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Keys to the white house

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The keys to the White House are a forecasting system to determine the outcome of the prediction methods Keilis-Borok designed for earthquake prediction. With this system, Lichtman correctly predicted the results of all presidential elections from 1984 to 2020, except for 2000. From the country, they will re-elect the incumbent president, or whoever from their party is running in his place. If the voters are dissatisfied, they will hand over the presidency to the rival party. The election campaign has little or no significant impact on voters. The voters are pragmatic and are not influenced by the spectacle of the election campaign. The 13 Keys The White House Keys are a checklist of thirteen true/false statements about the circumstances of a presidential election. When five or fewer of the following statements are false (i.e., when eight or more are true), the incumbent party is expected to lose.[1] Intermediate Earnings: After the midterm elections, the incumbent party holds more seats in the U.S. House of Representatives than it has since the previous midterm elections. No primary contest: There is no serious contest for the nomination of the ruling party. The re-election in charge of research: The incumbent candidate of the party is the incumbent president. No third party: No significant third party or independent campaign. Strong short-term economy: Real economy: Real economy: Real economy: The economy is not in recession during the election campaign. Long-term strong economy: Real economy: Real economy: Real economy: The economy is not in recession during the election campaign. The current administration is making major changes to national policy. No social unrest: There is no prolonged social unrest during the semester. No scandal: The current administration does not suffer major failures in foreign or military affairs. Significant foreign/military successes: The current administration is very successful in foreign or military affairs. Impending Charismatic or a national hero. Overview By "party in office", Lichtman means the to which the President-in-Office belongs. In the 2016 elections, the Democratic Party was the party's incumbent candidate. Donald Trump was the Republican Party candidate and thus the party's challenging candidate. Some of these Keys can be assessed using objective, such as economic growth, and some of them are rather subjective, such as the candidate's charisma. In the latter case, the originator must assess together the circumstances of all previous elections so that his judgements are at least consistent, if not objective. He then has to observe how his judgments foretell historical election results retroactively. If his judgments show no correlation with success or failure, then he must refine his subjective criteria until they are predictive of success or failure. Once he has calibrated his subjective standards, the forecaster can make reliable predictions for future elections.[2] Key 2 (no primary contest) is defined as the incumbent party candidate who obtains at least two-thirds of the total votes of the delegates in the first round at the nomination convention. Of the 13 keys, this key is the best predictor of an election result. Conversely, if there is competition for the nomination of the opposing party, it does not harm the chances of the contesting party being elected. [3] As for Key 4, one third is a political party other than the Democratic Party or the Republicans, as no third party has come close to victory. [4] If a third party is unusually popular, it signals strong discontent with the performance of the incumbent, and thus counts against the incumbent party within the opposition party within the opposition party within the performance of the incumbent, and thus counts against them. A divided third party is unusually popular, it signals strong discontent with the performance of the incumbent, and thus counts against them. A divided third party within the opposition party would not have turned the Key against them. A divided third party is unusually popular, it signals strong discontent with the performance of the incumbent, and thus counts against them. A divided third party within the opposition party would not have turned the Key against them. third party, it would have affected only the Republican candidate.[5] Key 4 is falsified when a candidate from the popular vote.[4][6] Key 7 (major policy change) is valid if the president-in-office redirects the course of government or implements a major policy change that has wide-ranging effects on the country's trade, welfare or prospects. It does not matter if the change is popular with the public, nor does it matter what ideological matrix it was drawn from. Examples include Abraham Lincoln who abolishes slavery and Franklin D. Roosevelt who implements the New Deal[7]. This key is often linked to other keys: a president who does not take vigorous action in a time of national crisis could prolong an economic recession, which in turn could lead to unrest. and to lose seats in the House of Representatives of his party. A case in point is Herbert Hoover and his management of the Great Depression. [8] Key 8 (no social disorder) is misrepresented when violent and widespread disturbances occur that are persistent or leave unresolved critical issues at the time of elections. Which makes the voters worry that the nation's fabric is crumbling. The Civil War of 1861-1865, the revolts against the 1968 War, and the 2020 protests triggered by the murder of George Floyd were all serious and widespread enough to make this Key false. The 1992 Los Angeles revolts triggered by Rodney King's beating were too localized to make this key false. [9] Key 9 (no serious scandal) is misrepresented when both parties recognize the serious misfortune, as voters ignore the accusations of incorrectness that seem to be the product of a partisan policy. The Watergate scandal began during Richard Nixon's first term, but it did not affect his re-election in 1972 because at the time the voter felt that the hustle was just a partisan manoeuvre of the Democrats (Nixon was a Republican). After Nixon's re-election, new information about the incident that aroused concern among the Republicans, and the Watergate affair became a real scandal that contributed to the Republicans' defeat against the Democrats in 1976.[10] A charismatic candidate, with regard to keys 12 and 13, is a candidate with an extraordinaryly persuasive or dynamic personality that gives him a very wide charm. Lichtman believes that James G. Blaine, William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan and Barack Obama were charismatic candidates for the presidency, Lichtman discovered that these seven men had such an exceptional charism to make a tangible difference in their political fortunes. On the contrary, Donald Trump had a strong charm with only a small slice of voters.[11] This quality is also not permanent: Barack Obama spent charisma in the 2008 elections but failed to achieve the same link with the public in 2012. As regards the quality of "national hero", the candidate must be considered by public opinion as the one who played a fundamental role in the success of some national heroes, both great war leaders. Lichtman believes that Ulysses Grant and Dwight Eisenhower were national hero if he was nominated for the presidency. Lichtman's prediction record Using the 13 keys, Lichtman correctly predicted the winner of all US president. [13] Gore would be elected president. [13] Gore won the national popular vote but lost the Electoral College and therefore did not become president. Usually, but not necessarily the winner of the national popular vote also wins the Electoral, the voting body that in fact elects the president. By law, each state has a different number of votes in the College, it is possible for a candidate to win the national popular vote but having less electoral votes of his rival. This is what happened in Gore in 2000, and it had not happened in America since 1888. In him he defended him, Lichthman claims that in 2000 he specifically expected the winner of the national popular vote, which Gore had actually won. [14] In his 1988 book the thirteen keys to the presidency, Lichtman had defined him as the provision of the outcome of the popular vote [15]. However, he did not remember readers this nuance in his art newspaper articles, in which he made his forecast for 2000. [16] [13] He simply predicted that Gore would have won. Lichtman also claims that Gore was the legitimate winner of the 2000 elections, and lost due to an improper counting of the electoral sheets in Florida. If Gore had won the popular vote in Florida, he would receive the additional electoral vows needed to win the elections. Donald Trump is actually becoming president, but lost the popular vote. Lichtman states that after the 2000 elections 2012 2016 2020 in office (party) Ronald Reagan George HW Bush George HW Bush George W. Bush John McCain Barack Obama Hillary Clinton Donald Trump Joe Biden Midterm True POLICY CHANGES TRUE [E] FALSE Lichtman Allan Lichtman met Vladimir Keilis-Borok, a leading Russian geophysicist. Both men were Fairchild Scholars at Caltech.[25] Keilis-Borok was interested in applying his prediction techniques to democratic political systems. This was not possible for him within the Soviet Union, which was an autocracy of a single party, and someone at the party told Lichtman. Lichtman attracted Keilis-Borok's interest because it was a historical quantity that mathematically analyzed American history trends. Lichtman and Keilis-Borok examined the data collected from each presidential election from 1860 to 1980 to identify the factors that seemed to be predictive of electoral results. From his studies on the US president-in-Office performed. Lichtman also noted that although a president did not seek re-election, his failures would contaminate the prospects of those from his own party tried to take his place. These conclusions shaped like he and Keilis-Borok published their forecast model in a 1981 document, and at this stage their system had only 12 questions. [28] Later they expanded it to 13. In 1982, Lichtman made his prediction for the 1984 elections. [29] The theoretical conclusions Lichtman says that the lesson of 13 keys is that the government, not the campaign, is what determines who will win a presidential election. If voters believe that the country has been ruled well for the previous four years, then they will re-elected the President-in-Office or the candidate from the party of the incumbent; otherwise they will transfer the Presidency's duties to the opposition. Given this intuition, Lichtman says that candidates should invest less money and efforts in their election campaigns, since they actually have little effect on the result. Similarly, observers should ignore analysts, surveys and media strategists whose careers revolve around campaign and marketing; Lichtman refers to people like "fucks." The sitting chairmen should not be afraid to propose and implement new political ideas, because the keys show that voters do not care about specific policies, only general results. As Key 2 shows, the incumbent party should also avoid pumpkins over the candidate and instead join soon andbehind a candidate of consent; On the contrary, it is not necessary for the challenging part to do so. [30] References Allan Lichtman made his prediction for 2016 before the Democratic National National He had appointed Hillary transform this key into reality. ^ ROSS Perot managed to get more than 10% in some surveys. ^ Gary Johnson and Jill Stein, the libertarian and green candidates, both exceeded 10% in some surveys. ^ Reagan has decreed important cuts to taxes and social spending. ^ The Affordable Care Act. ^ Large tax reforms. ^ Numerous incidents of disorders, including the 2017 protests in Charlottesville and the national protests of 2020 unleashed by the murder of George Floyd. ^ Bill Clinton was accused of having lied on him's relationship with Monica Lewinsky. ^ Trump was accused of exercising pressures on the Ukrainian government for investigating Joe Biden, among other scandals. ^ Attacks of September 11th and the increase in US victims in Iraq. ^ Irrisulted military conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. ^ Deterted with the Soviet Union and a bilateral agreement on the nuclear time treated on arms. ^ Victory in the Gulf War. ^ The defeat of the Taliban in Afghanistan and Saddam Hussein in Iraq. ^ The killing of Osama bin Laden. ^ Obama has not managed to connect with voters as he had done in 2008. ^ Lichtman (2020), Predicting The Next President, chap. 2 ^ Lichtman (2020), Predicting The Next p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 26 ^ A B Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 12 Å «Keys to the White House: predicting the future President, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 2, p. 31 ^ Lichtman (2020), predict the next president, chap. 3 ^ Lic 10.1287 / orms.2020.05.11. 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