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Realignment period ap gov

dramatic change in a political system A political realization, often called a critical election, critical realization, or realization election, in the academic fields of political science and political history, is a set of sharp changes in party ideology, issues, party leaders, regional and demographic bases of power from political parties, and the structure or rules of the political system, such as voter-given or financing. The changes lead to a new political power structure lasting for decades, replacing an older dominant coalition. Scholars often invoke the concept in U.S. elections and sometimes that of other countries. U.S. examples include the 1896 U.S. presidential election, when the issues of the American Civil War political system were replaced with those of the Populist and Progressive Era, and the 1932 U.S. presidential election, when the Populist and Progressive Eras were replaced by the New Deal liberalism and modern conservatism. Realize elections typically separate (which are known in the realm of comparative politics as) party systems—with 1828, for example, the separation of the First Party System and the Second Party System in the U.S. It is widely accepted that the United States had five separate party systems, each with two major parties attracting a consistent political coalition and following a consistent party thoughtology, separated by four real ones. Political realization can suddenly be (1-4 years) or can occur more gradually (5-20 years). Mostly, however, especially in V. O. Key Jr.se (1955) original hypothesis, this is a single critical election that points to a realization. In contrast, a gradual process is called a secular realization. Political scientists and historians often disagree on what elections are realignments and what defines a realization, and even whether realizations take place. However, the terms themselves are somewhat arbitrary and use among political scientists and historians do vary. In the U.S., Walter Dean Burnham argued for a 30-38 year cycle of realignments. Many of the elections often included in the Burnham 38-year cycle are considered to be realized for different reasons. Other political scientists and quantitative election analysts completely reject realignment theory, arguing that there are no long-term patterns. Political scientist David R. Mayhew says, Electoral Politics is to an important extent just one thing after another... Elections and their underlying causes are not helpfully sortable in generation-long teams... It's a Rip Van Winkle view of democracy that voters only come up once in a generation... It's too slippery, too binary, too apocalyptic, and it has become too much of a dead end. Sean Trende, senior elections analyst at RealClearPolitics, against realization arguing argues and the emerging Democratic majority thesis proposed by journalist John Judis and political scientist Ruy Teixeira in his 2012 book The Lost Majority states, Almost none of the theories put out by realignment theorists have endured the test of time... It seems that finding a 'real' election is a lot like finding an image of Jesus in a grilled-cheese sandwich - if you stare long enough and hard enough, you'll finally find what you're looking for. [1] In May 2015, the statistician and FiveThirtyEight editor-in-chief Nate Silver argued against a blue wall Electoral College benefit for the Democratic Party in the 2016 USA. Presidential election,[2] and in post-election analysis, Silver Trende cited taking up that there are few if any permanent majorities and both Silver and Trende argued that the emerging Democratic majority of thesis led the most news coverage and comments that preceded the election to overstate Hillary Clinton's chances of getting elected. [4] [5] Realignment theory The centrist likes realignment theory, first developed in the political scientist V. O. Key Jr.se 1955 article, a Theory of Critical Elections, is that American elections, parties and policymaking are routinely shifted into fast, dramatic sweeps. Key, E. E. Schattschneider, James L. Sundquist, Walter Dean Burnham are generally credited with developing and refining the theory of alignment. [6] Although they differed on some of the details, earlier realized experts generally concluded that systematic patterns are identifiable in U.S. national elections so that cycles occur on a regular schedule: once every 36 years or so. This period of about 30 years fits the idea that these cycles are closely linked to generational change. Some, like Schafer and Reichley, argue that the patterns are longer, last closer to 50 to 60 years, and have noted the Democratic dominance from 1800 to 1860, and Republican rule from 1860 to 1932. Reichley argues that the only true titichination elections took place in 1800, 1860 and 1932. [7] Given the much longer duration since the last generally accepted alignment in 1932, more recent scholars theorized that realization does not in fact function on any consistent timescale, but rather occurs when the necessary political, social and economic changes occur. [8] The alignment of 1860, with Republicans winning a series of close presidential elections, suddenly produced antecedent in 1896 to an era of more decisive GOP control, in which most presidential elections were blowouts, and Democratic Congresses were infreund and brief. Thirty-six years later, that system was displaced by cycle of Democratic dominance, which lasted throughout the Great Depression until Ronald Reagan's election as president in 1980 and the House election of 1994 when Republicans regained the majority for the first time in 40 years. [9] Voter Voter A central component of realignment is the change in behavior of voting groups. Realization means switching voter preference from one party to another, as opposed to handling (where a voter group abandons a party to become independent or not). In the US and Australia, as the ideologies of the parties define many of the aspects of voters' lives and the decisions they make, a realization by a voter tends to have a longer lasting effect. [10] In Britain and Canada, on the other hand, voters have a tendency to switch parties on a whimsy, perhaps only for one election, as there is much less loyalty to a particular party. [12] The United States Political Alignment in United States history Here is presented a list of elections mostly cited as realization, noted with disagreements: 1800 presidential election — Thomas Jefferson This election completed the turnover of power in the First Party System of the Federalist Party, led by Alexander Hamilton, to Jefferson and his Republican Party. The center of power has moved from New England to the South and Jeffersonian democracy has become the dominant ideology. Republicans gained 19.7% of House seats in 1800, 9.4% in 1802 and 9.7% in 1804, for a total gain of 38.8% in 3 elections. As late as 1812, the Federalists came within one state of winning, a bigger shift in electoral politics probably came in the 1812–1816 period, as the Federalists were discredited after countering the War of 1812. 1828 presidential election — Andrew Jackson This election redefines the party system in the United States, setting up the Second Party System, which was dominated by Jacksonian democracy. The Democratic-Republicans split into two parties, later renamed as the Democratic Party and the Whig Party. The Democrats were led by Andrew Jackson of Tennessee and Martin Van Buren of New York. By 1834, the Whigs had emerged as the opposition to Andrew Jackson, led by Henry Clay of Kentucky. [14] 1860 presidential election — Abraham Lincoln After the Whigs collapsed after 1852, party alignments were in turmoil, with several third parties, such as the Know Nothings and the Opposition Party. The system stabilized in 1858, and the presidential election was the rise of the Republican Party. Abraham Lincoln beat three other contenders - but even if they somehow united, he still had the majority of the electoral vote. The Republican party was promised at the long-term end of slavery, which was proclmizing cause of secession. Republicans rallied around nationalism in 1861, fighting the American Civil War to end secession. During the the Republicans, under Lincoln's leadership, switched to a goal of short-term end of slavery. By 1864, the Republicans had a coalition built around followers of the free labor ideology, as well as soldiers and veterans of the Union Army. (Since then, the establishment favored the Republicans.) The Republican Party went from 18.3% of the House in 1854, up from 38.0% in 1856, 48.7% in 1858, and 59.0% in 1862, for a total gain of 40.7% in 4 elections. [15] 1896 presidential election — William McKinley The status of this election is hotly contested; some political scientists, like Jerome Clubb, don't consider it a titituration election. Other political scientists and historians, such as Kleppner and Burnham view it as the ultimate realization and emphasize that the rules of the game have changed, the leaders were new, voting alignments have changed, and a whole new set of issues came to dominance when the old Civil War-era issues disappeared. Funding from officeholders was replaced by outside fundraising of business in 1896 — a major shift in political history. Furthermore, McKinley's tactic of beating William Jennings Bryan (as developed by Mark Hanna) marked a sea change in the evolution of the modern campaign. McKinley raised a large sum of money from business interests, outskacing Bryan by 10 to 1. Bryan, meanwhile, invented the modern technique of campaigning heavily in closely contested states, the first candidate to do so. [16] Bryan's message of populism and class conflict was a new direction for Democrats. McKinley's victory in 1896 and recapture in 1900 was a victory for pluralism, as all sectors and groups shared in the new prosperity brought about by his policy of rapid industrial growth. [17] While Republicans lost house seats in 1896, it followed a massive two-election gain: from 25.9% in 1890 to 34.8% in 1892 and 71.1% in 1894, for a total of 45.2% gain. Republicans lost 13.4 percent in 1896, but still held 57.7% of House seats. In terms of correlations among countries, the election of 1896 is a realignment flop, but it's only a problem if realignment is considered to occur in single elections. If realized rather than a generation or long-term political movement is thought, change will take place across multiple elections, even if there is one critical election that defines the new alignment. So, as pointed out above, the 1896 realignment really began around 1892, and the 130 seat GOP gain in 1894, the all-record for a house election, meant there were almost no seats left to pick up in 1896. However, the presidential election in 1896 is usually considered the beginning of the new alignment since the national election allowed the nation to make a more conscious decision on the future of industrial policy by choosing McKinley over Bryan, making it the defining election in the alignment. [19] The 1876 election passed the numbers much better compared to 1896 alone, and Mayhew (2004) argues it has up to much more drastic led into United States politics: Reconstruction came to an abrupt halt, African-Americans in the South would soon be completely disected, and has begun to focus on new issues (such as rates and public service reform). 1932 presidential election — Franklin D. Roosevelt Of all the realm elections, this one should make the most similarity of political scientists and historians; it's the archetypal that election realizes. FDR's admirers like Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. argued that New Deal's policies, developed in response to the crash of 1929 and the miseries of the Great Depression under Herbert Hoover, represented an entirely new phenomenon in American politics. More critical historians like Carl Degler and David Kennedy see a lot of continuity with Hoover's energetic but unsuccessful economic policies. In many ways, Roosevelt's legacy still defines the Democratic Party; He slammed an enduring New Deal Coalition of major city machines, the White South, intellectuals, trade unions, Catholics, Jews and Westerners. In 1936, African-Americans were added to the coalition (African-Americans had previously been denied the vote or voted Republican). Pittsburgh, for example, has been a Republican stronghold of the Civil War to this point, has suddenly become a Democratic stronghold and has since this time elected a Democratic mayor to office in every election. The Democrats went from controlling 37.7% of House seats in 1928 to 49.6% in 1930 and 71.9% in 1932, for a total gain of 34.2% in two elections. In the Senate, Democrats went from controlling 40.6% of seats in 1928 to 49% in 1930 and 61.5% in 1932, for a total gain of 20.9% in two elections. Other possible political consignments 1874 elections The 1874 elections saw a resurgence of the Democratic Party. Dissatisfaction with the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant and the economic depression known at the time as the Panic of 1873, and the slow return of disillusioned Liberal Republicans from their 1872 third-party ticket, all energized the Democrats. The Democrats haven't controlled either chamber of Congress since the War. The realization meant that Democrats generally controlled the House of Representatives from 1875 until their massive defeat in 1894. Republicans scored very narrow victories in most of the presidential elections in that period. The Civil Rights Act of 1875, enacted in the lame-duck session of Congress after the 1874 elections, was the last major Reconstruction Act, and it was primarily of symbolic value. The new strength of Democrats marked the end of Reconstruction Legislation. With the end of Reconstruction, the 11 former states of the Confederacy became a dominant party system known as the Solid South. The tariff and especially monetary policy emerged as the major ideological debates after 1874. [20] Some debate exists today elections (if any) can be considered to be titulated elections after 1932. Although several candidates have been proposed, there is no widespread agreement: 1964 and Presidential elections — Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon The 1968 election is often cited because of the innovative campaign strategy of Nixon. [23] In running against Hubert Humphrey, he made use of what became known as the Southern strategy. He urged white voters in the South with a call for states' rights, interpreting them as meaning the federal government will no longer demand the forced buses of schoolchildren as ordered by federal courts. Democrats protested that Nixon exploited racial fears to win the support of white southern and northern white ethnic. [24] Roosevelt's New Deal coalition lasted over 30 years, but after the urban riots and Vietnam crisis of the mid-1960s, one peeled away for one of the coalition partners until only a hollow core remained and set the stage for a GOP revival. Nixon's demise deferred the realization that arose under Reagan, as even the term liberalism fell into dispute. Including this as a realization preserves the roughly 30-year cyclical pattern: 1896 to 1932, 1932 to 1964, and 1964 to 1994. For political scientists, 1964 was primarily an issue-based alignment. The classic study from the 1964 election, by Carmines and Stimson (1989), shows how the polarization of activists and elites on race-related issues sent clear signals to the general public about the historic change in each party's position on Civil Rights. [citation needed] Most notably, while only 50% of African Americans themselves identified as Democrats in the 1960 National Election Study, 82% did in 1964, and the numbers are higher in the 21st century. The clearest indication of the importance of this election was that Deep Southern states, like Mississippi, voted Republican in 1964. By contrast, many of the traditional Republican strongholds of the Northeast and Upper Midwest voted Democratic. Vermont and Maine, who stood alone against FDR in 1936, voted for LBJ in 1964. Many analysts do not view 1968 as a titichination election because control of Congress has not changed; Democrats would control the Senate until 1980 (and again from 1986 to 1994) and the House until 1994. [19] Also missing was a marked change in the partisan orientation of the electorate. Importantly, these two elections are consistent with the theory intrusive the old New Deal issues have been replaced by Civil Rights issues as the major factor explaining why citizens identified with each party. Other scholars[25] claim to be the beginning of a thirty-two-year dealing, in which citizens generally moved toward political independence, which ended with the 1994 election. 1980 presidential election — Ronald Reagan In this election Reagan scored a victory over Democrat Jimmy Carter, who won only six states (plus the District of Columbia), accounting for just 10% of the electoral vote. Republicans also have control of the for the first time in more than 25 years. (See Reagan's coattails.) The 1980 election could be seen as an ideological realization as it marked the beginning of the Reagan era and marked a realization toward conservatism and conservative policies. [26] [27] In addition, Reagan Democrats are a result of his presidency and campaigns. Many scholars viewed Reagan's policies as sufficiently new to view it as aworking election. On the other hand, critics like Mayhew (2004) note that control of the House has not changed nor even come close to change. Republicans actually held fewer House seats in 1983 than they held in 1973. In addition, the Republicans lost the Senate again just six years later, leading some to conclude that the Senators simply intruded on Reagan's coattails and did not represent a real shift in the ideological preferences of their constituents. Also absent was a shift in partisan alignment of public opinion polls. [30] Both liberals, such as Nobel Laureate Paul Krugman, and conservatives, such as Reagan's communications director Pat Buchanan, would also argue that Nixon's victory in 1968 set the stage for Reagan's victory, and the fact that Reagan did so well in Southern states, traditionally a Democratic stronghold, as well as the fact that some of Reagan's rhetoric involving law and order and state . [31] [32] 1992 presidential election — Bill Clinton Clinton carried several states that were formerly Republican or swing states in both the Northeast and on the West Coast. Notably, the largest state of California has switched from a reliably Republican state to be consistently Democratic: it has since been carried by Democratic candidates. Other states that have switched and have remained with Democrats since then include Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey and Vermont. By contrast, despite the fact that Clinton came from the South, he carried just four of the former Confederate states: Arkansas (his home state), Louisiana, Tennessee (his vice president's home state) and Georgia, confirming it as a Republican base of support. Since 1992, the Democratic candidate has won the national popular vote in every presidential election except 2004, suggesting a manner of national alignment away from the Republican dominance of the 1970s and 1980s. This national tendency toward Democratic presidential candidates has not necessarily translated to Democratic victories in congressional elections. Republicans, however, remained nationally competitive and made historic gains in the 1994 and 2010 midterms, though the composition of the electorate in presidential versus midterm elections was substantially [33] House of Representatives and Senate elections[34] This election is now generally seen as a election by political scientists. [34] Republicans won majorities in both the House and Senate and took control of both chambers for the first time since 1954. In addition, control of the House continued until 2007. Newt Gingrich, who promoted a Contract with America, successfully nationalized the campaign by coordinating races across the country. The overwhelming nature of the Republicans' victory suggests a realization; the party gained 54 seats, while neither party would gain more than a handful of seats in any election until 2006. The GOP gained seats in 43 of 46 statehouses. These gains continued into the next decade, allowing the GOP to hold the majority of state legislative seats for the first time in fifty years by 2002. [34] The period of party emanation and mass transaction seemed to have ended in the 1990s. Strength of partisanship, as measured by the National Election Study, increased in the 1990s, as did the percentage of the mass public observing important differences between each party. [34] This election also marks the rise of religious issues as one of the most important cleavage in American politics. [citation needed] While Reagan's election was hinted at the importance of the religious right, it was the formation of the Christian Coalition (the successor to the Moral Majority) in the early 1990s that gave Republicans organizational and financial muscle, especially at the state level. By 2004, the media portrayed the political nation as divided into red (Republican) and blue (Democratic) states, with alleged differences in cultural attitudes and politics between the two blocs. The Republicans made historic inroads into the Solid South where they picked up total from 19 House seats. In the election, House Democrats outnumbered House Republicans. After that, the Republicans outnumbered Democrats for the first time since Reconstruction. [36] In the 2008 presidential election — Barack Obama In the 2008 election, Democrats expanded their minorities in Congress and won the presidency decisively. That was due to the momentum transferred from Democrats' 2006 successes, as well as the continued unpopularity of President George W. Bush, whose administration has now been faced with a financial crisis and economic recession. Some people believe that 2008 is possibly a real election with a longstanding impact, just as the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt was in 1932 and the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 was. [37] President Obama was also re-elected in the 2012 election, becoming only the third Democrat to win an absolute majority of the popular vote more than once[39] while losing only two entire states he won in 2008. [40] the other side experienced the Republican Party big gains two years later in 2010, ret taking back the house with a gain of 63 seats, the largest Republican gain in 80, taken aback. In addition, the Republican Party got 6 seats in the Senate and slimmed down the Democratic majority. Despite Obama's reelection in 2012, the Republicans had another strong showing in the 2014 midterms; they not only increased their majority in the House and recaptured the Senate, but also made gains in the gubernatorial races and other statewide and local races, resulting in 31 Republican governorships and 68 state legislative homes under Republican control, thereby increasing their influence on the largest Republican majority in the entire country in nearly a century. [41] [42] [43] 2016 presidential election — Donald Trump In this election, Donald Trump, the Republican candidate, Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania, all of Midwestern and/or Rust Belt say that some previously considered safe Democratic, although those states were close in several previous elections. Trump also came close to winning New Hampshire, Minnesota and Maine, surpassing past Republican candidates in Connecticut and Rhode Island, winning more counties and towns in the Northeast than any Republican since 1988. [citation needed] The Republican Party maintained their lead in both the House and Senate. The Republicans set a modern record of holding 33 governorships and fully controlling 32 state lawmakers. [44] However, as with the 2008 Obama election, two years later in the 2018 U.S. elections, the Republican Party lost control of the House in a loss of 40 seats, but gained two seats in the Senate, so the full effect of the 2016 election and Trump Presidency as a critical election remains to be seen. Furthermore, Donald Trump lost to former Vice President and Democratic candidate Joe Biden in the 2020 U.S. presidential election. Canada The history of the critical tititling elections in Canada, both nationally and in the provinces, is covered by Argyle (2011). [45] Behiels (2010) indicates that experts in Canadian politics[46] now reported that a watershed political alignment is underway, the kind of shift that occurs but once a century. In light of the 2004, 2006, and 2008 minority government elections and the success of Stephen Harper, many journalists, political advisers, and politicians argue that a new political paradigm is emerging, and it is based on Harper's drive for a right-wing political party capable of reconfiguring the role of the state - federal and provincial - [47] Bloomfield and Nossal (2007) suggest that the new political alignment has reformed Canadian foreign policy, especially in improving relations with the US, taking a harder line on Middle East conflicts, and backing away from the Kyoto Protocol on global warming. The Federal Party's system model According to recent scholarship, there have been four party systems in Canada at the federal level since Confederation, each with its own own pattern of social support, patronship relationships, leadership styles, and election strategies. [49] Steve Patten identifies four party systems in Canada's political history[50] The first party system to come from pre-Confederation colonial politics had its heyday from 1896 to 1911 and opposed to the Description Crisis of 1917, and was characterized by local protections provided by the two largest parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The second system emerged after World War I, and came its heyday from 1935 to 1957, was marked by regionalism and saw the rise of several protest parties, such as the Progressive, the Social Credit Party, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. The third system

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