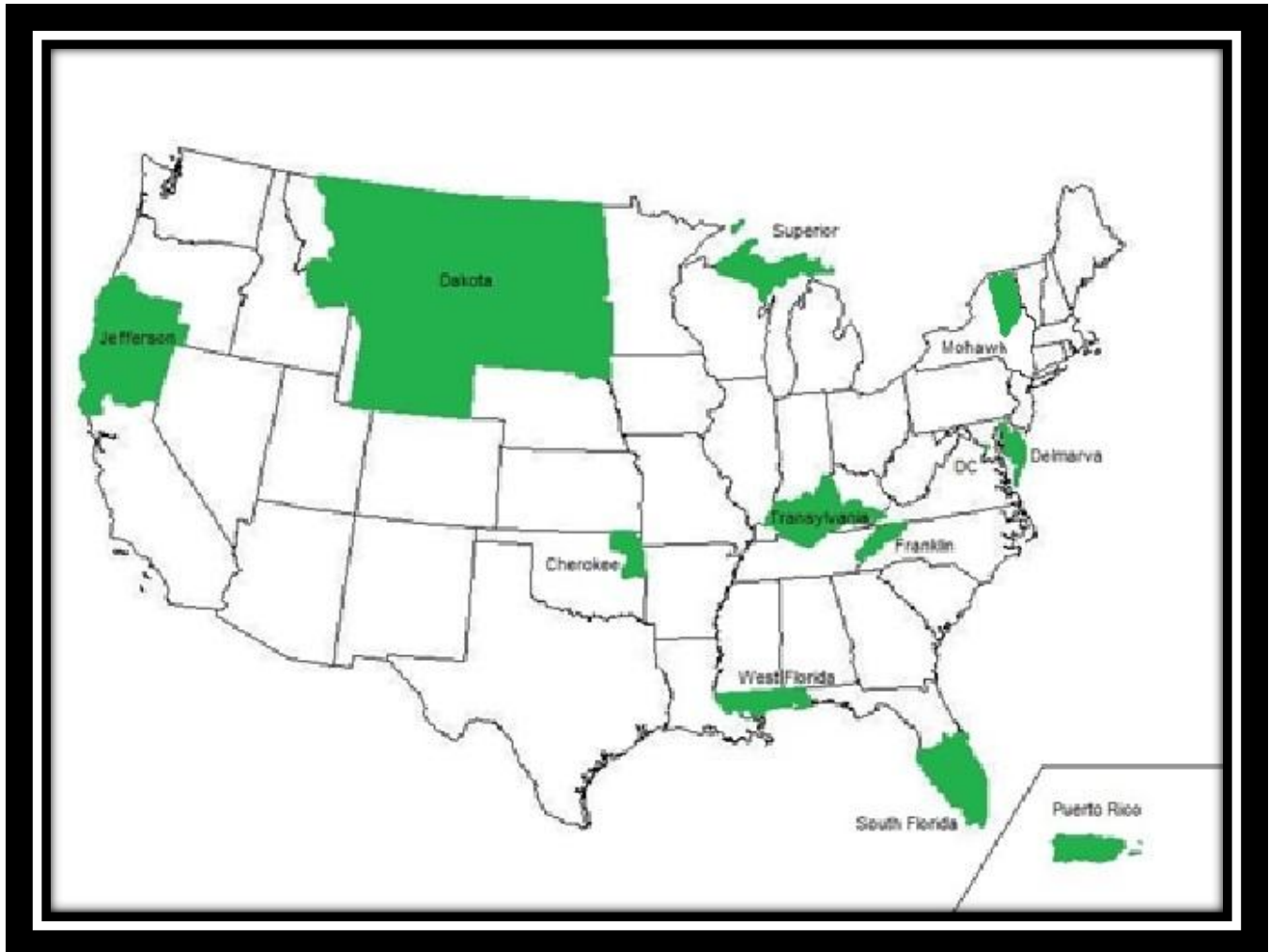


The 60 States

An Analysis of the What-Ifs of Statehood

Jason Moeder



This research project investigates how important regions and territories of the United States are to its politics, chiefly those regions and territories that were or are debating statehood. This study involves analysis of population of the regions and their voting patterns, as well as how they would affect the states that they are part of in the present day.

For the application portion of the project, eighteen states are directly affected by the addition of twelve proposed states, two of which are completely enveloped by a new one. In total, as of the 2010 census, the proposed regions would take about 30.8 million people from states affected by the territory changes and would garner 44 of their own representatives in the House and add 20 new senators. The addition of the states and their respective representatives are applied to the five closest presidential elections of the past hundred years as well as three votes by Congress on recent major acts and resolutions that were either close votes or considered highly controversial. The elections that were studied were the 1960, 1968, 1976, 2000, and 2004 elections, and the acts of Congress were the House of Representatives' four impeachment votes and the Senate's two trial votes for President Clinton, the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), and the vote for congressional authorization of military force for the first Gulf War.

The population of new states was independently determined roughly by county population, i.e. if the state occupied a portion of a county, it receives roughly that portion of county's population. Along these lines, the populations and apportioned representatives are based on the 1950, 1960, 1970, 1990, and 2000¹ censuses, with the 2010 census being used to show current representative counts. Apportionment of representatives was determined through

¹ The 1960 and 2000 presidential elections use the representative counts from the previous decade's census rather than the one conducted in that year.

the Webster apportionment method². How each state voted in the elections was based on how that state actually voted with new states reflecting how their portions voted. Election results were determined using the newly apportioned delegates and all new state votes are considered winner-take-all elections with no faithless electors. The number of state representatives for the House was kept at 435 while the number of senators would increase to 120 to accommodate the twelve new states. Congressional votes are roughly based on how the representatives of the states of the new states are composed of originally voted and how the new states' portions voted. Current states with an affected number of representatives have their votes approximated to what they originally were. Congressional districts were not used in any way other than how their representatives voted in order to ascertain how a state would vote overall, nor was an attempt made to create new districts following the new state additions. The creation of the new districts within the new and affected states requires far more resources and time than was available. The Electoral College would increase in size to 555 and would therefore make the number of electoral votes for a candidate to win the presidential election to be 278 rather than the current 270. Creating new congressional districts within the states could be a future goal of this project but is not included in this current form due to time and resource restraints on how these districts are made up. Each state summary is comprised of details on the state, its 2010 population, its 2010 representation in Congress, its most likely party loyalty, and how it affects the populations and representative counts of the states its area is composed of. Following the summary are the estimates of how the state would have voted in the selected elections as well as a rough

² The Webster method of apportionment involves determining how many people are represented by a representative and then determining how many representatives are apportioned to a state based on the state's population.

assumption as to how the state's congressional representatives would have voted on the selected acts of Congress. These figures were found during the extent of this project through independent means and not from an outside source. Concluding the paper and following the new state summaries is analysis of the political effects that the new states would have regarding the elections and votes, summaries of all the statistics, and finally a reflection over this research project.

The Proposed States

Dakota: Pop: 2,699,683, 4 rep, Republican.

The Dakota Territory was the northern section of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. For the next eight decades its population grew as the Native American population was slowly driven out and the railroad began to reach the territory. By 1889 the territory had been divided up into areas that were a part of Montana, Nebraska, and the entirety of North and South Dakota. Had the territory remained the size it was at its initial inception, its present population would be roughly 2,700,000 people, giving it 4 state congressional representatives. Its size would encompass both Dakotas and would decrease the populations of Wyoming and Montana to about 71,000 and 269,000, respectively, both only holding one congressional representative each.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	8 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	7 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	6 delegates; Republican
2000 Election	6 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	6 delegates; Republican



Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 3 yea, 1 nay 2 nd vote; 3 yea, 1 nay 3 rd vote; 3 yea, 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 yea, 3 nay Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 aye, 3 no
Gulf War	Senate; 1 yea, 1 nay

Jefferson: Pop: 2,300,894, 3 rep, Republican.

One of the more prominent possible states, Jefferson was incredibly close to becoming a state in 1941 and had begun to exhibit autonomy from Oregon and California. With the attack on Pearl Harbor and the US joining World War II drew momentum from the movement which it never regained. Today, while gaining part of the most populous state in the country, Jefferson would only have a population of around 2,300,000 people, giving it only 3 representatives in the House. The more recent proposals for Jefferson’s extend somewhat far into both California and Oregon, changing their populations to about 35,500,000 and 3,280,000 respectively and decreasing California’s House representatives to 49 and leaving Oregon with 4. Despite being made up of regions from two fairly liberal states, Jefferson’s population has a Republican favor based on election results.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	4 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	4 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	4 delegates; Republican
2000 Election	5 delegates; Democrat
2004 Election	5 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 2 nd vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 3 rd vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 yea, 2 nay

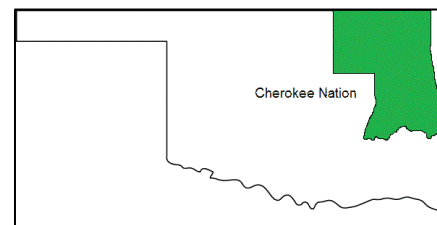


	Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 aye, 2 no
Gulf War	Senate; 1 yea, 1 nay

Cherokee Nation: Pop: 674,166, 1 rep, Republican.

The Cherokee Nation has its origins in the southeast United States before being forcibly removed from their homeland along the Trail of Tears following failed peaceful and violent action. Of the three Cherokee tribes recognized by the United States, the one that was moved to an Oklahoma reservation is the largest and most prominent. Of the proposed states in this project, the Cherokee state would be one of the smallest with a population just over 674,000 individuals, giving it only one House representative. As for the state of Oklahoma that it would occupy, its population would fall to a little more than 3,077,000 people and still hold 5 House representatives. Along with the state that it currently occupies, election data suggests that the Cherokee state would be Republican.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2000 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	3 delegates; Republican
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 yea 2 nd vote; 1 yea 3 rd vote; 1 yea 4 th vote; 1 yea Senate 1 st vote; 2 guilty 2 nd vote; 2 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 no
Gulf War	Senate; 2 yea



Superior: Pop: 311,361, 1 rep, Republican.

The state of Superior answers a question many have asked at one point or another – why does Michigan own the Upper Peninsula? Superior as a state would cover all the land and islands that are currently owned by the counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Throughout history, this region has been geographically and culturally separate from the rest of the state but it has never reached independent statehood. Similarly small when compared to the Cherokee state (see above), Superior would have a population of approximately 310,000 people, giving it only one representative in Congress who would probably be Republican based on election results. As for Michigan, its population would fall to around 9,570,000, and it would lose a House seat.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1968 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1976 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2000 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2004 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 nay 2 nd vote; 1 nay 3 rd vote; 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 nay Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 no
Gulf War	Senate; 2 nay

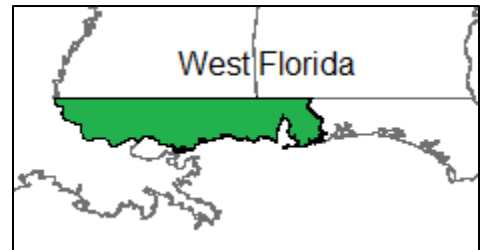


West Florida: Pop: 1,911,825, 3 rep, Republican.

The state of West Florida is a region in the southwest that was a part of Spanish Florida before being given to the United States. The state itself is the remaining area of the western Florida panhandle that was a part of the Florida territory, but instead of being included in the state the

land was used to give Mississippi and Alabama coastal borders and gave some land to Louisiana. West Florida's population is would be roughly 1,900,000 people and would take a representative from each of the three states it is currently a part of. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana would see their respective populations drop to about 4,368,000, 2,500,000, and 2,485,000, and each would lose a congressional representative.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	4 delegates; Democrat
1968 Election	4 delegates; Independent
1976 Election	4 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	5 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	5 delegates; Republican
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 3 yea 2 nd vote; 3 yea 3 rd vote; 3 yea 4 th vote; 2 yea, 1 nay Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 2 guilty
Obamacare	House; 3 no
Gulf War	Senate; 2 yea

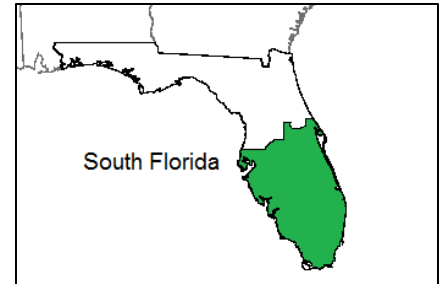


South Florida: Pop: 12,761,672, 18 rep, Democratic.

South Florida's push for statehood is principally powered by the economic concerns its people. Given its economic output, there is some credit to this argument, especially when the fact that four of Florida's five largest cities – Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Orlando - are in South Florida territory. With a population just south of 13 million, South Florida has the largest population among the proposed states of the project and therefore has the most congressional representatives with 18, and holding Democrat loyalty based election results. As for Florida, the

halving of the state area-wise would not be similar in population with Florida's dropping to about 6,000,000 and lowering its number of representatives to 8.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	6 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	10 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	12 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	18 delegates; Democrat
2004 Election	19 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 12 yea, 6 nay 2 nd vote; 10 yea, 8 nay 3 rd vote; 12 yea, 6 nay 4 th vote; 9 yea, 9 nay Senate 1 st vote; 2 not guilty 2 nd vote; 2 not guilty
Obamacare	House; 6 aye, 12 no
Gulf War	Senate; 2 yea



Puerto Rico: Pop: 3,725,789, 5 rep, Democratic.

Puerto Rico's statehood is the closest to becoming an actuality in the present-day and has been a subject of debate for decades. A 2012 status referendum showed that 54% of Puerto Ricans dislike the territory's current status, and 61% of those preferred statehood. Puerto Rico's statehood would be interesting as it would be the first state that the United States has claimed directly from war since the original colonies as it was ceded to US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. Puerto Rico has a population of around 3,725,000 people which would give it 5 House representatives and a Democrat lean. Since it is currently not a part of another state it doesn't directly draw from another state's population or number of representatives.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	8 delegates; Democrat
1968 Election	8 delegates; Democrat
1976 Election	8 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	8 delegates; Democrat



2004 Election	8 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 yea, 5 nay 2 nd vote; 1 yea, 5 nay 3 rd vote; 1 yea, 5 nay 4 th vote; 6 nay Senate 1 st vote; 2 not guilty 2 nd vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty
Obamacare	House; 4 aye, 2 no
Gulf War	Senate; 1 yea, 1 nay

Washington, D.C.: Pop: 601,723, 1 rep, Democratic.

Washington, D.C. is in a similar situation as Puerto Rico (see above). Created in 1791, DC was intended to be a territory purely for the purpose of being a seat for the federal government and was therefore governed by Congress. As the residential population of DC grew, it became increasingly apparent that different qualifications for the territory were needed. Despite being given a municipal government, the population feels it is underrepresented and statehood has become a common subject of debate. If given the sought after status, DC would be a state with a population of about 601,000 people, giving it a single representative in the House who would carry over the Democrat loyalty of its past election results. Although it borders both Maryland and Virginia, its statehood would not directly affect the population of either unlike Delmarva (see below).

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1968 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1976 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2004 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 nay 2 nd vote; 1 nay 3 rd vote; 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 nay Senate 1 st vote; 2 not guilty 2 nd vote; 2 not guilty

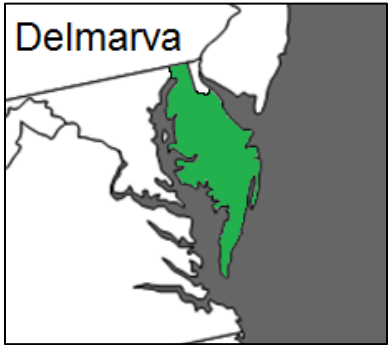


Obamacare	House; 1 aye
Gulf War	Senate; 2 nay

Delmarva: Pop: 854,504, 1 rep, Republican.

The Delmarva Peninsula consists of the eastern shore of Maryland, Delaware, and the peninsular region of Virginia. Besides being geographically separate from the rest of Maryland and Virginia, the region considers itself to be quite culturally different, siding more with Delaware, prompting statehood debate. The region is mostly rural except along the coast giving it a rather small population of around 854,000 from the Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware counties, giving it a, most likely Republican, representative in the House. Consequently the populations of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware would be reduced to about 5,324,000, 7,955,000, and 538,000 respectively, and lowering their representative counts to 7, 11, and 1.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2000 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	3 delegates; Republican
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 yea 2 nd vote; 1 yea, 3 rd vote; 1 yea 4 th vote; 1 yea Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 2 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 no
Gulf War	Senate votes; 1 yea, 1 nay

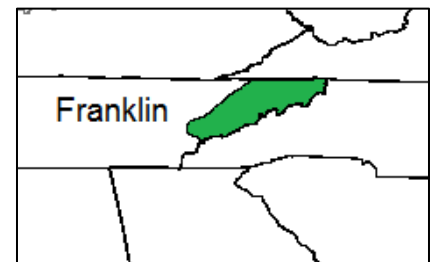


Franklin: Pop: 750,959, 1 rep, Republican.

Franklin has been the closest of the proposed states to have actually gained statehood. Its territory is part of the original treaty following the Revolutionary War that outlined the borders

of the United States, and it was an organized territory by 1784. Franklin was a recognized region of the US for about four years but its petition for full statehood was never approved by Congress. The region was eventually added to Tennessee when it gained statehood and now represents the eastern border counties of the state. Franklin would have a population of roughly 751,000 people giving it one representative in the house who would most likely be a Republican delegate. Along with Transylvania (see below), Franklin reduces Tennessee's population to a little over 4 and half million people and drops it to 6 House representatives.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	3 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	3 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	3 delegates; Republican
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 yea 2 nd vote; 1 yea 3 rd vote; 1 yea 4 th vote; 1 nay Senate 1 st vote; 1 not guilty, 1 guilty 2 nd vote; 2 guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 no
Gulf War	Senate votes; 2 yea



Transylvania: Pop: 3,605,242, 5 rep, Republican.

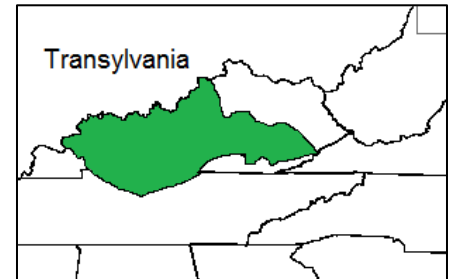
Transylvania was an area of land from Kentucky and Tennessee between the Kentucky, Ohio, and Cumberland Rivers that was privately created as a colony in 1775. The colony was not ever considered legal and the territory purchase was revoked less than a year after its creation.

Despite this the state is relatively large and takes up most of the area that comprises Kentucky.

Its population would be over of 3 and half million and it would have 5 representatives in the

House that would more than likely be all Republican. The region would drop Kentucky's population to about 1,730,000 people and 2 representatives as well as affecting the population of Tennessee along with Franklin (see above).

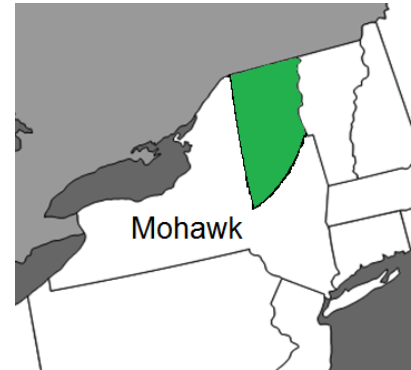
Event	Vote
1960 Election	8 delegates; Republican
1968 Election	6 delegates; Republican
1976 Election	6 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	5 delegates; Republican
2004 Election	5 delegates; Republican
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 2 nd vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 3 rd vote; 2 yea, 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 yea, 2 nay Senate 1 st vote; 2 guilty 2 nd vote; 2 guilty
Obamacare	House; 3 no
Gulf War	Senate votes; 1 yea, 1 nay



Mohawk: 573,606, 4 rep, Democratic.

The Mohawk Nation is another Native American tribe that has sought statehood or at least further recognition. The Mohawk were part of the Iroquois Confederacy prior to colonization that was quite powerful in the northeast. The Mohawk themselves were considered to be the guards of the eastern area of the confederacy. Today they are a relatively small population that is centered mostly in the state of New York. However, the region that would make up the state of Mohawk today would be relatively large region of New York with a small population of about 573,000 people and only 1 representative in the House. New York's population would fall to about 18,800,000 people and have its number of representatives drop to 26.

Event	Vote
1960 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1968 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
1976 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2000 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
2004 Election	3 delegates; Democrat
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st vote; 1 nay 2 nd vote; 1 nay 3 rd vote; 1 nay 4 th vote; 1 nay Senate 1 st vote; 2 not guilty 2 nd vote; 2 not guilty
Obamacare	House; 1 aye
Gulf War	Senate votes; 1 yea, 1 nay



Political Effects

The addition of these twelve states to the country seems to have added a more Democrat lean to the nation as a whole. Based on adjusted election results, Democrats improved their Electoral College votes in all elections. As for different results, only one occurred. The 2000 election was controversial in reality with George W. Bush winning by a 271-266 margin over Al Gore on a highly debated Florida vote. By this new estimation Gore would have beaten out Bush by somewhat close margin of 293-262. The 2004 election was even closer in the new iteration with Kerry only losing out to Bush by a tally of 281-274 that would most likely cause its own controversy. On the Clinton impeachment votes, the two House votes for impeachment that originally passed did so again with the second coming at a closer margin. The other two House votes on impeachment were rejected just as they were originally with similar margins. The Senate trial votes both had the same ‘not guilty’ result as before but with larger margins. The Gulf War Resolution was also passed by a slightly larger margin than it originally was. The

surprise of the project came with the Obamacare vote in which the bill was rejected by a single vote, 218-217, by the new vote estimates.

Overall Statistics

Population

Proposed State	1950	1960	1970	1990	2000	2010
Dakota	2025351	2173691	2131398	2344566	2494113	2699683
Jefferson	722389	932440	1063402	1758444	2039560	2300894
Cherokee	337368	353551	398090	536338	612152	674166
Superior	302258	305952	304347	313915	317600	311361
West Florida	695304	900384	1089972	1486058	1720245	1911825
South Florida	1589034	3280284	4716054	9013152	11122188	12761672
Puerto Rico	2210703	2349544	2712033	3522037	3808610	3725789
Washington, D.C.	802178	763956	756510	606900	572086	601723
Delmarva	360962	430017	464023	612755	730562	854504
Franklin	441872	478778	532911	637798	781696	750959
Transylvania	2211758	2376992	2732335	2975942	3298394	3605242
Mohawk	421075	456572	482816	542166	484596	573606

State Affected by Change	1950	1960	1970	1990	2000	2010
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	23570	25042	26253	49911	60336	70985
Wyoming	105008	119060	152442	192980	238632	269150
California	10100547	15080672	19217639	28449752	32344612	35506330
Oregon	1284628	1472779	1763478	2394146	2909005	3277806
Oklahoma	1895983	1974733	2161139	2609247	2838299	3077185
Michigan	6069505	7517242	8570736	8981382	9621223	9572279
Alabama	2876925	3020390	3188089	3714448	4075304	4367709
Mississippi	2003610	1935880	1915111	2179330	2383905	2484796
Louisiana	2348334	2845249	3109211	3453940	3581542	3516075
Florida	1182271	1671276	2073389	3924774	4860383	6039638
Maryland	2132378	2857119	3664070	4437699	4900747	5324326
Virginia	3267548	3267548	4605048	6142594	7027660	7955471
Delaware	218879	307446	385856	441946	500294	538209
Tennessee	2408743	2570411	2795336	3486514	4027776	4598891
Kentucky	1174151	1179064	1239244	1462227	1623754	1730380
New York	14409117	16325732	17754151	17448289	18492430	18804496

Remaining Unaffected State	1950	1960	1970	1990	2000	2010
Alaska	128643	226167	300382	550043	626933	710231
Arizona	749587	1302161	1770900	3665228	5130247	6392017
Arkansas	1909511	1786272	1923295	2350725	2673293	2915918
Colorado	1325089	1753947	2207259	3294394	4302086	5029196
Connecticut	2007280	2535234	3031709	3287116	3405650	3574097
Georgia	3444578	3943116	4589575	6478216	8186653	9687653
Hawaii	499794	632772	768561	1108229	1211497	1360301
Idaho	588637	667191	712567	1006749	1293957	1567582
Illinois	8712176	10081158	11113976	8712176	12419927	12830632
Indiana	3934224	4662498	5193669	5544159	6080827	6483802
Iowa	2621073	2757537	2824376	2776755	2926538	3046355
Kansas	1905299	2178611	2246578	2477574	2688925	2853118
Maine	913774	969265	992048	1227928	1274779	1328361
Massachusetts	4690514	5148578	5689170	6016425	6349364	6547629
Minnesota	2982483	3413864	3804971	4375099	4919631	5303925
Missouri	3954653	4319813	4676501	5117073	5596564	5988927
Nebraska	1325510	1411330	1483493	1578385	1711230	1826341
Nevada	160083	285278	488738	1201833	1998250	2700551
New Hampshire	533242	606921	737681	1109252	1235807	1316470
New Jersey	4835329	6066782	7168164	7730188	8414764	8791894
New Mexico	681187	951023	1016000	1515069	1819017	2059179
North Carolina	4061929	4556155	5082059	6628637	8046346	9535483
Ohio	7946627	9706397	10652017	10847115	11353336	11536504
Pennsylvania	10498012	11319366	11793909	11881643	12280548	12702379
Rhode Island	791896	859488	946725	1003464	1048259	1052567
South Carolina	2117027	2117027	2590516	3486703	4012023	4625364
Texas	7711194	9579677	11196730	16986510	20851028	25145561
Utah	68862	890627	1059273	1722850	2233183	2763885
Vermont	377747	389881	444330	562758	608613	625741
Washington	2378963	2853214	3409169	4866692	5894281	6724540
West Virginia	2005552	1860421	1744237	1793477	1808193	1852994
Wisconsin	3434575	3951777	4417731	4891769	5363757	5686986

Representatives

States	1950	1960	1970	1990	2000	2010
Alabama	8	7	7	6	6	6
Alaska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	2	3	4	6	8	9
Arkansas	5	4	4	4	4	4
California	29	36	41	50	49	49
Cherokee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	4	4	5	6	6	7

Connecticut	6	6	6	6	5	5
Dakota	6	5	4	4	4	4
DC	2	2	2	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delmarva	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	3	4	4	7	7	8
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	10	9	10	11	12	13
Hawaii	1	1	2	2	2	2
Idaho	2	2	1	2	2	2
Illinois	25	24	23	15	19	18
Indiana	11	11	11	10	9	9
Iowa	7	7	6	5	4	4
Jefferson	2	2	2	3	3	3
Kansas	5	5	5	4	4	4
Kentucky	3	3	3	3	2	2
Louisiana	7	7	7	6	5	5
Maine	2	2	2	2	2	2
Maryland	6	7	8	8	7	7
Massachusetts	13	12	12	10	10	9
Michigan	17	18	18	16	15	13
Minnesota	8	8	8	8	7	7
Mississippi	6	5	4	4	4	3
Missouri	11	10	10	9	8	8
Mohawk	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	4	3	3	3	3	2
Nevada	1	1	1	2	3	4
New Hampshire	1	1	1	2	2	2
New Jersey	14	15	15	13	13	12
New Mexico	2	2	2	3	3	3
New York	41	39	37	30	28	26
North Carolina	11	11	11	12	12	13
Ohio	22	23	22	19	17	16
Oklahoma	5	5	5	4	4	4
Oregon	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania	30	27	25	21	19	18
Puerto Rico	6	6	6	6	6	5i
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina	6	5	5	6	6	6
South Florida	4	8	10	16	17	18
Superior	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	7	6	6	6	6	6
Texas	22	23	24	30	32	35
Transylvania	6	6	6	5	5	5
Utah	1	2	2	3	3	4

Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	9	8	10	11	11	11
Washington	7	7	7	8	9	9
West Florida	2	2	2	3	3	3
West Virginia	6	4	4	3	3	2
Wisconsin	10	9	9	8	8	8
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1

Vote Results

Event	Original Results: Winner	Original Results: Loser(s)	New Results: Winner	New Results: Loser(s)
1960 Election	303 delegates; Democrat; Kennedy	219 delegates; Republican; Nixon 13 delegates; unpledged	308 delegates; Democrat; Kennedy	225 delegates; Republican; Nixon 22 delegates; unpledged
1968 Election	301 delegates; Republican; Nixon	191 delegates; Democrat; Humphrey 46 delegates; American Independent; Wallace	299 delegates; Republican; Nixon	213 delegates; Democrat; Humphrey 43 delegates; American Independent; Wallace
1976 Election	297 delegates; Democrat; Carter	240 delegates; Republican; Ford	307 delegates; Democrat; Carter	248 delegates; Republican; Ford
2000 Election	271 delegates; Republican; Bush	266 delegates; Democrat; Gore	293 delegates; Democrat; Gore	262 delegates; Republican; Bush
2004 Election	286 delegates; Republican; Bush	251 delegates; Democrat; Kerry	281 delegates; Republican; Bush	274 delegates; Democrat; Kerry
Clinton Impeachment	House 1 st ; 228 yea 2 nd ; 229 nay 3 rd ; 221 yea 4 th ; 285 nay Senate 1 st ; 55 not guilty 2 nd 50 not guilty	206 nay 205 yea 212 nay 148 yea 45 guilty 50 guilty	234 yea 243 nay 230 yea 268 nay 69 not guilty 60 not guilty	201 nay 212 yea 225 nay 167 yea 51 guilty 60 guilty
Obamacare	House; 219 aye	212 no	218 no	217 aye
Gulf War	Senate; 52 yea	47 nay	66 yea	54 nay

Reflection

Compared to previous Scholars work, this research project was far more intensive in terms of researching definitive facts and using statistics rather than arguments for proof. For me, statistics and facts are far easier to study and understand, so while the classes on political theory were quite informative, they never really appealed to the aspects of politics that I most easily comprehend. This research project has allowed me to use facts and statistics to uncover how they influence and form modern politics. Through this project, I was able to employ population and voting statistics to create new political landscapes for the United States. Overall, I found that with the addition of these states the United States would become a more liberal nation and that many states would have their congressional representation changed and, therefore, their political influence as well. From this project I was able to gain further analytical skills and new knowledge of resources that I had not known about. The Census Bureau was the main source for much of the numerical data that was used for the project and the amount of statistics that they cover is highly useful for future research. My largest regret of this project is that I was unable to create congressional districts within the new states and reform the districts of existing states, but I had neither the time nor the resources to do so effectively. However, this would be a future goal of the project and one that shed even more light on how much the current states affect political outcomes.