

**The Historical
Atlas of Political
Parties
in the United
States Congress
1789-1989**

Kenneth C. Martis

COLOR DESIGNATIONS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

The choice of color for political parties was based on four criteria. First, the symbolization must be clear, and unambiguous. Second, the hierarchical arrangement of parties into major and minor ones throughout United States history should be conveyed visually. Third, if there are any cartographic color conventions for political parties, they should be used. Fourth, symbolic connotations for color, if they can be applied to political parties, should be used to choose colors.

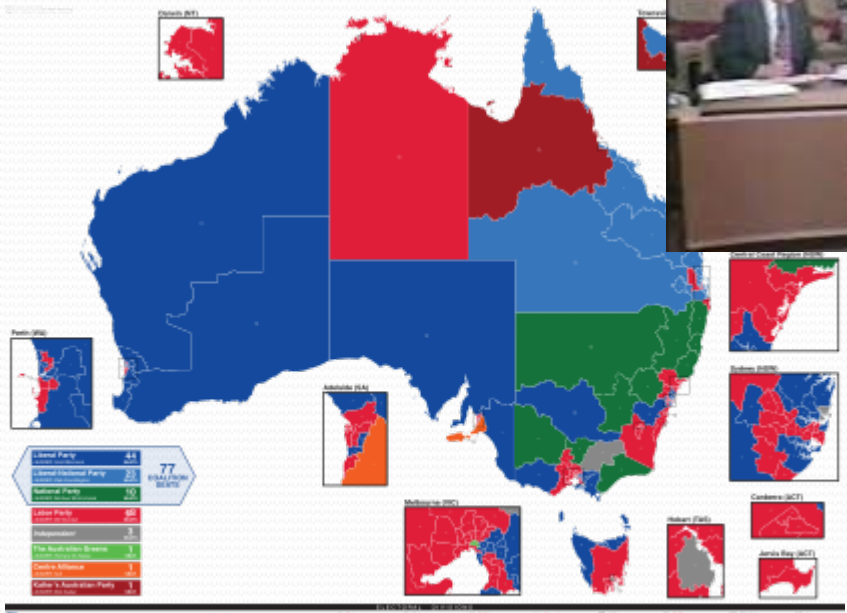
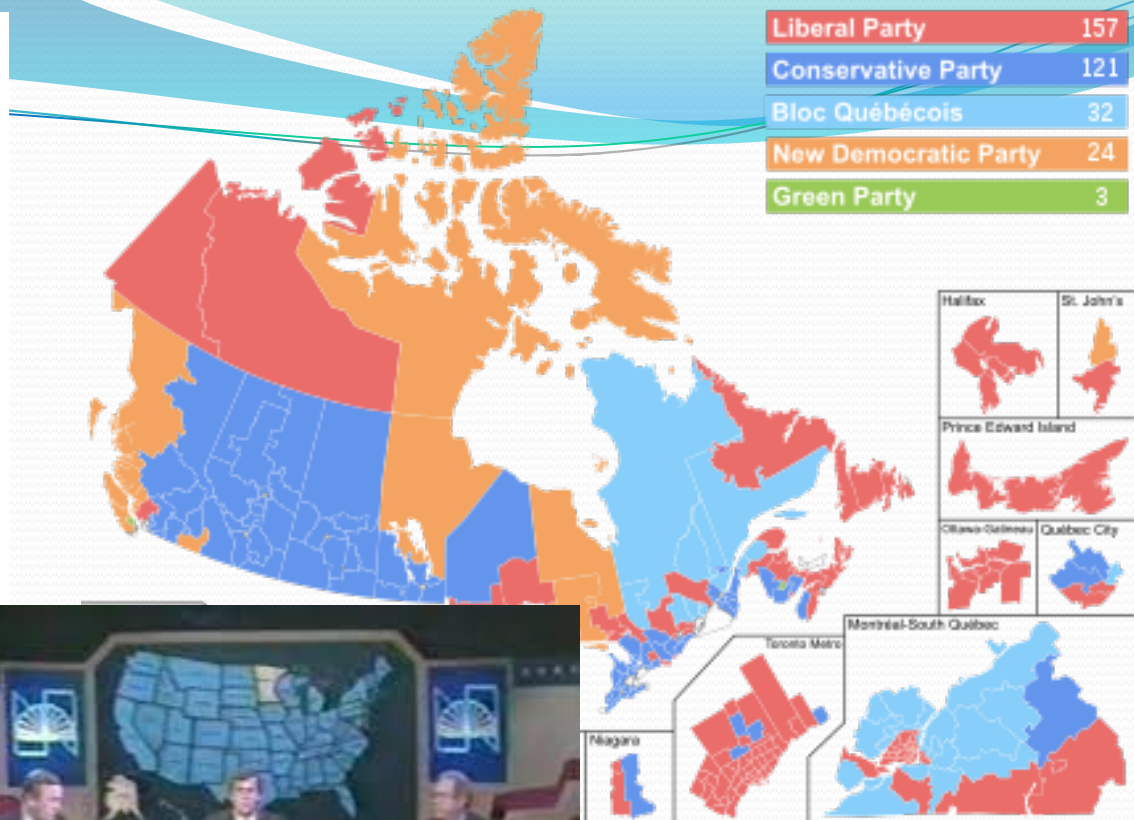
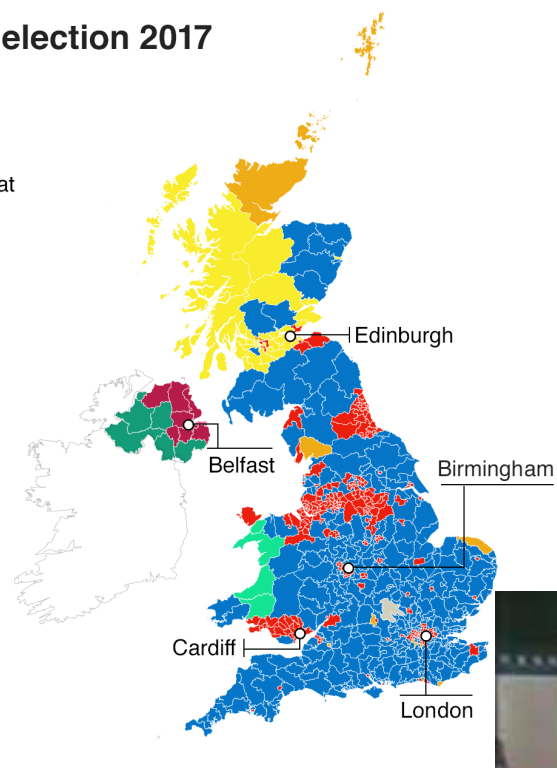
Symbolic Connotations

Colors are often associated with various meanings. In American politics, as in most other nations, red has a left connotation due to the use of the red flag and red color by Socialists and Communists. Consequently, Socialist, Labor, Union Labor, and American Labor parties are all shades of red. In American history several other minor parties can be associated with color. The National party (1879–1889) was commonly referred to as the Greenback party. Consequently it is symbolized with green. The Silver party in Nevada (1893–1901) is symbolized by a combination of yellow and black to approximate a silver hue distinguishable from the gray background of the maps. Similarly, the Silver Republicans (1897–1903) are a combination of blue and black to represent a combination of silver with blue Republican. Whenever it was possible, the symbolic connotations of color were employed to increase the communicative effectiveness of the atlas.

¹¹ A review of *Time*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News and World Report*, and similar news magazines in the 1980s revealed no consistent color conventions for mapping electoral results. For specific examples, see *U.S. News and World Report*, November 3, 1980, vol. 89, no. 18, pp. 26–28; *U.S. News and World Report*, November 17, 1980, vol. 89, no. 20, pp. 26–30.

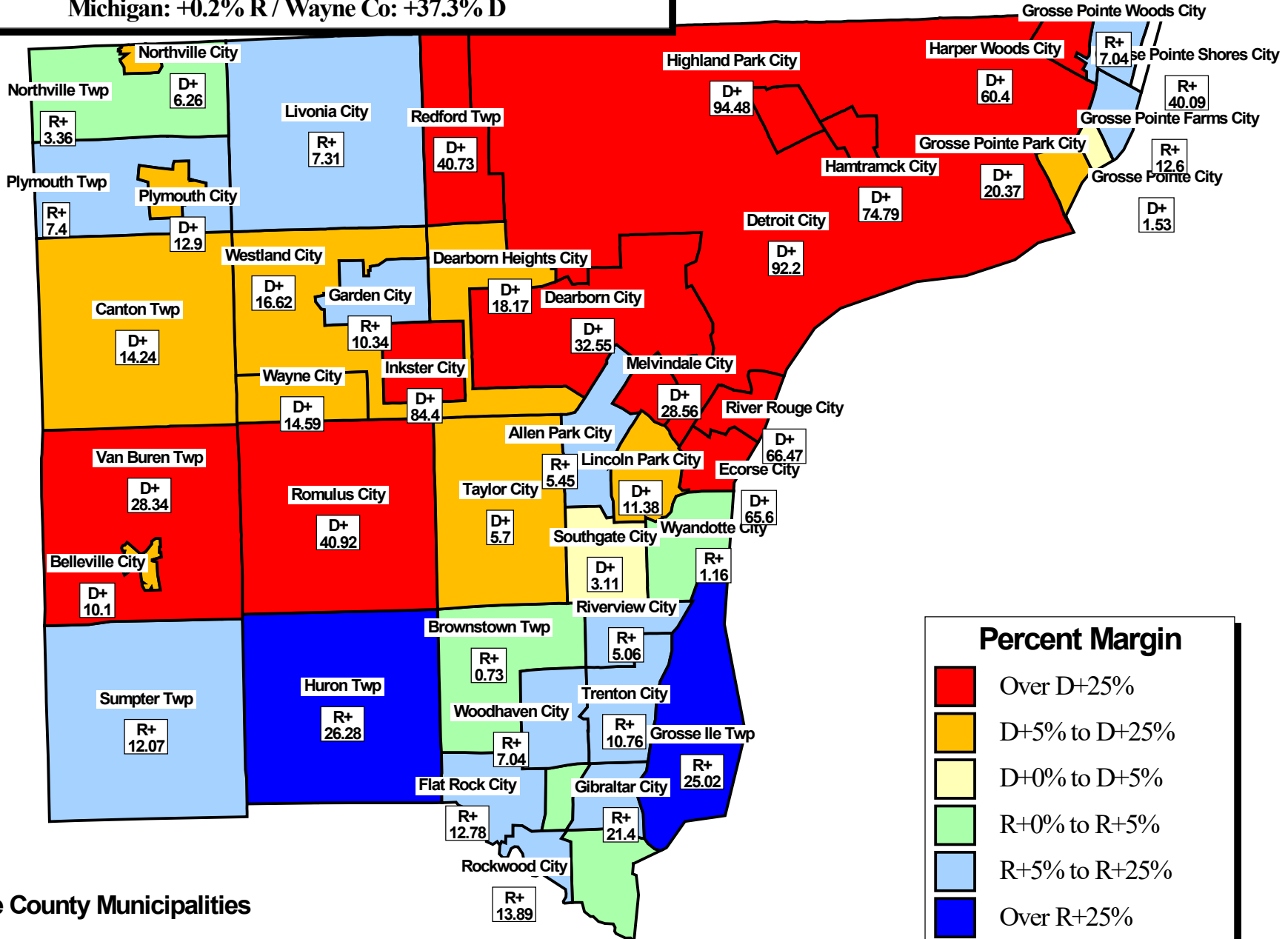
UK general election 2017

- Conservative
- Labour
- SNP
- Liberal Democrat
- DUP
- Sinn Fein
- Plaid Cymru
- Green
- Independent
- Speaker



Michigan: Trump (R) 2,279,543 / 47.5% - Clinton (D) 2,268,839 / 47.3%
 Wayne Co: Trump (R) 228,993 / 29.4% - Clinton (D) 519,444 / 66.8%
 Michigan: +0.2% R / Wayne Co: +37.3% D

President 2016

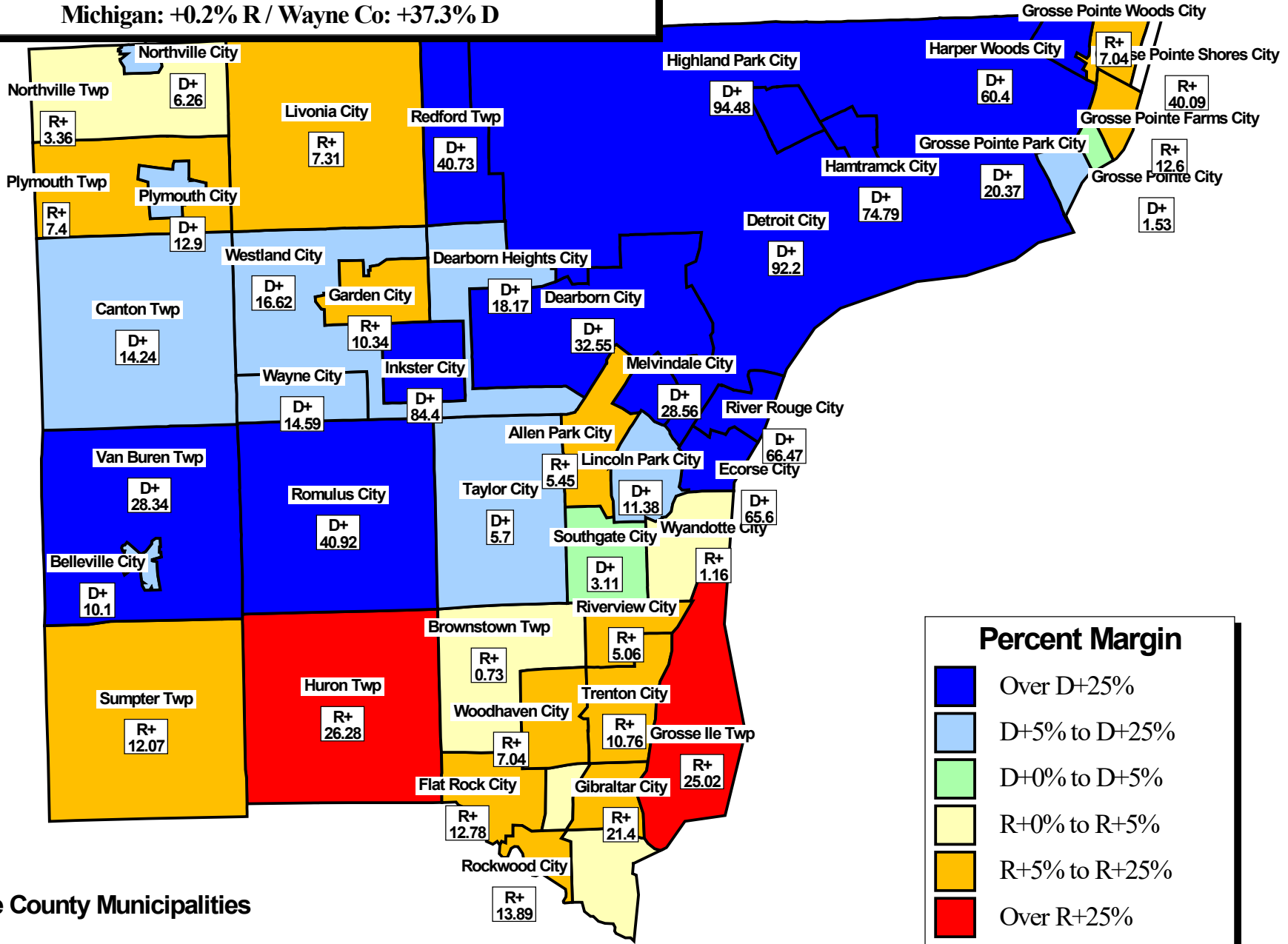


Percent Margin

- Over D+25%
- D+5% to D+25%
- D+0% to D+5%
- R+0% to R+5%
- R+5% to R+25%
- Over R+25%

Wayne County Municipalities

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Wayne County Municipalities

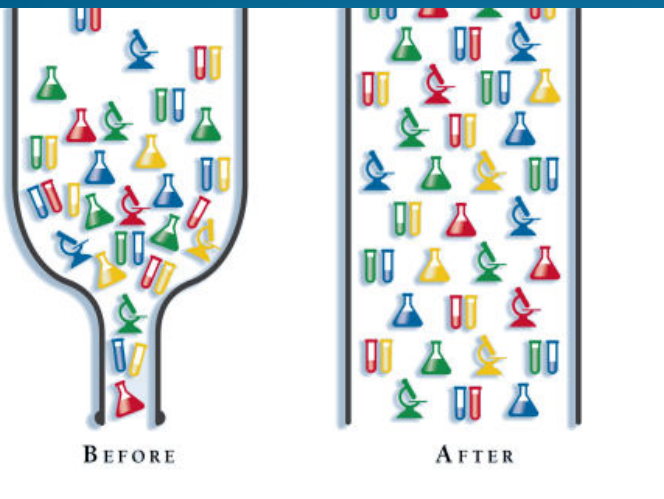
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- D+0% to D+5%
- R+0% to R+5%
- R+5% to R+25%
- Over R+25%

Painting the Sistine chapel

- The Sistine Chapel was not painted from start to finish continuously from one side to the other
- Section off areas and work on the sections
- In general, start from an endpoint and work toward a “checkpoint”
- Put regional breaks into the plan:
 - Allows for interchangeable options
 - Allows for simultaneous drawing
- Track your cumulative deviation as you draw
- Know the features of plan options
- Consider not trying to perfect one plan - draw and revise options





Anticipate bottlenecks

- Use preliminary data to draw concepts and test drive the software
- Advise your team about the difficult areas
- When receiving input:
 - Listen first, request a potential district concept / map
 - Draft and show a possible district either alone or within a working plan
 - Use the example district to gauge concerns

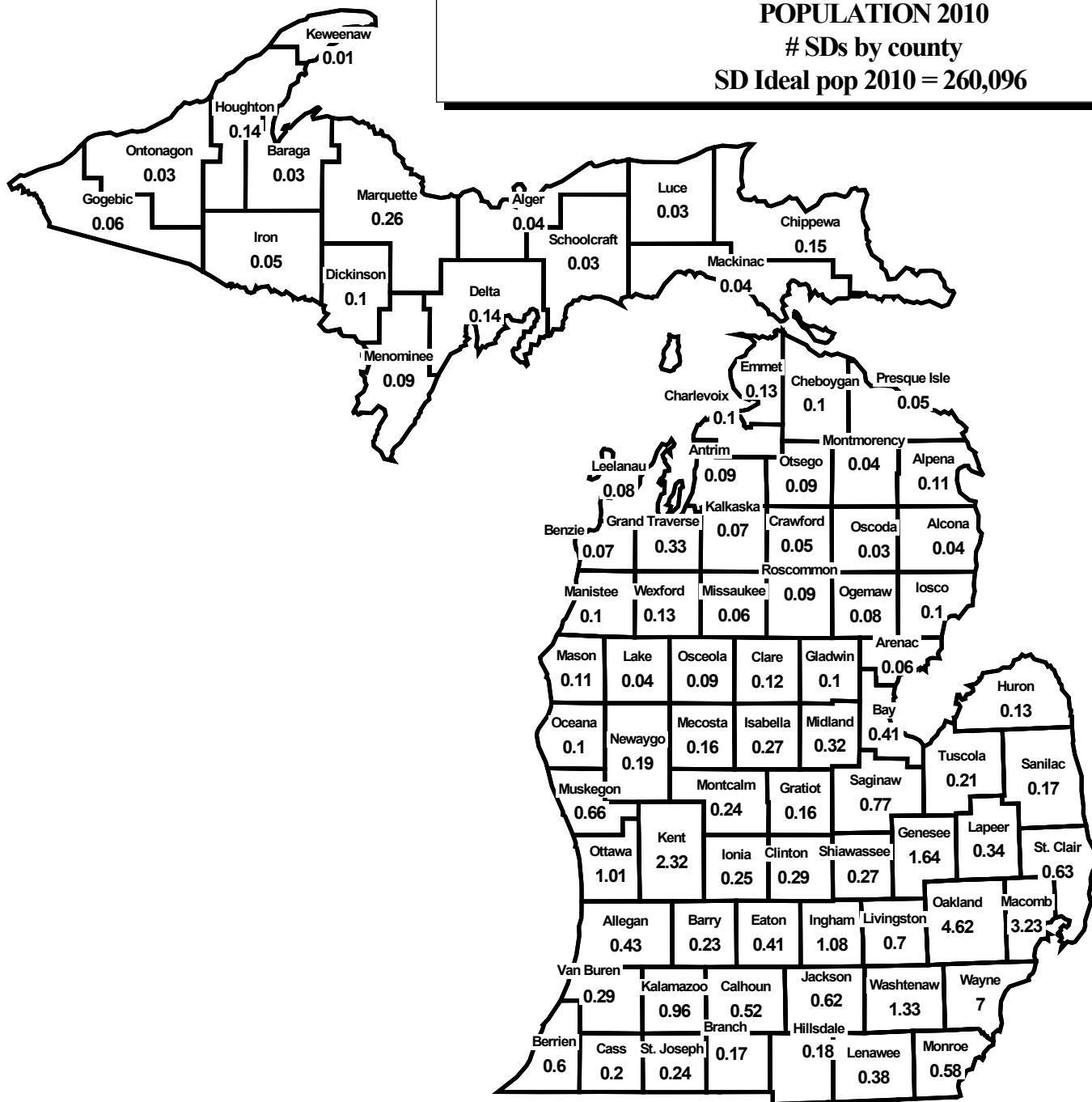


Rock n Roll Groups

groupings and districts



POPULATION 2010
SDs by county
SD Ideal pop 2010 = 260,096



SD County Groupings
 (More than 1-SD per group)
 SD Ideal pop 2010 = 260,096

