lynching when he was governor
- crop failures overseas pushed the price of American wheat higher & this sent many voters into the Republican camp

PV = 7,102,246
EV = 271

55th Congress -> House = 204; Senate = 47
56th Congress -> House = 185; Senate = 53

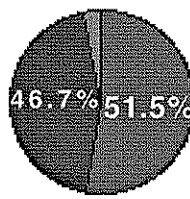


Electoral Vote

McKinley



Bryan

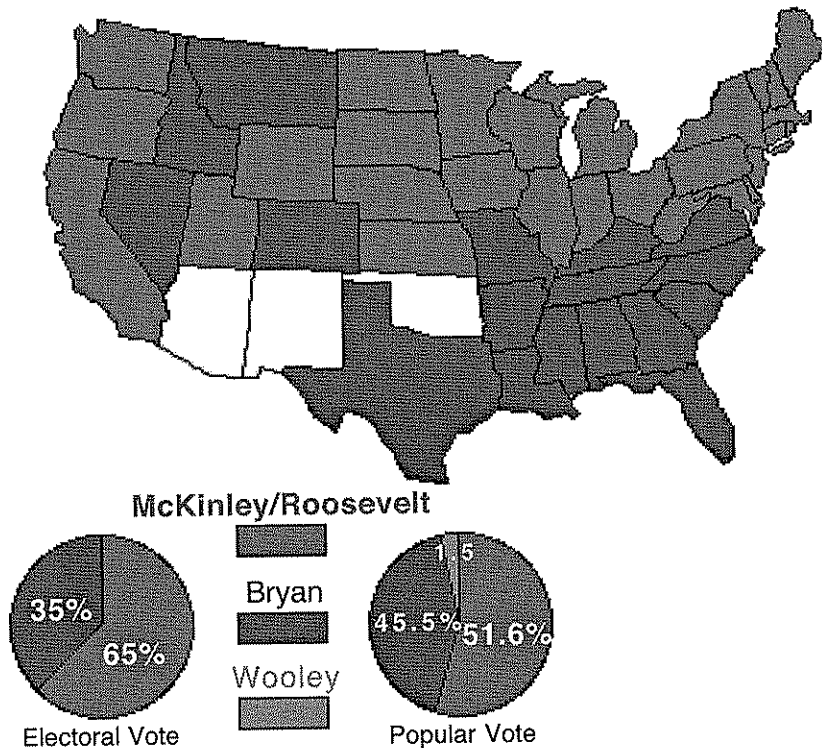


Popular Vote

1900

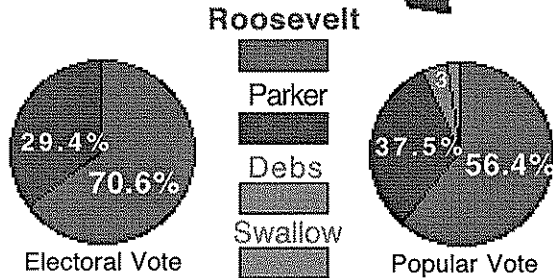
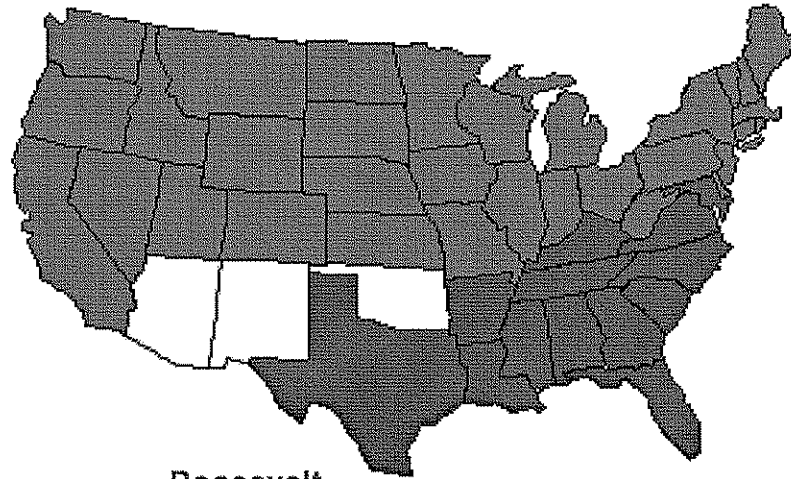
Democrats (William Jennings Bryan)	Republicans (William McKinley)	Prohibition (John C. Wooley)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bryan joined the army in 1898, probably for political reasons Bryan was advised to not push for Black voting rights sort of favored expansion, but platform was anti-imperialistic platform called for income tax, direct election of U.S. Senators, & sympathy for the Boers of South Africa (gaining Irish & German votes) platform also contained a strong anti-imperialist plank, condemning the Spanish-American War and American militarism retained the "silver issue" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> became 1st President in 28 years to win 2 consecutive terms (assassinated in 1901) reminded Bryan that the party of Jefferson expanded beyond Mississippi River rejected a request by Blacks to make a stronger commitment against lynching McKinley made the War Department allow Black regiments to fight during the Spanish-American War, led by Black officers Gold Standard Act (1898) eliminated silver as an issue McKinley was told not to bring TR on ticket, but refused platform further called for the creation of an American built "Isthmian Canal" in Panama Roosevelt became an active campaigner, & developed a style that countered Bryan's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> first started in 1869: one of the few 3rd parties to exist for several decades opposed serving of beer in army canteens during 1898 war considered themselves on a crusade to save traditional values attacked immigrants from Ireland & Germany accused Democrats & Republicans of insincerity
<p>PV = 6,358,345 EV = 155</p>	<p>PV = 7,218,039 EV = 292</p>	<p>PV = 209,004 EV = 0</p>
<p>57th Congress -> House = 151; Senate = 31 58th Congress -> House = 178; Senate = 33</p>	<p>57th Congress -> House = 197; Senate = 55 58th Congress -> House = 208; Senate = 57</p>	

Note: between 1884-96, 61% of all Southern registered voters voted; voter turnout (1900-16) = 43% - 16%



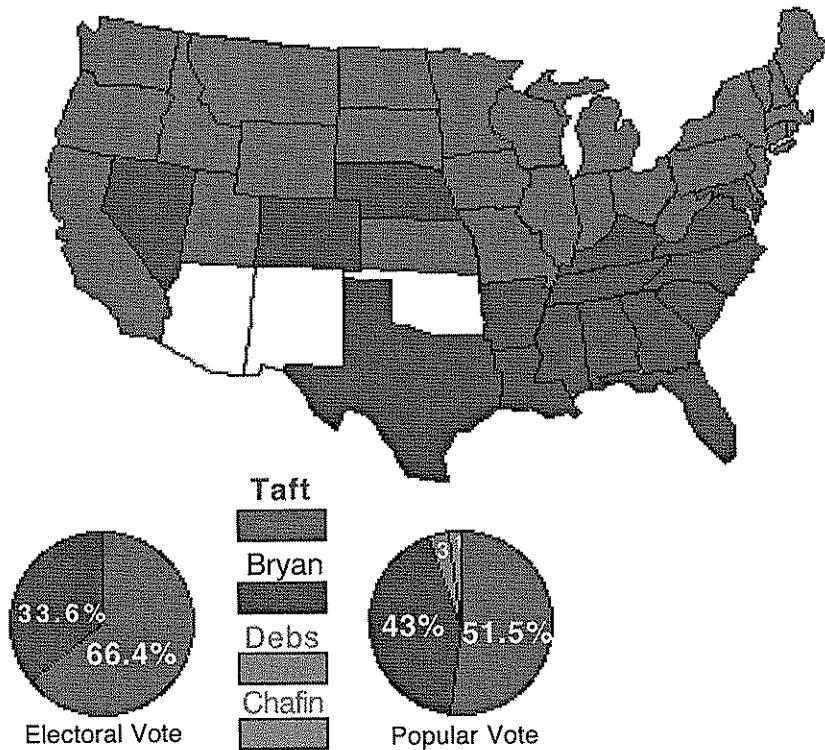
1904

Socialist (Eugene Debs)	Democrats (Alton Parker)	Republicans (Theodore Roosevelt)	Prohibition (Eugene Chaffin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> platform seemed to be a rewritten from 1892 Populists remained silent on the Negro question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democrats thought of renominating Cleveland Bryan blasted Democrats for trying to reorganize the party after the 1896 & 1900 elections --- this divided the party Parker appealed to Southern democrats because of his anti-Black rights stance: once said the 14th Amendment wouldn't be in Constitution is introduced in 1903 generally pursued a campaign strategy of silence: abandoned all "dead issues" although "officially silent" on various issues, Parker publicly favored the gold standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TR, considered a Hamiltonian with a social conscience, was one of the most popular Presidents since Jackson TR had become such a reformer that his critics thought that there might be a TR/Bryan merger politically, TR opposed suffrage for Blacks so he wouldn't alienate Southern White voters most Americans favored imperialistic stance of U.S.: Roosevelt Corollary issued in 1904 infuriated some businessmen with his apparent enforcement of the Sherman Anti-trust Act created controversy when he solicited large donations from wealthy businessmen 	
PV = 402,489 EV = 0	PV = 5,082,898 EV = 140	PV = 7,626,593 EV = 336	PV = 258,596 EV =
	59th Congress -> House = 136; Senate = 33 60th Congress -> House = 164; Senate = 31	59th Congress -> House = 250; Senate = 57 60th Congress -> House = 222; Senate = 61	



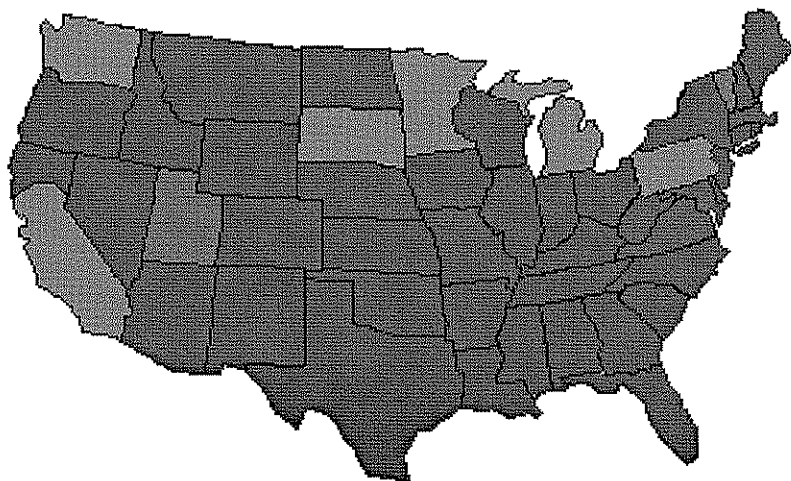
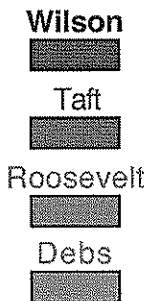
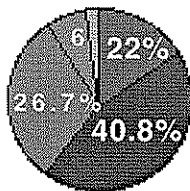
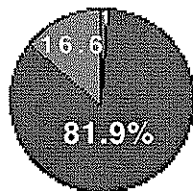
1908

Socialist (Eugene Debs)	Democrats (W.J. Bryan)	Republicans (William Howard Taft)	Prohibition (Eugene Chaffin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> believed that "the system" couldn't be reformed, but had to be overthrown saw the class struggle as the major issue in America platform wanted relief for unemployed workers, inheritance & income taxes avored government-funded work relief programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bryan had remained the leader of the Democrat Party since 1896 criticized Republicans for failing to create a well-rounded reform program Bryan became more evangelical believed Democrats had to be morally principled believed that government was slipping under control of monopolies emphasized ethics & economics Bryan's world-wide tour (1905-06) increased his international stature Hearst warned that Bryan's plan for bank guarantees was dangerous called for the direct election of U.S. Senators, 8-hour work day, & a lower tariff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had served as governor of the Philippines for 2 years turned down appointment to the Supreme Court to devote himself to Panama & Philippines alienated some Civil War vets when he said that Grant drank too much discussed the issue of banking reform at length Robert LaFollette submitted several proposals for the platform, covering various issues such as the tariff & the listing of campaign contributions (the latter was rejected) accused Democrats of "leaning" toward Socialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> between 1907-14, 11 states had prohibition laws
PV = 420,380 EV = 0	PV = 6,406,801 EV = 162 <small>61st Congress -> House = 172; Senate = 32 62nd Congress -> House = 228; Senate = 41</small>	PV = 7,676,258 EV = 321 <small>61st Congress -> House = 219; Senate = 61 62nd Congress -> House = 161; Senate = 51</small>	PV = 252,821 EV = 0



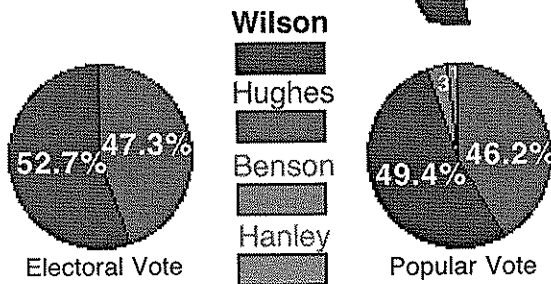
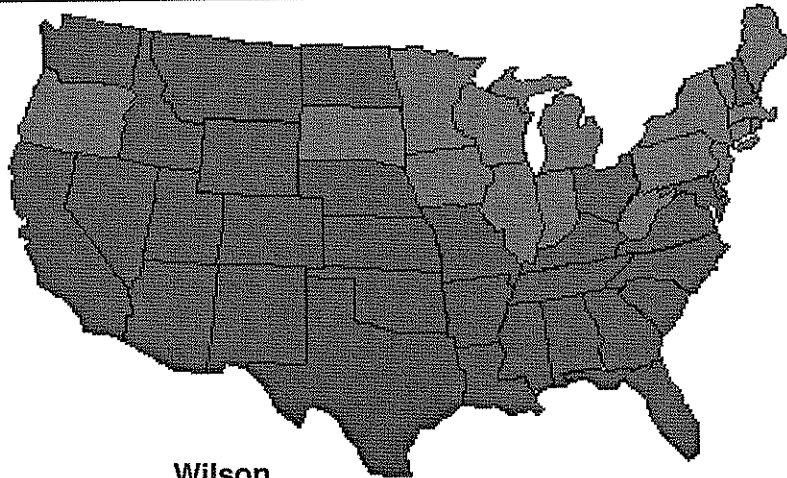
1912

Socialist (Eugene Debs)	Democrats (Woodrow Wilson)	Bull Moose [Progressive] (Theodore Roosevelt)	Republican (William Taft)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • favored government ownership of industry • 33 cities in the U.S. had elected Socialist mayors. from Milwaukee, WI, to Butte, MT • favored creation of a scaled minimum wage • wanted direct election of the the President (no "electoral college") 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a divided party nominated Wilson on the 46th ballot, the reform governor of New Jersey • thought that trusts should be regulated (distrustful of trusts) • government should maintain open competition • looked to an agrarian past -- favored a Jeffersonian tradition, but with open competition • supported states' rights • called his program the "New Freedom" • favored tariff reductions, plus stronger regulation of railroads, telegraphs, etc. • called for a 1-term presidential system, direct election of U.S. Senators, and presidential primaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • split from the Republican Party after Taft received the nomination • New Nationalism: government should use Hamiltonian means to achieve Jeffersonian ends • favored a strong central government to promote the general welfare • called for government efficiency, and a strong President • favored worker's compensation laws, minimum wage, right to vote for women, direct primary • enlisted women into the Party -- Jane Addams seconded TR's nomination at the Chicago convention • favored women's suffrage • refused to allow African-Americans into the convention • assassination attempt failed [October 14th]. & TR still spoke with the bullet in him! • advocated creation of a national health care system, and social security system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lost favor with the progressives of the Republican Party & sought support from conservative Republicans • stated that he thought that TR was leading a religious sect • stayed home, deciding not to actively campaign • campaign finance reform was discussed in the platform, particularly in the area of releasing lists of contributors
PV = 900,672 EV = 0	PV = 6,296,547 EV = 435 63rd Congress -> House = 291; Senate = 51 64th Congress -> House = 230; Senate = 56	PV = 4,118,571 EV = 88	PV = 3,486,720 EV = 8 63rd Congress -> House = 127; Senate = 44 64th Congress -> House = 196; Senate = 40



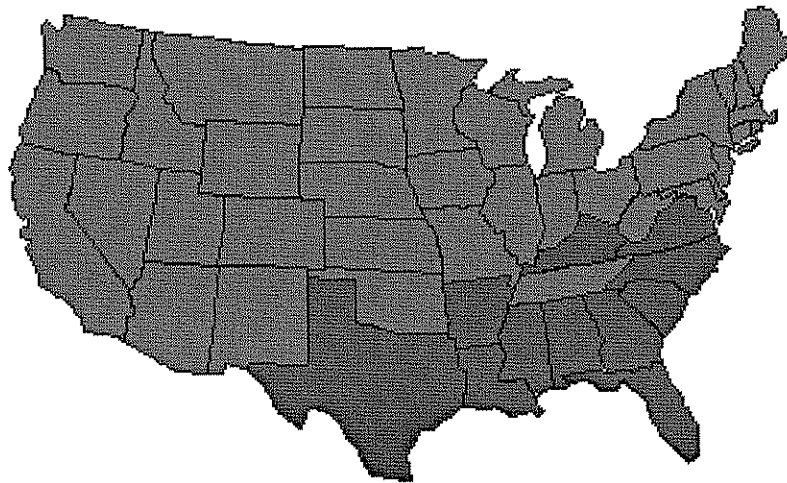
1916

Socialist (A.L. Benson)	Democrats (Woodrow Wilson)	Republican (Charles Hughes)	Prohibition (J.F. Hanley)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • favored non-intervention in the war • accused of being the enemy of America • declared that the growth of military preparedness was a "menace" to workers • called for congressional control of foreign policy • stated the any declaration of war should be voted on by the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • began "preparedness" after the sinking of Lusitania in 1915 • seemed to turn from his New Freedom program toward TR's New Nationalism ideas • generally wanted to keep out of war • believed that America would become a "Big America," playing an important role in world affairs after WW I was over • focused his campaign on "Americanism," rather than having people supporting their own ethnic heritage • believed that individual states should grant women the right to vote, rather than the national government • Wilson successfully arbitrated a threatened railway strike, granting workers an 8-hour work day • went to bed on election night believing that he had lost the election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TR really wanted the nomination, but his Bull Moose bid in 1912 made him unpopular • a reform-minded governor from New York, Supreme Court Justice • thought the U.S. should prepare for war, but refused to take TR's aggressive stand • wealthy Republican women campaigned for the franchise • Mrs. Hughes actively campaigned for her husband, the first wife of a candidate to do so • East Coast newspapers declared Hughes the winner even before all the votes had been cast • platform called for "neutrality" • advocated women's suffrage, but only if the individual states set their own policies • Hughes's critical remarks maligning Wilson backfired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 1917, 24 states had prohibition laws
<p>PV = 585,113 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 9,127,695 EV = 277</p> <p>65th Congress -> House = 216; Senate = 53 66th Congress -> House = 190; Senate = 47</p>	<p>PV = 8,533,507 EV = 254</p> <p>65th Congress -> House = 210; Senate = 42 66th Congress -> House = 240; Senate = 49</p>	<p>PV = 220,506 EV =</p>

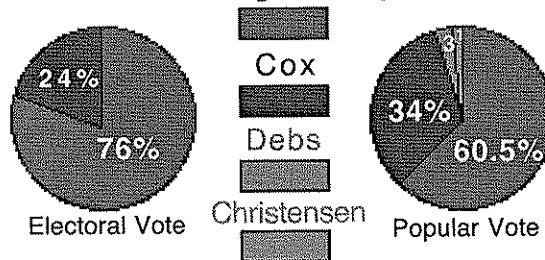


1920

Socialist (Eugene Debs)	Democrats (James Cox)	Republican (Warren Harding)	Farmer-Laborer (P.P. Christensen)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had been placed in prison by the Wilson administration for sedition in 1919 • party was divided between the radicals, militants, and conservatives • initially favoring the Russian Revolution, he later spoke out against it • spoke against the League of Nations • called for full equality for Blacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a journalist by training • Governor of Ohio who had done considerable work there • selected Wilson's Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt as his running mate • platform favored the League of Nations • there was some campaign concerns regarding Cox's divorce from his wife • "negative campaigning" by Cox seemed to backfire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harding was a U.S. Senator from Ohio, nominated on the 10th ballot • Harding had no political enemies and appealed to voters interested in the good old days (normalcy) • selected Calvin Coolidge as his running mate, known for breaking a police strike in Massachusetts while Governor • wouldn't directly support the League, but did agree that nations should preserve peace • the phrase "return to normalcy" was actually coined by the press based on a Harding speech • hated the 18th Amendment, was known to chew tobacco, drink whiskey, and cavort with other women 	
PV = 919,799 EV = 0	PV = 9,130,328 EV = 127	PV = 16,143,407 EV = 404	PV = 265,411 EV = 0
	67th Congress -> House = 131; Senate = 37 68th Congress -> House = 205; Senate = 43	67th Congress -> House = 301; Senate = 59 68th Congress -> House = 205; Senate = 51	

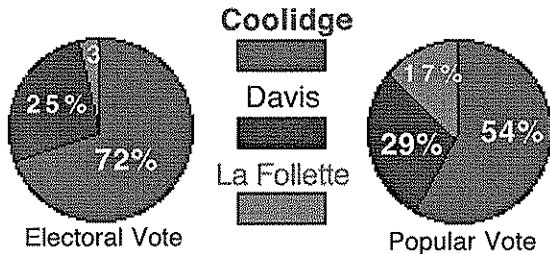
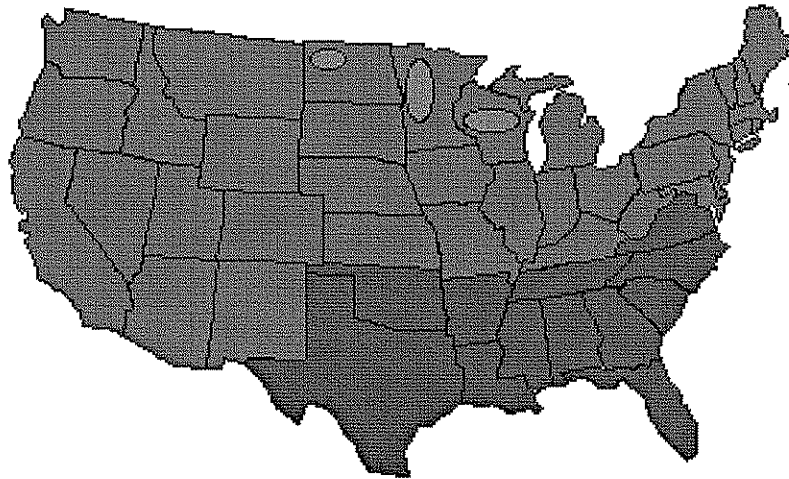


Harding/Coolidge



1924

Progressives (Robert La Follette)	Democrats (John Davis)	Republicans (Calvin Coolidge)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primarily created because they were depressed with the other two parties • made up of farmers, preachers, craftsmen, housewives, & professors • nominated Burton K. Wheeler of Montana as VP • La Follette was attacked vigorously by Republicans • La Follette attacked Coolidge for his neglect of welfare & the plight of the farmers • American Communist Party thought that the Progressives were just a great party • platform called for stricter government control of monopolies, reduction of taxes on "moderate incomes" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Party split immediately at the convention between "wet" and "dry" factions • largest argument was over the power of the Ku Klux Klan, which had grown in strength in the early 1920's • platform committee decided not to include an anti-Klan statement in the platform • Bryan was booed at the convention when he asked that the initials KKK be excluded from Democratic literature • anti-Klan faction wanted Catholic Al Smith of New York nominated • Davis, a New York lawyer, was nominated on the 103rd ballot • Bryan's brother Charles was selected as V-P nominee • platform condemned Republican "corruption" • platform insisted on a reduction of military weapons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Keep Cool with Coolidge" • "Silent Cal" was one of the most popular Presidents to ever occupy the White House • Coolidge's reputation and honesty were untouched by the Harding scandals -- he brought those accused to justice • platform called for a strong economy, reduction of national debt, and immigration restriction • committed to NOT join the League of Nations • called for a strong military, including a Navy at "full strength" • radio, newspaper photographs, and newsreel footage assisted Coolidge's campaign
<p>PV = 4,831,289 EV = 13</p>	<p>PV = 8,385,283 EV = 136</p>	<p>PV = 15,781,211 EV = 382</p>
	<p>69th Congress -> House = 183; Senate = 39 70th Congress -> House = 195; Senate = 46</p>	<p>69th Congress -> House = 247; Senate = 56 70th Congress -> House = 237; Senate = 49</p>



1928

Democrats (Al Smith)

- grew up Catholic in New York's lower east side & used Tammany Hall to rise in politics
- Smith was a tremendously popular Governor of New York, and was elected 4 times
- had a reputation for efficiency & social concern
- selected a Protestant Prohibitionist as the V-P nominee (Joe Robinson of Arkansas)
- platform stated that Republicans had left industry and the farm sectors depressed: called for tariff reform and farm relief programs
- Smith favored "local option," the right of states to allow light wines and beers
- Smith tried to woo businessmen; his campaign manager was from business (but he was also Catholic and "wet")
- rumors swept the nation that the Pope's bags were ready at the White House - - Protestant ministers spoke vividly against Smith
- when Smith appeared in Oklahoma, the KKK set up a corridor of burning crosses
- platform called for farm relief programs, condemned the use of American military force in Nicaragua, and supported the rights of states to support education

PV = 15,016,169
EV = 87

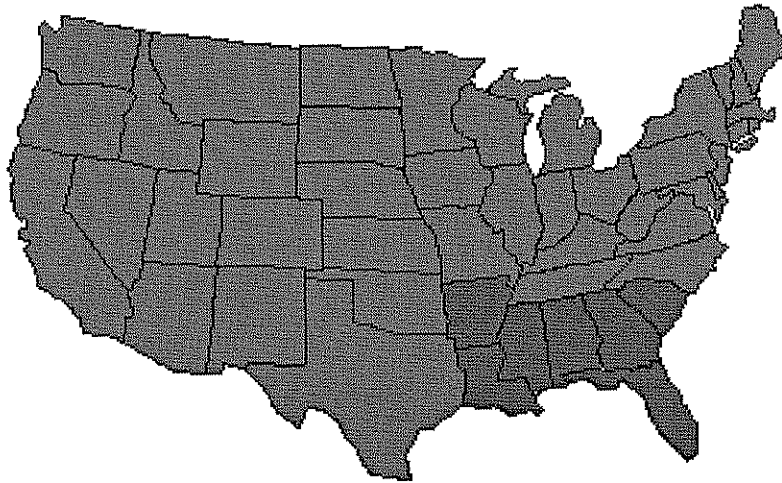
71st Congress -> House = 167; Senate = 39
72nd Congress -> House = 220; Senate = 47

Republicans (Herbert Hoover)

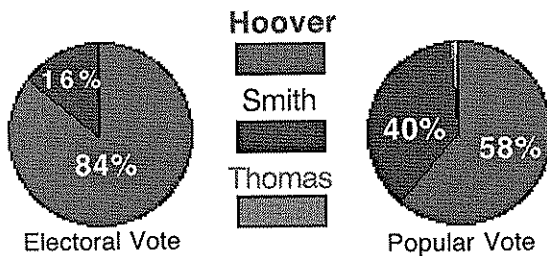
- self-made man, a Quaker, paid his own way through Stanford, became wealthy in his own right, organized relief for war-torn Belgium, & was an administrator for Wilson, Harding, & Coolidge
- nominated Charles Curtis from Kansas for VP, whose ancestry was Indian
- scored points when he arranged relief for Mississippi flood victims in 1927
- platform said that Republicans were responsible for the good times, prosperity, etc.; also called for tax reductions, high tariffs, & enforcement of 18th Amendment
- Hoover stressed the importance of the free enterprise system: "a chicken in every pot, two cars in every garage"
- Hoover said that Prohibition was the greatest social and noble experiment ever created
- Hoover's victory was more likely caused by the great prosperity of the 1920's rather than the religious issue
- platform called for a "re-examination" of the protective tariff, while endorsing the necessity of a tariff

PV = 21,391,993
EV = 444

71st Congress -> House = 267; Senate = 56
72nd Congress -> House = 214; Senate = 48

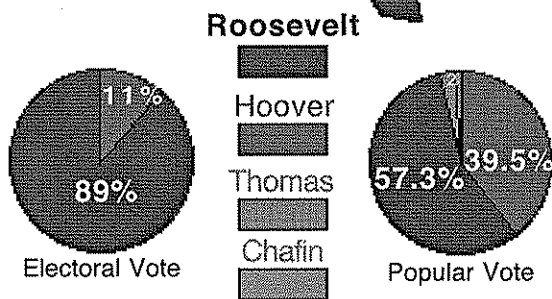
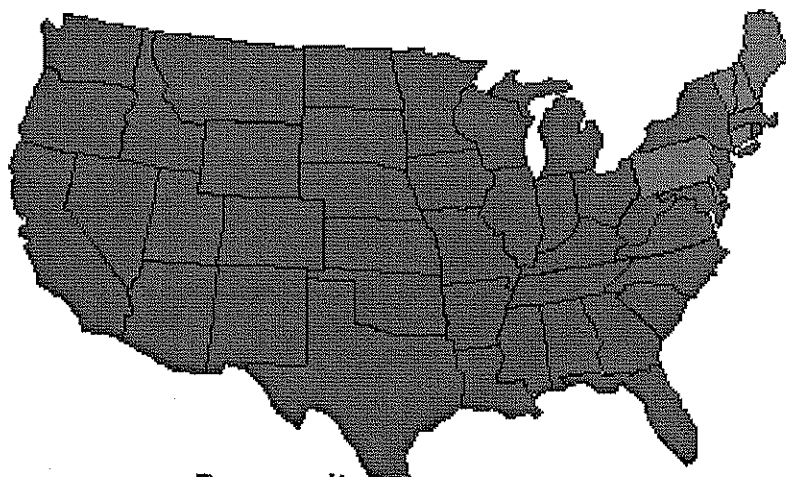


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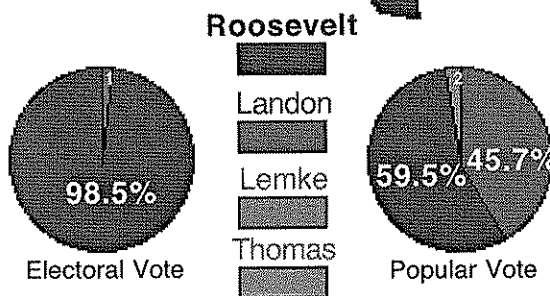
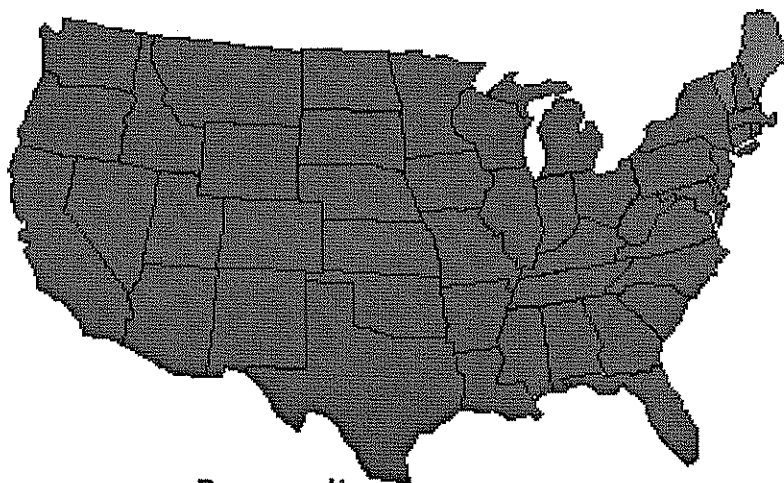
1932

Socialist (Norman Thomas)	Democrats (Franklin Roosevelt)	Republicans (Herbert Hoover)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had worked in a slum settlement area tried to point out that most Americans were not sharing in any prosperity platform called for immediate federal government relief, plus government programs for public works called for old age pension, as well as a national health insurance program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDR was 2-term governor of New York selected Speaker of the House John Garner as V-P nominee FDR flew to Chicago to accept the nomination, partly to show that his handicap wasn't a hindrance platform called for a balanced budget, reduced federal spending, repeal of 18th Amendment, aid to agriculture, public works, & relief for the unfortunate "I pledge you, I pledge myself, a new deal for the American people" FDR brought in a "brain trust" from major universities to help him with creating policy some newspapers thought that FDR sounded much like Hoover, and some editors called him "Herbert Roosevelt" some Republicans accused FDR of being under the influence of radical nations platform called for a "balanced budget," as well as federal assistance to the states called for the end of prohibition (repealing the 18th Amendment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the joke around Washington was that Hoover asked an associate to loan Hoover a nickel so that he could buy a friend a soda; the associate gave Hoover a dime and said, "Treat all your friends!" the Depression shattered Hoover's reputation as a skilled administrator during times of crisis by the time of the convention, the economy was at its lowest ebb Republicans needed to nominate Hoover or face the fact that Hoover's policies had failed platform called for a balanced budget, protective tariff, and repeal of 18th Amendment (by a vote of the people) Hoover claimed that the Depression originated in WW I and from policies abroad. He was doing his best to bring us out of it. Hoover's calling out of the Army to squash the "Bonus Expeditionary Force" hurt him politically
<p>PV = 884,781 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 22,809,638 EV = 472</p>	<p>PV = 15,758,901 EV = 59</p>
	<p>73rd Congress -> House = 310; Senate = 60 74th Congress -> House = 319; Senate = 69</p>	<p>73rd Congress -> House = 117; Senate = 35 74th Congress -> House = 103; Senate = 25</p>



1936

Union (William Lemke)	Democrats (Franklin Roosevelt)	Republicans (Alfred Landon)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • did not believe that FDR was concerned with helping the farmer • membership included followers of Father Townsend, Charles Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, and Rev. Gerald Smith of Louisiana, who had taken up from the assassinated Huey Long • platform called for civil service reform, calling for an end to the growing "spoils system" • called for limits on the amount of personal wealth a person could possess, including limitations on inheritances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conceded that he was the major issue of the campaign • the nation was not yet out of the Depression by 1936, but was at least feeling better about itself • platform promised an expansion of the New Deal • FDR's acceptance speech was broadcast on radio, stating that Americans had a "rendezvous with destiny" • Hearst's newspaper said that FDR was surrounded by communists • FDR pointed out that most Republicans voted for Social Security Act • pledged to "reduce" government spending, but at the same time called for increased expenditures to benefit the various states • platform denounced "war as an instrument of foreign policy," and pledged to carry out a policy of neutrality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landon was an oil man & Governor of Kansas; he was also a former Bull Mooser with Progressive tendencies • nicknamed a Kansas "Lincoln" • strongly denounced FDR for reckless spending, unbalanced budgets, assaults on free enterprise, & the right of labor to organize • Republicans claimed that the Social Security Act was a "great swindle," and asked voters to cast their votes against this weekly "sentence to payroll deduction" • Landon told a reporter a few days before the election that he would never beat FDR • platform called for a "balanced budget" • Landon did not utilize radio as effectively as FDR • conservative groups spending their own money to defeat FDR instead hurt Landon by alienating voters
<p>PV = 882,479 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 27,752,869 EV = 523</p> <p>75th Congress -> House = 331; Senate = 76 76th Congress -> House = 261; Senate = 69</p>	<p>PV = 16,674,665 EV = 8</p> <p>75th Congress -> House = 89; Senate = 16 76th Congress -> House = 164; Senate = 23</p>



1940

Democrats (Franklin Roosevelt)

- FDR wasn't sure if he should run for a 3rd term
- the convention in Chicago, a majority of delegates nominated FDR
- nominated Henry Wallace as VP, a person who strongly supported military aid to Britain, although Wallace did not have the full support of the Democratic Party
- during the campaign, FDR issued the executive order loaning Britain 50 WW I destroyers
- pledged to continue New Deal programs, strengthen America's military power, and provide aid to Britain
- gave anti-war speeches toward the end of the campaign
- 3rd term issue didn't create any negative response
- stated that government sponsored employment relief programs would continue
- strongly criticized the Republican Party for nominating a utility executive [Wendell Willkie] who had never held public office

PV = 27,307,819

EV = 449

77th Congress -> House = 268; Senate = 66
78th Congress -> House = 218; Senate = 58

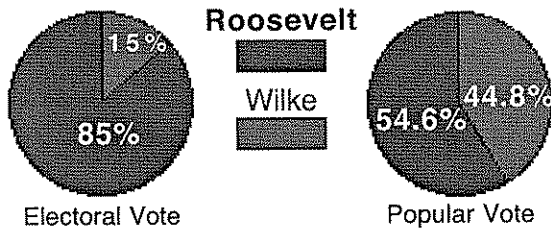
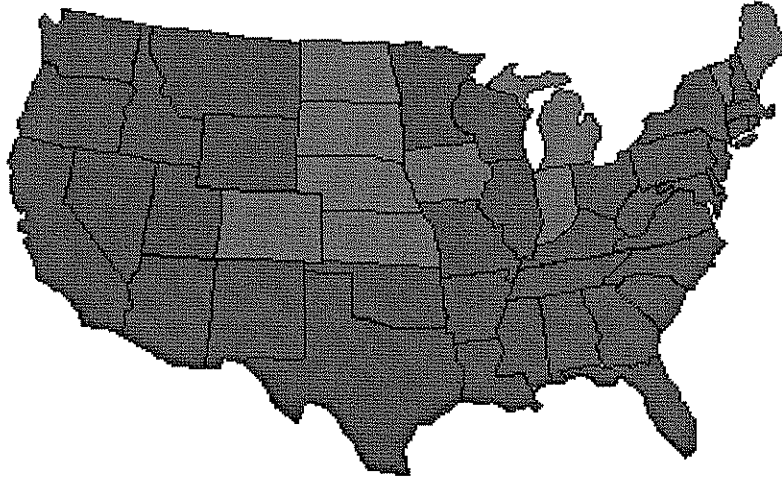
Republicans (Wendell Willkie)

- formerly a supporter of the Democratic Party, this Wall Street lawyer thought that the Democrats had gone too far in regulating business & labor
- Fortune magazine started Willkie clubs throughout the nation
- believed that New Deal programs like the TVA forced private industry out of business
- although having never held political office before, Willkie was nominated on the 6th ballot
- thought that the New Deal stifled economic development
- attacked FDR for seeking an unprecedented 3rd term, claiming the USA would become a nation with "one man rule"
- a lack of concrete programs hurt his appeal
- attacked FDR's Destroyer Base Deal, solely because FDR didn't consult with Congress
- believed that FDR wouldn't actively try to keep the U.S. out of war
- platform favored the creation of a Constitutional amendment granting men & women equal rights (although Willkie stated that he would replace Frances Perkins with a "man")

PV = 22,321,018

EV = 82

77th Congress -> House = 162; Senate = 28
78th Congress -> House = 208; Senate = 37



1944

Democrats (Franklin Roosevelt)

- 1st wartime presidential election since 1864
- when asked if he would call off the elections in 1944, FDR reminded the reporter that he (FDR) had read the Constitution!
- party regulars didn't like Henry Wallace, so FDR decided that Missouri Senator Harry Truman should be the VP nominee
- Truman thought that the VP slot was a demotion from his Senate position, but he reluctantly agreed to the nomination
- Truman was nicknamed the "new Missouri Compromise"
- rumors persisted that FDR probably wouldn't survive another term in office as his health was failing fast
- stated that the USA should join a "United Nations" organization in support of world peace
- called for Jewish immigration to Palestine, and supported the creation of a Jewish "commonwealth" there
- supported racial and religious equality for "minorities" in America, calling on Congress to make such laws
- successfully capitalizing on the Republican accusation that he (FDR) had sent a naval destroyer to the Aleutian Islands to retrieve the family dog Fala, FDR gave mocking speeches against the Republicans

PV = 25,605,585
EV = 432

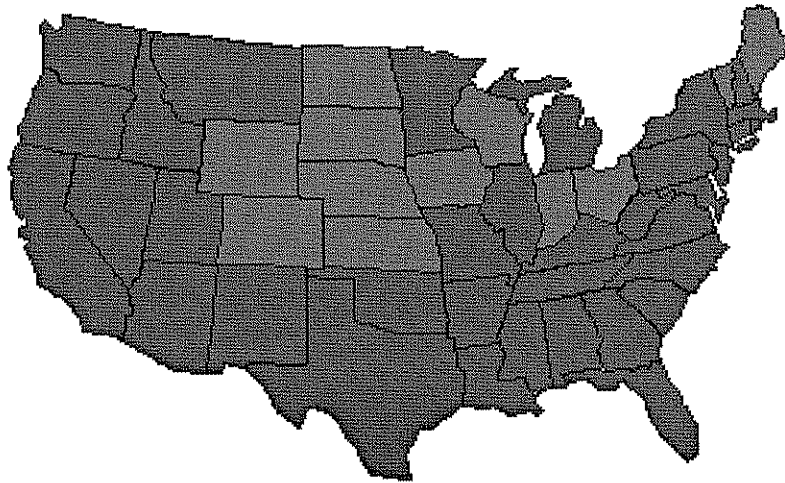
79th Congress -> House = 242; Senate = 56
80th Congress -> House = 188; Senate = 45

Republicans (Thomas Dewey)

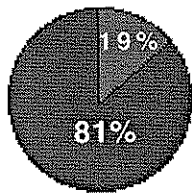
- originally thought of nominating Pacific war hero Douglas MacArthur
- Dewey was the highly successful and respected governor of New York
- platform accepted all of FDR's programs, but thought that the Republicans could manage them better
- Dewey had advocated an isolationist position in the 1940 election
- suggested at one point that the Democrats were slowly being taken over by Communists
- accused FDR of following too closely the CIO's labor chief Sidney Hillman [a Jewish immigrant, who was a Socialist]
- Dewey's primary campaign jargon was that "new blood" was needed to replace the tired old people in the White House
- Dewey was going to use the newly revealed information that FDR and his advisors probably knew that an attack on Pearl Harbor would occur, but was persuaded by an FDR military aid that national security would be lost if he did. Dewey yielded.
- platform called for the creation of a Congressional committee to investigate discrimination in the military [and an end to lynching & the poll tax], plus Jewish immigration to Palestine

PV = 22,014,745
EV = 99

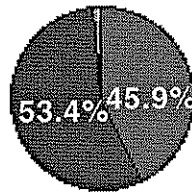
79th Congress -> House = 190; Senate = 38
80th Congress -> House = 245; Senate = 51



Roosevelt/Truman



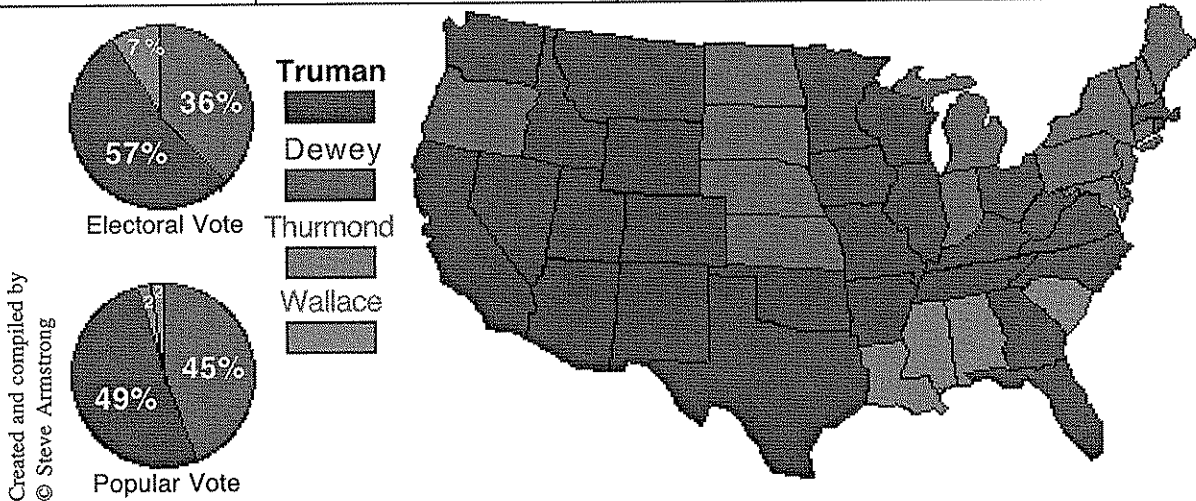
Electoral Vote



Popular Vote

1948

Progressive Party (Henry Wallace)	Democrats (Harry Truman)	Republicans (John Dewey)	States' Rights Democratic Party (Strom Thurmond)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic party split a 3rd way when Henry Wallace created a new "Progressive" Party Wallace was accused of being a "communist" sympathizer petition drives by Progressives placed Wallace's name on the ballot in several states Wallace was badly heckled in Indiana, and may of his aides were slugged; officials in his home state of Iowa forbade him from speaking on college campuses Wallace made several gaffes during campaign speeches, including sending an open letter to Stalin Wallace openly campaigned in the South to condemn segregation, an open defiance of "Jim Crow" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had helped the U.S. with the end of WW II, making certain that Russia didn't expand beyond Eastern Europe some Democrats tried to dump Truman in favor of Eisenhower, but "Ike" refused requests to run southern Democrats, like their forebears in 1860, split from the main party over the issue of integration and left the convention Truman traveled throughout the country to give 300 "give 'em hell Harry" speeches Truman soundly condemned the do-nothing 80th Republican Congress called for civil rights, labor benefits, and national health insurance platform blamed the "do nothing 80th Congress" for hindering Democratic legislative programs called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act pledged recognition of Israel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Republicans won control of Congress in the 1946 elections, calling Truman "high tax Harry" Dewey was the popular Governor of New York [and 1944 Republican nominee] with the Democratic Party split 3 ways, Dewey became over-confident that he would win the election nearly every major political pollster projected a major Dewey victory Dewey didn't feel the need to discuss the major issues Dewey's over confidence may have kept Republicans from going to the voting booth maintained a civil rights platform similar to their 1944 platform supported both the United Nations and the creation of Israel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upset with Truman over the issue of integration, this party was made up mostly of southern Democrats, nicknamed "Dixicrats" Confederate flags hung all over the convention hall in Alabama several southern states did NOT send delegates platform called for "states' rights" and segregation Nominated South Carolina Governor Strom Thurmond, who wanted to throw the election into the House of Representatives like John Calhoun before him, Thurmond remained in the U.S. Senate for years (but unlike Calhoun, Thurmond later tempered his attitude toward racial equality!) -- Strom retired from the Senate at the tender age of 100 in January 2003, and died the following June. It was revealed in early 2004 that Strom had fathered a child with his family's African-American maid in 1926. His daughter was still alive in 2004 -- she received monthly allowances from her Dad throughout her life.
<p>PV = 1,156,103 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 24,179,345 EV = 303</p> <p>81st Congress -> House = 263; Senate = 54 82nd Congress -> House = 234; Senate = 49</p>	<p>PV = 21,991,291 EV = 189</p> <p>81st Congress -> House = 171; Senate = 42 82nd Congress -> House = 199; Senate = 47</p>	<p>PV = 1,176,125 EV = 39</p>



1952

Democrats (Adlai Stevenson)

- this governor of Illinois was somewhat reluctant to be nominated
- to avoid another “Dixiecrat” bolt as in 1948, the Democrats created a party “loyalty pledge” for the 1952 convention
- voters were angered at Democrats generally when it was revealed that some of Truman’s trusted aids had received “personal gifts” for political favors
- spoke out firmly against using nuclear weapons to end the Korean War, and also chastised the doings of Joe McCarthy
- called for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes
- platform called for legislation to end discrimination, including a listing of specific goals ranging from voting rights to equal employment opportunity
- made a goal to create some kind of legislation to regulate campaign finances, although the reforms dealt primarily with disclosure issues
- Stevenson’s high intellectualism did not appeal to the mass voter
- Democratic campaign posters stated that a potential Republican administration would be a return to the party of “Hoover”

PV = 27,314,992
EV = 89

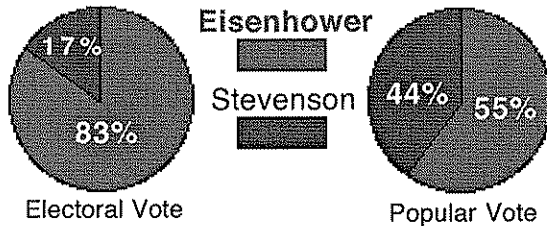
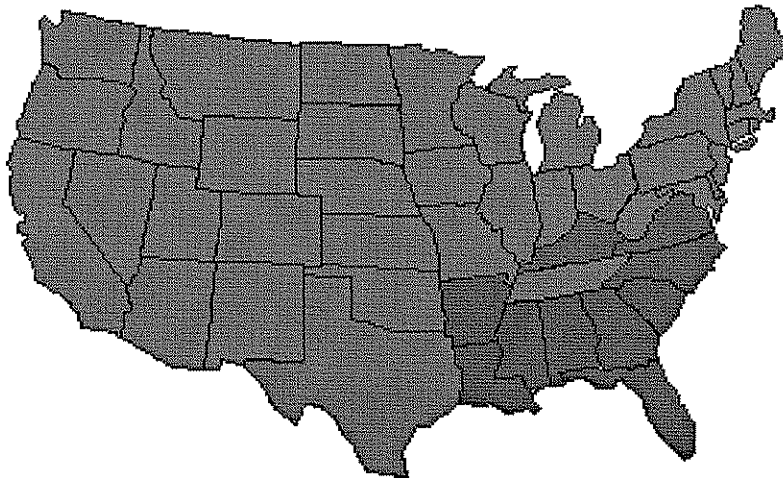
83rd Congress -> House = 211; Senate = 47
84th Congress -> House = 232; Senate = 48

Republicans (Dwight Eisenhower)

- the popular commander of World War II agreed to be the Republican nominee
- the Taft faction of the Republican Party did not initially support Eisenhower’s quest for the nomination
- as a concession to hard-line Republicans, strongly anti-Communist Senator Richard Nixon was chosen as the Vice-Presidential nominee
- Nixon did most of the hard-line campaigning, accusing Stevenson of “coddling” Communists
- Nixon was nearly dumped from the ticket when he was accused of taking illegal “money,” but his nationally televised “Checkers” speech saved him
- Eisenhower broke the Democratic “Solid South” in winning the election
- didn’t have an agenda for civil rights or economic reform
- platform accused Democrats of “shielding” communists and allowing corruption in government
- Eisenhower effectively used television as part of the campaign, including the hiring of a prominent Wall Street ad agency
- Ike & Mamie were always together [a strategy to counter the fact that Stevenson was divorced]

PV = 33,963,234
EV = 442

83rd Congress -> House = 221; Senate = 48
84th Congress -> House = 203; Senate = 47



1956

Democrats (Adlai Stevenson)

- potential vice-presidential nominees included Senator John Kennedy, Senator Al Gore, Sr., and Senator Hubert Humphrey; the convention selected Senator Estes Kefauver
- accused Eisenhower of "marking time" during his first term
- expressed concerns about "Tricky Dick" Nixon
- made policy statements that promoted more programs for senior citizens, health, education, natural resources, and the economy - the seeds for the New Frontier and the Great Society
- called for an end to the military draft and the creation of an all-volunteer military; however, the platform accused the Republicans of "slashing" the military budget
- a specific platform recommendation called for "freedom of information," declaring that the government should not withhold information
- supported the Brown decision, and further recommended federal legislation to create equal voting rights
- while not specifically advocating "states' rights," the platform recognized the importance of states within the concept of federalism
- Stevenson's attacks on Eisenhower and Nixon were not effective

PV = 26,022,752
EV = 73

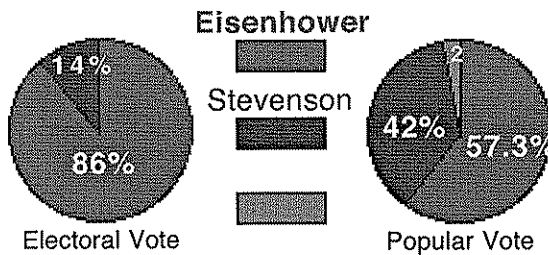
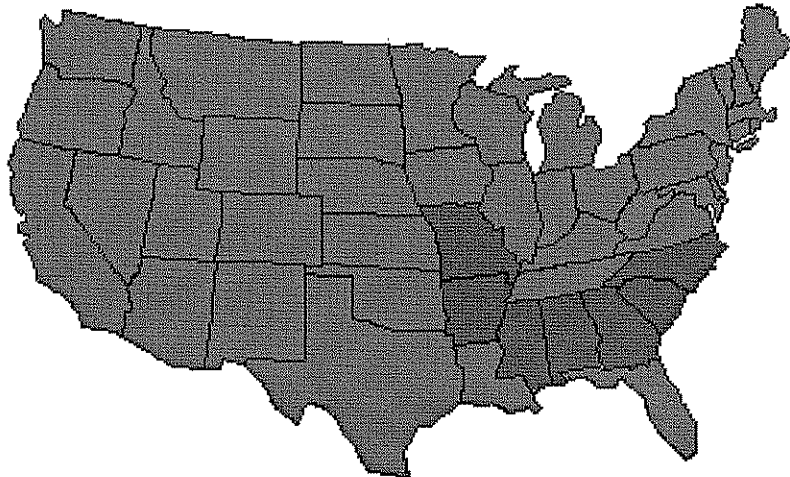
85th Congress -> House = 233; Senate = 49
86th Congress -> House = 283; Senate = 64

Republicans (Dwight Eisenhower)

- had a heart attack and major abdominal surgery, causing concerns about his ability to even perform as President
- with a threat of World War III looming, voters were reluctant to reject this war-time hero
- because of his health, he did less campaigning than in 1952
- pointed to the gains of his first term, including ending the Korean War, creating the interstate highway system, and expanding social security
- a "new" Nixon campaigned as a kinder person
- Ike had overseen balanced budgets, and pledged to continue a balanced economy in the next four years
- called for reform of the Taft-Hartley Act rather than outright repeal
- platform specifically stated support for the Brown decision, while denouncing the use of violence by "all groups"
- polls showed that more women would vote Republican
- Eisenhower's response to the Hungarian revolt and the Egyptian crisis helped him gain more voter confidence

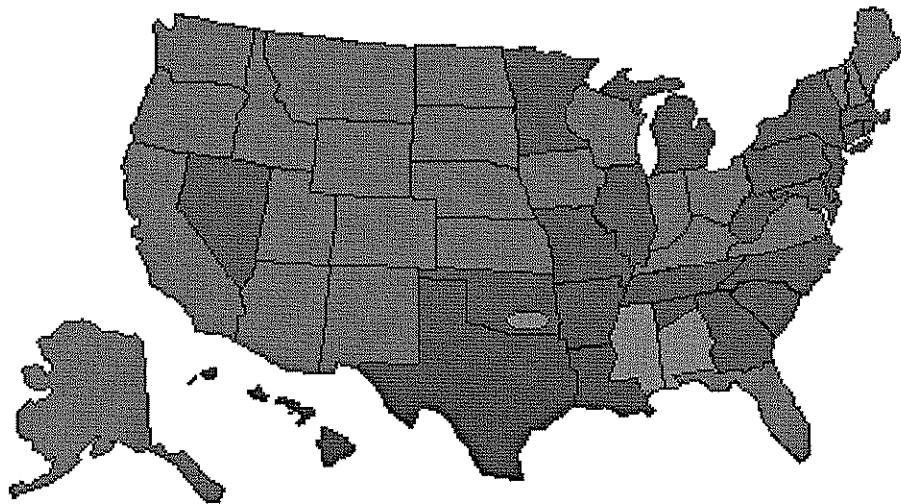
PV = 35,590,472
EV = 457

85th Congress -> House = 200; Senate = 47
86th Congress -> House = 153; Senate = 34

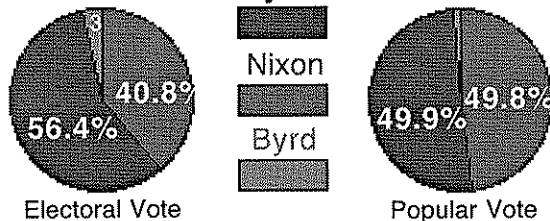


1960

Democrats (John Kennedy)	Republicans (Richard Nixon)	Senator Harry F. Byrd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the 2nd Roman Catholic to ever be nominated for the Presidency, JFK persuaded voters that he would not attach himself to the Vatican declared that he would create a New Frontier to get the country moving again believed that a "new generation" of Americans should assume leadership declared that America had declined under 8 years of Republican rule TV had its first major influence: during the debates, JFK used the medium to his advantage after civil rights leader Martin Luther King was arrested, JFK called to express his concerns southern states rejected the civil rights agenda expressed in the platform introduced the idea that there was a "missile gap," and that the Republicans were to be blamed for this [NOTE: as future Defense Secretary McNamara would later state, "There was a missile gap, but the gap was in America's favor!"] called for immigration reform to further open the doors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vice-President under Eisenhower had shown himself qualified in the foreign policy arena believed that America would flourish best with a continuation of Republican leadership wanted more self-reliance and less government spending although radio listeners thought Nixon won the debates, TV viewers decided otherwise some Protestant Democrats still voted for Nixon decided not to get involved with King's arrest Nixon initially wanted Governor Rockefeller as the Vice-Presidential nominee, but he refused to accept Nixon and Rockefeller hammered out the platform in a private meeting platform called for a strong national defense while at the same time pursuing disarmament advocated continued support for civil rights laws, and called for immigration reform rejected requests for additional federal spending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> southern electoral voters, concerned with the issue of integration, gave their votes to Byrd
<p>PV = 34,226,731 EV = 303</p>	<p>PV = 34,108,357 EV = 219</p>	<p>PV = none EV = 15</p>
<p>87th Congress -> House = 263; Senate = 65 88th Congress -> House = 258; Senate = 67</p>	<p>87th Congress -> House = 174; Senate = 35 88th Congress -> House = 177; Senate = 33</p>	



Kennedy/Johnson



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1964

Democrats (Lyndon Johnson)

- pushed through much of JFK's social agenda in the few months after the assassination
- used the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to escalate the war in Vietnam [although it was later proven that the Tonkin Gulf incident never occurred]
- campaigned to create unity for his domestic agenda
- supporters of Goldwater would say, "In your heart, you know he's right." LBJ strategists retorted, "In your guts, you know he's nuts!"
- soundly condemned extremism, particularly from the Ku Klux Klan, Communist Party, and the John Birch Society
- committed to support peace by maintaining a strong national defense
- platform indicated that the states should feel that the federal government was encroaching on their rights since the federal government was created to serve the people
- LBJ effectively broke from the conservative South on the Civil Rights issue

PV = 43,129,566

EV = 486

88th Congress -> House = 295; Senate = 68
90th Congress -> House = 247; Senate = 64

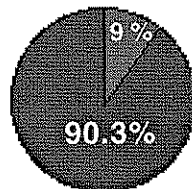
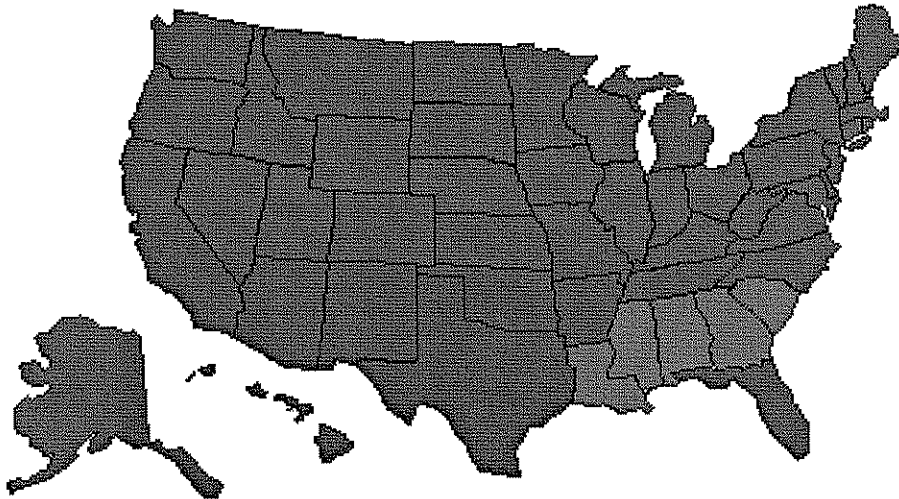
Republicans (Barry Goldwater)

- the Arizona Senator believed that aggressive force would be needed to stop the North Vietnamese
- an attempt to specifically denounce "extremism" (i.e., attempts by the Klan and John Birch Society to infiltrate the Republican Party) was rejected at the convention
- believed that the growth of the welfare state under LBJ showed "softness with Communism"
- emphasized states' rights in order to gain support from the South, and didn't endorse 1964 civil rights legislation
- "shot from the lip" and made remarks that offended just about everyone, i.e., telling senior citizens that social security should be made voluntary
- wanted to cut off relations with Russia, including a demand that Russia tear down the Berlin Wall
- platform advocated a reduction in federal spending, particularly as it related to federal assistance to local schools
- favored a Constitutional amendment allowing prayer in the schools
- favored more stringent legislation against obscenity
- the famous "daisy" ad suggesting Goldwater would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons clearly hurt Goldwater

PV = 27,178,188

EV = 52

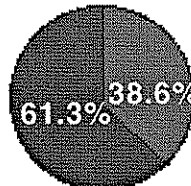
89th Congress -> House = 140; Senate = 32
90th Congress -> House = 187; Senate = 36



Electoral Vote

Johnson

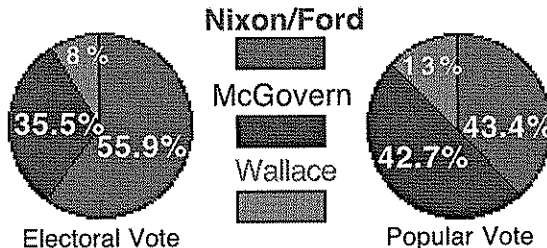
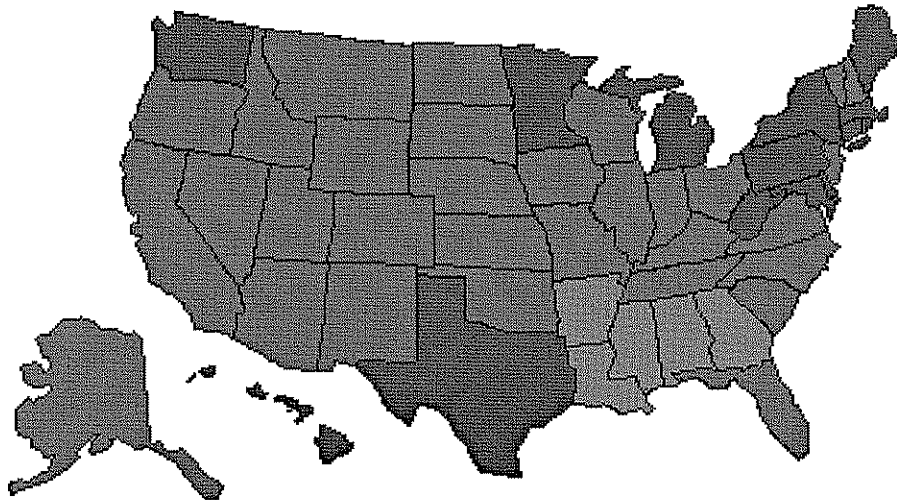
Goldwater



Popular Vote

1968

Democrats (Hubert Humphrey)	Republicans (Richard Nixon)	American Independent (George Wallace)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Party was heavily divided over the issue of the Vietnam War during the primary season, LBJ announced his withdrawal from the race & candidate Robert Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles Democratic convention held in Chicago was marred by violence, with Chicago police battering student protesters outside the convention hall the Chicago riots hurt Humphrey as most Americans seemingly supported the police action tried to distance himself from LBJ, saying that he would cease bombing North Vietnam immediately criticized Wallace for feeding on racism, prejudice & intolerance tried to hold the Democratic coalition called for the maintenance of a strong national defense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the former Vice-President, who once pledged not to re-enter politics, did so again pledged that he would restore "law & order" to America's streets pledged to show support for the "silent majority," those Americans who were "non-shouters" & "non-demonstrators" campaigning carefully, even to the point of turning down an invitation by Humphrey to a TV debate effectively used the TV "sound bite" to publicize his candidacy on the evening news programs stated that he had a "secret" plan to end the Vietnam War [which he admitted in 1983 was a "simple" lie] platform specifically stated that the failure of Vietnam belonged to the Democrats platform specifically rejected recognition of China pledged to end the draft made a brief appearance on the popular "Laugh-In" TV show to "sock it to 'em" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Democratic Governor of Alabama was a staunch segregationist competed against Nixon on the "law & order" issue competed against Humphrey in the North by appealing to "hard hats" fed up with campus protests lost support when his Vice-Presidential nominee Curtis LeMay suggested that we should nuke Vietnam platform suggested that negotiations to the end the Vietnam war should continue, but if they were to fail, a military conclusion would be inevitable
<p>PV = 31,275,166 EV = 191</p>	<p>PV = 31,785,480 EV = 301</p>	<p>PV = 9,906,473 EV = 46</p>
<p>91st Congress -> House = 243; Senate = 57 92nd Congress -> House = 254; Senate = 54</p>	<p>91st Congress -> House = 192; Senate = 43 92nd Congress -> House = 180; Senate = 44</p>	



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1972

Democrats (George McGovern)

- Senator from South Dakota pledged to end the Vietnam War immediately, calling the war a "tragic waste of human life"
- media critics & voters questioned his judgment when it was discovered his Vice-Presidential choice was under the care of a psychiatrist
- hoped to acquire young voters now that the 26th Amendment lowering the voting age to 18 had been ratified. Even went so far as to suggest that he might support the decriminalization of marijuana, a position that backfired
- new party rules meant that women, young people, & Blacks held equal say in the nomination
- TV coverage of the convention made it appear that the Democratic Convention was dominated by aggressive women, hippies, & militant Blacks
- platform favored amnesty for draft evaders
- platform called for a reevaluation of federal-state relations
- suggested some kinds of gun control, particularly the regulation of handguns
- favored the abolition of the Electoral College

PV = 29,170,383
EV = 17

93rd Congress -> House = 239; Senate = 56
94th Congress -> House = 291; Senate = 60

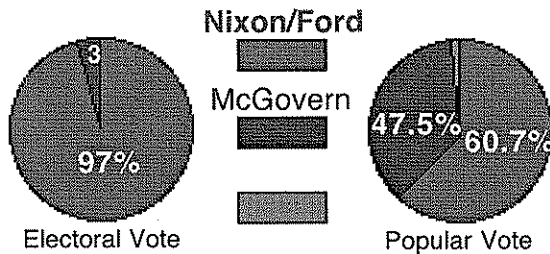
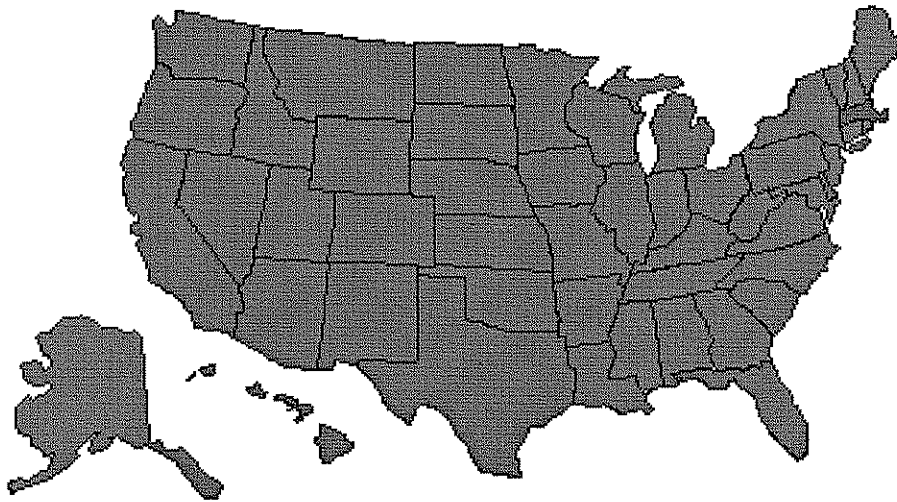
Republicans (Richard Nixon)

- voter disillusionment with the "system" helped propel Nixon back into White House
- just a few days before the election, Nixon announced that for all intents, the Vietnam War was over
- played up his foreign policy triumphs including opening the door to China & the S.A.L.T. treaty with Russia
- believed that the U.S. was obligated to keep order in the world
- announced the end of the draft & the beginning of an all-volunteer military
- very little press existed about the Watergate break-in, making this a non-issue
- received support from conservative Democrats
- platform called for a national health insurance plan, as opposed to the Democrat's plan for a national health program
- specifically rejected the call to grant amnesty to the tens of thousands of men who fled to Canada and other nations
- pledged to support the 2nd Amendment, the right of citizens to own weapons
- called for national support of the Equal Rights Amendment

PV = 47,169,911
EV = 520

93rd Congress -> House = 192; Senate = 42
94th Congress -> House = 144; Senate = 37

NOTE: Polls suggested that nearly two thirds of all voters received their political information from TV news "sound bites" and TV advertising



1976

Democrats (Jimmy Carter)

- a quiet peanut farmer & former one term governor of Georgia
- believed that the nation had to be healed from the Watergate scandals
- said that his administration would be "good, honest, decent & compassionate"
- promised to end government secrecy
- Democratic convention created dominant roles for women & Blacks, creating a unified convention
- wanted to increase employment, favored national health care, tax reform, & an end to bureaucratic waste
- in an interview in Playboy, Carter stated that he'd "looked on . . . women with just his heart"
- brought together the traditional Democratic voters: Democratic regulars, union families, ethnic minorities, Blacks
- advocated reform of the welfare system, creating stronger incentives for work-related assistance
- called for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment
- platform included a strong pro-environment position
- stated that there would be a commitment to "human rights" in foreign policy

PV = 40,828,657
EV = 297

95th Congress -> House = 292; Senate = 61
96th Congress -> House = 276; Senate = 58

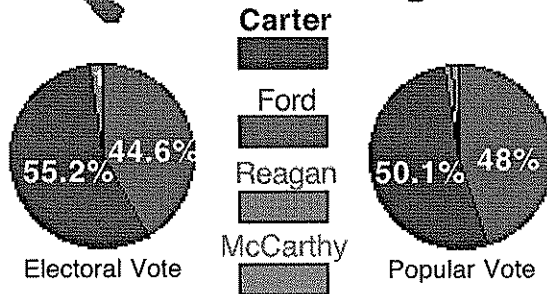
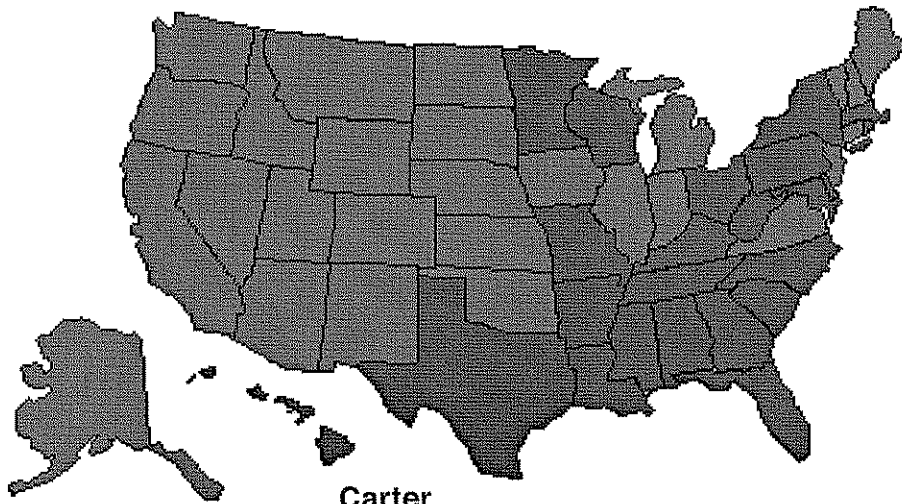
Republicans (Gerald Ford)

- the only person to be President who had never been elected either Vice-President or President
- had to fight off a primary challenge from former California Gov. Ronald Reagan
- as television became more influential in campaigns, people perceived Ford as clumsy after seeing him fall and spill drinks on foreign leaders
- his pardon of Richard Nixon haunted him
- made a major foreign policy blunder when he stated in the 2nd debate that the Soviet Union did not control Eastern Europe
- stayed close to the White House during part of the campaign to look "presidential"
- platform began advocating a stronger emphasis on local and state government, a more decentralized plan of governing
- like the Democrats, the Republicans called for the creation of a national energy policy, as well as environmental protection
- stated that the USA should continue its support of Israel, and that relations with China and Russia should be cautious

PV = 39,145,520
EV = 240

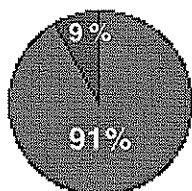
95th Congress -> House = 143; Senate = 38
96th Congress -> House = 157; Senate = 41

NOTE: 1968 Democratic nominee contender Eugene McCarthy ran as an Independent, winning 758,891 votes, less than 1% of the popular vote.



1980

Democrats (Jimmy Carter)	Independent (John Anderson)	Republicans (Ronald Reagan)	Libertarian (Ed Clark)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dogged by the ongoing hostage crisis in Iran, with many Americans perceiving him weak in the area of foreign policy double digit inflation and high interest rates gave Republicans fuel that the economy was headed for a crash some Democrat Congressional leaders seemed to sabotage Carter's domestic agenda had to fight off a challenge for the nomination from Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts Democratic convention was visibly not unified his attempt to portray Reagan as a racist & warmonger backfired during the last debate, Carter's statement that he discussed nuclear policy with his daughter was made into a joke platform supported federal support for minority businesses, and called for the closing of the "wage gap" between men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> originally wanted to run as a liberal Republican to counter the conservative Reagan criticized Reagan for blaming everything on Russia invited to participate in the presidential debates, but was stymied by Carter. He did debate Reagan alone. sympathetic to Palestinians, but did not support the PLO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservative former California governor, and Hollywood actor his years on television paid off as Reagan knew how to captivate an audience nearly nominated in 1976 continually hammered at Carter for being weak against Iran and not knowing how to handle the economy promised to invigorate economic growth through tax cuts, placing more emphasis on investment and job creation the simple message of "get the government off our backs" appealed to voters argued that he could easily solve problems that seemingly perplexed Carter's presidency feared that an "October surprise" would free hostages in Iran called for a Constitutional amendment banning abortions supported tuition tax credits for elementary and high school private education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the first major campaign of this party favored a drastic reduction of government involvement in the private and economic lives of citizens
<p>PV = 35,481,435 EV = 49</p> <p>97th Congress -> House = 243; Senate = 46 98th Congress -> House = 269; Senate = 46</p>	<p>PV = 5,719,437 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 43,899,248 EV = 489</p> <p>97th Congress -> House = 192; Senate = 53 98th Congress -> House = 185; Senate = 54</p>	<p>PV = 921,000 EV = 0</p>

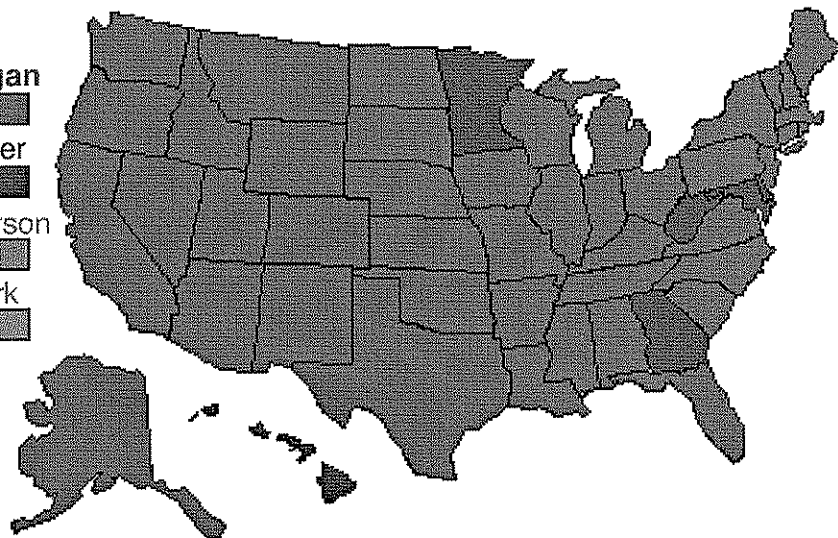


Reagan

Carter

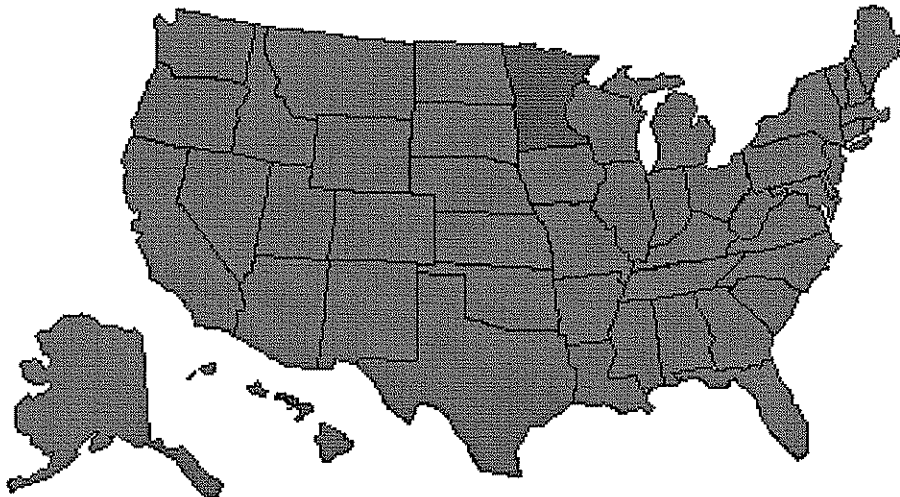
Anderson

Clark

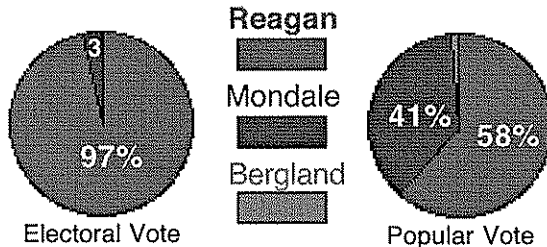



1984

Democrats (Walter Mondale)	Republicans (Ronald Reagan)	Libertarian (David Bergland)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the former Vice-President under Carter diligently worked all the primaries and caucuses to secure the nomination selected former New York Congressperson Geraldine Ferraro as his VP choice, the first woman ever selected attempted to convey to voters that the "Reagan Revolution" had forgotten the vast majority of Americans pledged during the campaign to raise taxes, an unfortunate error came from the tradition of New Deal Democrats like FDR, Truman, and LBJ invited a number of special interest groups to incorporate their agendas in the party platform committed to "balancing the budget," and also called for reduced military spending openly called for restrictions on trade restrictions to increase American overseas commerce advocated legislation to end work place discrimination based on sexual orientation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> despite his advancing age and survival of the 1981 assassination attempt, Reagan still held tremendous popularity with voters (even a 60-Minutes segment with a Berkeley professor suggesting that Reagan could not differentiate between Hollywood & reality did not sway voters against Reagan) reminded voters that there was an economic boom, but voters weren't looking at the ever-rising federal deficit major publicity regarding secret deals with Iran wouldn't flourish until after the election significant numbers of Black Americans voted Republican Reagan Democrats = folks who normally voted Democrat bolted the party and supported Reagan called for a Constitutional amendment to balance the budget opposed quotas to resolve racial discrimination in hiring practices believed that the minimum wage kept workers out of jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continued the tradition and platform created by Clark in 1980 state legislatures controlled by Democrats & Republicans created regulations making ballot access for 3rd parties exceedingly difficult
<p>PV = 35,450,613 EV = 13</p>	<p>PV = 52,609,797 EV = 525</p>	<p>PV = 228,000 EV = 0</p>
<p>99th Congress -> House = 253; Senate = 47 100th Congress -> House = 257; Senate = 54</p>	<p>99th Congress -> House = 182; Senate = 53 100th Congress -> House = 178; Senate = 46</p>	

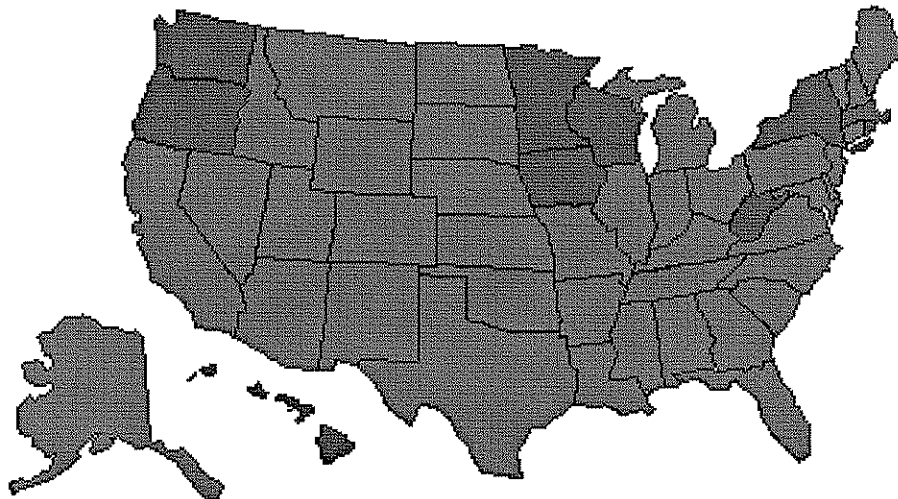


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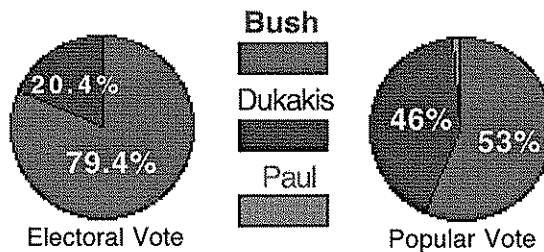


1988

Democrats (Michael Dukakis)	Republicans (George H.W. Bush)	Libertarian (Ron Paul)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor of Massachusetts who claimed that he created an economic “miracle” for his state, a claim later proven false, and therefore devastating to his campaign • hoped to take advantage of voter concerns over the federal budget deficit & rising trade deficit • never effectively countered charges by the Republicans that he was soft on crime • seemed ill at ease with the details of a national campaign & even took his Secret Service detail grocery shopping with him • in trying to prove that he would maintain a strong national defense, he rode in a tank. This image of him, wearing a large military helmet, being jostled by the tank, seemed comic • carefully made certain that he allowed fellow Democratic Party nominee contender Jesse Jackson a prominent role in the campaign • called on working class Americans to “come home to [their] party” • suggested that new methods must be developed to increase voter turnout • committed to “affordable” health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice-President under Reagan for 8 years, former director of the C.I.A., ambassador to China, and former Representative from Texas, Bush seemed infinitely qualified for the Presidency • voters were just beginning to get concerned with some of the Republican excesses of the 1980’s • fought off concerns over his Vice-Presidential nominee Sen. Dan Quayle, the son of a wealthy Republican donor from Indiana (Quayle would still haunt the Bush ticket early in 1992) • pledged to be a guardian of the “Reagan Revolution,” a statement that helped him gain conservative votes [Reagan’s strong endorsement of Bush as a “key player” helped greatly] • said that he would be the “education President” & the “environmental President” • stated that there should be ways to reduce government spending to make fiscal management more responsible • strongly opposed any new tax increases • created a strong anti-crime and anti-drug agenda • reaffirmed support of the Monroe Doctrine, particularly related to Cuba and Latin America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-term Republican Congressman from Texas, who hoped to bring experience & credibility to the campaign • continued the tradition and platform created by Clark in 1980 • still had difficulties obtaining ballot access, as well as TV time
<p>PV = 41,016,000 EV = 111</p>	<p>PV = 47,946,000 EV = 426</p>	<p>PV = 432,000 EV = 0</p>
<p>101st Congress -> House = 262; Senate = 55 102nd Congress -> House = 267; Senate = 56</p>	<p>101st Congress -> House = 173; Senate = 45 102nd Congress -> House = 167; Senate = 44</p>	



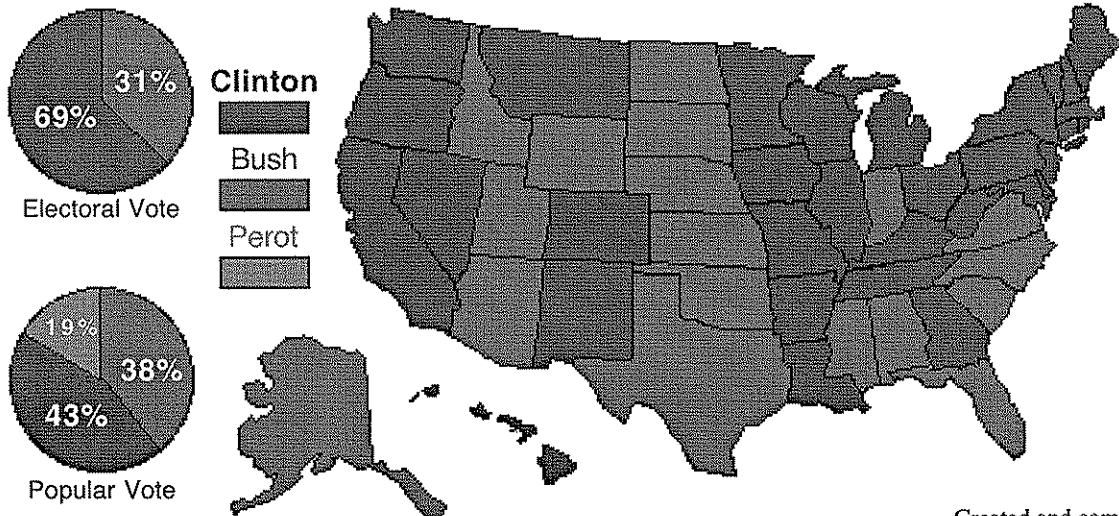
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1992

Democrats (Bill Clinton)	Republicans (George Bush)	Independent (Ross Perot)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> governor of Arkansas during the early part of the primary, successfully fought off charges of marital infidelity & draft dodging during the Vietnam War created a platform offering major economic changes, including using cutbacks in military spending to create infrastructure repairs argued that 12 years of Republican rule had bankrupted the future of the nation as the national debt increased beyond \$4 trillion for the first time since 1964, the Democratic party seemed unified in the goal of winning the White House selected Senator Al Gore, creating the first complete "baby boomer" ticket had met JFK while a delegate to Boys Nation in 1961, and constantly made references to the New Frontier programs effectively used TV, appearing regularly on a variety of programs former President Carter praised Clinton's "honesty and integrity" called for reform of government spending <p>PV = 43,860,888 EV = 369</p> <p>103rd Congress -> House = 262; Senate = 55 104th Congress -> House = 267; Senate = 56</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> although he had a 90% approval rating in the polls after the Gulf War of 1991, he slipped drastically as people became concerned that he was ignoring domestic problems by the end of July 1992, he fought off concerns that both the White House and Dan Quayle were in disarray staunch conservatives pushed for Bush to resign, accusing him of having a "failed presidency" blamed the failure of his domestic agenda on the Democratic controlled Congress, asking voters to give him a Congress he could work with (i.e., Republican) questions about his role in the Iran-Contra controversy dogged him during the campaign didn't start using TV to its fullest advantage until the very last weeks of the campaign tried very hard to obtain support of Perot's backers after Perot withdrew in July, but was unsuccessful called for a freeze on regulatory reform over business advocated campaign finance reform to lessen the costs of campaigns <p>PV = 38,220,427 EV = 166</p> <p>103rd Congress -> House = 173; Senate = 45 104th Congress -> House = 167; Senate = 44</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> made a commitment on a TV talk show to run a world-class campaign as an independent if "volunteers" placed his name on the ballot in all 50 states became an increasingly popular figure on the TV talk show circuit emphasized that the U.S. had become less competitive in foreign markets and had to solve the deficit problem abruptly withdrew in July, calling into question his ability to lead during tough times after his name gained ballot acceptance by September, Perot decided to re-enter the race spent \$60 million of his own money for half hour TV ads, where he described the dilemma of America's economy <p>PV = 19,258,910 EV = 0</p>

NOTE: Nearly twenty-five individuals ran for the presidency in 1992 supporting a variety of causes. Libertarian Andre Marrou garnered the most votes of these third party candidates with 283,790. The media, except for C-SPAN, continued its trend of treating third party entries as amusements; therefore, their TV coverage was very limited. Marrou did protest the method by which candidates were selected to participate in the presidential debates. His protests did not make much headway.

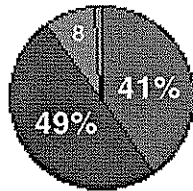
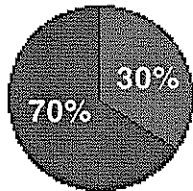





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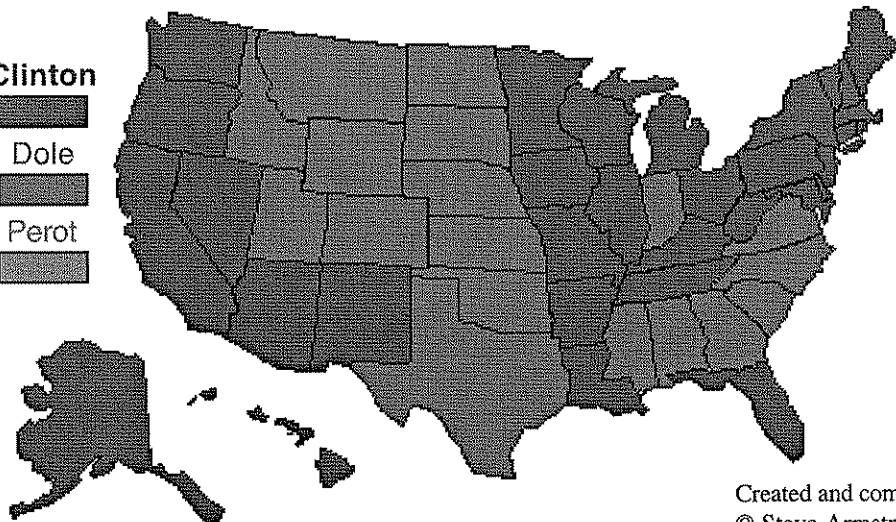
1996

Democrats (Bill Clinton)	Republicans (Bob Dole)	Reform Party (Ross Perot)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democrats successfully linked Republican challenger Dole with Speaker Gingrich, throwing the Republican Party on the defensive • Clinton had no challengers during the primary season, effectively showing the Democratic Party as unified • Clinton's handling of the 1995 Oklahoma City terrorist bombing seemed to strengthen his presidential image • Clinton seemed to focus his campaign against the Republican Congress rather than Dole himself • the Democratic convention in Chicago 1996 was quite different than the previous one in 1968! • voters seemed to opt for the status quo • Clinton seemed to appeal to voter interest in "values" and a "balanced budget," thereby co-opting Republican themes • Clinton's decision to send troops to Bosnia took away his previous image as a "waffler" in military affairs • campaign leader Dick Morris was forced to resign because of relations with a prostitute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the long-term Senator from Kansas and World War II veteran claimed the nomination early-on in the 1996 primaries, facing only a small challenge from the likes of Pat Buchanan & Steve Forbes • 104th Congress was blamed for being too extreme; Dole even had to distance himself from Speaker Gingrich • the Republican tactic of calling Clinton a "liberal" backfired • Dole didn't seem to have a real agenda throughout the race, often changing his message to try to gain winning appeal • Dole's repeated attempts to bring Clinton's character flaws into the campaign failed • Dole's age (73) was a factor with many voters • Dole's candidacy was viewed as a retreat to the past • some conservative news commentators argued that Clinton received more favorable treatment in the press, and that continued polls suggesting Dole's eminent loss influenced the electorate • favored tax reform (following the lead of the Steve Forbes campaign) for a "flatter, fairer tax" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continued his use of 30-minute infomercials to sell his message • continued his popularity on Larry King's TV talk show on CNN • emphasized that the U.S. had to become less competitive in foreign markets and had to solve the deficit problem • the party did not seem to have the same mass appeal that existed in the 1992 campaign, evident by Perot receiving 12 million fewer votes • did not have a formal party platform
<p>PV = 42,816,477 EV = 379</p>	<p>PV = 35,816,693 EV = 159</p>	<p>PV = 7,380,095 EV = 0</p>
<p>105th Congress -> House = 206; Senate = 45 House = 1 Independent 106th Congress -> House = 211; Senate = 45 House = 1 Independent</p>	<p>105th Congress -> House = 228; Senate = 55 106th Congress -> House = 223; Senate = 55</p>	

NOTE: Several third party candidates ran national campaigns, including Libertarian Harry Browne, Natural Law Party candidate John Hagelin, and Green Party candidate Ralph Nader. Only C-SPAN provided these candidates regular TV coverage. Browne and Nader unsuccessfully protested the criteria by which candidates were selected to participate in the presidential debates.



Clinton

Dole

Perot


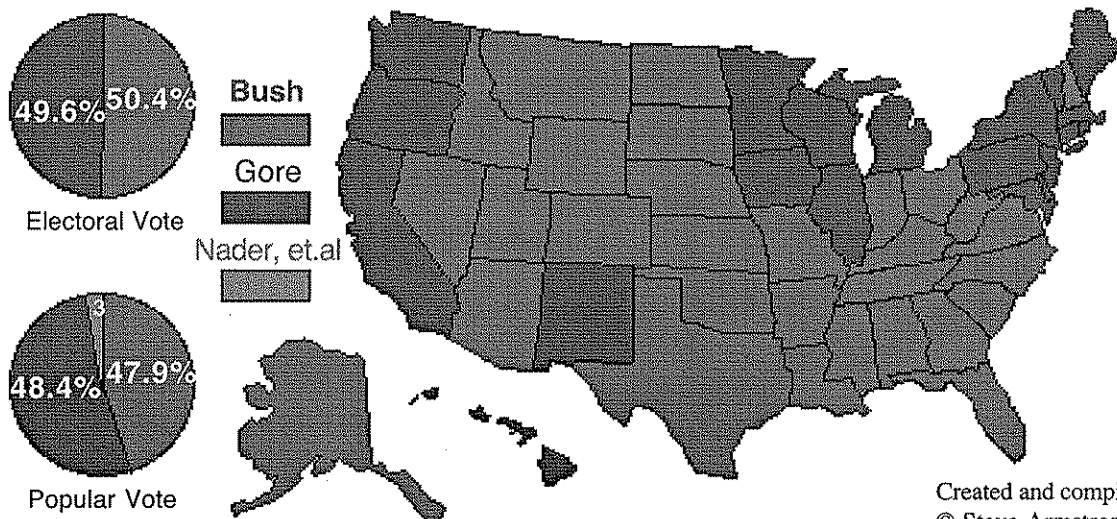


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2000

Green Party (Ralph Nader)	Democrats (Al Gore)	Republicans (George W. Bush)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nader's party had its national start during the 1996 campaign. Among Nader's chief goals was to win a 5% national vote in order to qualify for federal matching funds for the 2004 campaign Nader strongly criticized the large corporate and interest group donations to both the Democratic and Republican parties Nader's attempts to appear in the presidential debates failed Democrats tried to frighten potential Nader voters by stating that a vote for Nader was a vote for Bush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Gore was a former U.S. Senator and served as one of the most visible Vice-Presidents for eight years in the Clinton administration although he faced a minimal challenge from former Senator Bill Bradley during the primaries, Gore was the early victor selected U.S. Senator Joe Lieberman as his Vice-Presidential running mate, the first Jew to be on a national ticket (concerns that a Jew would be a campaign issue, as JFK's Catholicism was in the 1960 campaign, did not materialize) Gore's campaign seemed to have difficulty finding its identity, with Gore bouncing from "fire-brand" populism to other ideals Maintained a "safe" stand on some of the issues: [1] Social Security would be "saved" in a "lock box;" [2] a minor tax cut Pushed for more spending in the areas of education and prescription drugs Gore's best speech, according to most media pundits, was his concession on December 13th 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The son for former President Bush was in the middle of his second term as Governor of Texas Although considered by many to be a political lightweight, Bush and his organization was able to overcome a strong challenge from Arizona Senator John McCain The Republican Party convention tried to demonstrate that it was reaching out to various groups by featuring African-Americans, women and Hispanics as keynote speakers Bush, as with Gore, made appearances on varied TV shows including Leno and Letterman, as well as a successful appearance on Oprah Bush's campaign also maintained "safe" positions on the issues: [1] Social Security would be saved, but younger workers could invest portions of their own money; [2] cuts in marginal tax rates Bush selected former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney (from President Bush's administration) as his Vice-President Bush received somewhat favorable ratings for his debate performances
<p>PV = 2,864,810 EV = 0</p>	<p>PV = 50,996,064 EV = 267</p>	<p>PV = 50,456,167 EV = 271</p>
	<p>107th Congress -> House = 212; Senate = 50 House = 2 Independents 108th Congress -> House = 204; Senate = 48 House = 1 Independent</p>	<p>107th Congress -> House = 221; Senate = 50 108th Congress -> House = 229; Senate = 49 Senate = 1 Independent</p>

NOTE: The media called the election, first for Vice-President Gore, then Governor Bush, on election night. Then came the controversy of the Florida ballots. The Gore campaign demanded varied recounts of ballots in primarily Democratic counties in south Florida while the Bush campaign fought to have the recounts stopped. Two U.S. Supreme Court decisions did not provide definitive guidance, but stopped the ongoing vote recounts. The end result was that Vice-President Gore conceded Florida (and the election) after the Supreme Court's second decision on December 13, 2000; Bush gained Florida's 25 electoral votes, thereby giving him the majority and the presidency. Although Vice-President Gore received the most popular votes (539,897 more than Governor Bush), Governor Bush received the majority of the electoral college vote.



2004

Democrats (John Kerry)

- U.S. Senator from Massachusetts and Vietnam Vet emerged from a field of over 8 candidates in the primaries with a decisive win in the January Iowa caucuses
- Kerry tried to use his Vietnam war record as a plus that he would be a tough commander-in-chief; however, an anti-Kerry veterans group told a much different story regarding Kerry's tour of duty
- Kerry's work with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in the early 1970s would come back to haunt him
- promoted a strong series of policies on the environment, accusing Bush of ruining 4-decades of hard work in this area of domestic policy
- spoke out against the ongoing war in Iraq although he had voted to support the war. His quote that he "actually voted for the \$87 billion [to support the war] before [he] voted against it" dogged him as a flip-flopper
- images of Kerry engaging in what appeared to be wealthy recreational sports became a joke for late night comics
- Kerry's wife Theresa Heinz, while initially perceived as a positive for the campaign, became a blight on the campaign trail, rumored to not really enjoy the campaign process
- tried to be all things to all people - for example, Kerry gave vague pronouncements on gun control while engaging in a photo-op while duck hunting
- warned the nation that another four years with Bush could change the fabric of the Supreme Court
- called for a rollback of the tax cuts for the wealthy
- stated that he would expand health care for more Americans

PV = 55,435,808
EV = 251

109th Congress -> House = 201; Senate = 44
House = 1 Independent
110th Congress -> House = ???; Senate = ??

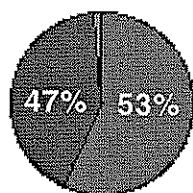
Republicans (George W. Bush)

- the first big question facing President Bush: would he be denied a 2nd term like his own Dad Bush 41 in 1992, or like John Quincy Adams in 1828?
- continually made references to himself as a war president, and that the nation should not switch leaders in time of war
- an attempt by CBS news to show that Bush had evaded the last portion of his military service in the early 1970s backfired and failed when it was revealed that the documents use as evidence were fake
- stated that he and the Republican Congress had been good for the USA and the economy
- effectively dodged early criticism that he failed to promptly appoint a commission to investigate the 9/11 attacks
- stated that he would appoint justices to the Supreme Court who would strictly interpret the Constitution
- showed himself as a candidate for everyone, even showing up for a major NASCAR race on Air Force 1
- effectively pushed "values" as an issue while taking some safe positions on key issues such as abortion
- even though Americans were frustrated by the war in Iraq and the failure to discover weapons of mass destruction, Bush stated that the war was necessary to secure peace in the Middle East

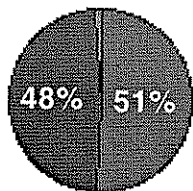
PV = 59,017,382
EV = 286

109th Congress -> House = 233; Senate = 55
110th Congress -> House = ???; Senate = ??

NOTE: Both campaigns would spend roughly a combined one billion dollars on this campaign. A new media institution called "bloggers" wrote daily columns about the candidates and the campaigns. Third party candidates, including Ralph Nader, barely gathered more than 1% of the vote combined -- they were not as important as in 2000. The much touted McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform bill which was supposed to curb the use of money in campaigns had enough loopholes to allow more money to come into the race from independent groups supporting one candidate or another. A Minnesota "elector" cast one of his presidential votes for John Edwards.

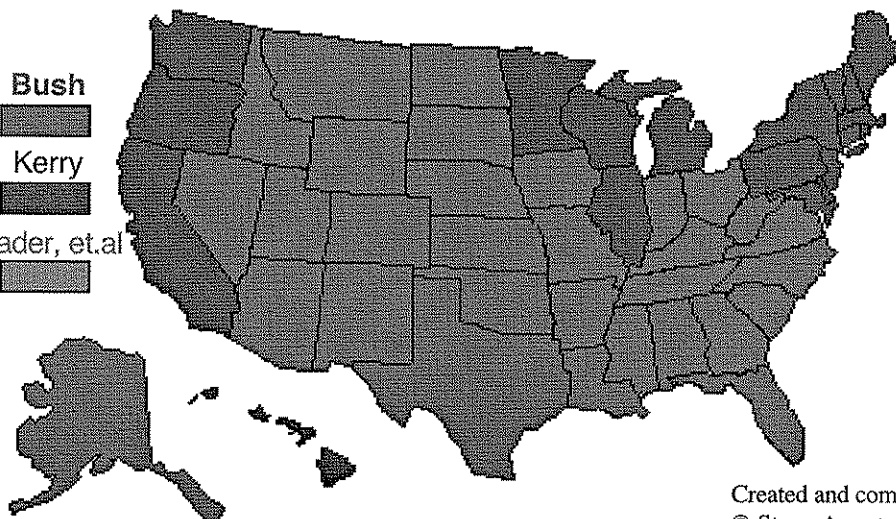


Electoral Vote



Popular Vote

Bush
Kerry
Nader, et.al



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