

Third Parties in United States History

	Progressive Party (Bull Moose, 1912), 1912–1924	States' Rights Party (Dixiecrats), 1948	American Independent Party, 1968–1972
Background	Grew from split between William Taft and Theodore Roosevelt in 1912	Grew from Democratic platform plank in 1948 that endorsed a modest civil rights program	Grew from civil rights revolution in 1960s Reaction to urban, racial unrest and rioting in mid-1960s
Candidates	Theodore Roosevelt Robert M. LaFollette	Strom Thurmond	George Wallace
Principles	Antitrust action Regulation of business Conservation of natural resources Women's suffrage Lower tariffs Direct democracy—recall, initiative, referendum	States should control civil rights Retain segregation of the races Maintain Jim Crow system in South Strict interpretation of Constitution	Law and order States should control civil rights Maintain racial segregation Reduce government power in Washington Repeal much of the Great Society's War on Poverty All-out victory in Vietnam
Impact	Split Republican vote in 1912 elected Woodrow Wilson president Roosevelt rejoined the Republican Party; Progressive Party faded after election of 1924	Expected to cost Truman and Democrats the election but Truman won Carried four southern states with 39 electoral votes Beginning of decline of Democratic Party in South	Won 46 electoral votes Made both Republicans and Democrats toughen their law-and-order stands Gave voice to a "white backlash" against integration Anti-Washington message adopted by other conservatives