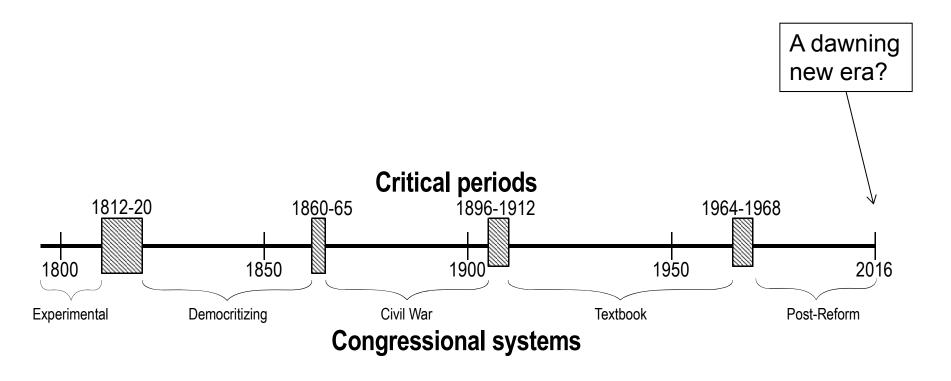
Origins and Development of Congress

17.251

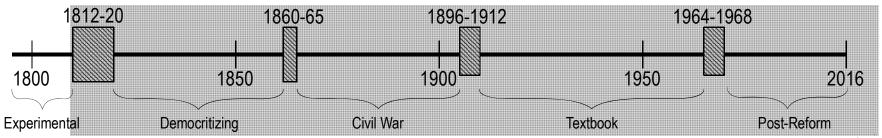
Spring 2016

Congressional Historical Eras and Electoral Discontinuities



1789-1812 (Experimental system)

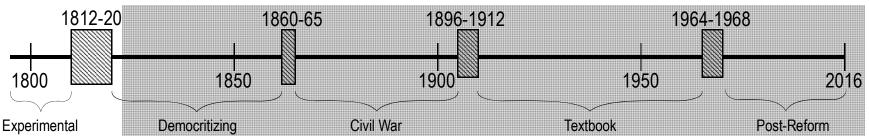
Electoral dynamics		Organizational dynamics		
During critical period	During cong'l system	Rules	Comms.	Party leadership
	-Elite electorate (Table 3.2) -Feds vs. Reps.	-Floor supreme -"previous q" developed in the House	-Ad hoc select comms. dominate	-Loose formal organization



1812-20

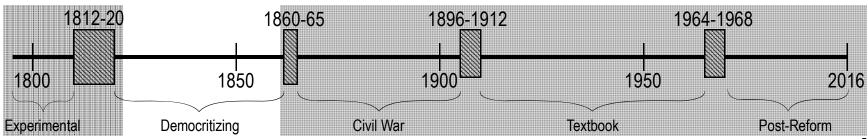
(Transition from Experimental to Antebellum systems)

- -Electorate expands
- -Federalists discredited
- -Slavery now an issue
- -Napoleanic Wars end

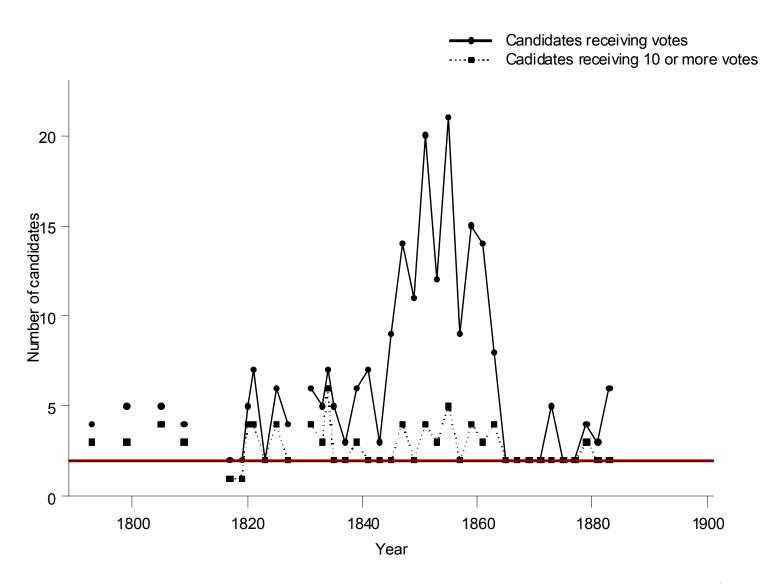


1820-60 (Antebellum system)

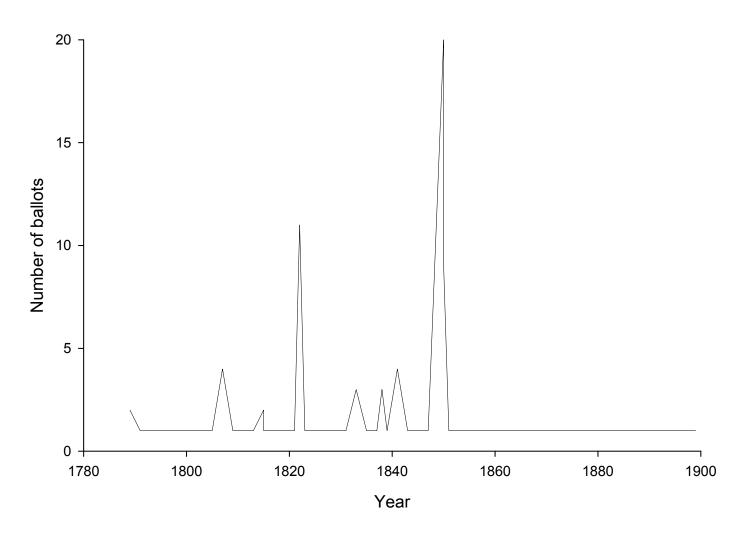
	Organizational dynamics		
Electoral dynamics	Rules	Comms.	Party leadership
-Mass electorate -Whigs vs. Dems.	Committees take agenda control	-Standings dominate selects -comm chairs compete w/ Speaker	-Van Buren tries to make Congress a partisan organ, butRegional divisions complicate Speakership selection (next slide) -Senate leadership remains weak



Balloting for Speaker

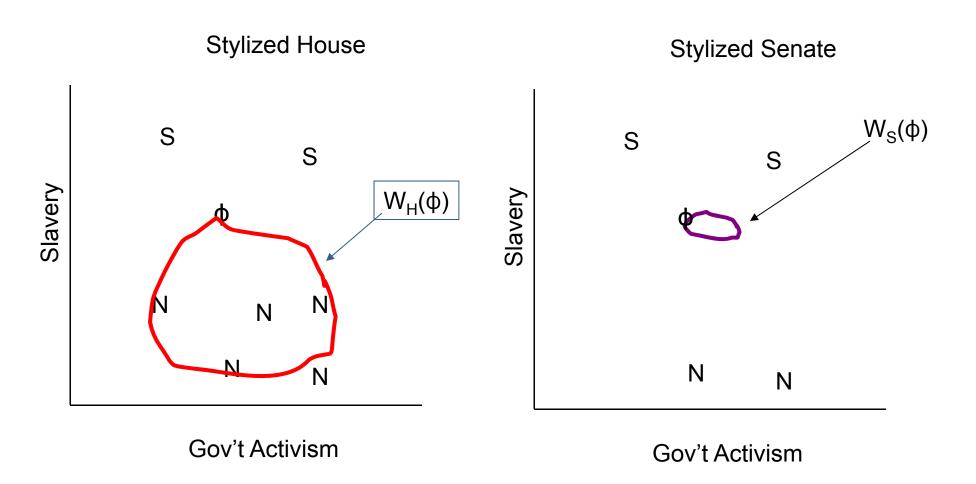


Balloting for Clerk

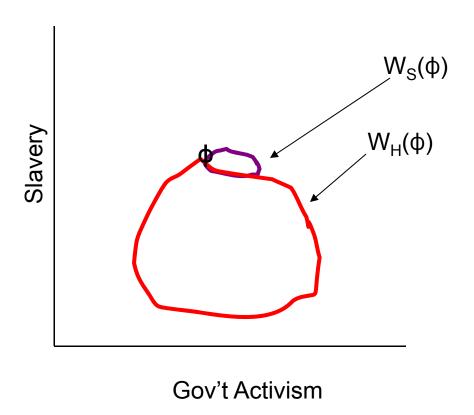


			Winning Speaker		Largest Party	
Year	Cong.	Ballots	Name, State	Party	Name	Pct.
1825	19	2	John W. Taylor, NY	Adams	Adams	51.2
1827	20	1	Andrew Stevenson, VA	Jackson	Jackson	53.1
1829	21	1	Andrew Stevenson, VA	Jackson	Jackson	63.8
1831	22	1	Andrew Stevenson, VA	Jackson	Jackson	59.2
1833	23	1	Andrew Stevenson, VA	Jackson	Jackson	59.6
1834	23	10	John Bell, Tenn.	Jackson	"	"
1835	24	1	James K. Polk, Tenn.	Jackson	Jackson	59.1
1837	25	1	James K. Polk, Tenn.	Dem.	Democrat	52.9
1839	26	11	Robert M.T. Hunter, VA	Whig	Democrat	51.7
1841	27	1	John White, KY	Whig	Whig	58.7
1843	28	1	John W. Jones, VA	Dem.	Democrat	65.9
1845	29	1	John W. Davis, IN	Dem.	Democrat	62.3
1847	30	3	Robert C. Winthrop, MA	Whig	Whig	50.4
1849	31	63	Howell Cobb, GA	Dem.	Democrat	48.5
1851	32	1	Linn Boyd, KY	Dem.	Democrat	54.5
1853	33	1	Linn Boyd, KY	Dem.	Democrat	67.1
1855	34	133	Nathaniel Banks, MA	Amer.	Opposition	42.7

The Effect of the Balance Rule

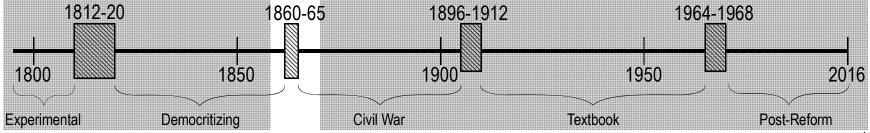


The Effect of the Balance Rule



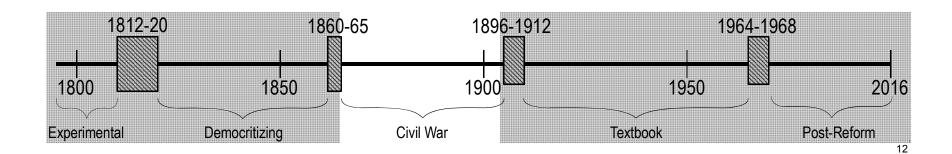
1860-1865 (Transition from Antebellum to Civil War System

- South excluded from national elections
- Party support highly regionalized

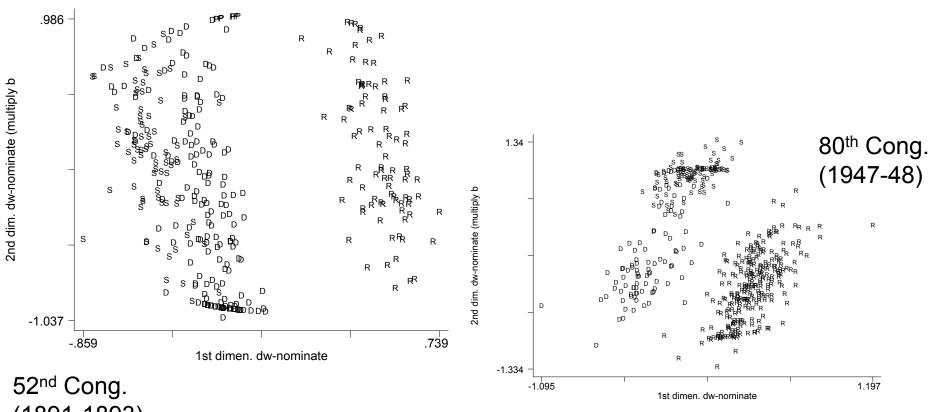


1865-1896 (Civil War System)

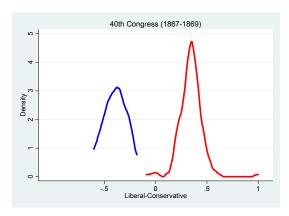
	Organizational dynamics		
Electoral dynamics	Rules	Comms.	Party leadership
-Dems. v. RepsDem. Strength in the South -Rep. strength in the North -Knife-edged partisan margins	-"Reed Rules" in the House	-Parties take control of committee rosters -Appr. devolution	-Party polarization -Party "strong" -Caucus organization in House -Steering committee in the Senate

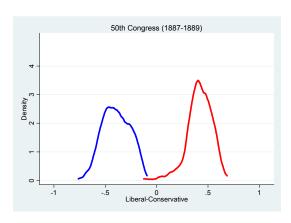


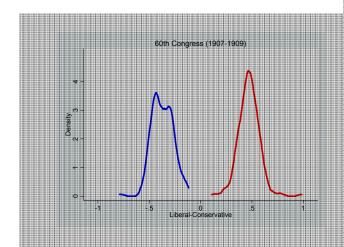
Ideological divisions

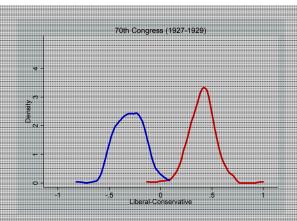


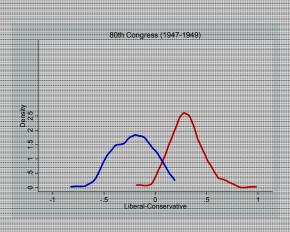
(1891-1893)

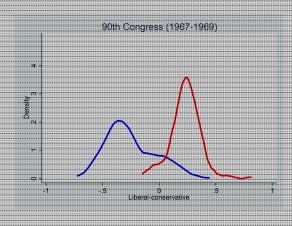


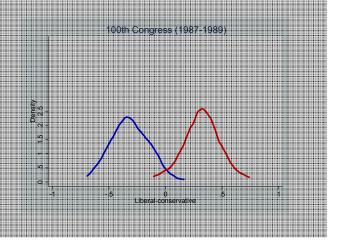


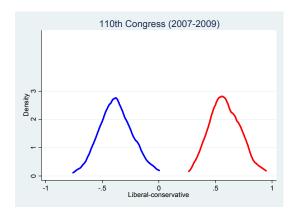






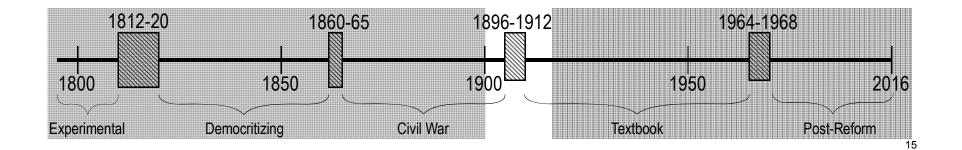






1896-1912 (Transition from Civil War to Textbook systems)

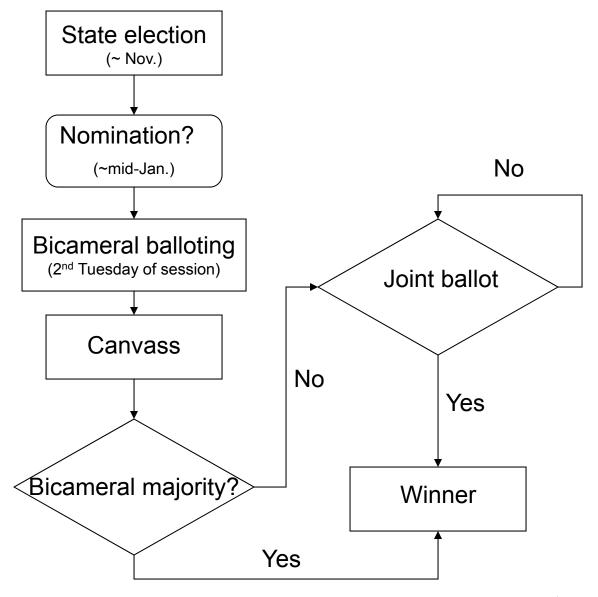
Economic dislocations create
 Progressive/Populist movements



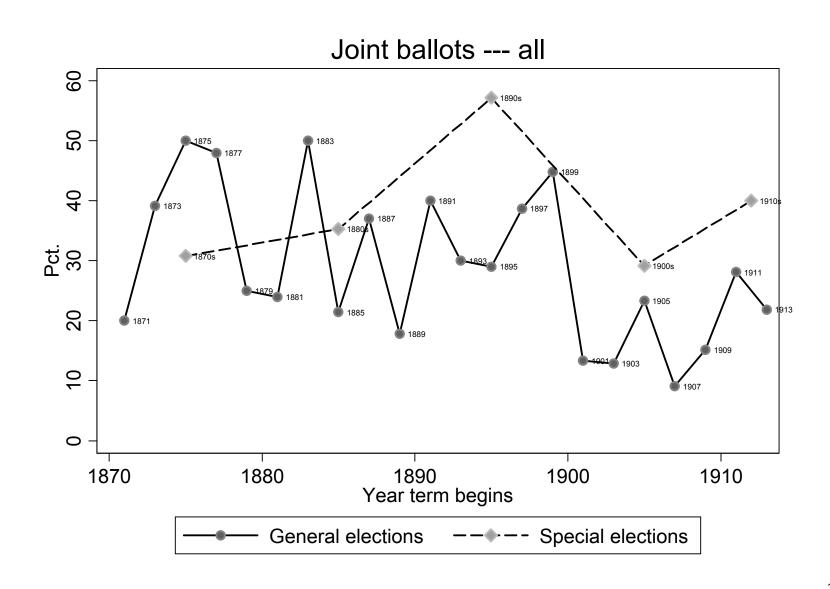
A Word about Senate Elections

- State legislative elections often brought about chaotic balloting
- Stories of corruption in Senate elections led to Progressive calls for reform
- Rise of third parties gave major parties an incentive to create a duopoly of power
- 17th amendment: popular election of senators (1914)
- Still parties become more prominent

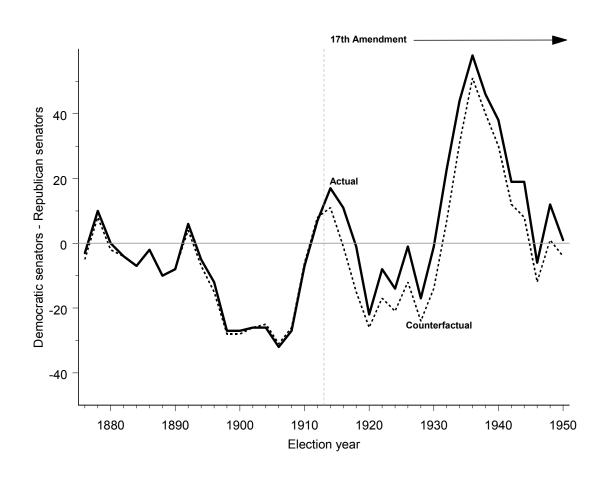
The Process



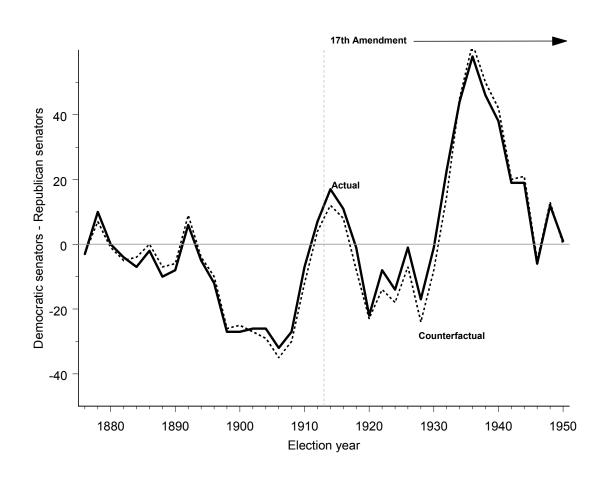
% joint ballot elections for Senate



Counterfactual: What If No Popular Elections?

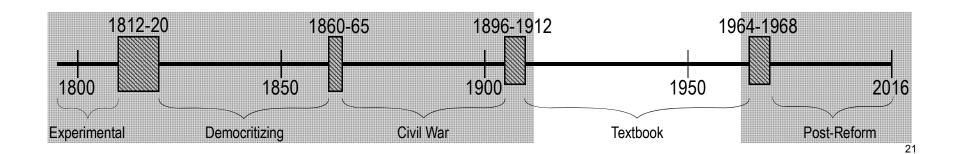


Counterfactual: What If Popular Election before 1917?

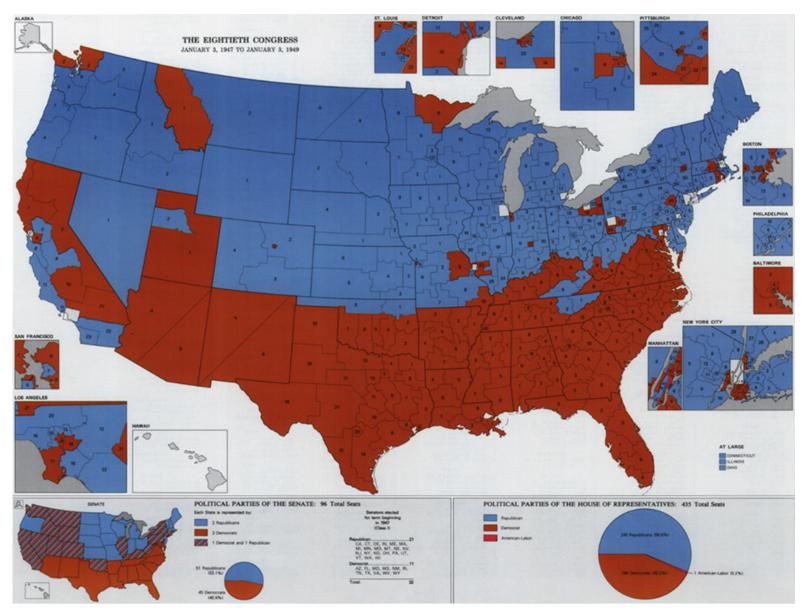


1912-1968 (Textbook system)

	Organizational dynamics		
Electoral dynamics	Rules	Comms.	Party leadership
-Regional support for parties -Dems pick up progressives and cities	Battles over filibuster prominent in the Senate	-Comms. dominate legislating & careers -consol. in 1946	-Party cohesion diminishes -party leaders brokers

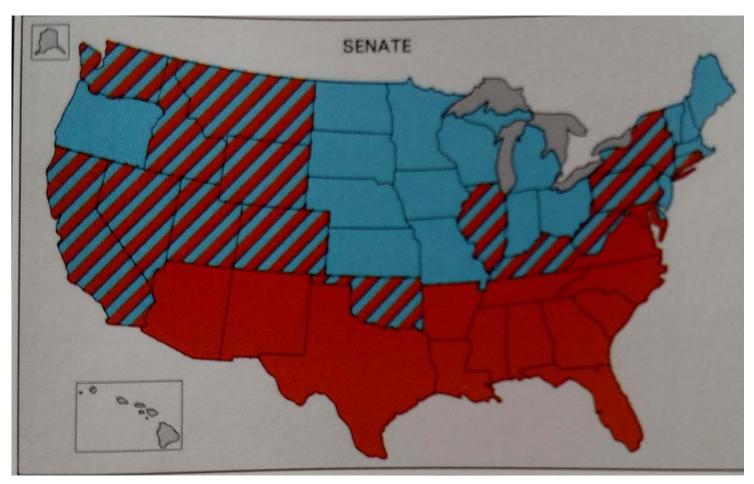


Regional parties



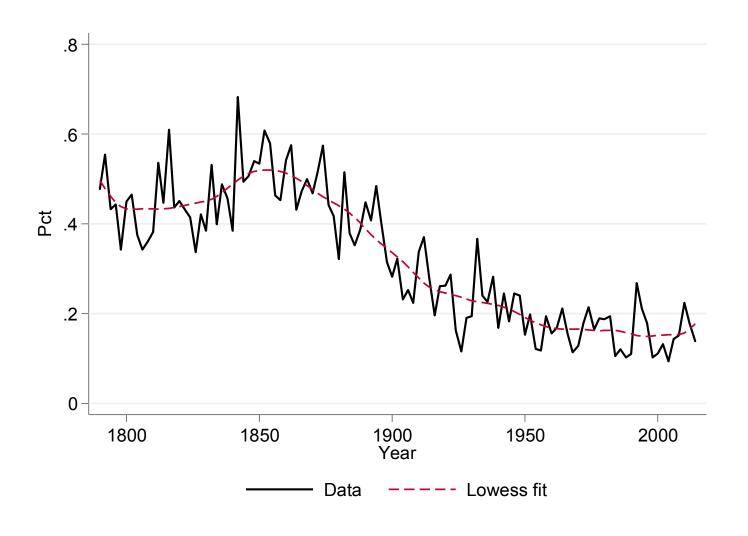
Courtesy of Kenneth C. Martis. Used with permission.

Regional parties

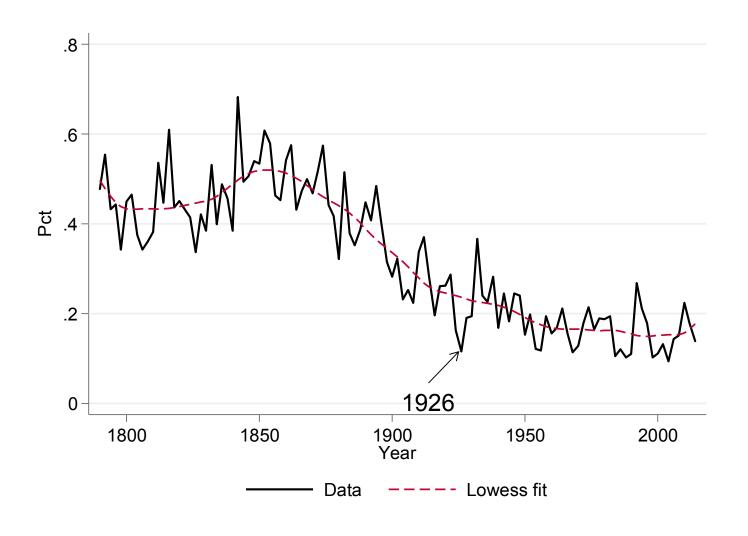


Courtesy of Kenneth C. Martis. Used with permission.

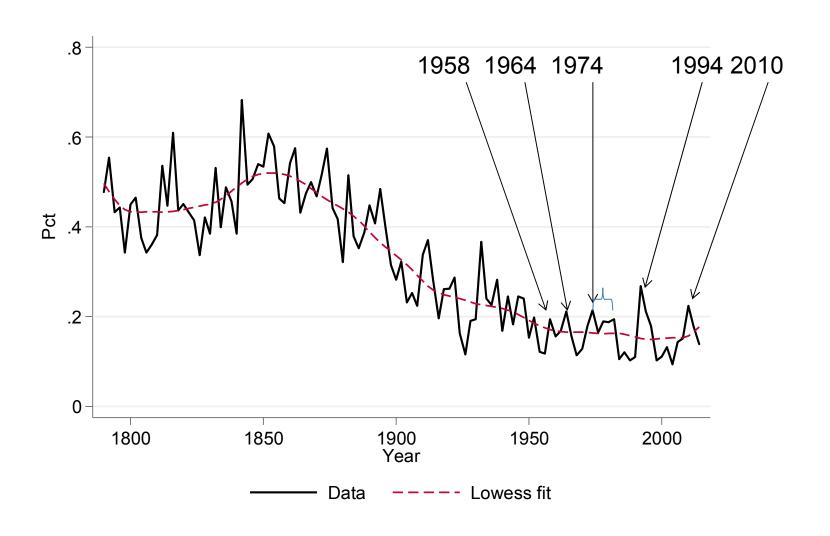
Rise of careerism: The House



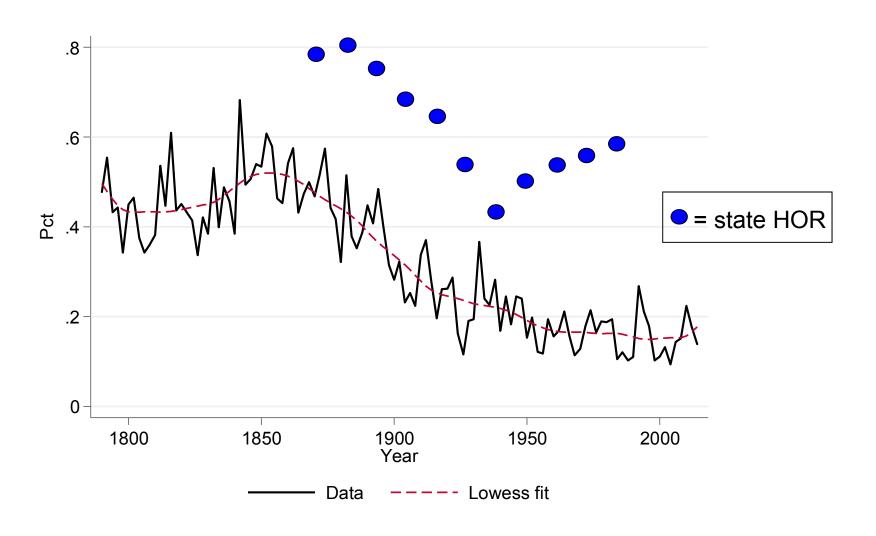
Rise of careerism



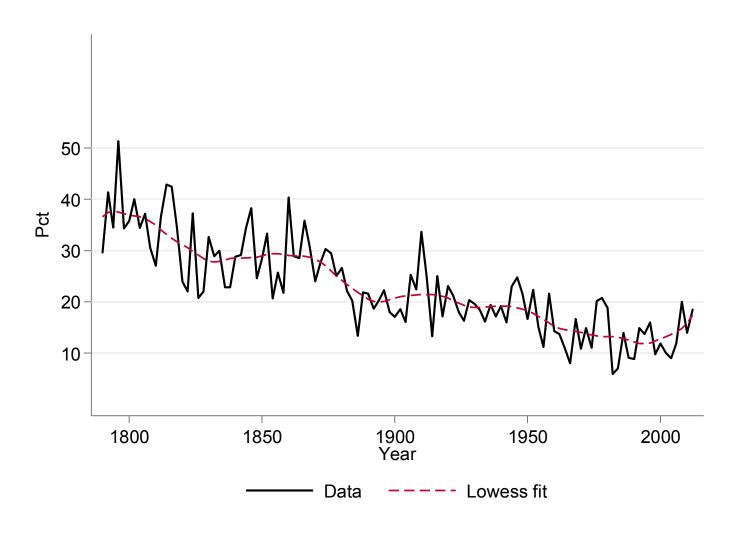
Rise of careerism



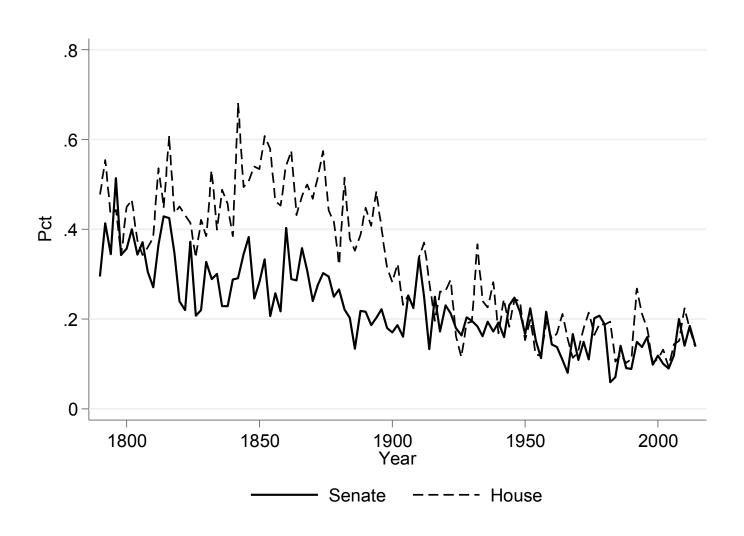
Rise of careerism



Rise of careerism: The Senate

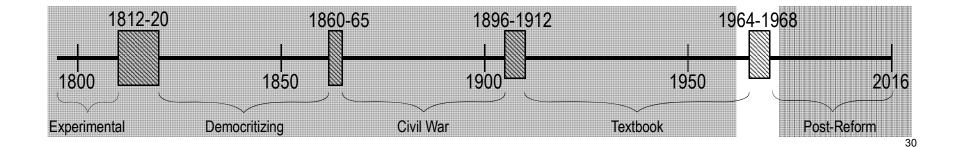


Senate & House Careerism Compared



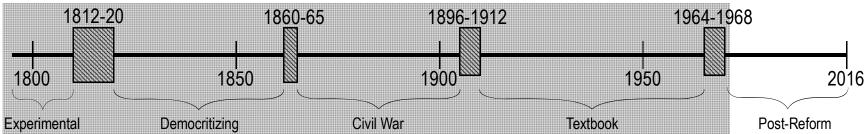
1968-1974 (Transition from Textbook to Post-Reform system

- Anti-war sentiment divorces supporters of strong defense from Dems.
- Civil Rights movement divorces southern Whites from Dems, but reinforces Black affiliation with Dems.



1974-now (Post-Reform System

	Organizational dynamics		
Electoral dynamics	Rules	Comms.	Party leadership
-Reps conservative, Dems. Liberal -Regionalism <i>per se</i> deemphasized	Floor proceedings open up	-Comms important, but	-Parties resurgent -Leaders more assertive (Republicans esp.)

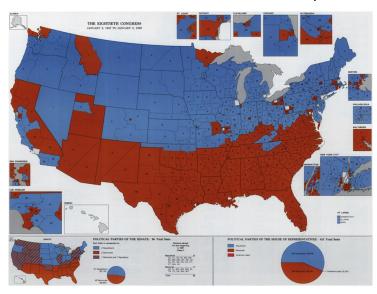


Loss of regionalism in parties

80th Congress

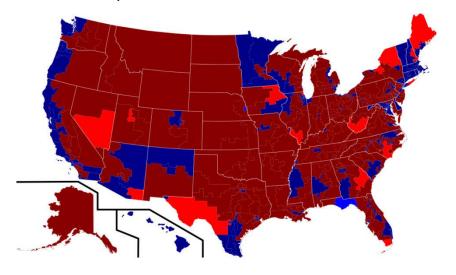
114th Congress (2015-2016)

(Note the color reverse)



Courtesy of Kenneth C. Martis. Used with permission.

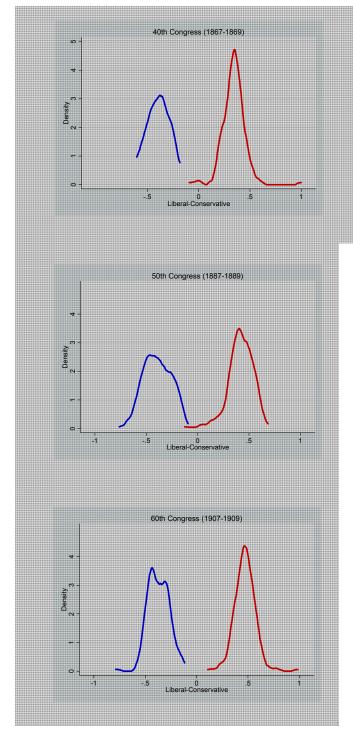
Source: Historical Atlas of Congressional Parties in the United States Congress by Kenneth Martis

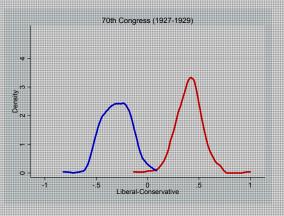


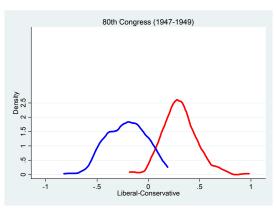
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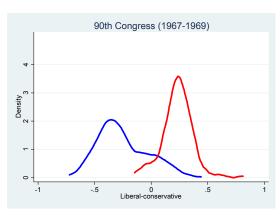
Composition of the House by district (2014 election results). Light red are pick-ups by Republicans, Light blue are pick-ups by Democrats.

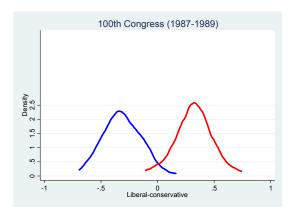
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/114th_United_States_Congress#/media/File:US_House_2014.svg

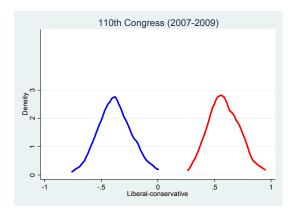




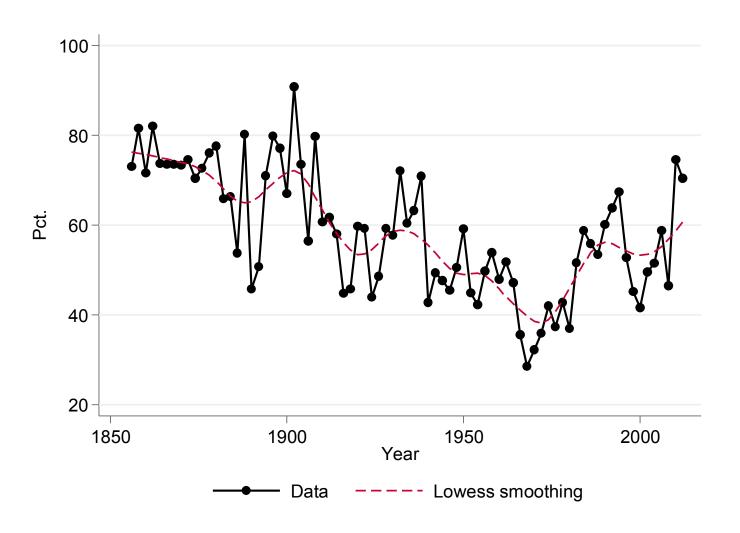




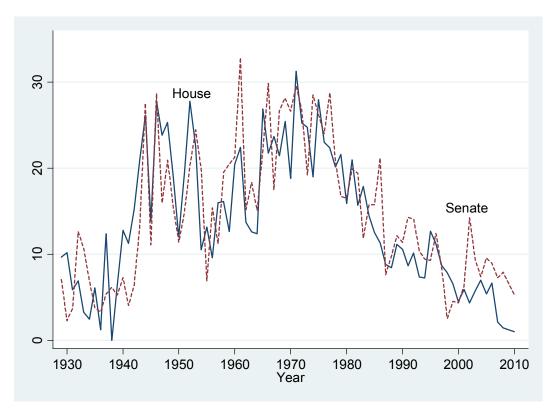




Rise of Party Unity Voting (Update of Figure 3.4)



Decline of Conservative Coalition (Update of Figure 3.7)

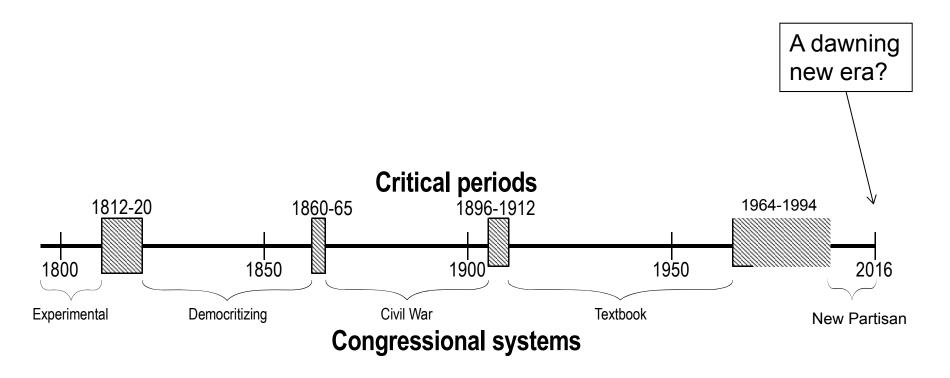


New Electoral Environment? New Organizational Environment?

- Election
 - Voters more partisan
 - Districts more partisan
 - Party committees play greater role

- Organization
 - Party leaders more prominent & partisan
 - Committee membership more partisan
 - Chairs
 - Seats
 - Link to finance

Congressional Historical Eras and Electoral Discontinuities



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