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Chapter 1 : Presidential Election - calendrierdelascience.com

Colorado, Michigan, Missouri and Utah will have reform measures on the ballot in November. These reforms, if passed, would alter the power of state legislators to draw maps favorable to certain.

At the turn of the century the one great area in industrial America in which there was no union organization was the street car industry. An effort by the St. Louis street car workers to organize a union in was ruthlessly and violently opposed by management. A call by the county sheriff for a thousand volunteers to be deputized to rid the streets of St. Louis of strikers brought forth a wave of response from the business community. In a short time there were a dozen dead and over wounded. By , however, Springfield street car workers, with the strong backing of State AFL President "Rube" Wood and the whole Springfield labor movement, were ready to try to organize a union. There is not space here to chronicle the events of the resulting day strike. Gideon, a native of Christian county, and Chief of Police Barney Rathbone, whose father established Rathbone Hardware Store on Commercial Street -- a store that is still in business today. With the backing of the city council, these two refused to join the management of the Springfield Traction Company in crushing the union. The final blow to the traction company, however, came in the spring of when a recall election to remove Gideon from office failed. Apparently convinced they might as well recognize the union, the traction company immediately resumed negotiation and a contract was signed soon after. About two months later the Kansas City street car workers started their organization drive. Louis street car workers organized their union the following year. The trial proceedings of O. Jennings, the recognized strike leader on that occasion, reveal in vivid detail a number of incidents relating to the conduct of the strike. The Springfield Traction Company had succeeded, finally, in getting a sweeping injunction against Springfield union members and their friends from interfering with the operation of the street car system by the non-union strikebreakers. Jennings was brought to trial, and subsequently found guilty, of violating this injunction. The proceedings are part of the Francis M. Wilson papers, housed in the archives of the Missouri State Historical Society of Columbia and make most interesting reading. This particular testimony discussed in the trial related to an event that occurred on January 31, , when Bob Andrews and a man named Fender were on picket duty on the corner of Springfield Avenue and Turner. The two men on the street car, strikebreakers, were Hensley and Burney. You say Bob Andrews got beat up and you went out there to see about it? When we got there his mouth was bleeding. And it was a fresh bruise? Store and this car came along. Did either of them have a gun? Did they pull them? Where did he hit when he knocked you down? Knocked me down and then he hit me on the temple. Byrkit, with the following copy: And the copper barons had what it took: Small wonder, then, that when the I. All but forgotten after 65 years, the Bisbee Deportation has been meticulously researched by James Byrkit to demonstrate its real significance: The University of Arizona Press, in its reach for a sensational statement in its ad that would capture attention, and limited by space to only a few words, of course, oversimplified a very complex economic, social, and political struggle. It well could be that the citizens of Bisbee, Arizona, were ardent supporters of the American free enterprise system, ready to take whatever action was necessary to eradicate dangerous and damaging philosophies detrimental to these values, ready to do whatever they could to support the national war effort and to promote the general welfare through employment in a socially useful business enterprise - and that the owners of the Arizona copper mines provided them the opportunity to do this. Society in large measure not only defines the options available in the determination of our goals, but also, through its laws and its customs, prescribes the means we may use to achieve these objectives - some activities approved by the law or custom, other actions may not be approved, but are tolerated. While labor history may confine itself largely to the conflict between the unions and management, there are two other groups that are quite important, and often play a decisive role in the outcome of a labor-management controversy: Not only has public opinion about the rights of workers to unionize changed over the years, along with the use of public police powers to enforce this opinion, but these have varied greatly from community to community. Labor

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historians have noted that at the turn of the century the one great area of American industrial life that was not unionized was the metropolitan transit systems. The metropolitan systems, according to labor historian Gary M. Fink, has developed a sophisticated procedure, which, with the aid of sympathetic public officials, effectively prevented the unionization of their workers. In the year there was a street car strike in St. Louis that was put down with such violence, according to Prof. Fink, that it stopped all thought of union organization in Missouri for the next 15 years. Then it was decided, he said, to try to establish an organization, and Springfield was chosen as the best place to make that effort, for four reasons: There was a strong labor movement there, it was the home of the president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, the traction company was owned by out-of-state financial interests, and finally, the city administration was sympathetic to unions. To say that "it was decided" to start at Springfield suggests that there was a monolithic organization of unions in Missouri that arbitrarily decided when and where union activities would take place. There is every reason to believe that it was the workers of the Springfield Traction Company themselves who decided to attempt an organization, and that encouragement and support of other Springfield unions came spontaneously. Springfield for a number of years had been the site of an aggressive, growing trade union movement. With the Locomotive Engineers, the Cigar Makers, the Typographers, and early organization of the Carpenters, and the Central Labor Council already organized in the s, there was a surge of organization at the turn of the century. In addition, Springfield and the Ozarks was producing an impressive coterie of strong leadership, not only on the local level, but on the state and national level. Juneman, described as the "father" of the Springfield labor movement, is credited with organizing the Springfield Cigar Makers and the Springfield Central Labor Council. He was a delegate at the organization meeting of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in , and was respected statewide for his leadership. Charles Wilkerson, a charter member of the Molders in , was given credit for his statewide activities in promoting a successful convention of the Missouri State Federation of labor in Springfield in He became an international representative for his union, in was elected a vice president of his International Union. A charter member of the Stage Hands in went on to become a vice president of the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees. To be remembered, also, in addition to this, is that the passage of the Clayton Act in served as an impetus, nationwide, for increased activities in unionization efforts. In this setting, the Springfield street car workers, early in , organized their union. After a short strike, the traction company agreed on reorganization and signed a contract. A few months later, however, the traction company fired the union secretary, Stanley Jones. It was the beginning of a strike that was to last days. According to the customs of the times, the roles of both management and the union were fairly predictable. Confronted with a work stoppage by its union employees, the traction company kept operations going by hiring non-union workers or, in union terminology, strike breakers or scabs. They hired company guards, alleged to have been brought in from Chicago. Injunction protection from the court system was sought and achieved. Few concessions were made in negotiations as talks dragged on and finally stalled. On the union side, picketing was established and public assistance for a boycott sought. Moral and financial support came from other Springfield unions. In matters of violence, both sides pushed at the perimeters of tolerance - particularly the tolerance of the policing agencies of the community - in trying to establish an effective position for their cause. The variables in this case were public opinion, and the position of the city administration officials. Their somewhat non-judgmental position was in stark contrast to the strong partisan, pro-business positions taken by these agencies in many of the industrial disputes in other parts of the country. A concerned group of business people, instead of seeing themselves as an agency to help put down the strike, tried instead to set up a community organization to mediate the strike and invited union members to attend the organizational meeting. Its work was ineffective. The transit company boycott generally was observed. Business men extended credit to striking union workers. A business sponsored effort to remove Mayor Gideon from office in a recall election failed to win the enthusiastic kind of partisan support necessary to win. More important to the outcome of the strike was the manner in which the police powers of the community were applied. That a primary function of the police powers of a community is to protect property is such a basic

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principle of our political philosophy that we tend to take it for granted and are unaware of the effect of variations in its application. It was the pro-business application of such police powers which led Mother Jones, when she was thrown in a basement jail cell in the Colorado coal mine strike, to declare that the law always came down against the worker. It was in this same strike that the governor of Colorado was quoted as telling a union official that he would not protect the strikers because they were armed, but that he would support the mine owners because they had a right to protect their property. It was the application of this philosophy that led Machinists International Union President William Winpisinger to state on a recent Phil Donahue show that in no industrial nation in the world has there been so much violence directed against the working people as in the United States. American labor history is replete with accounts of this philosophy, names of unsuccessful organizational efforts, many times with the word "massacre" associated with the name; the Knights of Labor strike in East St. Louis, the Lattimer mine massacre in , the Pullman strike, the Homestead strike, the state militia in Baltimore and Chicago, the Lawrence, Massachusetts, bread and roses strike, and many, many others. An indication that it was going to be different in Springfield came early in the strike. After the traction company brought in its guards to start patrolling the streets, there was an outbreak of violence. The traction company went to the Southern District of the federal district court for an injunction, but had it denied with the notation that the violence did not start until after the company had brought in outside company guards and that the company "did not come to the court with clean hands. It was a very sweeping injunction and had it been rigidly enforced, could well have defeated the strike. In Missouri there seems to have been little of the radical political movements such as in Kansas when, in , a Populist governor was elected, or as in Oklahoma which, in , had more dues paying members of the Socialist party than any other state in the union. That there may have been some latent potential for such political philosophy in Missouri, however, is suggested in frequent notations about anti-business sentiment in rural areas of the state. At the time of the street car strike, the Springfield city council, while not necessarily anti-business, certainly was not to be considered a hand maiden of the corporate power structure. The question has been raised, asking if the city administration was pro-union. If the duty of the police force was to protect the company from any interference from the striking union members and their supporters, and to take aggressive action toward strike activities to break the strike, then these public officials might be described as pro-union. Springfield attorney Fred Moon, who served as city attorney during this strike period, said that all the city administration wanted to do was to preserve law and order. In actual practice, the city administration seems to have followed a rather neutral, hands-off policy toward both the company and the union. During the strike there was there was violence on both sides. Street cars had windows smashed with rocks. Non-union street car operators were harassed, trolley connections were disconnected, large gatherings of union people would block and disrupt street car movement. There were two instances of dynamiting, which in many cities would have been an automatic excuse to round up and jail large numbers of union members as part of a conspiracy that resulted in the dynamitings.

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Chapter 2 : The Springfield Street Car Strike of - Libraries - Missouri State University

Democrats Poised to Eat Into GOP's Lead in State Legislatures Republicans can take some comfort that their state legislative dominance is unlikely to evaporate in a single election cycle.

Nonpartisan democracies may possess indirect elections whereby an electorate are chosen who in turn vote for the representatives. This is sometimes known as a 2-tier election, such as an electoral college. The system can work with a first past the post electoral system but is incompatible with partisan proportional representation systems other than single transferable vote or reweighted cardinal voting systems, or semi proportional systems such as cumulative voting and single non transferable vote. A nonpartisan system differs from a one-party system in that the governing faction in a one-party system identifies itself as a party, where membership might provide benefits not available to non-members. A single-party government often requires government officials to be members of the party, features a complex party hierarchy as a key institution of government, forces citizens to agree to a partisan ideology, and may enforce its control over the government by making all other parties illegal. Members of a nonpartisan government may not share any ideologies though in voluntary organizations, they of course may. Various communist nations such as China or Cuba are single-party nations although the Members of Parliament are not elected as Party candidates. A direct democracy can be considered nonpartisan since citizens vote on laws themselves rather than electing representatives. Direct democracy can be partisan, however, if factions are given rights or prerogatives that non-members do not have. In many nations, the head of state is nonpartisan, even if the prime minister and parliament are chosen in partisan elections. The heads of state are expected to remain neutral with regards to partisan politics. There are two basic types of nonpartisan governments - de facto and de jure. De facto nonpartisan governments are ones where no laws prevent the formation of political parties, but no parties exist. Most of the de facto nonpartisan governments represent very small populations, such as in Niue , Tuvalu , and Palau. On the other hand, governments that outlaw political parties but do have elections are de jure nonpartisan systems. Several de jure nonpartisan national governments are Persian Gulf states, such as Oman and Kuwait. The legislatures in these Gulf state nonpartisan governments typically have advisory capacity only. Unless there are legal restrictions on political parties , factions within nonpartisan governments may evolve into political parties. The United States of America initially did not have enfranchised political parties, but these evolved soon after independence. History[edit] The democracy of ancient Athens was a nonpartisan, direct democracy[citation needed] where eligible citizens voted on laws themselves rather than electing representatives. Historians have frequently interpreted Federalist No. James Madison defined a faction as "a number of citizens, whether amounting to a minority or majority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. The administration of George Washington and the first few sessions of the US Congress were nonpartisan. Factions within the early US government coalesced into the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties. The Non-Partisan League was an influential socialist political movement in the United States , especially in the Upper Midwest , particularly during the s and s. It also contributed much to the ideology of the former Progressive Party of Canada. It went into decline and merged with the Democratic Party of North Dakota in The Progressive Party of Canada and the United Farmers movement which formed governments in the provinces of Alberta , Manitoba and Ontario also acted on a similar philosophy. In the case of the United Farmers of Ontario while in power " the administration of Ernest Drury suffered lots of infighting as the result of conflicting views. Because of their nonpartisan ideology the Progressive Party of Canada refused to take the position of the official opposition after the election of when they came in second place. Four years later they lost that position and their rural supporters began to move to the Liberal Party and CCF. Elections[edit] In nonpartisan elections, each candidate for office is eligible based on her or his own merits rather than as a member of a political party. No political

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affiliation if one exists is shown on the ballot next to a candidate. Generally, the winner is chosen from a runoff election where the candidates are the top two vote-getters from a primary election. In some elections, the candidates might be members of a national party, but do not run as party members for local office. Louisiana uses a nonpartisan blanket primary , also called a "jungle primary", for state and local offices. In this system, all candidates run against each other regardless of party affiliation during the primary, and then the two most popular candidates run against each other even if they are members of the same party. This form of runoff election weakens political parties and transforms a partisan election into a partly nonpartisan election. Nebraska uses a single nonpartisan primary for the State Legislature but not for other state and local races. Nonpartisan elections are generally held for municipal and county offices, especially school board , and are also common in the election of judges. In some nonpartisan elections, it is common knowledge which candidates are members of and backed by which parties; in others, parties are almost wholly uninvolved and voters make choices with little or no regard to partisan considerations. While nonpartisan democracies can allow for a wide selection of candidates especially within a no-nomination system whereby voters can choose any non-restricted person in their area , such systems are not incompatible with indirect elections such as for large geographical areas , whereby delegates may be chosen who in turn elect the representatives. The intent of appointing government officials in a nonpartisan manner is to insure the officers can perform their duties free from partisan politics, and are chosen in a fair manner that does not adversely affect a political party. Twelve US states use the Missouri Plan , and two use a variation of it, to choose judges in a nonpartisan manner. Several countries with partisan parliaments use nonpartisan appointments to choose presidents. Legislatures[edit] In nonpartisan legislatures, there are no typically formal party alignments within the legislature; even if there are caucuses for specific issues. Alliances and causes with a nonpartisan body are often temporary and fluid since legislators who oppose each other on some issues may agree on other issues. Despite being nonpartisan, legislators typically have consistent and identifiable voting patterns. Decisions to investigate and enforce ethics violations by government officials are generally done on the basis of evidence instead of party affiliation. Committee chairs and other leaders within the legislature are often chosen for seniority and expertise, unlike the leaders in a partisan legislature who are often chosen because of loyalty to a party. National governments[edit] Very few national governments are completely nonpartisan, but nonpartisan political systems at the national level are not unheard of. Many national governments have nonpartisan offices even if their legislative branches are partisan. Constitutional monarchies have nonpartisan monarchs as their head of state. Parliamentary republics generally have nonpartisan, figurehead presidents. Nonpartisan governments are much more likely in countries with small populations. Nauru , for example, has no political parties; its Parliament consists entirely of independent members of parliament or MPs, who form governing coalitions and opposition blocs through alliances of individuals. No political parties exist; "MPs have very close links with their island constituencies and effort is directed towards balancing island representation in Cabinet " Other nonpartisan island nations are Pitcairn , Micronesia , Saint Helena , and Palau. Political allegiances depend mainly on family and island-related factors. In Niue , political parties have never played an important role. There is, at present, no political party, and candidates to elections therefore run as independents. The United Arab Emirates is a de jure nonpartisan authoritarian state since all political parties were outlawed. Political parties are illegal in the Gulf state of Kuwait. They have not been legalized since independence in . Nonetheless, the constitution itself does not explicitly prohibit parties. Candidates for election to the National Assembly of Kuwait stand in a personal capacity. In practice, however, several political groups act as de facto parties. Oman does not allow political parties and only holds elections with expanding suffrage for a consultative assembly. Though Oman is developing into a constitutional monarchy, political parties are not yet allowed in Oman. The previously influential opposition movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman , is dormant today. In Saudi Arabia no political parties are allowed. The Vatican State is a nonpartisan theocracy. A nonpartisan democracy might take root in other sovereign nations , such as occurred in Uganda in , whereby political parties were restricted by a constitutional referendum

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endorsed by the people of the country this system did not have all of the features described above. The Republic of Texas was a nonpartisan democracy before it was annexed by the United States. All four presidents of the Republic of Texas were nonpartisan. All members of the Texian Congress were officially non-partisan. Despite political differences within the Confederacy, no national political parties were formed because they were seen as illegitimate. The mid-term elections became mere expressions of futile and frustrated dissatisfaction. According to historian David M. Potter, this lack of a functioning two-party system caused "real and direct damage" to the Confederate war effort since it prevented the formulation of any effective alternatives to the conduct of the war by the Davis administration. Previous party affiliation played a part in voter selection, predominantly secessionist Democrat or unionist Whig. Virtually every position was contested with as many as twenty candidates for each office. The expectation was that citizens would vote according to the merit of the candidate, but in practice, party allegiance played an important role. In elections for the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, political affiliation was not shown on ballots until For elections for the eighteen districts in the dependency, political affiliation was not shown until Territorial governments[edit] The territorial government of American Samoa is completely nonpartisan. It has 21 nonpartisan members elected by consensus to its Territorial House and 18 nonpartisan members elected to the Territorial Senate. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are both nonpartisan offices. However, the Governor , Lieutenant Governor , and its nonvoting member of the U. The British territory of Falkland Islands has a completely nonpartisan government in that no political parties operate on the islands. All eight members of the Legislative Assembly are nonpartisan, as is the Chief Executive and the Governor. Guernsey has a nonpartisan legislature. Political parties played no official role in the Isle of Man before the elections and played a minor role in the elections. The vast majority of seats at every election are won by independent candidates with no allegiance to any parties. The head of the territory and head of government of Hong Kong , the Chief Executive , is required by law not to be member of any political party. There are political parties , but there is no legislation for political parties. The Canadian territories of the Northwest Territories [11] and Nunavut [12] have nonpartisan legislatures. The populace votes for individuals to represent it in the territorial assembly without reference to political parties. After the election, the assembly selects one of its number to form a government and act as premier. This system is in deference to the system of consensus government that predominates among the indigenous Inuit and other peoples of northern Canada.

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Chapter 3 : Election of - HISTORY

The United States Presidential Election of 1863 was the nineteenth quadrennial presidential election to select the President and Vice President of the United States. The election was held on Tuesday, November 6,

But the campaign is still sending tremors through the Republican Party as it prepares for a difficult midterm cycle. President Donald Trump, who carried the district by 11 points in the presidential race, campaigned for Balderson last weekend, a move that Republicans hoped would energize GOP partisans ahead of the vote. John Kasich, who once represented the district, which is split between suburbs of Columbus trending away from Trump and rural counties that support him more heavily. Your guide to the permanent campaign “ weekday mornings, in your inbox. You can unsubscribe at any time. Meanwhile, voters in four states “ Kansas, Michigan, Missouri and Washington “ are choosing candidates in primaries for governor and battleground House seats on Tuesday. In several key races, Trump and a rising crop of would-be kingmakers on the left have anointed candidates as part of their political movements. Jeff Colyer, who assumed the governorship earlier this year after former Gov. Sam Brownback joined the Trump administration. But El-Sayed, the former Detroit health director, fell to Gretchen Whitmer, the former state senator who had been the frontrunner from the beginning of the primary and coalesced support from labor and Michigan Democratic powerbrokers. Ocasio-Cortez and Sanders also appeared at a recent rally for Brent Welder, who is competing to be the Democratic nominee in a Kansas City, Kansas-based battleground district that features several other contenders. But Republicans still think Balderson will be able to gut out a victory in this contested race. Gretchen Whitmer, the longtime Democratic primary frontrunner, held off a late surge from El-Sayed and his Sanders-like platform “ pro-single-payer health care, anti-special interest money in politics. Both parties face crowded primaries in the battleground 11th Congressional District, left open by retiring two-term Republican Rep. Klint Kesto, state Sen. Mike Kowall and former state Rep. Rocky Raczowski are also running. On the Democratic side, Suneel Gupta, a technology executive, self-funded part of his bid. Ellen Lipton and Andy Levin, attorney and son of the retiring congressman, are battling to replace Rep. Ian Conyers and former state Rep. Rashida Tlaib “ are jockeying to replace ex-Rep. Michigan is also home to several battleground districts that are expected to be competitive in the fall. Jeff Colyer, the former lieutenant governor who took over the job after then-Gov. Sam Brownback entered the Trump administration. Some Republicans on the ground hoped Trump would stay out of the primary, as Kobach, an immigration hardliner, could be more vulnerable in a general election, according to recent polling. Laura Kelly captured the Democratic nomination. Veteran Steve Watkins, state Sen. Steve Fitzgerald and state Sen. Caryn Tyson have led the pack on the Republican side, while Democrat Paul Davis, the former state minority leader and gubernatorial candidate, ran unopposed and is expected to make a strong run for the seat in the fall. Three main Democrats “ Welder; Sharice Davids, an openly gay attorney; and Tom Niermann, a teacher “ are all jockeying for a shot at taking on Rep. Missouri It will be one of the most closely watched Senate races this fall, but the primaries finished out quietly. Both parties have already invested heavily in the state. In the House, longtime Democratic Rep. Lacy Clay easily held off an unusually vigorous primary challenge from Cori Bush, an ally of Ocasio-Cortez who has deployed her playbook, casting herself as a progressive political outsider challenging a long-serving incumbent. Washington Republicans must defend 42 open House seats this cycle due to retirements, resignations and some members who opted to run for higher office. But in at least one seat in Washington, Republicans appear better positioned than their Democratic counterparts. David Reichert in a district that Clinton won by 3 points in

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Chapter 4 : Balderson holds slim lead in Ohio special election - POLITICO

"When the [Union League] met in Washington early in December [], there was more than a little possibility that it would seek to dominate the coming presidential election. In New York, John Austin Stevens was working diligently to transform the powerful club there into a Chase society.

Agenda[edit] Copperhead pamphlet from by Charles Chauncey Burr , a magazine editor from New York City [4] During the American Civil War " , the Copperheads nominally favored the Union and strongly opposed the war, for which they blamed abolitionists and they demanded immediate peace and resisted draft laws. They wanted President Abraham Lincoln and the Republicans ousted from power, seeing the President as a tyrant destroying American republican values with despotic and arbitrary actions. They talked of helping Confederate prisoners of war seize their camps and escape. They sometimes met with Confederate agents and took money. The Confederacy encouraged their activities whenever possible. In Chicago, Wilbur F. A typical editor was Edward G. Roddy, owner of the Uniontown, Pennsylvania Genius of Liberty. He was an intensely partisan Democrat who saw African Americans as an inferior race and Lincoln as a despot and dunce. Although he supported the war effort in , he blamed abolitionists for prolonging the war and denounced the government as increasingly despotic. By , he was calling for peace at any price. Reflecting Irish American opinion, it supported the war until before becoming a Copperhead organ. In the spring and summer of , the paper urged its Irish working-class readers to pursue armed resistance to the draft passed by Congress earlier in the year. When the draft began in the city, working class European Americans , largely Irish, responded with violent riots from July 13 to 16, lynching, beating and hacking to death more than black New Yorkers and burning down black-owned businesses and institutions, including an orphanage for black children. On August 19, , John Mullaly was arrested for inciting resistance to the draft. Even in an era of extremely partisan journalism, Copperhead newspapers were remarkable for their angry rhetoric. Wisconsin newspaper editor Marcus M. Pomeroy of the La Crosse Democrat referred to Lincoln as "Fungus from the corrupt womb of bigotry and fanaticism" and a "worse tyrant and more inhuman butcher than has existed since the days of Nero [However, they never actually made an organized attack. As war opponents, Copperheads were suspected of disloyalty and their leaders were sometimes arrested and held for months in military prisons without trial. Vallandigham when he criticized the order itself. Probably the largest Copperhead group was the Knights of the Golden Circle. Formed in Ohio in the s, it became politicized in It reorganized as the Order of American Knights in and again in early as the Order of the Sons of Liberty, with Vallandigham as its commander. One leader, Harrison H. Dodd , advocated violent overthrow of the governments of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri in Democratic Party leaders and a Federal investigation, thwarted his conspiracy. In spite of this Copperhead setback, tensions remained high. The Charleston Riot took place in Illinois in March Indiana Republicans then used the sensational revelation of an antiwar Copperhead conspiracy by elements of the Sons of Liberty to discredit Democrats in the House elections. The military trial of Lambdin P. Milligan and other Sons of Liberty revealed plans to set free the Confederate prisoners held in the state. The culprits were sentenced to hang, but the Supreme Court intervened in ex parte Milligan , saying they should have received civilian trials. On May 1, , former Congressman Vallandigham declared the war was being fought not to save the Union, but to free the blacks and enslave Southern whites. The army then arrested him for declaring sympathy for the enemy. He was court-martialed by the Army and sentenced to imprisonment, but Lincoln commuted the sentence to banishment behind Confederate lines. He campaigned from Canada, but lost after an intense battle. He operated behind the scenes at the Democratic convention in Chicago. This convention adopted a largely Copperhead platform and selected Ohio Representative George Pendleton a known Peace Democrat as the vice presidential candidate. However, it chose a pro-war presidential candidate, General George B. Characteristics[edit] The values of the Copperheads reflected the Jacksonian democracy of an earlier agrarian society. The Copperhead movement attracted Southerners who had settled north of the Ohio

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River , the poor and merchants who had lost profitable Southern trade. There was a Copperhead element in Connecticut that dominated the Democratic Party there. There was an earthy quality in Voorhees, "the tall sycamore of the Wabash. Like other Jacksonian agrarians , he resented the political and economic revolution then in progress. Voorhees idealized a way of life which he thought was being destroyed by the current rulers of his country. His bold protests against these dangerous trends made him the idol of the Democracy of the Wabash Valley. Also in , George Fort Milton published Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column, which likewise condemned the traitorous Copperheads and praised Lincoln as a model defender of democracy. Tredway , a professor of history, in his study Democratic Opposition to the Lincoln Administration in Indiana found most Indiana Democrats were loyal to the Union and desired national reunification. He documented Democratic counties in Indiana having outperformed Republican counties in the recruitment of soldiers. Tredway found that Copperhead sentiment was uncommon among the rank-and-file Democrats in Indiana. Curry and Frank L. Klement devoted most of his career to debunking the idea that the Copperheads represented a danger to the Union. Klement and Curry have downplayed the treasonable activities of the Copperheads, arguing the Copperheads were traditionalists who fiercely resisted modernization and wanted to return to the old ways. Curry sees Copperheads as poor traditionalists battling against the railroads, banks and modernization. McPherson asserted Klement had taken "revision a bit too far. There was some real fire under that smokescreen of Republican propaganda". She argues that first. Northern antiwar sentiment was strong, so strong that Peace Democrats came close to seizing control of their party in mid Second, she shows the peace sentiment led to deep divisions and occasional violence across the North. Third, Weber concluded that the peace movement deliberately weakened the Union military effort by undermining both enlistment and the operation of the draft. Indeed, Lincoln had to divert combat troops to retake control of New York City from the anti-draft rioters in Fourth, Weber shows how the attitudes of Union soldiers affected partisan battles back home. Notable Peace Democrats[edit].

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Chapter 5 : American Civil War - The war in | calendrierdelascience.com

Missouri's anti-union "right to work" law was signed into law last year by the state's disgraced, loathsome (now ex-)governor, Eric calendrierdelascience.com the time, it seemed the fix was in: between voter.

MAGA supporters turn out in force for Trump-backed candidates in those areas, boosting them in opinion polls and volunteering for their campaigns. So, while Trump loyalists can tip the scales in specific U. House districts in those areas, they have done less to boost Trump-backed candidates in statewide contests for governor and U. With no central organization and little regard for Republican hierarchies, MAGA enthusiasts agitate largely through social media and Internet forums, such as Facebook and Reddit, the social networking site. In dozens of interviews, Reuters found their willingness to back local campaigns often has less to do with party loyalty than with helping Trump. Among the 18 Trump-endorsed Republicans running for Senate or governor in states where Trump won the presidential race by more than 10 percentage points in , more than 80 percent are ahead in opinion polls, based on data aggregated by RealClearPolitics and But in states where Trump won by less than 10 points, all six candidates he has endorsed in races for Democratic seats are behind in recent polls, five of them by at least 10 points. Yet their views diverge on what MAGA means: Senate campaign in Tennessee, where Trump won in by 26 points. Soon after, opinion polls showed Blackburn, a U. House member, pulling ahead of her Democratic opponent, former two-term governor Phil Bredesen. Senate campaign in Pennsylvania, where Trump eked out a one-point victory in But Barletta, also a U. House member, trails incumbent Democratic Senator Bob Casey, and has remained behind by more than 10 points in polls. Many are volunteering now for Blackburn and other Trump-backed candidates, helping with phone banks, neighborhood canvassing and other get-out-the-vote efforts. In Western Pennsylvania, a corner where Trump is enormously popular, U. It is run by Trump loyalists and relies on big donations from Republican Party stalwarts, including casino magnates Sheldon Adelson and Steve Wynn and mining engineer and businessman Robert Murray. In Florida, where Trump prevailed by one point in , he endorsed Republican gubernatorial candidate and die-hard supporter Ron DeSantis before the party primary. Some Republican candidates in areas with moderate voters who view Trump less favorably have steered clear of the president, a Reuters analysis found last month. In Ohio, a swing state where Trump won by eight points in , the state Republican Party selected Jane Timken, a Trump friend and loyalist, to take over as chairwoman in the wake of the election. Rochelle Swanson, 30, a MAGA activist in Reno who began posting pro-Trump articles and interviewing local Republican candidates on social media, was asked by a party official in July to help with voter outreach.

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Chapter 6 : Trump supportersâ€™ election test: a movement or a moment | Reuters

The election of was one of the most pivotal presidential elections in American history. was devoted to getting voters to the ballot box on election day. Lincoln's political experience.

Senate seat, the state is so red that it will take more than a Democratic wave to change the partisan status quo in the legislature. It is currently governed by a narrow, Democratic-led coalition. If oil prices stay relatively high, as they are now, voters may be less likely to rock the boat and the status quo in the House could continue. If not, the chamber could move to tossup. Projected Likely R; Current R Democrats are three seats away from flipping the Arizona Senate, and they feel good about Democratic voter enthusiasm. But to take control, they would have to unseat some battle-tested Republican lawmakers. They may be able to do it by seizing on education and teacher pay, an issue that Democrats have found resonant in states even redder than Arizona -- and that is already causing GOP Gov. Projected Tossup; Current R House: Projected Tossup; Current House: Projected Lean D; Current D The key question about Connecticut voting patterns this fall will be who the electorate dislikes the most: Trump or two-term Democratic Gov. If anti-Trump sentiment wins out, then Democrats can probably seize full control of the currently tied Senate. But if voters are more preoccupied with Malloy, the GOP is still in the game -- at least in the Senate. There are four open seats, several of which will be hotly contested. The much closer Senate, though, should be in play. That said, the higher-profile Florida races on the ballot -- for governor and U. Not even Barack Obama was able to pull that off when he won the state twice. So to start, we give the Republicans a modest edge to keep control of the Senate. Still, the margins in Georgia are too wide for Democrats to be optimistic about flipping either chamber in Continued demographic and partisan evolutions in the state could give the party some hope further down the road, though. In fact, the state House has already seen one of its few Republican lawmakers switch to the Democratic Party, specifically naming Trump as the reason for the move. These are two of the safest Democratic chambers in the nation. A bonus for Democrats is that gubernatorial nominee J. Pritzker is heavily funding his own campaign, leaving pro-Democratic outside groups able to devote their money and time to shoring up control of the legislature. Still, both chambers will remain in Republican hands. No Races; Current R House: But if moderate Republicans manage to gain enough ground, they can work with Democrats to shape key bills. Projected Safe R; Current R Kentucky, which has all but completed its transition into a solidly Republican state, is not promising territory for Democrats to gain back legislative ground, even in a favorable year like Expect continued Republican control in both chambers.

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Chapter 7 : Copperhead (politics) - Wikipedia

Political parties were divided according to whether they believed that California should be a free state or a slave state. One movement, led by the backers of California Sen. Abraham Lincoln: Outbreak of war.

Abraham Lincoln and General George B. Pacing grimly back and forth across the room, Lincoln finally observed: He told presidential aide John Hay in late October The Republican of today has an offensive paragraph in regard to an alleged nomination of me by the mass meeting in New York last night. The editor was good on broad policy, Stevens told a Chase friend, but he was not a man for detail or executive management. The assembly gathered in Washington on the appointed day. Perhaps the Unconditionals wished to consult together first at the league meeting before they opened their fusillade against Lincoln. Though Unconditionals were present from every corner of the North, the attack on the President was milder than one would expect. Another treasury agent at the meeting reported that a radical spirit prevailed at the meeting and among the league in general. News arrived in the middle of August, at probably the most despairing moment of the war, that a movement had been launched to persuade Lincoln voluntarily to abdicate his nomination, or, if he refused, to eject him forcibly from the contest. The insurrection possessed a far more formidable sponsorship than such a proceeding would seem to have deserved. By February 3, Gideon Welles recorded in his diary: The President does not conceal the interest he takes, and yet I perceive nothing unfair or intrusive. Usher in late February: Darling Prest of the 3d Ave R. Barlow is thick with General [George B. It was this feeling that had led to the correspondence. Blair had written Barlow that he would try to get McC. Barlow replied that no party can give up their principles, and quotes a letter which he says was written by a distinguished member of Mr. This extract shocks Blair. He says it must have been written by [William H. I incline to the same opinion, though [Interior Secretary John P. Fremont for President on a ticket with former New York congressman John Cochrane as his vice presidential running mate. A Democrat, a Barnburner, a conservative, an Abolitionist, an Anti-abolitionist, a Democratic Republican, and now a radical Republican. He has some, but not eminent, ability; can never make a mark as a statesman. They would jeopard[ize] and hazard the Republican and Union cause, and many of them would defeat it and give success to the Copperheads. He is blamed for not being more energetic and because he is despotic in the same breath. He is censured for being too mild and gentle towards the Rebels and for being tyrannical and intolerant. There is no doubt he has a difficult part to perform in order to satisfy all and do right. The rough style of the campaign fund-raising had not improved a much by the end of August, He is sent by [Henry J. Raymond is shy of me. He evidently is convinced that we should not harmonize. Wakeman believes that all is fair and proper in party operations which can secure by any means certain success, and supposes that every one else is the same. Raymond knows that there are men of different opinion, but considers them slow, incumbrances [sic], stubborn and stupid, who cannot understand and will not be managed by the really ready and sharp fellows like himself who have resources to accomplish almost anything. Wakeman has been prompted and put forward to deal with me. He says we must have the whole power and influence of the government this coming fall, and if each department will put forth its whole strength and energy in our favor we shall be successful. He had just called on Mr. Stanton at the request of our friends, and all was satisfactorily arranged with him. Now the Navy Department was quite as important as either, and he, a Connecticut man, had been requested to see me. There were things in the Navy Yard to be corrected, or our friends would not be satisfied, and the election in New York and the country might by remissness be endangered. This must be prevented, and he knew I would use all the means at my disposal to prevent it. He then read from a paper what he wanted should be done. It was a transcript of a document that had been sent me by Seward as coming from Raymond for the management of the yard, and he complained of some proceedings that had given offense. Halleck, one of the masters, had gathered two or three hundred workmen together, and was organizing them with a view to raise funds and get them on the right track, but Admiral Paulding had interfered, broken up the meetings, and prohibited them

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from assembling in the Navy Yard in the future. That I would not do an at myself that I would condemn in an opponent. Some who want to rejoice in it feel it difficult to do so, because they are conscious that it strengthens the Administration, to which they are opposed. The partisan feeling begins to show itself strongly among men of whom it was not expected. In New York there has been more of this than elsewhere. Thurlow Weed and Raymond are abusing his confidence and good nature badly. Hay says they are annoying the President sadly. This he tells Mr. Fox, who informs me. They want, Hay says, to control the Navy Yard but dislike to come to me, for I give them no favorable response. They claim that every mechanic or laborer who does not support the Administration should be turned out of employment. The people had been greatly disheartened. Every family was in bereavement, with a son lost and others still in the service. Taxes were onerous and economic and business conditions very bad. Then came this reaction, which seemed to promise an early victory for the Union. Michael Burlingame and John R. Trietsch, *The Printer and the Prince*, p. Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. Letter from William P. Dole to John P. Usher, February 20, Depew, *My Memories of Eighty Years*, p.

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Chapter 8 : State Legislative Election Ratings: Democrats Poised to Eat Into GOP's Lead

In the elections, the new party that emerged as a political force Free-Soil Party When it came to the issue of the extension of slavery, President James K. Polk.

An Introduction and Chronology by John F. The Ozarks was a victim of the Civil War. For four violent years small armies, and smaller military organizations, fought hundreds of "military actions" in the region. Thousands died, thousands more were wounded. The culture and society of the Ozarks was altered forever; mills, courthouses, towns, and farms were destroyed; crops were confiscated or burned; entire areas and communities were depopulated; fathers, sons, and brothers were murdered, taken prisoner, or simply disappeared. Unfortunately, this tragic story will never be completely told. Hundreds of "military actions" were not recorded; nor does sufficient information exist to locate just what happened, or where. However, records do exist on hundreds of incidents. The map marks many that have been confirmed. Geography shaped military strategy, as it does in most wars. The Federals sought control of the Mississippi River, sought to keep Missouri "in the Union," sought to defend southern Missouri from invasion or raids mounted from Confederate Arkansas, sought to prevent secessionist Missourians from joining or otherwise aiding the enemy, and finally sought to attack and invest the State of Arkansas itself. They were right in part. The swampy terrain of northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri, and the tendency for the largest armies to avoid the roughest interior Ozarks terrain, shifted the focus of large scale military activity to the western side of the Ozarks. But they were partly wrong too. The roughest hill country proved eminently suitable for guerrilla warfare. The narrow, isolated stream valleys and mountain coves afforded secure areas of refuge and bases for raids on targets of opportunity such as wagon trains and militia garrisons. Small, active bands of Confederate guerrillas required presence of Union outposts and the efforts of countless Union patrols in the interior of the Ozarks. Federal military strategy in was to secure the southern border of Missouri and to eliminate any Confederate threat from northern Arkansas. This was the period of greatest Confederate strength in Arkansas, and it was the period of the three great Ozarks battles: The combatants were primarily midwestern volunteer infantrymen from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Wisconsin, and their counterparts from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Ozarkers from Missouri and Arkansas served in the armies of both sides in numbers which probably fluctuated and which are difficult to estimate. Their battlefields were in a corridor between Springfield and Fayetteville, an area which also marked the effective limits of overland supply for the respective armies. In , Union soldiers operated on the strategic defensive in Missouri. They functioned in northern Arkansas primarily to gather information and to break up rebel concentrations whenever discovered. The composition of forces differed from the earlier phase of the war. In the latter period, the Federal order of battle was composed primarily of volunteer and Missouri State Militia cavalry, rather than infantry as before. Instead of pursuing and fighting large armies of Confederates, the volunteers and militiamen acted as an armed constabulary in Missouri, and engaged in counterinsurgent activities all across the Missouri-Arkansas border. Union control of the northern Ozarks was based on a system of military districts and associated headquarters at Cape Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla, Jefferson City, and Springfield. Due in part to the limitations of 19th century horse-powered logistic support, Fayetteville and Batesville were never permanently occupied by US forces. Fayetteville was occupied only after , and Batesville was occupied only intermittently in and Springfield, the largest and most important interior depot for the north, received its supplies by overland freight down the Wire Road from Rolla. Soldiers at these garrisons patrolled the supply lines, escorted wagon trains, scouted the adjacent countryside, and pursued the elusive enemy. In addition to their offensive potential, the small posts also acted as "trip wire" defensive positions which would alert authorities to any significant rebel threat. After an ordinance of secession was passed at Neosho, October, , many guardsmen enlisted in regular Missouri Confederate units. Others did not join, however, and wound up in small semi-independent forces which were cut off from their native state. Their anomalous situation complicated confederate command and supply

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problems. After the defeat at Pea Ridge in , Confederate military authorities in the East exacerbated the problems in northern Arkansas by drawing off the most effective units to war theaters east of the Mississippi River. The Confederate high command never formulated an effective strategy for the Trans-Mississippi region. In , the Confederate sought to bring Missouri into the Confederacy with armies of invasion. After , Confederate forces were pushed further south into Arkansas. After the capture of Little Rock in September , the rebels could not maintain a significant presence in northern Arkansas, and were limited to spectacular but largely ineffective cavalry raids into Missouri meant to divert Federal attention and manpower. The final year of the war was anticlimactic and saw only isolated actions against small bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers. Military authorities used a specialized terminology to describe such events and to indicate their relative intensity. In this scheme, combat events were described as 1 Battles, 2 Engagements, 3 Attacks, 4 Actions, 5 Skirmishes and 6 Affairs. Although there were no strict definitions, they indicated a range from greater to lesser intensity, size, and severity. Large armies figured in battles and engagements, while attacks, actions, skirmishes and affairs generally involved smaller units--regimental strength or less. Only three battles and a dozen or so engagements occurred in the Ozarks. Attacks and actions were assaults by significant forces upon permanent positions or towns, such as those that occurred at Cape Girardeau and Fayetteville. The remainder of the events were skirmishes and affairs which may have involved anywhere from a handful of men to several hundred. Skirmishes were most frequent in , and were usually by mounted cavalrymen. Often they ended in withdrawal, sometimes precipitously, by one group or the other. Affairs might denote less-than-gallant conduct such as the surrender of a garrison, the capture of a wagon train, or the shooting of prisoners or civilians. These loose definitions should be borne in mind while studying the map or reading the list of principal events which follows. Terminology follows the designations in *The War of the Rebellion: Chronology of Military Events* June Louis, Union forces under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon begin a campaign to seize control of Missouri. They begin a retreat to the southwest as Union troops at Rolla march to Springfield to cut off avenues of retreat into Arkansas. Engagement at Carthage, Missouri. Union troops are defeated and General Lyon is killed by a combined force of Missouri State Guard and Confederate troops. Southwest Missouri is abandoned by the retreating Federals. The secessionists cannot, however, follow up on their victory. Osceola, Missouri is burned by Kansas jayhawkers. Fremont is relieved of command at Springfield, Missouri. His large army is broken up and dispersed. Union forces once again abandon southwest Missouri. Springfield, Missouri, is reoccu-pied by northern troops, this time by the newly reorganized army under Gen. It is the beginning of Federal occupation which will last for the duration of the war. Earl Van Dorn, and ensures control of Missouri by the Union. Northwest Arkansas is abandoned by the Confederacy as troops are ordered east of the Mississippi River. Engagement at Newtonia, Missouri, a tactical defeat for the Union Army of the Frontier and the beginning of increased combat with a resurgent Confederate army reorganized by Maj. A division at Springfield marches miles in three days and arrives in time to help win the field for the Union. Confederate cavalrymen under Gen. Marmaduke make their first raid into Missouri. Skirmishes precede the Engagement at Springfield on January 8, in which Union forces successfully resist an attack on the city. The Engagement at Hartville results on January 11 as the withdrawing Confederates clash with troops from Houston, Missouri. The Action at Cape Girardeau on April 26, in which the Confederates are repulsed, is the most significant event of the raid. Action at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Confederate forces attack the Federal garrison but are repulsed after sharp fighting. Ultimately, the Union commander decides to abandon Fayetteville, which is not reoccupied until the end of Engagement at Cabin Creek, Indian Territory. Engagement at Honey Springs, Indian Territory. Jeff Thompson and his staff at Pocahontas, Arkansas. Little Rock is captured by U. Shelby makes his raid into Missouri. Skirmishing occurs all along his routes across the western flank of the Ozarks. The last hurrah for the Confederacy in Missouri begins at Pocahontas in northeast Arkansas. The Confederates continue northward to threaten Jefferson City, but the fiercest fighting takes place outside the Ozarks. Jeff Thompson signs an agreement at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas, arranging the surrender of Confederate forces in northeast Arkansas. They later turn themselves in at Wittsburg and Jacksonport.

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Fremont, Union forces of Missouri Volunteers were withdrawn from the state for service east of the Mississippi. Some were in the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. Infantry units so removed were in Gen. Similarly, after the Battle of Prairie Grove, the Union withdrew most of its infantry from Missouri and Arkansas and sent them to the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Monuments standing today along the siege lines there bear names and designations of those units. Union forces in Arkansas needed no longer to be supplied by the long and tortuous route from St. Louis through Springfield and Fayetteville. Thus Union control of that state was hastened. Scene near Bolivar, Mo.

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Chapter 9 : Non-partisan democracy - Wikipedia

This was the movement that advocated state control of railroads and currency expansion. Progressive This was a political reform movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to protect working class citizens.

It adapted a moderate stance on slavery and was against its expansion, although some delegates wanted the institution abolished altogether. After three votes, Lincoln was nominated with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. They should have been the party of unity, but instead were divided on the issue of slavery. Southern Democrats thought slavery should be expanded but Northern Democrats opposed the idea. Southern Democrats felt states had the right to govern themselves while Northern Democrats supported the Union and a national government. With such confusion among the ranks, it was unclear how the Democratic Party would ever nominate a candidate for the election. But on April 23, , they met in Charleston, South Carolina to decide their platform and identify a nominee. Many walked out in protest, leaving the remaining delegates without the majority needed to nominate Douglas; the convention ended without a nominee. The Democrats met again two months later in Baltimore. Once again, many Southern delegates left in disgust, but enough remained to nominate Douglas as their presidential nominee and his running mate, former Georgia governor Herschel Johnson. Oregon senator Joseph Lane was his running mate. On May 9, , they held their first convention and nominated Tennessee slaveholder John Bell as their presidential nominee and former Harvard University President Edward Everett as his running mate. The Constitutional Union party claimed to be the party of law. Still, Bell wanted to offer a compromise on the topic of slavery by extending the Missouri Compromise line across the United States and make slavery legal in new states to the south of the line and illegal in new states north of the line. They hoped to sway voters who were upset with the divisiveness of the Democratic Party. In fact, except for Douglas, they mostly kept to themselves and let well-known party members and citizens campaign for them at rallies and parades. Much of the campaigning, however, was devoted to getting voters to the ballot box on election day. Douglas campaigned in the North and South to hopefully make up for the divided voter base in the South, and gave a series of campaign speeches in favor of the Union. Election Results On November 6, , voters went to the ballot box to cast their vote for President of the United States. Lincoln won the election in an electoral college landslide with electoral votes, although he secured less than 40 percent of the popular vote. The North had many more people than the South and therefore control of the electoral college. Douglas received some Northern supportâ€”12 electoral votesâ€”but not nearly enough to offer a serious challenge to Lincoln. The Southern vote was split between Breckenridge who won 72 electoral votes and Bell who won 39 electoral votes. The split prevented either candidate from gaining enough votes to win the election. The election of firmly established the Democratic and Republican parties as the majority parties in the United States.