

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910816800903321
Autore	Cox Gary W.
Titolo	Elbridge Gerry's salamander : the electoral consequences of the reapportionment revolution // Gary W. Cox, Jonathan N. Katz [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2002
ISBN	1-107-12431-X 1-280-41921-0 0-511-17618-X 0-511-04184-5 0-511-15691-X 0-511-30429-3 0-511-60621-4 0-511-04430-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 234 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Political economy of institutions and decisions
Disciplina	328.73/07345
Soggetti	Apportionment (Election law) - United States Election districts - United States United States Politics and government 1945-1989 United States Politics and government 1989-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 219-227) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half-title; Series-title; Title; Copyright; Contents; List of Tables and Figures; Preface; PART I Introduction; PART II Democrats and Republicans; PART III Incumbents and Challengers; PART IV Conclusion; References; Author Index; Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	The Supreme Court's reapportionment decisions, beginning with Baker v. Carr in 1962, had far more than jurisprudential consequences. They sparked a massive wave of extraordinary redistricting in the mid-1960s. Both state legislative and congressional districts were redrawn more comprehensively - by far - than at any previous time in America's history. Moreover, they changed what would happen at law should a state government fail to enact a new districting plan when one was

legally required. This book provides a detailed analysis of how judicial partisanship affected redistricting outcomes in the 1960s, arguing that the reapportionment revolution led indirectly to three fundamental changes in the nature of congressional elections: the abrupt eradication of a 6% pro-Republican bias in the translation of congressional votes into seats outside the south; the abrupt increase in the apparent advantage of incumbents; and the abrupt alteration of the two parties' success in congressional recruitment and elections.
