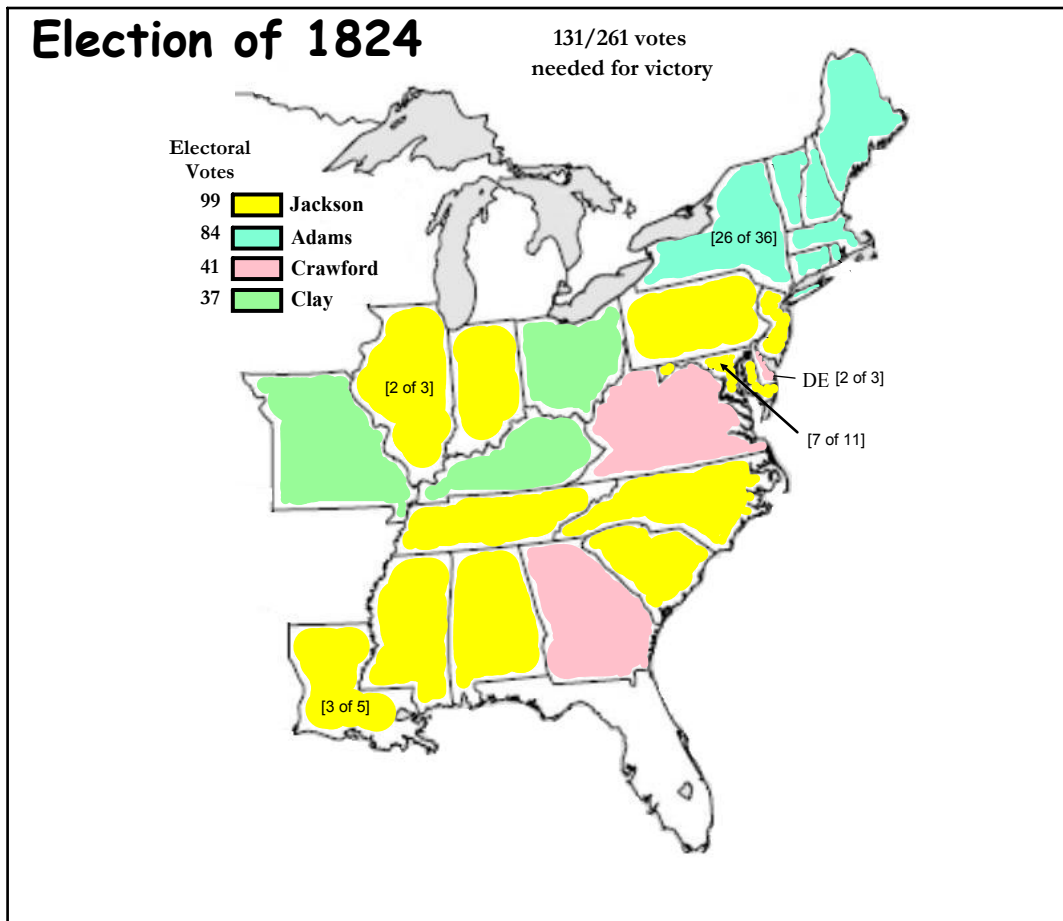


Wednesday, March 30, 2016

1. Pick Up 1824/1828 Election Packet
2. Ch 12.1 Notes on desk
3. Read & Annotate Election of 1824 p1 & 2
4. Complete 1824 Election Map based on electoral results table p2 & 3
5. Answer 1824 Election Questions p4

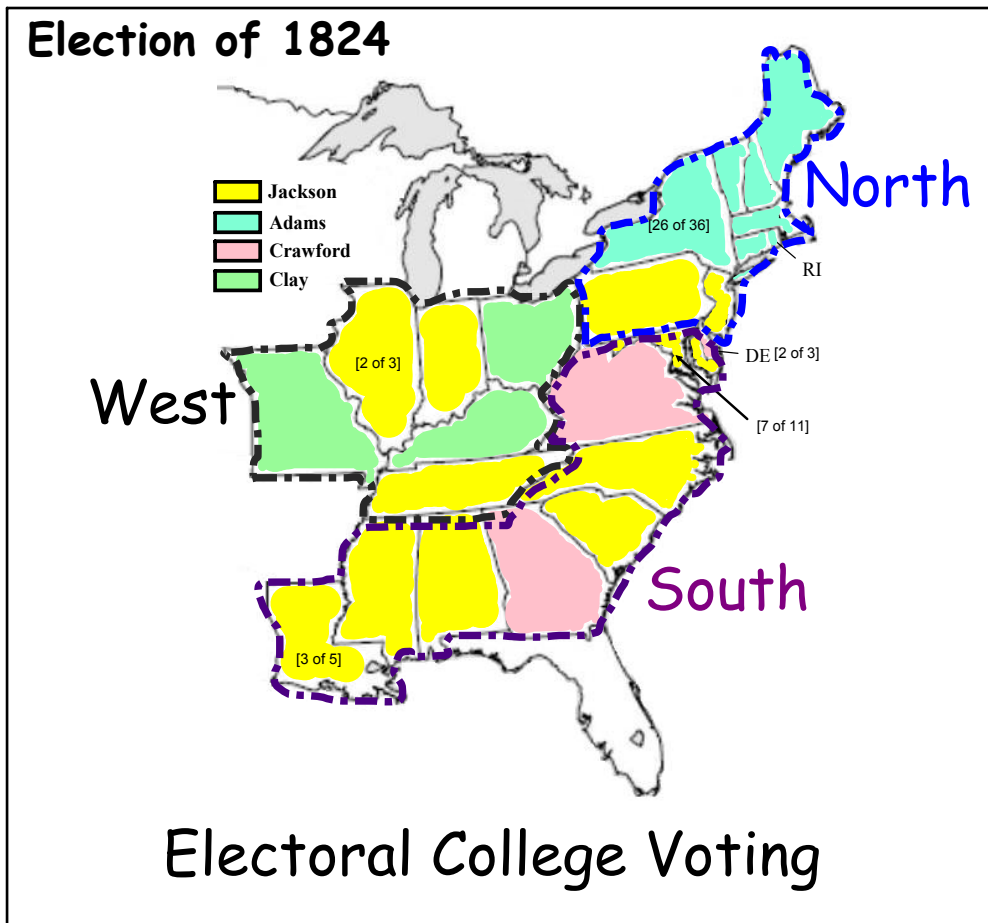
Mar 24-8:15 AM



Mar 7-7:19 AM

1. All four candidates in the Election of 1824 belonged to which political party?
During the Election of 1824, all four of the candidates were members of the Democratic-Republican Party. [Adams, Clay, Crawford, & Jackson]
2. Which party had disappeared during the “Era of Good Feeling”?
After the victory over the British in the War of 1812 there was a surge in nationalism in the United States. One of the results of this was a positive attitude toward the leadership of the Democratic-Republican Party. This popular support lead to the decline of The Federalist Party during the Era of Good Feeling. By the 1824 election, the only party remaining was the Democratic-Republicans.
3. Did the four leading candidates share the same views on the issues?
The four leading candidates were divided on the issues by sectional interests during the election.
4. Who did President James Monroe hope would win the election?
President Monroe hoped that William Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, would become president.
5. How many candidates were Cabinet officials at the time of the election?
Two of the candidates, Adams and Crawford, were members of the Cabinet at the time of the election. [Adams – Sec. of State, Crawford – Sec. of Treasury]
6. How many of the candidates were members of Congress?
Henry Clay was an influential member of the House of Representatives. [KY]
Andrew Jackson was a member of the Senate. [TN]
7. Different opinions on various issues tended to divide the country into how many sections?
The country was general divided into three regions at this time, North, South and West.

Mar 19-9:51 AM



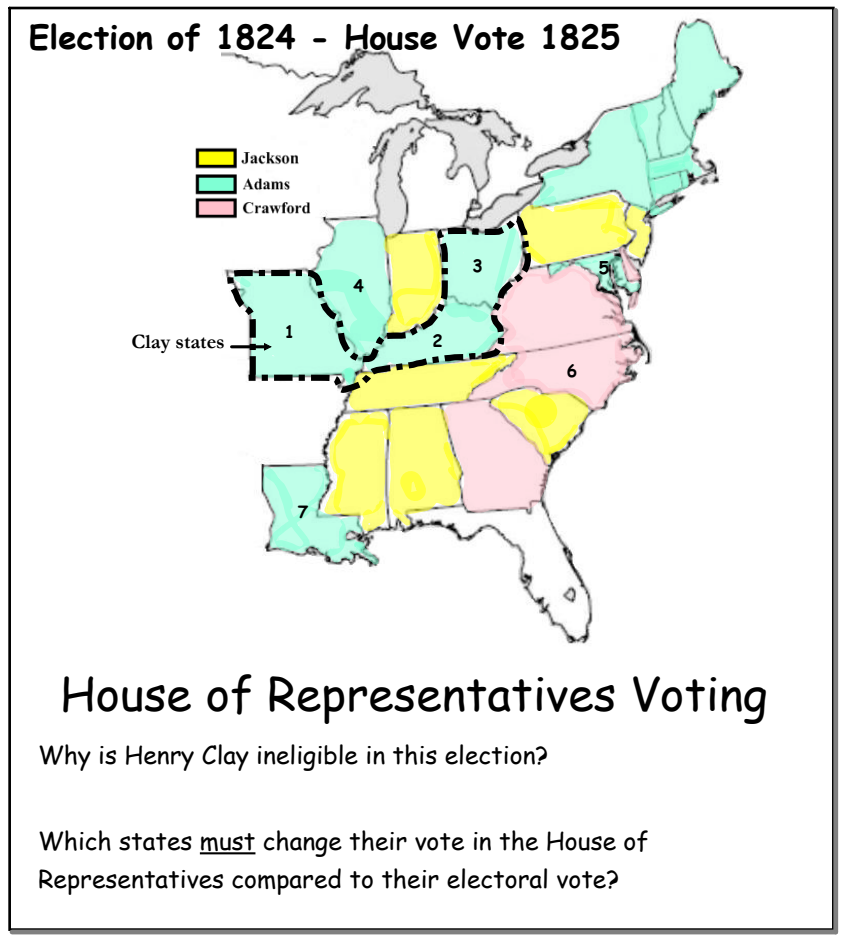
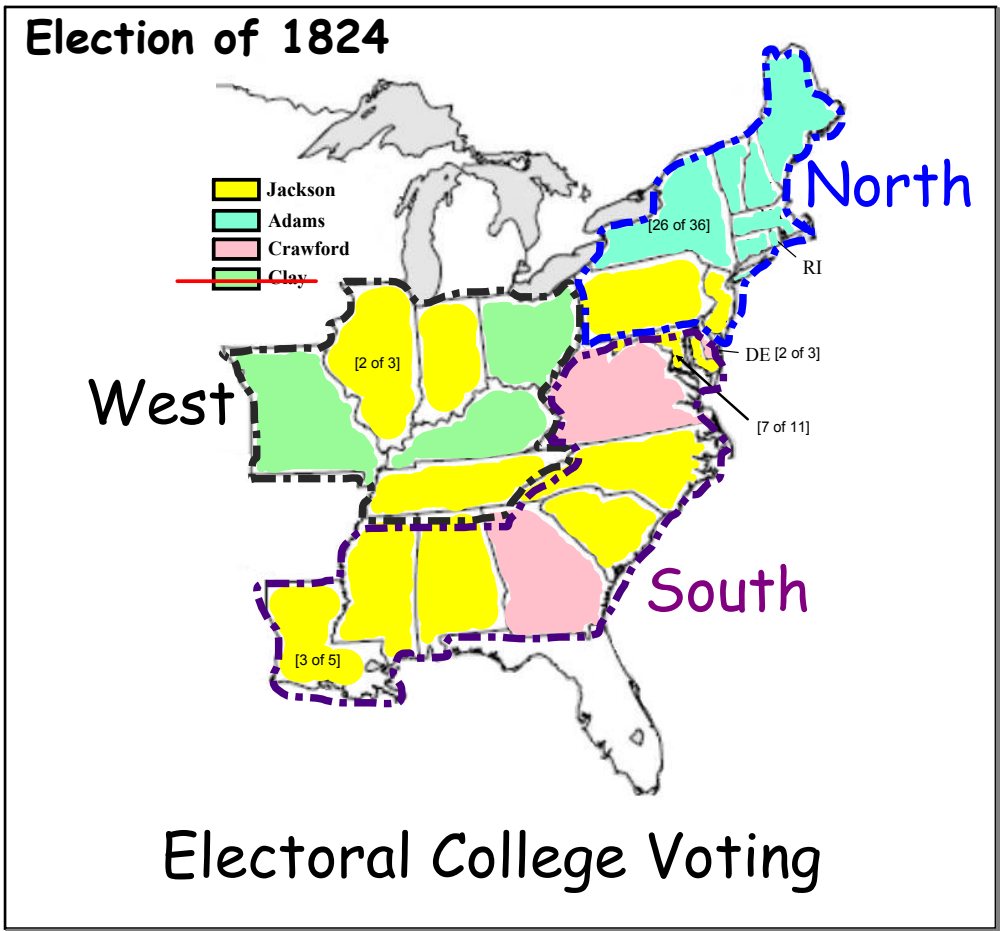
Mar 7-7:19 AM

8. Did more than half of the voters in the Election of 1824 cast their ballots for Andrew Jackson?
None of the candidates received more than 50% of the popular or electoral votes in the election. Jackson won 42.2% of the popular vote in the election and 99 electoral votes.
9. In order to win a presidential election, does a candidate need to win a majority of popular votes or electoral votes?
A candidate must win a majority of the electoral votes in order to win a presidential election.
10. What number of electoral votes was needed to win the Election of 1824?
There were a total of 261 electoral votes available in the 1824 election. This means that a candidate needed to receive 131 electoral votes to win the presidency.
11. When no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, who chooses the president?
When no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes, the election is then determined by the House of Representatives. According to the 12th Amendment, the top three candidates from the electoral vote are eligible in the House vote.
12. Which man was accused of making a corrupt bargain with Henry Clay?
Andrew Jackson accused John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay of making a "corrupt bargain". He believed that they had arranged for Clay to get votes from the states in the House of Representatives in exchange for the position of Secretary of State in a new JQ Adams administration.

Mar 19-9:52 AM

13. How many candidates were involved in the special run off election in the House of Representatives?
The special run-off election in the Houses was between Adams, Crawford, and Jackson. Henry Clay was the fourth place candidate with 37 electoral votes and therefore ineligible.
14. Who was the leading candidate from the West?
The leading candidate from the West was Andrew Jackson [TN].
15. Who won the Election of 1824?
John Quincy Adams won the election and became the 6th president. Each state receives one vote in The House of Representatives special election. There were 24 states in 1824. In order to win, one of the candidates needed to receive votes from 13 of the states. [Adams = 13, Jackson = 7, and Crawford = 4]

Mar 19-9:52 AM



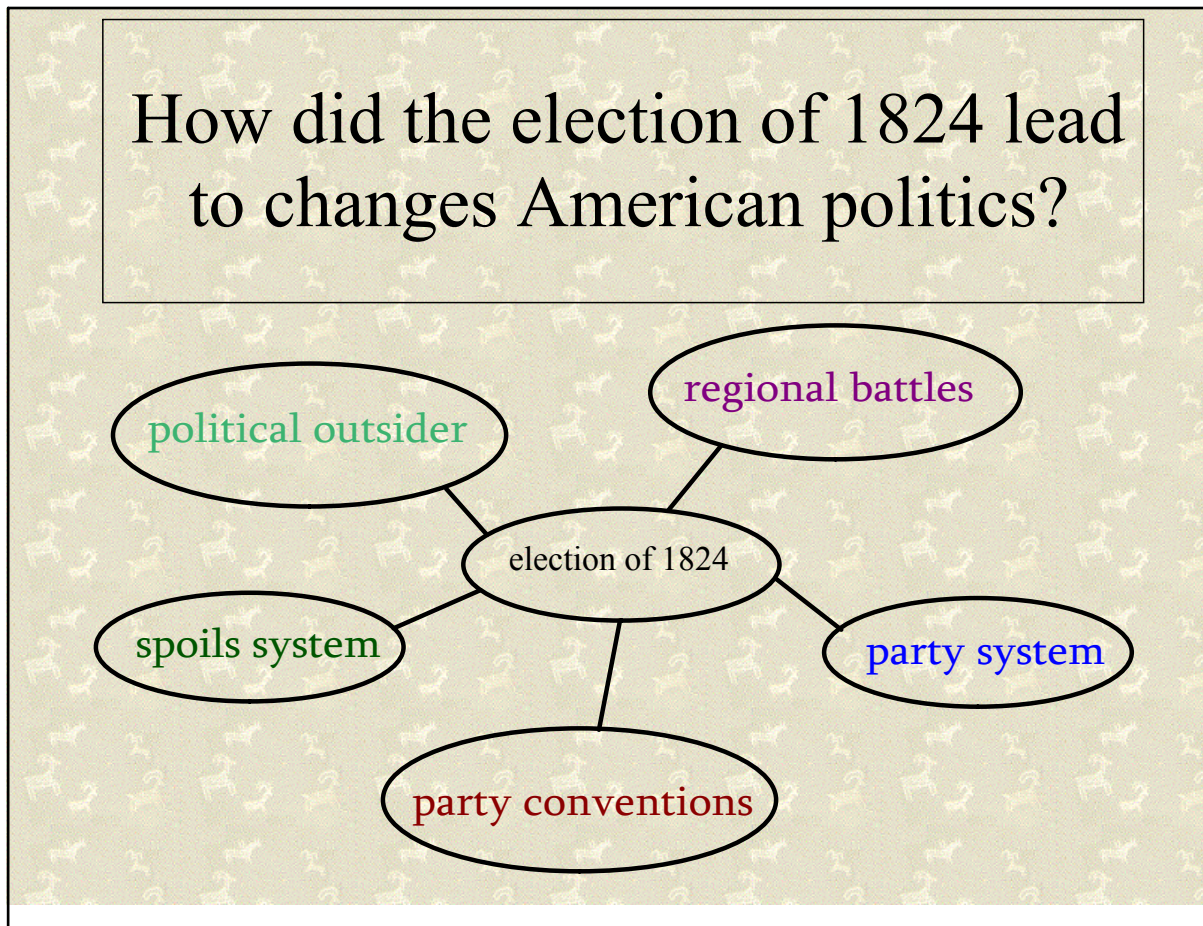
ELECTION OF 1824

<p>John Quincy Adams "Old America" establishment political family Massachusetts "insider" many political connections Secretary of State</p>	<p>Andrew Jackson "New America" Tennessee military career War of 1812 FL v Seminoles "outsider" US Senate</p>
<p>Henry Clay Missouri Compromise American System Kentucky House of Reps</p>	<p>William Crawford Secretary of Treasury President Monroe's choice Georgia</p>

SECTIONALISM divided electoral vote

Democratic-Republican Party

Mar 31-6:48 AM



Jan 3-7:26 AM

spoils system

-giving gov't jobs to political backers or supporters

party system

-two strong political parties

political outsider

-not part of established system

party conventions

-selection of candidates; allow more voice from the people

regional battles

-creating political platform based on differences between sections or groups in the country

Jan 3-7:26 AM

The Elections of 1824 & 1828

Changes to The Franchise (Vote)

What are the voting requirements below?

Massachusetts Constitution of 1780

IV: Every male person being 21 years of age and resident in this commonwealth for one year...owning property outright within the same town, of the annual income of 3 pounds shall have the right to vote.

How do they change by 1821?

Article III: Every male citizen of 21 years of age and resident in this commonwealth for one year...and who shall have paid by himself any state or county tax... shall have a right to vote.

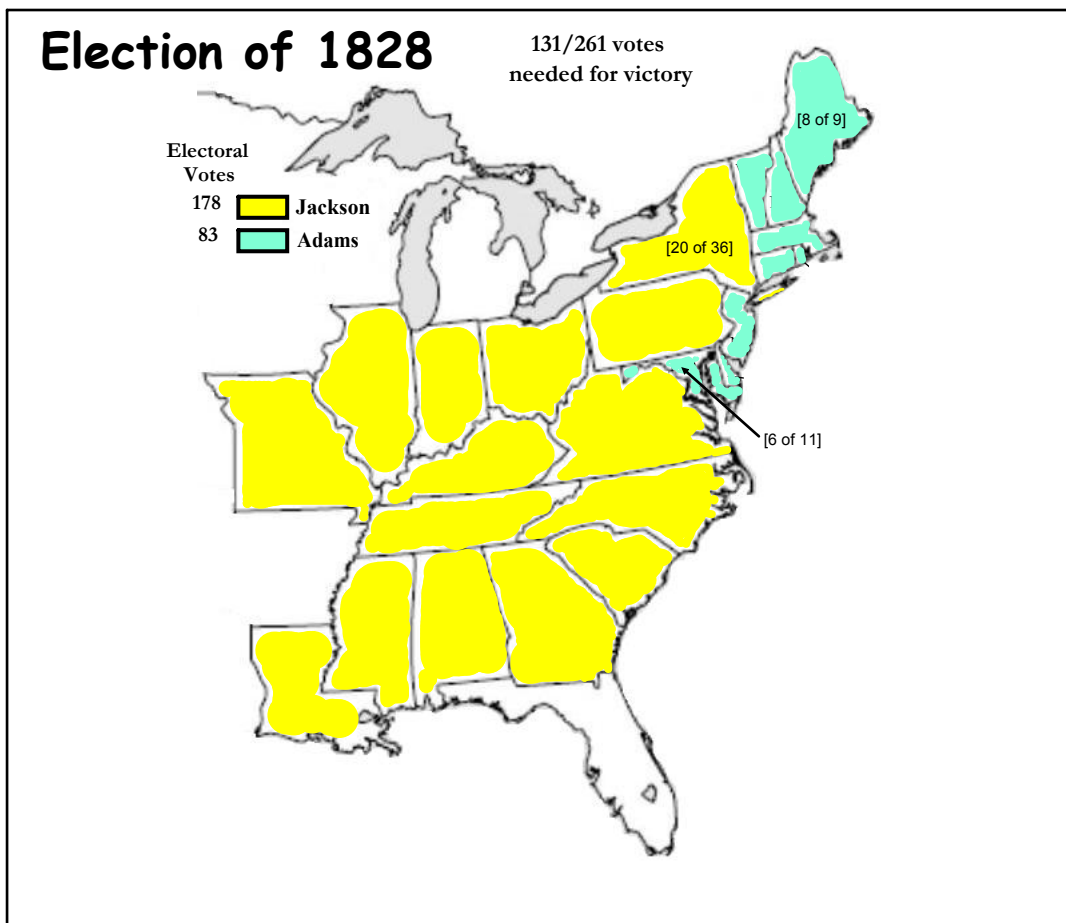
How do state amendments like this one in Massachusetts benefit Andrew Jackson?

Mar 23-2:22 PM

Thursday, March 31, 2016

1. 1824/1828 Election Packet
2. Ch 12.2 Notes on desk
3. Read & Annotate Election of 1828 p5 & 6
4. Complete 1828 Election Map based on electoral results table p6 & 7
5. Answer 1828 Election Questions p8

Mar 24-8:15 AM



Mar 7-7:19 AM

16. What political party did President John Quincy Adams belong to?
John Quincy Adams was a member of the National Republican Party. As a result of the 1824 election, the Democratic-Republican split into two new political parties with President Adams and Andrew Jackson as the respective leaders of these new parties.
17. Which party was eventually organized by the “Friends of Jackson”?
The “Friends of Jackson” eventually became known as the Democratic Party. It is still in existence today.
18. Were Adams and Jackson selected as presidential candidates at party caucuses?
Neither candidate was chosen by a caucus. They were selected by state legislatures and special conventions.
19. Did the two candidates travel around the country giving speeches on issues?
Candidates did not travel the country to campaign. They relied on local supporters to organize their campaigns for them.
20. Which man favored a national bank, a protective tariff, and the spending of money for internal improvements?
Adams favored continuing the goals of the American System: national bank, protective tariff, and internal improvements.

Mar 20-10:11 AM

21. Who thought of himself as the true representative of the people?
Jackson considered himself the true representative of the people. His supporters would point to the fact that he was a “self-made man”. He compared Adams to a king looking down on the common people.
22. Did the Jackson people or the Adams supporters show the most skill at campaigning?
Jackson’s supporters were much more organized than Adams in campaigning.
23. Did Jackson win 56% of the popular vote or the electoral vote?
Jackson won 56% of the popular vote. [647,292 to 507,730 votes]
24. In what section of the United States was Jackson the strongest?
Jackson was strongest in the West and Deep South.
25. In what section of the United States was Adams the strongest?
Adams was strongest in the North, particularly New England.

Mar 20-10:11 AM

26. In how many of the 24 states did Jackson win the most electoral votes?
Jackson won the majority of the electoral votes in 15 of the 24 states. He also received electoral votes in two other states.
27. Which state had the most electoral votes?
In the Election of 1828 there were a total of 261 electoral votes. New York's 36 electoral votes were the most in 1828.
28. What is the smallest number of electoral votes that a state can have?
The fewest number of electoral votes a state can have is three.
[2 Senators + 1 Representative]
29. Who won the Election of 1828?
Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828 to become the 7th president.
30. Did the victorious candidate win the election by a wide margin or a narrow margin?
Jackson won the election by a large margin, 95 electoral votes. [178 to 83 electoral votes]

Mar 20-10:12 AM

ELECTION OF 1828

John Quincy Adams
President of the United States
Republican Party
continue status quo
American System
bank
internal improvements
tariffs

*campaigns run by supporters
"caucus"*


Andrew Jackson
Democratic Party [still exists today]
"man of the people"

WINNER

Mar 31-6:48 AM

P373

1780s-1820s **After Election of 1824**




Changes in Ideas About Democracy

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

- government for the people by capable, **well-educated leaders**
- democracy in political life
- championed the cause of **the farmer in a mainly agricultural society**
- limited government

exclusive



JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

- government by **the people**
- democracy in social, economic, and political life
- championed the cause of **the farmer and the laborer in an agricultural and industrial society**
- limited government, but with **a strong president**

inclusive

Jan 3-7:26 AM

Voter Participation Rates

[Percentage of Eligible Voters]

State	1824	1828
Alabama	49.1	54.6
Illinois	24.3	52.4
Kentucky	25.4	70.7
N. Hampshire	18.0	74.3
New Jersey	35.6	71.0
Pennsylvania	18.0	56.5
Tennessee	28.3	55.0

Mar 20-8:39 AM

1828: Am I Eligible to Vote?

1. A New Jersey widow whose husband left her a small fortune and a successful shipbuilding business.
2. A New Jersey tradesman who makes inexpensive chairs by hand in a home-based manufacturing business. He rents his home.
3. A wealthy New Jersey male who owns a profitable shipbuilding business after inheriting it from his father 5 years ago.
4. A free African-American male from Massachusetts who owns a successful lumber yard.
5. A farmer from MA who does very little cash business, instead relying on barter.
6. A sergeant who has served in the NY militia for 20 years.
7. A hunter and trapper who has lived in the same squatter's cabin in northwestern NY for 10 years.

Mar 20-8:42 AM