



American Political Development

POLS 4105

The University of Georgia

Prof. Anthony Madonna

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Announcements

1. The Center for Undergraduate Research

Opportunities (CURO) invites submissions from UGA undergraduate researchers for the 2015 CURO Symposium, which will be held on Monday, March 30 and Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at the Classic Center in Athens, Georgia.



We welcome submissions from UGA undergraduates pursuing faculty mentored research in all disciplines. The Symposium is open to all undergraduate researchers, not just those pursuing research through CURO coursework. Undergraduate researchers at any stage of the research process are encouraged to submit.

Online submission opens in early November 2014 and closes February 13, 2015. Accepted participants will be notified by February 20, 2015. Accepted abstracts will be published in the 2015 CURO Symposium Book of Abstracts. Directions for submitting an abstract can be found here: <http://curo.uga.edu/symposium/applicants/submitting-abstract>.

Applicants may also submit entries for the Symposium Best Paper awards. For details regarding eligibility, submission criteria and selection, go to curo.uga.edu/symposium/awards/best-paper-awards.

For more information, contact Eleana Whyte, CURO Program Coordinator, at ecwhyte@uga.edu.

Announcements

2. Please join us for our annual Parthenos Lecturer on October 15th, 2014. This year's guest is Dr. David Mayew. Dr. Mayew is one of the world's leading authorities on American party politics and Congress. This year marks the 40th anniversary of his landmark book, *Congress: The Electoral Connection*. Sponsored by the Department of Political Science in the School of Public and International Affairs.



3. CURO announces the Call of Proposals for the 2015 CURO Summer Fellowships. Each year CURO awards thirty Summer Research Fellowships to support University of Georgia undergraduates interested in pursuing intensive, immersive, faculty mentored research during the summer. CURO Summer Fellows are awarded \$3000. First- through third-year students who have completed a minimum of 15 UGA credit hours as of January 2015 are eligible.



Submission requirements and award details can be found here: <http://curo.uga.edu/students/summer-fellowship>. Submit your proposal to Eleana Whyte (ewhyte@uga.edu) no later than 5pm Friday, February 13, 2015.

News

Julia Pierson, the director of the Secret Service, is resigning in the wake of several security breaches, the New York Times reports. "The resignation came less than a day after lawmakers from both parties assailed Ms. Pierson's leadership and said they feared for the lives of the president and others in the protection of the agency," Washington Post. "Support for Julia Pierson rapidly declined on Capitol Hill just hours after a congressional hearing where she avoided answering direct questions and gave conflicting accounts of a incident in which a man jumped the White House fence and ran inside the executive residence."



Former Sen. Larry Craig's (R-ID) 2007 arrest in a Minnesota airport bathroom sex sting continues to cost the former senator. Roll Call reports: "A federal judge in the District of Columbia has ordered the Idaho Republican to pay \$242,535 to the Department of the Treasury... Federal Election Commission officials filed the complaint against Craig in 2012, alleging he illegally converted campaign money for personal use because the legal expenditures were not 'made in connection with Mr. Craig's campaign for federal office and were not ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in connection with his duties as a Senator.'"

Democratic leaders in the Senate and Republican leaders in the House want to avoid a public vote to authorize force [against ISIS], fearing the unknown political consequences eight weeks before the midterm elections on Nov. 4. "A lot of people would like to stay on the sideline and say, 'Just bomb the place and tell us about it later,'" said Representative Jack Kingston, Republican of Georgia, who supports having an authorization vote. "It's an election year. A lot of Democrats don't know how it would play in their party, and Republicans don't want to change anything. We like the path we're on now. We can denounce it if it goes bad, and praise it if it goes well and ask what took him so long."



Green Lantern Theory

Vox -- Presidents consistently overpromise and underdeliver. What they need to say to get elected far outpaces what they can actually do in office. President Obama is a perfect example. His 2008 campaign didn't just promise health-care reform, a stimulus bill, and financial regulation. It also promised a cap-and-trade bill to limit carbon emissions, comprehensive immigration reform, gun control, and much more. His presidency, he said, would bring change American could believe in. But it's clear now that much of the change he promised isn't going to happen — in large part because he doesn't have the power to make it happen.

You would think voters in general and professional media pundits in particular would, by now, be wise to this pattern. But they're not. Each disappointment wounds anew. Each unchecked item on the to-do list is a surprise. Belief in the presidency seems to be entirely robust to the inability of any particular president to make good on their promises. And so the criticism is always the same: why can't the president be more like the Green Lantern?

According to Brendan Nyhan, the Dartmouth political scientist who coined the term, the Green Lantern Theory of the Presidency is "the belief that the president can achieve any political or policy objective if only he tries hard enough or uses the right tactics." In other words, the American president is functionally all-powerful, and whenever he can't get something done, it's because he's not trying hard enough, or not trying smart enough.

Nyhan further separates it into two variants: "the Reagan version of the Green Lantern Theory and the LBJ version of the Green Lantern Theory." The Reagan version, he says, holds that "if you only communicate well enough the public will rally to your side." The LBJ version says that "if the president only tried harder to win over congress they would vote through his legislative agenda." In both cases, Nyhan argues, "we've been sold a false bill of goods."



Strategic Vision Polling

One of the things I learned while exploring the statistical

properties of the Iranian election, the results of which were probably forged, is that human beings are *really* bad at random number generation. We are terrible at generating random numbers, and they will be surprisingly inept at trying to do so.

Most humans, for instance, will flip an imaginary coin

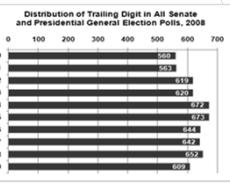
and record the results, will succumb to the Gambler's Fallacy and be more likely to record a toss of 'tails' if the last couple of tosses have been heads, *vice versa*. This feels right to most of us -- but it isn't. We're actually introducing patterns into what is supposed to be random noise.

Sometimes, as is the case with certain applications of Benford's Law, this characteristic can be used as a fraud-detection mechanism. If, for example, one of your less-trustworthy employees is submitting a series of receipts,

and an unusually high number end with the trailing digit '7' (\$27, \$107, \$297, etc.), there is a decent chance that he is falsifying his expenses. The IRS uses techniques like this to detect tax fraud.

Certain statistical properties of the results reported by Strategic Vision, LLC suggest, perhaps strongly, the possibility of fraud, although they certainly do not prove it and further investigation will be required. The specific evidence in question is as follows. I looked at all polling results reported by Strategic Vision LLC since the beginning of 2005; results from 2008 onward are available at their website; other polls were recovered through archive.org. This is a *lot* of data -- well over 1000 polls, each of which asked an average of about 15-20 questions.

For each question, I recorded the *trailing digit* for each candidate or line item. For instance, if Strategic Vision had Barack Obama beating John McCain 48-43 in a particular state, I'd record a tally in the 8 column and another in the 3 column.



Strategic Vision Polling

By contrast, here's what we get if we run the same tally for Strategic Vision polls:

This data is not random at all. For instance, the trailing digit was '8' on 676 occasions, almost 60 percent more often than the 431 times it was '0'. Over a sample of more than 5,000 data points, such an outcome occurring by chance alone would be an incredible fluke -- millions to one against. Bad luck can essentially be ruled out as an explanation. No one type of question, in no one state, represents more than a relatively small fraction of the sample. Under those circumstances, I can't think of any reason why the trailing digit *wouldn't* approach being random -- although there absolutely might be reasons that I haven't thought of.

I haven't really seen anyone approach polling data like this before, and I certainly haven't done so myself. So, we cannot rule out the possibility that there is some mathematical rationale for this that I haven't thought of. But it looks really, really bad. There is a substantial possibility -- far from a certainty -- that much of Strategic Vision's polling over the past several years has been forged.

I recognize the gravity of this claim. I've accused pollsters -- deservedly I think in most cases -- of all and sundry types of incompetence and bias. But that is all garden-variety stuff, as compared against the possibility that a prominent polling firm is making up numbers whole cloth.

I would emphasize, however, that at this stage, all of this represents circumstantial evidence. We are discussing a *possibility*. If we're keeping score, it's a possibility that I would never have thought to look into if Strategic Vision had been more professional about their disclosure standards. And if we're being frank, it's a possibility that might actually be a *probability*. But it's only that. A possibility. An hypothesis -- as yet unproven.



Hastert Rule

Binder: Most Congress watchers yesterday quickly noted the remarkable House vote... to pass the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): For the third time this year, the House passed an important bill over the objections of a majority of the majority party. Another "Hastert Rule violation," many reporters correctly observed. (Is it a good sign that House procedural speak is now lingua franca of the Capitol press corps? Next thing you know, Hollywood will be making Oscar-winning films about the 19th century House....Oh wait....)



Observers noted that the leadership brought the VAWA bill to the floor (knowing the GOP majority would be rolled on final passage) as a calculated move to repair damage done to the party's brand name in the last election. As the Los Angeles Times reported, many GOP strategists "feared that keeping the bill in limbo could expose the party to complaints they were hostile to women."

I think the coverage of the VAWA bill has been right on the mark. Still, we should be cautious in writing the Hastert Rule's obituary. Some considerations:

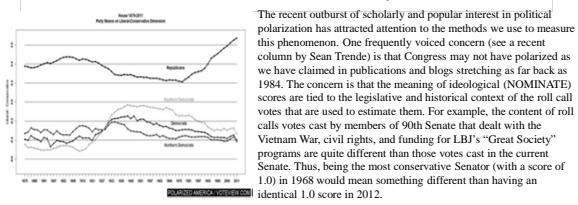
First, as many reporters noted, the substance of the yesterday's bill mattered. Concern about the party's electoral reputation likely helped to encourage the GOP to bring the bill to the floor (on a nearly unanimous procedural vote). We see some evidence of that concern in the makeup of the sixty Republicans who broke ranks to vote against the conservatives' alternative bill: Roughly sixty percent of them hailed from blue states won by Obama in 2012. (Note: GOP women were more likely to stick with their conservative brethren on that substitute vote, with roughly 80 percent of the GOP women favoring the more limited bill.) Moreover, on final passage, nearly three-quarters of the Republicans who voted with the Democrats hailed from blue states. I think it's reasonable to expect that on other electorally-salient bills this Congress we might see the leadership allow party splitting measures on the floor, letting the chamber median work its will in favor of passage. As many others have noted, immigration reform could provide another such opportunity. In short, the terrain for future Hastert rule violations might be quite limited.

Hastert Rule

Second, keep in mind that all three of the Hastert Rule violations occurred on legislative measures already cleared by the Senate. Mitch McConnell and Joe Biden negotiated the fiscal cliff bill that was passed 89-8 with broad bipartisan support. Hurricane Sandy relief was first cleared by the Senate on a (narrower) bipartisan vote. And the Senate had also already endorsed the more expansive version of the VAWA bill, with a majority of Senate GOP joining every Democrat in voting for the bill. The support of Republican senators (albeit to varying degrees) for Democratic measures makes it far harder for the Speaker to stick with his conservative conference majority. Instead, he offers them a vote to establish their conservative *bona fides* and then allows the Democrats to win the day. Split party control seems to limit the viability of the Hastert Rule, at least on those few measures on which Senate Democrats can attract GOP support to prevent a filibuster. Ironically, the new Boehner Rule of "Make the Senate Go First" (insert salter language for full effect) undermines the Hastert Rule. Given the difficulty Boehner faces in assembling a chamber majority without Democratic votes on bigger issues of the day, perhaps we shouldn't be surprised to see this periodic scuttling of the majority of Boehner's majority.

Finally, yesterday's vote helps us to better identify the far right flank of the House GOP. Here, I consider the far right of the conference those Republicans who voted against waiving the debt limit for three months, against Hurricane Sandy relief, and against the VAWA bill. That group sums to 26 GOP. Given 232 House Republicans, Boehner can't bring party-favored bills to the floor without moving exceedingly far to the right. That's helps to explain why Boehner insists on letting the Senate go first on issues that evoke tough dissent within his party. He has no choice, even if that sets him up for potential majority rolls on important roll call votes. Ultimately, the fate of the Hastert Rule depends on how the Speaker balances his support within the conference with the responsibility of tending to the party's brand name (let alone to the will of the chamber).

Polarization is Real (and Asymmetric)



With the use of overlapping cohorts, we can make the over-time comparisons needed to analyze polarization. A good example is Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN), who, after his primary defeat last week, will have served in the Senate between 1977 and 2013. As David Karol points out, Lugar himself did not change very much over time: he was a reliable conservative who moved only somewhat towards the center during a 30-plus year career (from a DW-NOMINATE first dimension score of 0.348 to 0.241). DW-NOMINATE scores range (with slight simplification) from -1 to +1 or a band of two units. So in 30 years, Senator Lugar moved just five percent on the liberal-conservative dimension.

The public policy consequences of polarization are immense. Bipartisan agreements to address looming issues like the budget deficits, spending on entitlement programs, and immigration are now almost impossible to reach. In contrast, during Ronald Reagan's administration, about 40% of the members of Congress could be described as moderates. Reagan was thus able to forge major bipartisan agreements to cut taxes in 1981, raise taxes in 1982, fix Social Security (the Greenspan Commission) in 1983, and pass immigration reform (which included amnesty) and major tax simplification in 1986.

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Research Design Proposal

30% of your final grade is based on a research design proposal. The proposal should be a maximum of 15 pages in length (typed, double-spaced, Times New Roman, 12 point font, Chicago style citations). Students will be allowed to choose the topic of their paper, provided it is related to American Political Development. The instructor will be available during office hours for consultation. The paper should feature a review of the relevant scholarly literature, a well developed theory, and a detailed discussion of a potential test of that theory. The paper is due **Thursday, December 4th at 5:00pm.** *E-mailed papers will not be accepted.* Papers will be docked a full letter grade for each day they are late. A more detailed discussion of the paper project can be found on the website.

Students will be allowed fairly wide latitude in choosing their topic. Again, do not hesitate to consult the instructor for ideas and/or suggestions. The topic should be in some way related to American Political Development. The most important aspect of choosing a paper question is that the topic be **testable** using data or methods that can be acquired and implemented.

The final paper should require the following labeled sections:

Research Design Issues

- A **research design** is a plan that shows how a researcher intends to fulfill the goals of a proposed study
 - A research design is the scheme that guides the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data
 - It is a logical model of proof that allows the making of valid causal inferences
 - It indicates what observations will be made to provide answers to the questions posed by the researcher, how the observations will be made, and the analytical and statistical procedures to be used once the data are collected
 - If the goal of the research is to test hypotheses, a research design will also explain how the test is to be accomplished

Research Design Issues

- All research designs to test hypotheses are attempts by researchers to accomplish four main objectives:
 - Establish a relationship between two or more variables
 - Demonstrate that the results are generally true in the real world
 - Reveal whether one phenomenon precedes another in time
 - Eliminate as many alternative explanations for a phenomenon as possible

Research Design Issues

- Many factors affect the choice of a particular research design
 - One is the purpose of the investigation—whether the research is intended to be exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory will most likely influence the choice of a research design
 - Another is the practical limitations on how researchers may test their hypotheses
- Some research designs may be unethical, others impossible to implement for lack of data or sufficient time and money
- Researchers frequently must balance what is humanly possible to accomplish against what would be ideally done to test a particular hypothesis
 - Consequently, many of the research designs that researchers actually use are unfortunate but necessary compromises

Research Design Issues

Regardless of the specific purpose of a study, its research design should include the following *basic elements*:

1. An introduction, outlining the question, explaining its importance and a statement discussing the researcher's argument
2. A statement of the purpose of the research
 - This can contain a literature review
3. A statement of the hypothesis to be tested (if any)
 - These are specified in the theory
4. A specification of the variables to be employed
5. A statement of how each variable is to be operationalized and measured
6. A detailed statement of how observations are to be organized and conducted
7. A general discussion of how the data collected will be analyzed
 - These four points should be detailed in the methods section
8. A conclusion detailing the importance of the study and argument, as well as outlining potential problems, future work, generalizability and normative policy recommendations (if any).

Introduction

I. Introduction – This section sets up the paper. What is the question you're seeking to answer? Why does it matter? What is your argument? Provide a brief outline of what you're planning on doing in the paper. A clear introduction goes a long way towards motivating the research.

Students often have difficulties selecting a paper topic. Feel free to contact the instructor for feedback on this. Here is a listing of some broader ideas for paper topics that students have looked at in the past:

- How does <gender, the adoption of the 17th amendment, education, the Electoral College> affect <voting, turnout, etc.> in <presidential elections, congressional elections, state judicial elections, political primaries, etc.> in the United States?
- How does <term limits for elected officials, the line-item veto, campaign finance reform, the length of a member's term, negative campaign advertising, the Senate filibuster> affect <a representatives' voting, spending in congress/a state, the likelihood a member gets reelected>?
- How does <age, gender, the mode of selection> impact voting in <the United States Court of Appeals, trial courts, the United States Supreme Court, the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate>?
- What factors influence <members of Congress, State representatives, governors> decision to <retire, seek higher office>?

DEFINE YOUR TERMS!

Introduction

I. Introduction – Your introduction should accomplish a couple things. First, sell me on the importance of your question. Why should I care about media bias? You can do this either by telling me or by using a case study/news story. Regardless, you should try to hook your reader in. Second, you should be clear in telling the reader what your argument is. You don't need to give me all the details (and you shouldn't), but I should be aware of what your specific question/argument is from your introduction. Finally, a roadmap paragraph is usually a helpful way to conclude your introduction. This generally involves telling me what your argument is, how you plan on testing it, what conclusions you will draw and what the next section does.



Literature Review

II. Literature Review – The literature review section builds off of your introduction. What does the most recent and relevant literature say about your question? Is the current literature limited in any way? Are there controversies or debates within it? In what way will your paper contribute to this literature?

Your paper should cite at least five political science/scholarly resources. This includes published articles, working papers or published books. An invaluable resource to identify these papers can be found at www.jstor.org or through usage of [Google Scholar](#). Students looking for accessible political science research may also consider consulting articles discussed on the [monkey cage](#) – a political science blog. The blog itself is not a source; however, the articles they discuss are often good fit for your literature review.

Articles published in law reviews are fair game to use in the paper, but that they do not count towards your five scholarly sources. Please don't take this as an indictment of law reviews – they publish some fantastic research. However, they don't go through the blind peer-review process and are often more normative than traditional social science research. Additionally, students will become familiar with law reviews as they go on to law school, etc., and as such, I'd like to them to use political science research while they're here.

Wikipedia is open-source material and **NOT** appropriate for this paper. Please do not cite to Wikipedia in any form in this paper.

Theory

III. Theory – Again, this section should build off of your previous two sections. It is typically the most difficult section for students to compose. Your theory needs to be clear in addressing the issues and questions posed in your introduction and literature review sections. Here's a descriptive of a theory section I gave to a student in a previous course:

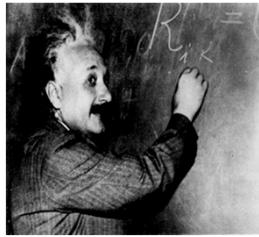
Your theory section needs to take your thesis statement from your introduction and build on it. For example, in the Moraski and Shipan paper, their thesis was that “political context is going to dictate the ideological location of Supreme Court nominations.” Their theory explained why this is in greater detail. It argued that when the Senate was located to the left of the president, who was to the left of the current court, than the Senate should allow the president substantially leeway in choosing a nominee. Moraski and Shipan explained why they felt this was the case in greater detail and then expanded on two other ideological scenarios.

Often times, students write weak theory sections because they don't want to state anything they think is going to be obvious. Don't make this mistake and don't assume too much of the reader. Another common mistake is that students fail to anticipate and evaluate any counter-points to their argument. This is another issue that should be dealt with in your theory. Generally -- a good theory section is a page and half. If you're not running that long, don't kill yourself over it – you can still put together a solid paper even if the theory is weak.

Theory

Theories are statements about the expected relationships between variables

- Expectations are formed by linking some variables to other variables in a series of logically connected arguments
- The logical connections stipulate the relationship between the variables
- Can think of a theory as a series of if...then statements



Ex. Median Voter Theory

- Series of assumptions about voters and candidates leads to expectations about candidate's ideological positions

Dependent/Independent Variables

- All theories include dependent and independent variables
 - A dependent variable is something we hope to explain (the "effect" in a cause and effect relationship)
 - An independent variable is something that we think will provide us with all or part of the explanation of the dependent variable (the "cause" in a cause and effect relationship)
- Ex – Voters casting votes for the candidates closest to them on the ideological spectrum causes candidates to converge to the median of the electorate
- The relationships between independent and dependent variables implied by any theory constitutes its predictions
 - These predictions are often referred to as hypotheses
 - They are the empirical implications drawn from the theory's logical connections between variables
 - We then need to test the hypotheses
- Ex – The Median voter theory predicts that candidates will converge to the middle of the ideological spectrum

Theories

- Every theory has some core features in common
 - Every theory contains a set of assumptions
 - The assumptions of a theory are its crucial building blocks
 - Assumptions are the principle means by which theorists simplify reality
- Ex – Median Voter Assumptions
 - Only Two Candidates/Parties
 - Everyone votes
 - Candidates only care about winning office
 - Movement on the ideological spectrum is costless



Theories

One of the most important questions to ask about any theory is whether its assumptions limit the domain of circumstances that the theory is capable of addressing

A good theory will be general enough to apply to many events

The more events or facts a theory can explain with a limited set of assumptions, the more useful the theory will be (parsimony)

- Thus, a theory of elections that does not require you to distinguish between primary and general elections has greater potential value for the study of elections than does a theory that only explains primary elections or general elections but not both

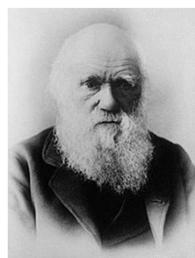
Theories



- Beware of the *straw man*. A straw man argument is based on either misrepresentation of an opponent's position or the creation of an argument to which few or no credible support exists.
- Attacking a straw man can involve creating the illusion of having refuted a proposition by substituting a superficially similar proposition (the "straw man"), and refuting it, without ever having actually refuted the original position. -- Wikipedia
- The end result is to bolster one's theoretical claim or personal standing.
- If you can't address the entirety of an argument (it happens), say so – and ALWAYS cite.

Theories

- How we judge predictions from theories is certainly open to some dispute
- Some theories do not allow any possibility that evidence can show them to be wrong
 - Such theories are not *falsifiable* (they cannot be proven inaccurate or wrong)
 - They may be true (or not), but we have no way to be confident they are true or useful, short of faith



Methods



IV. Methods - Once you have made your theory clear, you should begin thinking about how you will test it. What are your hypotheses/expectations? What variables will you use? How will you acquire them? What do you expect to find when you test them? What will you use to test your expectations? You can keep the technical aspects of this section as simple as you would like.

You do not need to specify or include a working statistical model -- and one is not expected for this paper. Your methods section should focus on (1) identifying where you would get the data from the test your hypothesis, and then, for you to (2) identify your dependent and (3) any independent variables in your analysis. You can feel free to write your conclusion section as if you ran the model and that your results confirmed your hypotheses.

Conclusion

V. Conclusion - Assuming your results hold, what conclusions can you draw from your research? Can your findings be generalized to other areas? Can you make any normative recommendations based on them? What future work is necessary?



Don't be this Student...

1. 3 am six page illegible rant about Obama/Republicans/hippies/etc...
 - It's a research paper, people
2. The student who cites wikipedia exclusively...
 - Cato institute and Daily KOS are also not appropriate cites.
3. 8 page lit review, half a paragraph of theory...
4. The "is this a good topic?" the weekend before its due e-mailer...
 - You can wait until the last minute, just don't advertise
5. The four page paragraph composer...
 - It's even worse if it's all one sentence.
6. The scared writer...
 - Suck it up and make an argument!
7. The overly confident writer...
 - You haven't "conclusively proven" anything.
8. The student who never rereads...
 - There's a big difference between "assess" and "asses"
9. The perfectionist...
 - Two types of papers: Good and finished
10. The plagiarizer and the paper buyer
 - I know how to work google
11. The creative writer
 - I'm not asking you to recreate "A Tale of Two Cities." Be direct.
12. The never picks up the paper student
 - I hold onto them for several years. Pick them up or I will find you...



Don't be this Student...



- 

13. The conversational writer
 - "Sick and tired," "that being said," "line in the sand"

14. The student who Doesn't capitalize Consistently
 - Use the final command...

15. The "over-quoter"
 - Use your own words...Show me you've done the reading
 - Block quotes and page numbers!

16. The policy paper writer
 - Political science and public policy are separate fields

17. Captain Jargon
 - Define your terms

18. The rambler
 - Be on point and stay on point. Don't shy away from footnotes.
 - Shorter sentences!

19. The car salesman
 - Cut the adjectives and adverbs. Let the reader decide if something is tremendous or very interesting

20. The fact fudger
 - Check your dates and background information. When in doubt – cite!

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b. the era of good feelings	b. Clay
c. the corrupt bargain	c. Jackson's advantages
d. the second party system	d. Webster
	e. the ideology assumption
<u>VIII. The theory</u>	<u>X. Robustness</u>
	a. punishment?
	b. lame-ducks?
	c. appointments?
	d. conclusion
<u>XI. Conclusion</u>	<u>XII. Conclusion</u>
	a. Class champion
	b. Have a great weekend

The First Party System



First party system (1790-1824): creation of national parties:

The American party system was born in the first few Congresses as leaders with opposing views on national issues fought to prevail.

The conflict involved two opposing factions:

- The Hamilton faction:
 - promoted commercial and manufacturing interests following the British economic model
 - The Jefferson and Madison faction:
 - sought to protect the interests of farmers, tradesmen, and agrarian states in general, and supported diplomatic relations with France

The First Party System

Protesting the alleged aristocratic pretensions of the Federalists, Jefferson's followers styled themselves Republicans.

Later, the Jeffersonian Republicans would become the Democratic Party (1820s), now the oldest political party in the world.

In 1800 Jefferson challenged Adams for the presidency.

- recruited candidates for state and local offices across the states
- gave Jefferson the ability to remove the Federalists and their influence from the White House and Congress
- Federalists associated with unpopular policies:
 - lost election and began to fade from national politics
 - on wrong side of War of 1812
 - put up no strong presidential candidates
 - Rufus King crushed by James Monroe in 1816s



The Era of Good Feelings



Monroe was reelected with no competition four years later. There was so little party conflict, the time was called the **Era of Good Feelings**.

But that did not mean there was no political conflict. There was:

- it took place within one party rather than between two
- Presidents were nominated by **congressional caucuses**:
- members assembled with their allies to make party decisions
 - Clay, Adams, Jackson and the "corrupt bargain."

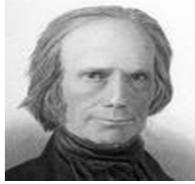
The "Corrupt Bargain"



The presidential election of 1824 featured four candidates: General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee; Secretary of State John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford of Georgia and Speaker of the House Henry Clay of Kentucky.

Jackson had won the popular vote. Adams finished a close second, and Crawford edged out Clay for third place by just under 1,000 votes.

Since no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. By virtue of finishing fourth, Clay was eliminated from consideration.



The “Corrupt Bargain”



Clay throws his support behind John Quincy Adams – who he agreed with on most political issues. This results in Adams overtaking Jackson in the House.

Clay eventually becomes Adams' Secretary of State.

Jackson and his supporters cry foul! Partisan lines are drawn.

The Second Party System

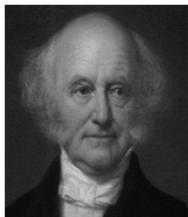
Second party system (1824-1860): basic organizational structures set

Jackson was able to win the presidency under a new Democratic party in 1828.

- trounced John Quincy Adams with help of Martin Van Buren:
- central committees set up in Washington and Nashville
- promoted the formation of state organization which promoted Jackson clubs and committees in towns and counties
- chain of newspapers established to support the cause
- local politicians saw Jackson as a vehicle for their own ambitions



The Second Party System



Jackson won in 1828, and upon his campaigning for his second term (1832), a new innovation was introduced to party politics—the **national party convention**.

It was promoted as a more democratic alternative to the discredited congressional caucus, allowing for more popular participation in the nomination process.

- practical devise for solving problems of conflict and coordination
- occasion for assembling the national party coalition
- like a giant pep rally

“Political combinations between the inhabitants of the different states are unavoidable and the most natural and beneficial to the country is that between the planters of the South and the plain Republicans of the North.” - Martin Van Buren

Conclusion



Have a great day.
