**Trump Review Spring 2020**

**PPT Slide Show One**

1. **Election of 2016**

Republican Primaries: Trump defeats establishment Republicans

 His style

Clinton vs. Trump

Ugliness of the election

Two unpopular candidates

Trump wins electoral college; loses popular vote

 Third party candidates

States that voted for Obama and Trump

 And manufacturing decline

Trump Coalition 2016

Meaning of Trump Victory?

Trump Precedents

Social media, disinformation, and Russia

The Russia Connection: Guccifer 2.0 and Wikileaks?

 Democratic Committee hacked by Russian intelligence

 Information released by Wikileaks

Trump Campaign?

Robert Mueller

Investigations, and convictions

1. **Trump Policies**

Movement Conservative Policies

 A satisfied constituency

Pro-life Justices

 Gorsuch and Kavanaugh

Evangelical Support

Trump Policy on Immigration

Trump Policy on Trade

1. **Trump Style**

Use of Twitter

Attack style

Lying

Management

 Policy by tweet

 Turnover

Public Approval/Disapproval Patterns

**PPT Slide Show One and Half (No terms from that one; But listen anyway; Only 5 minutes)**

**PPT Slide Show Two**

1. **Bigger Issues**
2. Presidential Power

Continued increase in presidential power

Trump Views of Article 2 and absolute authority

New Imperial Presidency

 Polarization means that members of congress won’t check and balance a president form their own party?

1. Movement Conservatives win

Conservative Media defines the Republican Party

Limbaugh and Fox News

No RINOs

Trump criticized by Republicans establishment while a candidate

Loved by Republican Establishment once in office

Support among Republican voters

1. Social Media

Alternative facts

Social Media as a source of information

opinion vs. fact

The Attention Economy

Context Matters

1. Populist Nationalism and The Danger to Democracy

Digital revolution

Inability to respond to digital revolution leads to new movements and rejection of establishment

To Establish Authority

1. Personalistic Rule
2. Conspiracy Theories
3. “Alternative Facts”
4. Attacks on the Press
5. Attacks on Institutions
	1. Vs. Intelligence Community
	2. Vs. Justice Department

To Delegitimize Opponents

1. Scapegoating
2. Trolling of Critics/Rivals
	1. Twitter: nearly non-stop presidential communication; mostly negative; often with falsehoods
3. Encouraging Violence against Press and Political Opponents
4. Calls for Jailing Political Opponents
5. Declaration of Fraud at Elections that Don’t Go as Planned

Terms from Sykes

\*battle among conservatives

\*alternative reality bubble

 \*impact of hyperpartisanship

 \*misinformation/demagoguery

 \*polarization and sorting

\*Hatred of media

\*belief in conspiracy theories

\*the negativity and anger

\*Trump as a deal with the devil for Republican Party?

\*TEA Party taken over by political operatives

\*Radicalization of the party

\*Refusal to compromise

\*Radio and television becomes more radical, sets the agenda

\*ideological purity

\*social media amplifies

\*end of journalism norms on the net

\*Breitbart/Alex Jones

\*Power of Fox News

\*Impact of Rush Limbaugh

 \*Supports trump 2015

\*Alt Right

\*Antisemitism

\*Racism and white nationalists

\*”Culture War”

\*Belief that democrats are anti-Christian

\*Anger at mainstream media

Terms from Brownstein relating to Red and Blue Polarization thesis

\*Brownstein’s main thesis:

 \*The Democratic and Republican parties had both been coalitions of conservative and moderate/liberal elements

\*In the 1960s this began to change (Civil Rights, Great Society, Vietnam, collapse of the New Deal Coalition and rise of the Reagan Coalition)

\*Conservatives Democrats began to move to the Republican Party; Moderate Republicans began to move to the Democratic Party

\*This led to a new party system: A conservative party faced off against a liberal party

\*The result is greater polarization