

1: Republican Party - HISTORY

The s saw in America the breakdown of the Jacksonian party system in the North and the emergence of a new sectional party--the Republicans--that succeeded the Whigs in the nation's two-party system.

The Origins of the Republican Party Trying times spawn new forces. This peace was shattered in by the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Settlers would decide if their state would be free or slave. Northern leaders such as Horace Greeley, Salmon Chase and Charles Sumner could not sit back and watch the flood of pro-slavery settlers cross the parallel. A new party was needed. Salmon Chase Where was the party born? Following the publication of the " Appeal of Independent Democrats " in major newspapers, spontaneous demonstrations occurred. In early , the first proto-Republican Party meeting took place in Ripon, Wisconsin. On July 6, on the outskirts of Jackson, Michigan upwards of 10, people turned out for a mass meeting "Under the Oaks. Greeley printed in June By , the Republican Party controlled a majority in the House of Representatives. The new party decided to hold an organizing convention in Pittsburgh in early , leading up to the Philadelphia convention. As the convention approached, things came to a head " and to blows. Both representatives resigned from Congress with severe indignation over their ouster, but were returned to Congress by South Carolina voters in the next year. Sumner was not able to return to the Congressional halls for four years after the attack. Brooks was heard boasting "Next time I will have to kill him," as he left the Senate floor after the attack. On the same day as the attack came the news of the armed attack in Lawrence, Kansas. As a direct outgrowth of the "settler sovereignty" of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, an armed band of men from Missouri and Nebraska sacked the town of Lawrence and arrested the leaders of the free state. The anti-abolitionists had made it clear that "settler sovereignty" meant pro-slavery. Labeled only as "ruffians" by Southern politicians, Horace Greeley was quick to decry both events as plots of the pro-slavery South. The stage was set for the election, one which held the future of the Union in its grasp. Previously, the nickname had been used by Southern Democrats. After the Republicans won back the Presidency and Congress for the first time since the Grant administration, the Chicago Tribune proclaimed:

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*The Origins of the Republican Party, [William E. Gienapp] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. During the s, the Jacksonian party system broke down in the North and a new sectional party, the Republicans.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The final chapter argues the Banks-Grant point in a "what if section which is interesting but unprovable. Had Banks been successful in his early assaults at Port Hudson, Hewitt contends, he would have been able to link up with Grant and, by virtue of rank, would have superseded him, become the hero of Vicksburg, and eventually become commanding general of the entire Union army. Hewitt also argues here that black performance at Port Hudson was instrumental in causing the North to accept the idea of black troops. Unfortunately he does not prove this point either. Hewitt tacks his brief discussion of these contentions onto his main effort: Hewitt does a good job in describing the fighting. He does not sugarcoat the horror of war; in one place, for example, he notes that "Blood, brains, and other parts of human bodies covered the Richmond" p. He graphically depicts what happened to Union sailors and soldiers on both sides who were caught in the slaughter: They also ran; they pillaged; they scavenged; they deserted. Officers gave stupid orders and stubbornly refused to change them in the face of the most obvious human and geographical obstacles. Human beings died, futilely charging into areas where no human could expect to survive. Hewitt clearly shows that fighting at Port Hudson was not romance and glamour; it was chaos and gore and death. Anyone desiring a detailed account of the skirmishes that took place around Port Hudson will find this book satisfying reading. In recent years, during what has to be considered a renaissance in Civil War battle historiography, many new books of this kind have appeared. This one is thoroughly researched and well written and is a worthy example of the best of this genre. Still, the question has to be asked: Oxford University Press, The years between and were among the more tumultuous in the political history of the United States. Gienapp in his impressive study of the origins of the Republican party captures that book reviews tumult "the great complexity of issues, events, emotions, interests, and personalities" while providing a clear interpretative focus. This is political history at its best and will be the starting point for future studies of the politics of the s. He follows in the path of Joel Silbey, who over two decades ago emphasized the importance of ethnocultural issues in antebellum politics, and Michael F. Holt, whose *Political Crisis of the s* provides the intellectual framework for *The Origins of the Republican Party*. Gienapp analyzes the actions of party leaders, contemporary assessments of political developments, and a huge array of election returns to provide a comprehensive view of the progress of realignment at the state and national levels. Targeting nine northern states for close study, he supports his findings with an appendix of tables. The political realignment of the s involved the replacement of the second American party system, comprised of national Whig and Democratic organizations, with a southern-oriented Democratic party and an exclusively northern Republican party. It also involved considerable shifting of party allegiances and the politicization of new voters. Like Holt, Gienapp argues that this took place in two distinct stages. In the first, prior to , local ethnocultural issues

3: "The Origins of the Republican Party, "

The Origins of the Republican Party has 14 ratings and 0 reviews. During the s, the Jacksonian party system broke down in the North and a n.

Rum stood for the liquor interests and the tavernkeepers, in contrast to the GOP, which had a strong dry element. Demographic trends aided the Democrats, as the German and Irish Catholic immigrants were Democrats and outnumbered the English and Scandinavian Republicans. Religious lines were sharply drawn. In sharp contrast, liturgical groups, especially the Catholics, Episcopalians and German Lutherans, looked to the Democratic Party for protection from pietistic moralism, especially prohibition. Both parties cut across the class structure, with the Democrats more bottom-heavy. Cultural issues, especially prohibition and foreign language schools became important because of the sharp religious divisions in the electorate. Prohibition debates and referendums heated up politics in most states over a period of decade as national prohibition was finally passed in repealed in , serving as a major issue between the wet Democrats and the dry GOP. McKinley promised that high tariffs would end the severe hardship caused by the Panic of and that the GOP would guarantee a sort of pluralism in which all groups would benefit. He denounced William Jennings Bryan , the Democratic nominee, as a dangerous radical whose plans for "Free Silver" at 16â€”1 or Bimetallism would bankrupt the economy. McKinley relied heavily on finance, railroads, industry and the middle classes for his support and cemented the Republicans as the party of business. McKinley was the first President to promote pluralism , arguing that prosperity would be shared by all ethnic and religious groups. Theodore Roosevelt leads party to landslide win in Roosevelt achieved modest legislative gains in terms of railroad legislation and pure food laws. He was more successful in Court, bringing antitrust suits that broke up the Northern Securities Company trust and Standard Oil. Roosevelt moved to the left in his last two years in office, but was unable to pass major Square Deal proposals. He did succeed in naming his successor Secretary of War William Howard Taft who easily defeated Bryan again in the presidential election. President Theodore Roosevelt watches the party team pull apart on tariff issue The tariff issue was pulling the GOP apart. Roosevelt tried to postpone the issue, but Taft had to meet it head on in with the Payneâ€”Aldrich Tariff Act. Eastern conservatives led by Nelson W. Aldrich wanted high tariffs on manufactured goods especially woolens , while Midwesterners called for low tariffs. Aldrich tricked them by lowering the tariff on farm products, which outraged the farmers. Insurgent Midwesterners led by George Norris revolted against the conservatives led by Speaker Cannon. The Democrats won control of the House in as the rift between insurgents and conservatives widened. Roosevelt led his delegates out of the convention and created a new party the Progressive , or "Bull Moose" ticket , in the election of Few party leaders followed him except Hiram Johnson of California. Roosevelt had the support of many notable women reformers, including Jane Addams. The first important reform mayor was Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit â€” , who was elected governor of Michigan in Golden Rule Jones was first elected mayor of Toledo as a Republican in , but was reelected as an independent when his party refused to renominate him. Many Republican civic leaders, following the example of Mark Hanna , were active in the National Civic Federation , which promoted urban reforms and sought to avoid wasteful strikes. Harding , Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover were resoundingly elected in , and , respectively. The breakaway efforts of Senator Robert La Follette in failed to stop a landslide for Coolidge and his movement fell apart. The Teapot Dome Scandal threatened to hurt the party, but Harding died and Coolidge blamed everything on him as the opposition splintered in Although the party did very well in large cities and among ethnic Catholics in presidential elections of â€” , it was unable to hold those gains in Hoover was by nature an activist and attempted to do what he could to alleviate the widespread suffering caused by the Depression, but his strict adherence to what he believed were Republican principles precluded him from establishing relief directly from the federal government. The Depression cost Hoover the presidency with the landslide election of Franklin D. Norris in Nebraska, Senator Bronson M. They were generally progressive in domestic policy, supported unions [26] and supported much of the New Deal , but were isolationist in foreign policy. Outside Congress, of the leaders who supported Theodore Roosevelt in , most opposed the New Deal. Rockefeller of

New York. Rockefeller required employable welfare recipients to take available jobs or job training. They promoted economic growth and high state and federal spending while accepting high taxes and much liberal legislation, with the provision they could administer it more efficiently. They opposed the Democratic big city machines while welcoming support from labor unions and big business alike. They were also strong environmentalists and supporters of higher education. In foreign policy they were internationalists, throwing their support to Dwight D. Eisenhower over the conservative leader Robert A. They were often called the "Eastern Establishment" by conservatives such as Barry Goldwater. Anderson of Illinois bolted the party in and ran as an independent against Reagan, the liberal GOP element faded away. Their old strongholds in the Northeast are now mostly held by Democrats. In , the Republican-controlled legislature in Wyoming Territory and its Republican governor John Allen Campbell made it the first jurisdiction to grant voting rights to women. In , Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman in Congress and indeed the first woman in any high level government position. In , New Mexico elected the first Hispanic U. Senator, Republican Octaviano Larrazolo. In , the first Jewish U. In , the first Jewish woman elected to the U. In , the Republican U. Blacks generally identified with the GOP until the s. Every African American who served in the U. House of Representatives before and all of the African Americans who served in the Senate before , were Republicans. Washington in the early 20th century were prominent Republican spokesmen. Anticollectivist, anti-Communist, anti-New Deal, passionately committed to limited government, free market economics, and congressional as opposed to executive prerogatives, the G. Hoff says that "moderate Republicans and leftover Republican Progressives like Hoover composed the bulk of the Old Right by , with a sprinkling of former members of the Farmer-Labor party, Non-Partisan League, and even a few midwestern prairie Socialists". In the midterm elections, ten Republican senators went down to defeat, leaving them with only 25 against 71 Democrats. The House of Representatives was also split in a similar ratio. The "Second New Deal" was heavily criticized by the Republicans in Congress, who likened it to class warfare and socialism. The volume of legislation, as well as the inability of the Republicans to block it, soon made the opposition to Roosevelt develop into bitterness and sometimes hatred for "that man in the White House". Former President Hoover became a leading orator crusading against the New Deal, hoping unrealistically to be nominated again for President. The realignment creating the Fifth Party System was firmly in place. By , the majority of northern blacks were voting Democratic. Roosevelt made sure blacks had a share in relief programs, the wartime Army and wartime defense industry, but did not challenge segregation or the denial of voting rights in the South. Landon generally supported most New Deal programs, but carried only two states in the Roosevelt landslide with his moderate campaign. Roosevelt alienated many conservative Democrats in by his unexpected plan to "pack" the Supreme Court via the Judiciary Reorganization Bill of . Meanwhile, the GOP was united as they had shed their weakest members in a series of defeats since Taft the conservative from Ohio, [47] Earl Warren the moderate who won both the Republicans and the Democratic primaries in California [48] and Thomas E. Dewey the crusading prosecutor from New York. Taft to create the conservative coalition , which dominated domestic issues in Congress until Taft and Arthur Vandenberg , strongly opposed these moves as unwise, if not unconstitutional. The America First movement was a bipartisan coalition of isolationists. In , a total unknown Wendell Willkie at the last minute won over the party, the delegates and was nominated. The Republicans further cut the Democratic majority in the midterm elections. With wartime production creating prosperity, the conservative coalition terminated most New Deal relief programs. Taft of Ohio represented the wing of the party that continued to oppose New Deal reforms and continued to champion non-interventionism. Dewey of New York, represented the Northeastern wing of the party. Dewey did not reject the New Deal programs, but demanded more efficiency, more support for economic growth and less corruption. He was more willing than Taft to support Britain in . After the war the isolationists wing strenuously opposed the United Nations and was half-hearted in opposition to world communism. The left-wing supported most of the New Deal while promising to run it more efficiently and the right-wing opposed the New Deal from the beginning and managed to repeal large parts during the s in cooperation with conservative Southern Democrats in the conservative coalition. Liberals, led by Dewey, dominated the Northeast while conservatives, led by Taft, dominated the Midwest. In , a clearly frail Roosevelt defeated Dewey for his fourth

consecutive term, but Dewey made a good showing that would lead to his selection as the candidate in . With the end of the war, unrest among organized labor led to many strikes in and the resulting disruptions helped the GOP. With the blunders of the Truman administration in and , the slogans "Had Enough? The Taft-Hartley Act of was designed to balance the rights of management and labor. It was the central issue of many elections in industrial states in the s to s, but the unions were never able to repeal it. In , with Republicans split left and right, Truman boldly called Congress into a special session and sent it a load of liberal legislation consistent with the Dewey platform and dared them to act on it, knowing that the conservative Republicans would block action. Truman stunned Dewey and the Republicans in the election with a plurality of just over two million popular votes out of nearly 49 million cast , but a decisive " victory in the Electoral College. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon: Eisenhower and Richard Nixon , The two men were not far apart on domestic issues. Eisenhower did not try to roll back the New Deal, but he did expand the Social Security system and built the Interstate Highway System. After , the isolationists in the conservative wing opposed the United Nations and were half-hearted in opposition to the expansion of communism around the world.

4: Third Party System - Wikipedia

the party leaders who made the crucial decisions about party formation, and because the Republicans had superior leadership, slavery became the dominant issue.

John McCain History The term Republican was adopted in by supporters of Thomas Jefferson , who favoured a decentralized government with limited powers. The Republican Party traces its roots to the s, when antislavery leaders including former members of the Democratic, Whig , and Free-Soil parties joined forces to oppose the extension of slavery into the Kansas and Nebraska territories by the proposed Kansas-Nebraska Act. At meetings in Ripon , Wisconsin May , and Jackson , Michigan July , they recommended forming a new party, which was duly established at the political convention in Jackson. At their first presidential nominating convention in , the Republicans nominated John C. During the first four years of its existence, the party rapidly displaced the Whigs as the main opposition to the dominant Democratic Party. In the Democrats split over the slavery issue, as the Northern and Southern wings of the party nominated different candidates Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge , respectively ; the election that year also included John Bell , the nominee of the Constitutional Union Party. Thus, the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln , was able to capture the presidency , winning 18 Northern states and receiving 60 percent of the electoral vote but only 40 percent of the popular vote. The abolition of slavery would, in , be formally entrenched in the Constitution of the United States with the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment. Because the historical role played by Lincoln and the Republican Party in the abolition of slavery came to be regarded as their greatest legacy , the Republican Party is sometimes referred to as the party of Lincoln. To broaden his support, he chose as his vice presidential candidate Andrew Johnson , a pro-Union Democratic senator from Tennessee, and the Lincoln-Johnson ticket subsequently won a landslide victory over Democrat George B. McClellan and his running mate George Pendleton. Although the Senate fell one vote short of convicting and removing Johnson, the Radical Republicans managed to implement their Reconstruction program, which made the party anathema across the former Confederacy. After the Democratic and Republican parties became the major parties in a largely two-party system. In federal elections from the s to the s, the parties were in rough balance“except in the South, which became solidly Democratic. The two parties controlled Congress for almost equal periods, though the Democrats held the presidency only during the two terms of Grover Cleveland “89 and “ The Democrats, already burdened by the economic depression that began under President Cleveland, nominated William Jennings Bryan , who advocated cheap money money available at low interest rates based on both gold and silver. Presidential campaign ribbon for William McKinley, c. Roosevelt opposed monopolistic and exploitative business practices, adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward labour, and urged the conservation of natural resources. He was reelected in but declined to run in , deferring to his secretary of war and friend, William Howard Taft , who won handily. With the Republican vote divided, Wilson won the presidency , and he was reelected in The Republicans easily won the presidential elections of , , and Campaign buttonCampaign button for Theodore Roosevelt, c. The stock market crash of and the Great Depression that followed had severe consequences for the Republicans, largely because of their unwillingness to combat the effects of the depression through direct government intervention in the economy. Roosevelt , and the Republicans were relegated to the status of a minority party. Dewey in kept the Republicans out of the White House for two decades. Eisenhower , who easily defeated Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson in the general election. Nevertheless, Eisenhower did dispatch federal troops to Arkansas in to enforce the court-ordered racial integration of a high school in Little Rock ; he also signed the Civil Rights Acts of and In the early s Sen. The party retained the traditional support of both big and small business and gained new support from growing numbers of middle-class suburbanites and“perhaps most significantly“white Southerners, who were upset by the prointegration policies of leading Democrats, including President Truman, who had ordered the integration of the military. Eisenhower was reelected in , but in Richard M. The Republicans were in severe turmoil at their convention, where moderates and conservatives battled for control of the party. Ultimately, the conservatives secured the nomination of Senator Barry M. Goldwater , who lost by a landslide

to President Lyndon B. Many Southern Democrats abandoned the party to vote for the anti-integration candidate George C. In , 5 of the 6 states won by Goldwater were in the South; in , 11 Southern states voted for Nixon and only 1 voted for Humphrey. Although Nixon was reelected by a landslide in , Republicans made few gains in congressional, state, and local elections and failed to win control of Congress. In the wake of the Watergate scandal , Nixon resigned the presidency in August and was succeeded in office by Gerald R. Ford , the first appointed vice president to become president. Ford lost narrowly to Southern Democrat Jimmy Carter in . In Ronald W. Reagan introduced deep tax cuts and launched a massive buildup of U. His personal popularity and an economic recovery contributed to his state victory over Democrat Walter F. Congress continued to be controlled by the Democrats, however, and Bush lost his bid for reelection in to another Southern Democrat, Bill Clinton. Clinton was reelected in , though the Republicans retained control of Congress. In Texas Governor George W. Bush , son of the former president, recaptured the presidency for the Republicans, receiving , fewer popular votes than Democrat Al Gore but narrowly winning a majority of the electoral vote “ after the Supreme Court of the United States ordered a halt to the manual recounting of disputed ballots in Florida. The Republicans also won a majority in both chambers of Congress though the Democrats gained effective control of the Senate in following the decision of Republican Senator Jim Jeffords of Vermont to become an independent. In Bush was narrowly reelected , winning both the popular and electoral vote, and the Republicans kept control of both houses of Congress. In the midterm elections, however, the Republicans fared poorly, hindered largely by the growing opposition to the Iraq War , and the Democrats regained control of both the House and the Senate. In the general election of the Republican presidential nominee, John McCain , was defeated by Democrat Barack Obama , and the Democrats increased their majority in both houses of Congress. Tea Party candidates, some of whom had displaced candidates favoured by the Republican establishment during the primaries, had mixed success in the general election. In the general election , the Republican presidential nominee Mitt Romney was unable to unseat Obama. The situation in Congress remained relatively unchanged, with Republicans retaining their hold on the House of Representatives and Democrats successfully defending their majority in the Senate. The Republicans regained control of the Senate during the midterm elections. The presidential election was a watershed moment for the Republican Party. Because the party is highly decentralized as is the Democratic Party , it encompasses a wide variety of opinion on certain issues, though it is ideologically more unified at the national level than the Democratic Party is. The Republicans advocate reduced taxes as a means of stimulating the economy and advancing individual economic freedom. They tend to oppose extensive government regulation of the economy, government-funded social programs, affirmative action , and policies aimed at strengthening the rights of workers. Many Republicans, though not all, favour increased government regulation of the private, noneconomic lives of citizens in some areas, such as abortion , though most Republicans also strongly oppose gun-control legislation. Republicans are more likely than Democrats to support organized prayer in public schools and to oppose the legal recognition of equal rights for gays and lesbians see gay rights movement. Regarding foreign policy , the Republican Party traditionally has supported a strong national defense and the aggressive pursuit of U. The conventions take place in the summer of each presidential election year; by tradition, the incumbent party holds its convention second. The Republican National Convention typically gathers some 2, delegates who are selected during the winter and spring. Until the s, few nationwide rules governed the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention. After the Democratic Party adopted a system based on state primaries and caucuses, the Republicans followed suit. More than 40 states now select delegates to the Republican convention through primary elections , while several other states choose delegates through caucuses. In contrast, almost all Democratic primaries allocate delegates based on the proportion of the vote each candidate receives. As a result, the Republicans tend to choose their presidential nominees more quickly than the Democrats do, often long before the summer nominating convention, leaving the convention simply to ratify the winner of the primaries. Republican members of the House and the Senate organize themselves into party conferences that elect the party leaders of each chamber. In keeping with the decentralized nature of the party, each chamber also creates separate committees to raise and disburse funds for House and Senate election campaigns. Although Republican congressional party

ORIGINS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY 1852-1856 pdf

organizations maintain close informal relationships with the RNC, they are formally separate from it and not subject to its control. Similarly, state party organizations are not subject to direct control by the national committee. Republican National Committee logo.

5: The Origins of the Republican Party

The Origins of the Republican Party, (review) Stanley Harrold Civil War History, Volume 34, Number 3, September , pp. (Review).

Various prohibitionist and nativist movements emerged, especially the American Party, based originally on the secret Know Nothing lodges. It was a moralistic party that appealed to the middle class fear of corruption, which it identified with Catholics, especially the recent Irish immigrants who seemed to bring crime, corruption, poverty and bossism as soon as they arrived. The Republican Party was more driven, in terms of ideology and talent; it surpassed the hapless American Party in . By the Republicans controlled majorities in every Northern state, and hence controlled the electoral votes for president in . That would give rich slave owners the chance to go anywhere and buy up the best land, thus undercutting the wages of free labor and destroying the foundations of civil society. The Democratic response was to counter crusade in , warning that the election of Republican candidate John C. When President James Buchanan tried to rig politics in Kansas Territory to approve slavery, Douglas broke with him, presaging the split that ruined the party in . That year, Northern Democrats nominated Douglas as the candidate of democracy, while the southern wing put up John Breckinridge as the upholder of the rights of property and of states rights, which in this context meant slavery. In the South, ex-Whigs organized an ad-hoc "Constitutional Union" Party, pledging to keep the nation united on the basis of the Constitution, regardless of democracy, states rights, property or liberty. The Republicans played it safe in , passing over better-known radicals in favor of a moderate border state politician known to be an articulate advocate of liberty. Abraham Lincoln made no speeches, letting the party apparatus march the armies to the polls. In the Union, the Republican Party unanimously supported the war effort, finding officers, enlisted men, enlistment bonuses, aid to wives and widows, war supplies, bond purchases, and the enthusiasm that was critical to victory. The Democrats at first supported a war for Union, and in many Democratic politicians became colonels and generals. Announced by Lincoln in September , the Emancipation Proclamation was designed primarily to destroy the economic base of the Slave Power. It initially alienated many northern Democrats and even moderate Republicans. They were reluctant to support a war for the benefit of what they considered an inferior race. In the midterm elections, the Democrats made significant gains, but the Republicans remained in control with the support of the Unionist Party. Success on the battlefield especially the fall of Atlanta significantly bolstered the Republicans in the election of . The Democrats attempted to capitalize on negative reactions to the Emancipation, but by , these had faded somewhat due its success in undermining the South. Increasingly the Union Army became the more and more Republican; probably a majority of Democrats who enlisted marched home Republican, including such key leaders as John Logan and Ben Butler. War issues resonated for a quarter century, as Republicans waved the "bloody shirt" of dead union soldiers , and Democrats warned against Black supremacy in the South and plutocracy in the North. The modernizing Republicans who had founded the party in looked askance at the undisguised corruption of Ulysses S. Grant and his war veterans, bolstered by the solid vote of freedmen. In the Democrats won big majorities in Congress, with economic depression a major issue. People asked how much longer the Republicans could use the Army to impose control in the South. After Hayes removed the last federal troops in , the Republican Party in the South sank into oblivion, kept alive only by the crumbs of federal patronage. It would be forty years before a Republican would win a former Confederate state in a presidential election. At the state level moralistic pietists pushed hard for prohibition , and in some states for the elimination of foreign-language schools serving German immigrants. The Bennett Law in Wisconsin produced a bruising ethnocultural battle in Wisconsin in , which the Democrats won. The millions of postwar immigrants divided politically along ethnic and religious lines, with enough Germans moving into the Democratic Party to give the Democrats a national majority in . Party loyalties were starting to weaken, as evidenced by the movement back and forth of the German vote and the sudden rise of the Populists. Army-style campaigns of necessity had to be supplemented by "campaigns of education," which focused more on the swing voters. A stunning Republican triumph in nearly wiped out the Democratic Party north of the

Masonâ€™Dixon line. In the election , William Jennings Bryan and the radical silverites seized control of the Democratic Party, denounced their own president, and called for a return to Jeffersonian agrarianism known as Jeffersonian Democracy. Bryan, in his Cross of Gold speech, talked about workers and farmers crucified by big business, evil bankers and the gold standard. With Bryan giving from 5 to 35 speeches a day throughout the Midwest , straw polls showed his crusade forging a lead in the critical Midwest. Then William McKinley and Mark Hanna seized control of the situation; their countercrusade was a campaign of education making lavish use of new advertising techniques. McKinley promised prosperity through strong economic growth based on sound money and business confidence, and an abundance of high-paying industrial jobs. Farmers would benefit by selling to a rich home market. Every racial, ethnic and religious group would prosper, and the government would never be used by one group to attack another. He carried nearly every city of 50,000 population, while Bryan swept the rural South which was off-limits to the Republicans and Mountain states. It no longer mattered as much what the editorial page saidâ€™most newspapers opposed himâ€™as long as his speeches made the front page. Financing likewise changed radically. Under the Second and Third Party Systems, parties financed their campaigns through patronage; now civil service reform was undercutting that revenue, and entirely new, outside sources of funding became critical. Mark Hanna systematically told nervous businessmen and financiers that he had a business plan to win the election, and then billed them for their share of the cost. Party loyalty itself weakened as voters were switching between parties much more often. Because this position was based more on social experiences than any political ideology, nonpartisan activity was generally most effective on the local level. As third-party candidates tried to assert themselves in mainstream politics, however, they were forced to betray the antiparty foundations of the movement by allying with major partisan leaders. These alliances and the factionalism they engendered discouraged nonpartisan supporters and undermined the third-party movement by the end of the nineteenth century. Many reformers and nonpartisans subsequently lent support to the Republican Party, which promised to attend to issues important to them, such as anti-slavery or prohibition. Fourth Party System The overwhelming Republican victory, repeated in , restored business confidence, began three decades of prosperity for which the Republicans took credit, and swept away the issues and personalities of the Third Party System. Most voting blocs continued unchanged, but others realigned themselves, giving a strong Republican dominance in the industrial Northeast, though the way was clear for the Progressive Era to impose a new way of thinking and a new agenda for politics. New laws and constitutional amendments weakened the party bosses by installing primaries and directly electing senators. Theodore Roosevelt shared the growing concern with business influence on government. When William Howard Taft appeared to be too cozy with pro-business conservatives in terms of tariff and conservation issues, Roosevelt broke with his old friend and his old party. After losing the Republican nomination to Taft, he founded a new " Bull Moose " Progressive Party and ran as a third candidate. Although he outpolled Taft who won only two states in both the popular vote and the electoral college, the Republican split elected Woodrow Wilson and made pro-business conservatives the dominant force in the Republican Party.

6: Republican Party founded - HISTORY

John F. Marszalek Mississippi State University The Origins of the Republican Party, By William E. Gienapp. (New York: Oxford University Press,

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The final chapter argues the Banks-Grant point in a "what if section which is interesting but unprovable. Had Banks been successful in his early assaults at Port Hudson, Hewitt contends, he would have been able to link up with Grant and, by virtue of rank, would have superseded him, become the hero of Vicksburg, and eventually become commanding general of the entire Union army. Hewitt also argues here that black performance at Port Hudson was instrumental in causing the North to accept the idea of black troops. Unfortunately he does not prove this point either. Hewitt tacks his brief discussion of these contentions onto his main effort: Hewitt does a good job in describing the fighting. He does not sugarcoat the horror of war; in one place, for example, he notes that "Blood, brains, and other parts of human bodies covered the Richmond" p. He graphically depicts what happened to Union sailors and soldiers on both sides who were caught in the slaughter: They also ran; they pillaged; they scavenged; they deserted. Officers gave stupid orders and stubbornly refused to change them in the face of the most obvious human and geographical obstacles. Human beings died, futilely charging into areas where no human could expect to survive. Hewitt clearly shows that fighting at Port Hudson was not romance and glamour; it was chaos and gore and death. Anyone desiring a detailed account of the skirmishes that took place around Port Hudson will find this book satisfying reading. In recent years, during what has to be considered a renaissance in Civil War battle historiography, many new books of this kind have appeared. This one is thoroughly researched and well written and is a worthy example of the best of this genre. Still, the question has to be asked: Oxford University Press, The years between and were among the more tumultuous in the political history of the United States. Gienapp in his impressive study of the origins of the Republican party captures that book reviews tumult "the great complexity of issues, events, emotions, interests, and personalities" while providing a clear interpretative focus. This is political history at its best and will be the starting point for future studies of the politics of the s. He follows in the path of Joel Silbey, who over two decades ago emphasized the importance of ethnocultural issues in antebellum politics, and Michael F. Holt, whose Political Crisis of the s provides the intellectual framework for The Origins of the Republican Party. Gienapp analyzes the actions of party leaders, contemporary assessments of political developments, and a huge array of election returns to provide a comprehensive view of the progress of realignment at the state and national levels. Targeting nine northern states for close study, he supports his findings with an appendix of tables. The political realignment of the s involved the replacement of the second American party system, comprised of national Whig and Democratic organizations, with a southern-oriented Democratic party and an exclusively northern Republican party. It also involved considerable shifting of party allegiances and the politicization of new voters. Like Holt, Gienapp argues that this took place in two distinct stages. In the first, prior to , local ethnocultural issues You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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In November , Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president over a divided Democratic Party, and six weeks later South Carolina formally seceded from the Union.

Appendix A, The Birmingham scheme And Robert Southey's Thalaba the Destroyer Principles of Evaluating Health Risks to Progeny Associated with Exposure to Chemicals During Pregnancy 7 strategies for success The Marshall plan fifty years later Five Times The Trouble (Trollz) Unforgettable desserts Keepers Of The Sun Honda aero 50 manual Goebbels diary in english Algebra and trigonometry book 2 Teen Study Bible, Revised Falling into an O Cells And Systems (Life Processes/2nd Edition) Enamoured of an ass When Doomsday Struck General Hospital #04 Second Hand Love In the riding school The Child's Own Story The dot and the line A New Model of Health and Disease Insert a into a latex ument German-Irish Corporate Relationships The Amusement Park Guide: Fun for the Whole Family at More Than 250 Amusement Parks from Coast to Coast (Reading literature (Quercus content reading program) Physical geology 14th edition Plummer Induction machines Human nature and enduring peace. Trial of Patrick James Whelan for the murder of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee Estimating the welfare effects of policies affecting input markets Infant mortality Montclair, N. J. Sex, class, and culture Lives too short to let the cold get you down How to Shoot a Feature Film for Under 10,000 (And Not Go to Jail) Rebuilding the Slaughter-House : the cases support for civil rights by David S. Bogen Friends in Christ History and Origins of Cryogenics (Monographs on Cryogenics) The evolving theory and practice of totalitarian regimes, by C. J. Friedrich. Al Qaida claims responsibility for the murder of the Egyptian Ambassador in Iraq. Dont tell I, tell ee!