

history of political parties in texas

History of Political Parties in Texas

history of political parties in texas is a fascinating journey that mirrors the broader political and social transformations of the United States. Texas, known for its independent spirit and unique cultural identity, has experienced significant shifts in its political landscape over the centuries. From its early days as a part of Mexico to becoming a key player in national politics, the evolution of political parties in Texas reveals much about the state's values, conflicts, and aspirations. Let's dive deep into this rich history and uncover how Texas developed its political party system.

Early Political Landscape: From Mexican Texas to the Republic

Before Texas became a state, its political scene was shaped under Mexican rule. The early 19th century was marked by struggles for autonomy and governance. When Texas declared independence from Mexico in 1836, the Republic of Texas was born, and with it emerged the first seeds of organized political factions.

The Republic Era and Political Factions

During the Republic of Texas (1836-1845), political parties as we know them today were not fully formed, but factions began to take shape. Two primary groups emerged: the pro-annexation faction and the anti-annexation faction. The pro-annexationists, led by figures like Sam Houston, wanted Texas to join the United States, while the anti-annexationists feared losing Texas's sovereignty.

This era was crucial because it set the stage for Texas's eventual entry into the Union in 1845 and introduced political debates around statehood, governance, and identity that would influence party politics for decades.

The Rise of the Democratic Party in Texas

After joining the United States, Texas's political parties began to resemble the national two-party system, dominated by Democrats and Whigs. However, the Democratic Party quickly established itself as the dominant force in Texas politics.

Democratic Dominance in the 19th Century

The Democratic Party's appeal in Texas was largely due to its support for states' rights,

agrarian interests, and expansionism—values that resonated with Texas’s largely rural and frontier population. After the Civil War and Reconstruction, the Democratic Party solidified its control, partly by opposing Republican-led Reconstruction policies.

During this period, the Democratic Party became synonymous with Texas politics. Elections were often decided in Democratic primaries, effectively making the party the only viable political force in the state for decades. This era is sometimes referred to as the “Solid South,” where Democratic loyalty was practically guaranteed.

Republican Party’s Early Struggles

The Republican Party, associated with the Union and abolition of slavery, struggled to gain traction in Texas after the Civil War. Although Reconstruction governments were Republican-led, they were deeply unpopular among many white Texans, leading to the party’s marginalization. It wasn’t until much later that Republicans would mount a serious challenge to Democratic dominance.

Twentieth Century: Shifting Political Alliances and the Emergence of Two-Party Competition

The 20th century brought significant changes to the history of political parties in Texas. National issues such as the Great Depression, World Wars, civil rights, and economic modernization influenced the state’s political realignment.

New Deal Coalition and Democratic Strength

In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal policies found strong support in Texas. The Democratic Party’s commitment to social welfare programs and economic reform helped maintain its dominance. However, the party began to face internal divisions between its conservative and liberal wings.

Republican Resurgence

Beginning in the mid-20th century, the Republican Party started making inroads in Texas. This resurgence was fueled by a combination of factors:

- **Suburban growth:** As Texas cities expanded, new suburban voters were more open to Republican fiscal conservatism.
- **National party realignments:** The Civil Rights Movement caused shifts in party loyalty, with many conservative Democrats moving toward the Republican Party.

- **Prominent Republican leaders:** Figures like John Tower and later George H.W. Bush helped build the party's infrastructure and credibility.

By the 1970s and 1980s, Texas was transforming from a one-party Democratic state into a competitive battleground.

The Modern Political Era in Texas

Today, Texas is often seen as a Republican stronghold, but this status is the result of a long and complex evolution. Understanding this modern era requires looking at key developments from the late 20th century onward.

The Republican Takeover

The GOP's rise culminated in the 1990s and early 2000s when Republicans swept statewide offices, including the governorship and congressional seats. This shift was driven by:

- Conservative values aligning with Republican platforms on issues like taxation, regulation, and social policies.
- A growing evangelical Christian base supportive of Republican stances.
- Changing demographics and economic growth in urban and suburban areas.

Democratic Party's Role and Future Prospects

While Republicans have dominated statewide elections, the Democratic Party remains influential, particularly in urban centers like Austin, Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio. The party has been working to mobilize younger voters, minorities, and new residents, aiming to challenge Republican control in coming elections.

Texas's demographic changes, including increasing Hispanic populations and urbanization, create a dynamic political environment that could reshape party fortunes in the future.

Key Takeaways from the History of Political

Parties in Texas

Reflecting on the history of political parties in Texas reveals several important themes:

1. **Political identity is deeply linked to Texas's unique culture and history.** From the Republic era to statehood, Texans have often prioritized independence and self-governance.
2. **Party dominance can shift dramatically.** The state went from Democratic one-party rule for over a century to a Republican stronghold, illustrating the power of national and local forces in reshaping political landscapes.
3. **Demographic and economic changes drive political evolution.** Migration, urban growth, and shifting social attitudes continue to influence party competition.

Understanding these factors provides valuable context for anyone interested in Texas politics or the broader workings of American democracy.

How History Shapes Texas Politics Today

The history of political parties in Texas is not just a tale of past elections and politicians; it's a living story that influences how Texans engage with politics now. For voters, activists, or political observers, recognizing these historical patterns helps explain why certain issues resonate and how political alliances form.

If you're interested in following Texas politics, it's helpful to keep an eye on:

- Population trends and how they affect party strategies.
- Economic developments influencing voter priorities.
- The ongoing balance between urban liberalism and rural conservatism.

By appreciating the rich political heritage of Texas, one gains a fuller understanding of the state's current and future political directions. Whether you're a lifelong Texan or new to the state, the unfolding political story is as vibrant and complex as Texas itself.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the first political parties established in Texas?

The first political parties in Texas emerged in the early 19th century, primarily the Democratic and Whig parties, reflecting the broader U.S. political landscape during Texas's transition from a Mexican territory to an independent republic and eventually a state.

How did the Democratic Party dominate Texas politics in the 19th and early 20th centuries?

The Democratic Party dominated Texas politics due to its strong support among rural voters, opposition to Reconstruction-era Republican policies, and alignment with Southern Democratic values, resulting in almost one-party rule from the post-Civil War period until the mid-20th century.

When did the Republican Party begin to gain significant influence in Texas?

The Republican Party began gaining significant influence in Texas during the late 20th century, especially from the 1970s onward, as demographic shifts, economic changes, and national political realignments led to increased Republican support in suburban and urban areas.

What role did the Populist Party play in Texas political history?

The Populist Party emerged in the late 19th century advocating for farmers and laborers in Texas, challenging the Democratic establishment by promoting reforms such as regulation of railroads and monetary policy changes, though it ultimately declined as a major force by the early 20th century.

How did the Civil Rights Movement impact political party dynamics in Texas?

The Civil Rights Movement contributed to a political realignment in Texas, as many white conservative voters shifted from the Democratic to the Republican Party, while African American and Hispanic voters increasingly supported Democrats, reshaping party coalitions from the 1960s onward.

What is the significance of the 1994 gubernatorial election in Texas political history?

The 1994 gubernatorial election was significant because George W. Bush became the first Republican governor of Texas since Reconstruction, marking a major shift in the state's political landscape toward Republican dominance that has continued into the 21st century.

How have third parties influenced Texas politics historically?

While third parties like the Libertarian and Green parties have not won major offices in Texas, they have influenced political discourse by advocating for issues such as fiscal conservatism, civil liberties, and environmental protection, occasionally affecting election outcomes by drawing votes from major party candidates.

Additional Resources

History of Political Parties in Texas: An Analytical Review

history of political parties in texas reveals a complex and evolving landscape that mirrors the broader political shifts of the United States. From its early days as a republic to its current status as a key battleground state, Texas has experienced significant transformations in party dominance, ideological realignments, and voter behavior. Understanding this history provides critical insights into the state's political dynamics and offers context for its present-day electoral significance.

Early Foundations: The Texas Republic and Antebellum Era

The origins of political parties in Texas trace back to its period as an independent republic (1836-1845). During this time, political affiliations were loosely organized and centered more on individual personalities and regional interests than formal party structures. The dominant issues included independence from Mexico, land policies, and the institution of slavery.

After Texas joined the United States in 1845, the territorial politics began to align with national party systems. The Democratic Party quickly established itself as the dominant force in Texas, largely due to its advocacy for states' rights and support among rural and agrarian communities. The Whig Party, while present, struggled to gain significant traction in the largely frontier-based economy and population.

The Civil War and Reconstruction: Party Realignments

The Civil War era marked a pivotal moment in Texas's political history. The state's secession and Confederate allegiance reinforced Democratic dominance, as the party was closely tied to Southern interests. However, the aftermath of the war and the Reconstruction period introduced a brief but intense phase of Republican influence, driven largely by federal intervention and the enfranchisement of formerly enslaved African Americans.

During Reconstruction (1865-1877), the Republican Party, backed by Unionist policies and

African American voters, held considerable sway in Texas. This period saw the implementation of new civil rights measures and the establishment of public education. Nevertheless, the Democratic Party soon regained control through a combination of political maneuvering, voter suppression tactics, and appeals to white supremacy, ushering in the "Solid South" era, where Texas remained reliably Democratic for decades.

20th Century Shifts: From Solid South to Two-Party Competition

The 20th century witnessed gradual but profound changes in Texas's political party landscape. The Democratic Party maintained dominance well into the mid-century, controlling both state and local governments. However, the party itself began to experience internal divisions, especially as national Democratic leaders adopted civil rights reforms in the 1960s.

Impact of National Politics on Texas Parties

The civil rights movement and the national Democratic Party's support for desegregation alienated many white Southern voters. This ideological shift created an opening for the Republican Party to gain ground by appealing to conservative values, law and order rhetoric, and economic modernization.

The transformation was not immediate but accelerated in the latter half of the century. Notably, the 1961 election of John Tower as the first Republican U.S. Senator from Texas since Reconstruction marked a symbolic turning point. The presidential campaigns of Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan further solidified Republican appeal through their "Southern Strategy," which targeted disaffected white voters with socially conservative messaging.

Key Political Figures and Milestones

Several influential leaders shaped the evolving party dynamics in Texas:

- **Democratic stalwarts:** Governors like Allan Shivers and John Connally maintained traditional Democratic dominance during the mid-20th century but increasingly embraced conservative policies.
- **Republican pioneers:** Figures such as Bill Clements, the first Republican governor since Reconstruction (elected in 1978), and George H.W. Bush, who represented Texas in Congress and later became president, exemplified the growing Republican presence.
- **Party realignment milestones:** The 1994 election saw Republicans gain control of

the Texas House of Representatives for the first time in over a century, signaling a new era of bipartisan competition.

The Contemporary Landscape: Dominance, Competition, and Emerging Trends

Today, the history of political parties in Texas reflects a state that has transitioned from one-party dominance to a more competitive two-party system, albeit with Republican control firmly entrenched at many levels of government.

Republican Ascendancy and Democratic Challenges

Since the late 20th century, the Republican Party has maintained a stronghold on statewide offices, including the governorship and U.S. Senate seats. The party's platform emphasizes limited government, business-friendly policies, and conservative social values, resonating with a significant portion of the Texan electorate.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party has struggled to regain statewide offices but remains competitive in urban centers and among younger, more diverse voters. Demographic changes—including increasing Hispanic and immigrant populations—have reshaped the electorate, prompting Democrats to invest heavily in voter mobilization and outreach efforts.

Influence of Third Parties and Political Movements

While Texas's political history is dominated by the two major parties, third parties and independent movements have occasionally played notable roles. The Populist movement in the late 19th century, advocating for agrarian reform and economic justice, briefly challenged Democratic hegemony. More recently, libertarian and Green parties have offered alternatives, though with limited electoral success.

Additionally, political activism surrounding issues such as immigration reform, energy policy, and education continue to influence party platforms and voter engagement, reflecting a more nuanced and pluralistic political environment.

Comparative Analysis: Texas Versus National Trends

The trajectory of political parties in Texas parallels several national patterns but also exhibits unique characteristics tied to the state's cultural, economic, and demographic

context.

- **Southern realignment:** Like much of the South, Texas shifted from Democratic to Republican dominance in the latter half of the 20th century, driven by civil rights and cultural issues.
- **Urban-rural divide:** Texas's political divisions mirror national trends, with urban areas leaning Democratic and rural regions remaining staunchly Republican.
- **Demographic impact:** The growing influence of minority voters in Texas parallels national efforts to diversify political coalitions, though the state's size and growth rate make this particularly pronounced.

Unlike some states, Texas's vast geography and economic diversity—from energy industries to technology hubs—have contributed to an evolving political landscape where party priorities continuously adapt.

Challenges and Prospects for Both Parties

For Republicans, maintaining their coalition requires balancing traditional conservative values with the economic interests of a rapidly changing state. The party must also navigate internal debates between establishment figures and more populist or libertarian factions.

Democrats face the challenge of translating demographic advantages into electoral victories, particularly in statewide races. Building a broad coalition that includes suburban voters, minorities, and younger generations is critical, as is addressing voter turnout disparities.

Both parties must also contend with changing media landscapes and the impact of social movements, which have become increasingly influential in shaping political narratives and engagement.

The history of political parties in Texas thus offers a rich tapestry of ideological shifts, strategic realignments, and evolving voter identities. This ongoing evolution ensures that Texas remains a vital arena for understanding American political change and forecasting future trends in party politics.

[History Of Political Parties In Texas](#)

history of political parties in texas: Texas Politics Cal Jillson, 2021-12-27 The eighth edition of this popular text has been expanded and updated to better fit the needs of a stand-alone Texas politics course. Jillson continues to approach the politics of the Lone Star State from historical, developmental, and analytical perspectives, while giving students the most even-handed, readable,

and engaging description of Texas politics available today. Students are encouraged to connect the origins and development of government and politics in Texas to its current practice and the alternatives possible through change and reform. This text helps instructors prepare their students to master the origin and development of the Texas Constitution, the structure and powers of state and local government in Texas, how Texas fits into the U.S. federal system, as well as political participation, the electoral process, and public policy in Texas. Texas Politics offers instructors and students an unmatched range of pedagogical aids and tools. Each chapter opens with an engaging vignette and a series of focus questions to orient readers to the learning objectives at hand and concludes with a chapter summary, a list of key terms, review questions, suggested readings, and web resources. Let's Compare boxes help students see how Texas sits alongside other states, Texas Legends boxes spotlight key figures in Texas political history, Pro & Con boxes bring conflicting political views into sharper focus and every chapter features a timeline of important events in Texas history. New to the eighth edition • Covers the 2020 national elections, the 2021 legislative session, and the 2018 state and national elections as they affect Texas. • Highlights Governor Greg Abbott's call for policy solutions to the vulnerability of the Texas energy grid; Texas voter eligibility laws; the coronavirus recovery program; and preparation for redistricting in the wake of the 2020 census. • Provides a detailed study of the 2022-2023 state budget and the taxing and spending decisions that went into it, including the school funding and property tax reforms of 2019. .

history of political parties in texas: *History of Political Parties in Twentieth-century Latin America* Torcuato Di Tella, 2017-07-05 The general perception of modern Latin American political institutions emphasizes a continuing and random process of disorder and crisis, continually out of step with other regions in their progress toward democracy and prosperity. In *History of Political Parties in Twentieth-Century Latin America*, Torcuato S. Di Tella demonstrates that this common view lacks context and comparative nuance, and is deeply misleading. Looking behind the scenes of modern Latin American history, he discerns its broad patterns through close analysis of actual events and comparative sociological perspectives that explain the apparent chaos of the past and point toward the more democratic polity now developing. Di Tella argues that although Latin America has peculiarities of its own, they must be understood in their contrasts - and similarities - with both the developed centers and undeveloped peripheries of the world. Latin American societies have been prone to mass rebellions from very early on, more so than in other regions of the world. He analyzes, as well, such significant exceptions to this pattern as Chile, Colombia, and, to a large extent, Brazil. Turning to the other side of the social spectrum, he shows how the underprivileged classes have tended to support strongman populist movements, which have the double character of being aggressive toward the established order, but at the same time repressive of public liberties and of more radical groups. Di Tella provides here a necessary examination of the concept of populism and divides it into several variants. Populism, he maintains, is by no means disappearing, but its variants are instead undergoing important changes with significant bearing on the region's near-term future. *History of Political Parties in Twentieth-Century Latin America* is rich in historical description, but also in its broad review of social structures and of the strengths and weaknesses of political institutions. Choice commented that this heavily documented volume with an extensive bibliography would prove valuable to researchers and advanced students of Latin America.

history of political parties in texas: *The Republican Party of Texas* Wayne Thorburn, 2021-06-01 The former executive director of the Texas GOP offers a "granular blow-by-blow account" of his party from Reconstruction to the 21st century (Publishers Weekly). On July 4, 1867, a group of men assembled in Houston to establish the Republican Party of Texas. Combatting entrenched statewide support for the Democratic Party and their own internal divisions, Republicans struggled to gain a foothold in the Lone Star State, which had sided with the Confederacy and aligned with the Democratic platform. In *The Republican Party of Texas*, Wayne Thorburn chronicles more than 150 years of the defeats and victories of the party that became the dominant political force in Texas in the modern era. Thorburn documents the organizational structure of the Texas GOP, drawing attention to prominent names, such as Harry Wurzbach and George W. Bush,

alongside lesser-known community leaders who bolstered local support. The 1960s and 1970s proved a watershed era for Texas Republicans as they elected the first Republican governor and more state senators and congressional representatives than ever before. From decisions about candidates and shifting allegiances and political stances, to race-based divisions and strategic cooperation with leaders in the Democratic Party, Thorburn unearths the development of the GOP in Texas to understand the unique Texan conservatism that prevails today.

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history of political parties in texas: *Lone Star Politics* Ken Collier, Steven Galatas, Julie Harrelson-Stephens, 2018-11-29 I really love this textbook. It is easy to read and flows logically. [...] as far as an assigned reading book for a face-to-face lecture goes, the book is top notch. —Brian Naples, Panola College In Texas, myth often clashes with the reality of everyday government. Explore the state's rich political tradition with Lone Star Politics as this local author team explains who gets what and how. Utilizing the comparative method, the authors set Texas in context with other states' constitutions, policymaking, electoral practices, and institutions as they delve into the evolution of its politics. Critical thinking questions and unvarnished Winners and Losers discussions guide students toward understanding Texas government and assessing the state's political landscape. The Sixth Edition expands its coverage on civil rights in the state, as well as contemporary issues highlighting the push-pull relationship between the state and federal and local governments. A Complete Teaching & Learning Package Interactive eBook Includes access to video, multimedia tools, and much more! Save when you bundle the interactive eBook with the new edition. Order using bundle ISBN: 978-1-5443-6568-8. Learn more. SAGE coursepacks FREE! Easily import our quality instructor and student resource content into your school's learning management system (LMS) and save time. Learn more. SAGE edge FREE online resources for students that make learning easier. See how your students benefit. Bundle and save! When bundled with the new edition of Lone Star Politics, your students can receive the following books from our trending topics series for free. Texas State and Local Media: Use Bundle ISBN 978-1-5443-6542-8 The Learning Outcomes Guide to accompany Lone Star Politics Use Bundle ISBN 978-1-5443-2167-7

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contemporary newspapers, Buenger also analyzes election returns, population shifts, and the breakdown of populations within Texas counties. Buenger demonstrates that Texans were not simply ardent secessionists or committed unionists. At the end of 1860, the majority fell between these two extremes, creating an atmosphere of ambivalence toward secession which was not erased even by the war.

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explaining the outbreak of the war. Individual essays address the following questions as well: What explains the birth and death of powerful third parties? What was the relationship among economic conditions, party performance in office (especially legislative performance), and the mobilization of an unprecedented number of voters between 1836 and 1840? Why did the Whigs find it necessary to nominate military hero Zachary Taylor as their presidential candidate in 1848? What explains the death of the Whig party? What role did ethnoreligious issues and the Know Nothing party play in the realignment of the 1850s and the ultimate triumph of the Republican party? In what ways did the continuation of two-party competition after 1860 help the North win the Civil War? Most of the essays have been published previously over a twenty-year span, but there are also two new pieces. The Mysterious Disappearance of the American Whig party, originally delivered as the Commonwealth Fund Lecture at University College London in February, 1990, seeks to explain why the Whig party died in the 1850s. This essay contrasts the fate of the Whig party with the fates of the Republican party in the 1930s and 1970s and the British Conservative party in the 1840s and 1850s - parties that survived similar, indeed graver, challenges than those to which the Whigs succumbed. In addition, Holt has written an excellent introduction in which he explains how he came to write the essays and reflects upon them in light of the current state of political history as a discipline. Political Parties and American Political Development from the Age of Jackson to the Age of Lincoln offers provocative insights into both the history of nineteenth-century politics and the way it is studied.

history of political parties in texas: Narrative and Critical History of America, Justin Winsor, 1888

history of political parties in texas: Die amerikanischen Parteien, 2013-04-17 Zum Zeitpunkt der Fertigstellung des Buchmanuskripts konnte der deutschsprachige Leser nur auf eine einzige - längst vergriffene, zeitlich nur die Periode bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg erfassende und vom Forschungsstand weitgehend überholte - Nachkriegsübersetzung von BINKLEY's klassischer Geschichte der amerikanischen Parteien zurückgreifen. Die Publizierung einer neueren deutschsprachigen Gesamtskizze der US-Parteien in historischer Perspektive war von daher gesehen sicherlich überfällig. Das vorliegende Buch wurde in erster Linie unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Orientierungshilfe geschrieben, wobei als Adressaten vor allem Studierende der Fachrichtungen Politikwissenschaft, Geschichte der USA und amerikanische Landeskunde angesprochen werden sollten, aber auch Journalisten und Amerika-interessierte Nichtspezialisten. Angesichts der mehr als zweihundertjährigen umfassenden Zeitperiode war die Beschränkung auf eine skizzenhafte Darstellung allein schon auf Grund der vorgegebenen Umfangsbegrenzung unvermeidlich. Die aus der föderalen Struktur der USA resultierende Vielfalt der Regelungen und Organisationsformen hat es außerdem erforderlich gemacht, das Augenmerk primär auf die Bundesebene zu richten und nur in Ausnahmefällen auf die Parteienlandschaft der einzelstaatlichen und der kommunalen Ebene einzugehen. Wer sich mit der amerikanischen Parteiengeschichte befaßt, wird sich leicht in einem Labyrinth verlieren, das aus verwirrenden Namensgleichheiten völlig unterschiedlicher Parteien, aus plötzlichen Namenswechseln der selben Parteien sowie einer der kontinentaleuropäischen Terminologie bisweilen konträren und daher mißverständlichen Begrifflichkeit (man denke etwa an die Bezeichnung Federalists für die Gegner eines ausgeprägten Föderalismus) besteht, und das zudem in einen Irrgarten kleiner und kleinster Drittparteien einmündet, so daß der Neuling fast unvermeidlich den Überblick verliert.

history of political parties in texas: Red State Wayne Thorburn, 2014-09-01 A political scientist and Republican party insider examines how Texas made its dramatic shift from Democratic stronghold to GOP dominance. In November 1960, the Democratic party dominated Texas. Democrats held all thirty statewide elective positions as well as the entire state legislature. Fifty years later, this stronghold had not only been lost—it had reversed. In November 2010, Republicans controlled every statewide elective office, as well as the Texas Senate and House of Representatives. The state's congressional delegation in Washington was comprised of twenty-five Republicans and nine Democrats. Red State explores why this transformation took place and what these changes

imply for the future of Texas politics. Wayne Thorburn analyzes a wealth of data to show how changes in the state's demographics—including an influx of new residents, the shift from rural to urban, and the growth of the Mexican American population—have moved Texas through three stages of party competition, from two-tiered politics to two-party competition, and then to the return to one-party dominance, this time by Republicans. Thorburn reveals that the shift from Democratic to Republican governance has been driven not by any change in Texans' ideological perspective or public policy orientation—even when Texans were voting Democrat, conservatives outnumbered liberals or moderates—but by the Republican party's increasing identification with conservatism since 1960.

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history of political parties in texas: The Nationalization of American Political Parties, 1880-1896 Daniel Klinghard, 2010-04-19 This book investigates the creation of the first truly nationalized party organizations in the United States in the late nineteenth century, an innovation that reversed the parties' traditional privileging of state and local interests in nominating campaigns and the conduct of national campaigns. Between 1880 and 1896, party elites crafted a defense of these national organizations that charted the theoretical parameters of American party development into the twentieth century. With empowered national committees and a new understanding of the parties' role in the political system, national party leaders dominated American politics in new ways, renewed the parties' legitimacy in an increasingly pluralistic and nationalized political environment, and thus maintained their relevance throughout the twentieth century. The new organizations particularly served the interests of presidents and presidential candidates, and the little-studied presidencies of the late nineteenth century demonstrate the first stirrings of modern presidential party leadership.

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