Second edition, revised and expanded

Major Party Failure
Citizen Response to Third Parties

IN AMERICA
votes from each other, they also pursue minor party sup-
port. Finally, just as the Democrats and Republicans try to win
professional status in the electoral system, they also compete
for support of one of the two major parties.

Third Parties

Constraints on

Chapter 2
Houses in the first place.
features. They have a problem with the system, each with their own
system.

Democrats, Republicans, and both work together to

...
Ballot access restrictions appear to be broad in the selection of candidates whose names appear on the ballot. Candidates need to be members of a political party to get on the ballot, and independent candidates are few and far between. The Democratic and Republican parties have constructed a maze of ballot access restrictions that prevent new candidates from getting on the ballot. This makes it difficult for new parties to gain a foothold in the political system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Percentage of State Populations Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1: Percentage of State Populations Affected by Ballot Access Restrictions, 1940-1980.

The single-member district system is the single largest barrier to third party viability. The decrease in the number of seats per party has led to an increase in the number of candidates per seat. This makes it difficult for third parties to gain a foothold in the political system.

The single-member district system is the single largest barrier to third party viability. The decrease in the number of seats per party has led to an increase in the number of candidates per seat. This makes it difficult for third parties to gain a foothold in the political system.
CITIZENS IN SOUTH CAROLINA MUST RECORD BOTH THEIR
AND THEIR FAMILY'S NAMES ON THE VOTER REGISTRATION FORM.

OTHER PROVISIONS DENY WHICH VOTERS ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

1933, 1926.

AND MANY VOTERS HAVE HAD THEIR CONSTITUENT VISIT THE LOCAL
OFFICE ON A DAILY BASIS TO ENSURE THEIR REGISTRATION.

The number of registered and unregistered voters varies.

Since passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the number of eligible voters has increased significantly.

The number of votes cast in the 2016 election was approximately 132 million.

In recent years, there has been an increase in voter turnout.

The voter registration deadline is the last day of business prior to Election Day.

Voters must be registered to vote in the election.

Voters must register in person or by mail at least 21 days before the election.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must have lived in the county for at least 30 days prior to the election.

Voters must be registered before noon on Election Day.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered by noon on Election Day.

Voters must be registered in the precinct in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the county in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the ward in which they plan to vote.

Voters must be registered in the city or town in which they plan to vote.
CONTRASTS

Mexico, Maine, and Kentucky

III

New York is a far more important loss of principle in Arizona, Washington, and California. The amount of the relative numbers of White House candidates is a significant number in the election of the Governor of Arizona, Washington, and California. The laws were more

iii

and strengthened the party's standing among the electorate.

The laws were more

and strengthened the party's standing among the electorate.
Third Parties in America

Constraints

These new restrictions still constitute a basis for third parties on the other hand, to receive Federal Election Commission approval for their candidates. "The Federal Election Commission can also spend freely on behalf of the major parties' candidates, and the ceiling on "outside" spending" of $2.5 million for each party's candidates, a compromise struck between the Commissioners and the Commissioners' parties, which allows for a limited amount of independent expenditure by candidates for the major political parties. This compromise is intended to reduce the influence of a powerful, well-financed media, and to encourage a more active public debate. However, the Federal Election Commission's role in limiting independent expenditure is limited by the fact that it can only regulate the spending of candidates for the major political parties, not the spending of independent expenditure by third parties. This prevents third parties from spending large amounts of money on their candidates, which could potentially alter the outcome of an election. The Federal Election Commission's role in limiting independent expenditure is also limited by the fact that it cannot regulate the spending of money by outside groups, such as labor unions or business interests, which could potentially influence an election in a way that is not limited by the Federal Election Commission. This leads to the conclusion that third parties are at a disadvantage compared to the major political parties, which have a larger budget and are able to spend more money on their candidates. This disadvantage is exacerbated by the fact that third parties are often unable to raise as much money as the major political parties, which can further limit their ability to compete in elections.

Although it is clear that third parties in the Democratic and Republican parties have a difficult time competing on a level playing field, third parties are still able to have an impact on elections. For example, third parties can provide a voice for issues that are not represented by the major political parties, and can help to bring attention to issues that are often ignored by the major parties. In addition, third parties can help to prevent the major political parties from taking certain positions on issues, by providing an alternative perspective on the issues. This can help to ensure that the interests of all voters, not just those of the major political parties, are taken into account when decisions are made. Despite the challenges faced by third parties, they are still able to play an important role in American politics.
Conflicts of interest and personal contacts were not common in the past. Party candidates were often not governed by the rules of the party, and primary elections were fought over resources that would benefit the party. In the 1970s, however, with the rise of third parties and the growing influence of money in politics, the situation began to change. The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) of 1971 was passed to regulate campaign financing and limit the influence of money in politics.

FECA imposed limits on campaign expenditures and required candidates to disclose their sources of funding. The act also prohibited federal funds from being used to pay for party activities. These changes had a significant impact on the political landscape, as third parties began to emerge and challenge the dominance of the two major parties.

However, the rise of third parties also brought new challenges. The parties found it difficult to raise money from donors, and they often struggled to gain visibility and support. The Act also led to a decrease in the influence of small donors and an increase in the role of super PACs and other independent expenditure groups.

The Act's impact on political campaigns has been debated for decades. Some argue that it has helped to level the playing field and increase competition, while others believe it has contributed to the dominance of the two major parties and the influence of money in politics.

In the 1990s, the Independent Party of the United States launched a national campaign, and in 2000, the Reform Party nominated Ralph Nader for president. These attempts to challenge the two-party system continue to this day, with third parties like the Green Party and the Libertarian Party playing a role in national politics.

The FECA has been a cornerstone of campaign finance law in the United States, and its impact on American politics continues to be debated. As the political landscape evolves, it is likely that these issues will continue to be a focal point of discussion and policy-making in the years to come.
CONTRASTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Minority Party</th>
<th>Majority Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>$1.942 billion</td>
<td>$693.942 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>$3.607 billion</td>
<td>$2.097 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>$6.539 billion</td>
<td>$2.539 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2 (cont.)

THIRD PARTIES IN AMERICA

28
Table 2.3
Media Expenditures by Minor Parties, 1966-1972

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Minor Party Expenditures</th>
<th>Major Party Expenditures</th>
<th>Minor Party as Percentage of Major Party Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$154,000</td>
<td>$3,019,000</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1,977,000</td>
<td>3,894,000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>202,000</td>
<td>3,918,000</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1,366,000</td>
<td>4,098,000</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>11,933,000</td>
<td>38,496,000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>12,346,000</td>
<td>40,874,000</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$152,000</td>
<td>$3,912,000</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor Parties: who hold no essential political office in the government and who receive no public funds or tax support.

Major Parties: who hold one or more of the following: Congress, the presidency, or state gubernatorial elections.

This study of resources and the impact party organizations have on elections of the Democratic and Republican (R) parties, 1966-1972, shows very clearly the extent to which the two major parties are able to use their resources. The Democratic and Republican parties can be considered to be the only ones able to provide the necessary resources to elect their candidates to office. The smaller parties are forced to rely on direct mail and other similar methods to raise funds.

The major parties have a greater resource base to utilize in their campaigns. This is evident in the table above, which shows the expenditures and the percentage of those expenditures as a percentage of the major party expenditures. The major parties are able to spend more money on their campaigns, which in turn leads to a greater ability to influence the outcome of elections.

Moreover, because major parties do not have to allocate a significant portion of their resources to campaign activities, they are able to focus more on the central issues of the campaign. This allows them to present a more coherent and consistent message to the voters, which is more likely to resonate with a wider audience.

On the other hand, the smaller parties are forced to rely on more direct methods of communication, such as direct mail and social media. This places them at a disadvantage, as they are unable to reach as many voters as the major parties.

In conclusion, the major parties have a greater resource base and are able to allocate their resources in a way that allows them to present a coherent and consistent message to the voters. This is in contrast to the smaller parties, who are forced to rely on more direct methods of communication, which places them at a disadvantage. Therefore, it is evident that the resource base and allocation of resources have a significant impact on the outcome of elections.
Despite the importance of media in alerting the public to pressing political issues, and in provoking interest in the political process, the media's impact on political participation is limited. The media's influence on political behavior is mediated by other factors, such as personal values and social networks. Moreover, the media's role in political discourse is often restricted by the constraints of commercial interests and the need to cater to a diverse audience. Consequently, political issues that are not profitable for the media to cover may receive less attention and less coverage. This can result in a self-reinforcing cycle where certain issues are neglected and others receive excessive attention, leading to an imbalance in political discourse.
CONTRASTS

and October 27, 1982.

The elections would appear to have been

the most important to date in American poli-

tics.

1982, p. 41)

The elections were

considered by many to be

backlash against the

media's attention to

and the impact of

media's attention to

and the impact of

and October 27, 1982. — The election

results in the U.S. were significant in many

ways. The media's attention to the

campaigns was unprecedented. The

media's attention to the campaigns was

unprecedented. The

media's attention to the campaigns was

unprecedented. The

media's attention to the campaigns was

unprecedented. The

media's attention to the campaigns was

unprecedented. The

media's attention to the campaigns was

unprecedented. The
CONTRASTS

Although the media are the voters' primary source of information about political candidates, they do so in a way not because of the nature of information provided but because of the media's coverage of their primary sources of information. When voters support their primary candidates, they believe that these candidates are best equipped to represent their views. The media's role is to provide information about political candidates, whether from electronic or print sources, and to help voters make informed decisions. The media's influence on the primary sources of information is not due to the nature of the information provided but to the nature of the media's coverage. The primary sources of information are the voters' primary sources.
The election is a test of the president's policies. The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

Catalina, CA: The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

Catalina, CA: The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.

The president's approval rating is at an all-time high.
CONTRASTS

Deciding in Voter Support for Third Party Candidates, 1974-1980

Page 22

The rise of third parties in the United States has been apparent since the advent of third-party candidates. Since the 1880s, third-party candidates have appeared as an alternative to the major parties. This pattern has continued throughout the history of the United States, with candidates running as independent or on minor party tickets.

A second important feature of the two-party system is the power of the major parties to shape the political agenda. The major parties, through their influence over legislation and appointments, set the tone for the political discourse. This power is evident in the way that third-party candidates are often marginalized in the political process.

The existence of political parties is not just a feature of the American political system, but a key component of the democratic process. The ability of the major parties to control the political agenda is a fundamental aspect of the two-party system.
Contrasts...
To describe George Wallace as "War-gate commissioner," the Nixon White House employed a host of devious tactics. Viewed from the perspective of the White House's efforts to control the 1972 election, the tactics were not entirely effective. However, the Nixon campaign found that just by mentioning Wallace's name, they could win a number of Republicans and Independents who were not very enthusiastic about Nixon himself.

In 1970, the Independent News published a series of stories accusing Nixon of corruption. These stories were based on information provided by a former Nixon campaign aide, John Dean. The stories were published in a series of articles entitled "Nixon's Sixties." The articles were published in the Independent News, a national news magazine.

The Nixon campaign responded to these stories by attacking Wallace, who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1972. The campaign accused Wallace of being a "war-gate commissioner," a reference to Wallace's support for the Vietnam War.

The campaign also used the stories to try to deflect attention away from Nixon's own problems, such as the Watergate scandal. The campaign claimed that Nixon's problems were not as serious as Wallace's, and that voters should focus on Nixon's record as president, not on issues related to the Vietnam War.

The campaign's efforts were not entirely successful. Wallace's popularity increased as a result of the stories, and he received a number of media appearances. However, the campaign was able to use the stories to try to paint Wallace as a "war-gate commissioner," which helped to shift the focus of the campaign away from Nixon's own problems.

The campaign also used other tactics to try to influence the election, such as running advertisements attacking Wallace and using surrogate speakers to campaign for Nixon.

The result of these efforts was a close election, with Nixon winning by just over 500,000 votes. The campaign's efforts to use Wallace as a pawn in the election were ultimately unsuccessful, but they did help to shift the focus of the campaign and keep Nixon in the White House.
CONTRASTS

are witnessed only rarely in American politics.

are witnessed only in presidential elections, not in midterm elections or primary elections. The winner-take-all system in place in these elections means that even if a candidate wins a small percentage of the vote, they can still win the election. This gives rise to the phenomenon of third-party candidates being able to gain a significant amount of support, even if they do not win the presidency. This is a unique feature of the American political system.

Third Parties in America

They are powerful because they can attract voters who are dissatisfied with the major parties.

Conclusion

Together these barriers, landmarks, and major-party strength, weak and the cycle continues—so only weak candidates run—and the cycle continues—weak and the cycle continues.
Our thinking in this chapter is influenced by Buchanan (1978). of third party support.

...
A THEORY

THIRD PARTIES IN AMERICA

MAJOR PARTY DEVIATION

When they have acquired an allegiance to a third party policy
position, on an issue that the major party considers
unimportant, they no longer function as a third party
organization调皮． Instead, they become members of
the major party in Congress, providing support for
the major party's positions.
How much third party voting there is in the Aggregate de-

...
A THEORY

AFTER the 1996 elections, Clinton’s campaign focused on "Congressional outreach." The President’s relationship with Congress, and his ability to work with it, became an issue in the 1996 campaign. This focus contributed to the passage of important legislation, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. However, this outreach strategy also had some drawbacks. It allowed Congress to pass legislation that the President opposed, which undermined his congressional agenda.

The 1996 elections were also significant for the Democratic Party. It was the first time in decades that the Democratic Party had a majority in both houses of Congress. This changed the political landscape and allowed the party to enact its agenda. However, it also raised questions about the party’s ability to govern effectively.

The 1996 elections were marked by a resurgence of third-party candidates, particularly the Reform Party, led by Ross Perot. Perot’s platform focused on fiscal responsibility and government reform, and he attracted a significant number of voters who were dissatisfied with both major parties.

The 1996 elections were also notable for the appointment of Janet Reno as Attorney General. Reno, who had previously served as the first female Attorney General of New York, was nominated by the Democratic Party but faced a difficult confirmation process. The Senate Judiciary Committee hearings were controversial, and some Senators expressed concerns about Reno’s qualifications.

Despite these challenges, the Democratic Party emerged from the elections with a strengthened position in Congress and a more diverse set of candidates. The party’s success in the 1996 elections foreshadowed the agenda-setting role it would play in the coming years.
A THEORY

(Princeton 1997, p. 49)
on one side, and a series of minor parties on the other.
Deeds not reveal the major parties' position on the issues.
The economic issues that became the dominant
factors in 1972 were foreign policy issues, and
the candidates in the primaries. And so the
presidential candidates had reached the-de-
the-er of the Democratic and Republican
islands. They faced and addressed the national
issue. The candidates met and addressed the issues in the

Second Round. When issues have consequences, they feel the major

effect and that party vote by a

panel that party vote in general

harmonization from the major party candidates' positions—

where the major party votes to increase in 1972 after

feature issues. In 1972, the major

position statements on economic growth and economic

to distinguish Nixon's position from those taken by the

With regard to the issue: Vietnam, there was again

the meaning was clear for some (Congressional Quarterly,

people who would prefer to be better in the head and

plan for stopping when those Wallace bandwagon

struggle to capture the middle of the middle ground. This is a
case of issues of foreign policy making.

issues of national party agenda. We see the

broad-based political parties we see the

broad-based political parties we see the

support from issue.

The effect of this on the national parties in 1972

Douglas's foreign policy position was unambiguously

impact issue in 1968, the problem for Nixon was the moderate

law and order—anti-nukes in particular—was also a topic—

third parties in America

and 1969. Because Nixon lost the moderate

areas towards which were strongly associated with their

132
In the winter of 1929-1930, the nation was plunged into a deep recession. The stock market crash of October 1929 led to a sharp decline in consumer spending and investment. The Federal Reserve, under the leadership of Chairman Ben Bernanke, responded by lowering interest rates and increasing the money supply to stimulate the economy. However, the recession was deep and prolonged, lasting through the next 10 years until the beginning of World War II. The recession was characterized by high unemployment, falling prices, and a decline in industrial production. The economic performance of the 1930s was poor, with the economy experiencing periods of deflation and depression. This period is often referred to as the Great Depression.
The enormous sweep of the Progressive Era in 1912, the Democratic Sweep of 1932, the Republican Sweep of 1948, and the Democratic Sweep of 1952, all can be described as a result of the same economic forces that swept the American nation as well. Large, the economic forces sweep the nation, and that is why we have had so many multiparty systems in America. The economic forces that have swept the nation have resulted in the growth of the political parties. This is the basic idea behind the economic forces that sweep the nation.

Third Parties in America

1988

The Founding of the Populist Party in 1896.

The Party of Progress, its influence over time, and its demise.

The Populist Party of 1896

The Populist Party of 1896

The Party of Progress in 1896

The Party of Progress in 1896
A Theory

Third Parties in America: Although few segments of the population are as resistant to issue aggregation as candidates and conventions, certain issues demand attention. These include questions of the voters' representation from a non-major party or independent perspective, and above the effect of the voters' estrangement from a non-major party or independent perspective. These issues demand attention.
home

Third Parties in America

A THEORY

Third Parties and Third Party Candidates: 1840-1980

Table 1.1

Third Party Candidates and Non-Partisan

Vote for Non-Partisan Third Parties, and Nonpartisanship

Between 1840 and 1980, national third parties were significant on the political scene. In the late 19th century, the Democratic and Republican parties were divided along regional lines, with the former holding power in the South and the latter in the North. This division allowed for the emergence of third parties, such as the Populists and the Progressives, which offered a more centrist alternative to the two major parties.

With the rise of the Progressive era, third parties began to garner significant support, particularly in urban areas. The Populists, for example, were particularly strong in the Midwest, where they advocated for farmers' interests and sought to limit the power of large corporations. Similarly, the Progressives, led by figures such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, sought to fight corruption and promote social welfare programs.

As the 20th century progressed, third party candidates continued to play a role in American politics. However, the challenge of gaining traction in a two-party system remained, and many third party candidates found it difficult to gain widespread support. In recent years, the rise of social media and the Internet has provided new opportunities for third party candidates to reach voters, although the success of these efforts remains to be seen.

Despite these challenges, third party candidates continue to play an important role in American politics. They offer a platform for voices that may be marginalized in the two-party system, and their presence helps to foster a more democratic and inclusive political landscape.
CONSTRAINTS ON THIRD-PARTY VOTING

On candidate's.

When these jings were sporadic and scattered, was greater opportunity in which party cases, than in the two-party system. The individual voter could explain his vote in terms of personal preference or party support. When the system of direct primary developed, the concept of party loyalty required the voters to vote for the candidates of their party, even if they were not the most attractive choices. The two-party system forced those voters to make a choice between the two major parties. This led to the phenomenon of the third-party candidate.

Thus, the threat to the quality of the third-party candidate's.
A THEORY

Third Parties in America

Our electoral system is characterized by a two-party system, which has been the case since the formation of the United States. The two main parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Both parties have held the presidency for most of the nation's history, with minor parties occasionally gaining a foothold in politics. However, minor parties have struggled to gain significant influence or support in the American political landscape.

In 1972, political activist Robert T. Farrelly authored an article titled "The Meaning of Third Parties, an Essay on Third Parties," which was published in the journal "American Political Science Review." Farrelly argued that third parties play a crucial role in American politics as a means of providing an alternative to the two major parties.

Farrelly's argument is based on the idea that third parties provide a critical function in our political system. They can challenge the status quo, push for new ideas, and offer a voice to those who feel left out of the traditional two-party system.

However, third parties face significant challenges in gaining traction and, in many cases, have struggled to maintain a consistent presence in American politics. The two major parties have a significant advantage in terms of resources and organizational infrastructure, making it difficult for third parties to make a lasting impact.

Despite these challenges, third parties continue to play a role in American politics, serving as a check on the two major parties and providing a platform for alternative ideas and perspectives.

In conclusion, while third parties may not always have the same level of influence as the two major parties, they remain an important aspect of our political system, offering a critical perspective and providing an alternative to the status quo.
1194. pp. 97-98)

1976. The drops in the graph show the drops in the number of electoral votes for the candidates of the major parties as their share of the popular vote declined. As the number of electoral votes for the candidates of the major parties declined, the number of electoral votes for third parties increased. This is because the electoral college system, which awards electoral votes to the candidates of the major parties, is designed to favor those candidates. As the major parties' share of the popular vote declined, third parties were able to gain a greater share of the electoral college votes, and therefore, they were able to win more electoral votes overall.

The pattern of electoral votes for the candidates of the major parties and third parties is illustrated in the graph. The graph shows that the number of electoral votes for the candidates of the major parties decreased as the number of electoral votes for third parties increased. This is because the electoral college system is designed to favor the candidates of the major parties, and as their share of the popular vote declined, third parties were able to gain a greater share of the electoral college votes. The pattern of electoral votes in the graph shows that third parties are able to win more votes overall when the major parties' share of the popular vote declines.
A THEORY

The lower the incidental barrier to exit, the greater is the

Third Parties in America

149
Chapter 6

FOR THIRD PARTIES

WHY CITIZENS VOTE

Summary

When the cost of third party activity increases, the probability

THIRD PARTIES IN AMERICA

of defection from the two-party system decreases.