

**?**

**Lesson Question**

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* Describe the factors that influenced the election of

.

new

during the Jackson era.

* Explain how the “corrupt bargain” of 1824 led to the formation of a

that occurred

**Lesson Objectives**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

* Identify the changes in democratic

**The State of US Democracy in 1820**

Before 1820, only

who owned

and paid

could vote.

**Political parties**

There were no official

parties.

whom they were voting

**Voting**

llot.

**Electoral College**

lawmakers chose representatives for the

Electoral College, who then elected the .

Voter participation was less than

percent of

**Participation**

adult white males.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Men voted by | |  | |
| for, not by |  | | ba |
|  |  | | |

**2**

.

* Most states gradually extended the vote to all

requirements for voting.

* They demanded an end to

them.

* People wanted to be able to elect politicians who would

.

and

* Many people lost their

crisis swept the country.

In 1819, an

**The Panic of 1819 and New Voting Rights**

crisis.

That changed when the country experienced an

to voters.

* Candidates did not appeal

, powerful families.

* Voters followed the lead of

.

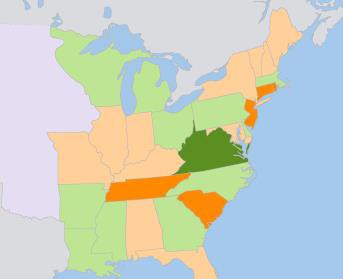
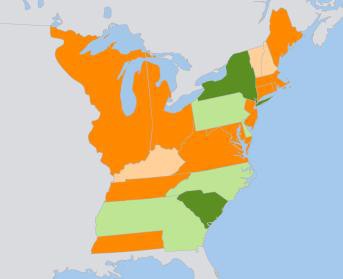
* Voting rights were

.

**American Democracy Before 1820**

had a small role in

**2**



# The Growth of Voting Rights

By 1830, most had the right to vote.

## 1800

None

Qualifications

Property or

Property and

**1830**

**4**

**6**

**Other Changes to the Voting Process**

* Popularly elected members of the

nominations

•

ballots

•

polling places

•

**Voting Today**

**REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

Today, we still use some of the voting processes that began in the 1820s.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Polling Places** | More places were created, and they stayed  open . |
| **Written Votes** | Voters no longer their votes. They  them down. |
| **Nominations** | Public were held to nominate candidates. |
| **Electorates** | Members of the Electoral College were chosen by  vote. |

**8**

”

* Spoke out against an “
* Defeated the British at the Battle of
* Became a lawyer and politician in
* Was captured during the

**Andrew Jackson (1767–1845)**

* Was born in the
* Others were tired of the well-connected politicians.

candidates.

* Some resented the selection process for

.

* Its leaders disagreed about

Party was split:

The

Party had collapsed.

* The

.

, the US went back to having only one official

**US Politics Before 1824**

After the

**8**

in 1824

in 1821

* Senator
* After returning to Senate,

nominated for

* Governor of
* Tennessee’s first
* Tennessee

**Candidate**

**Governor**

**Member of Congress**

**Delegate**

**Jackson’s Early Political Career**

Jackson rose through the political ranks.

.

These traits won him the nomination for

* A well-connected champion of the
* A hot-tempered

hero

and

* A

birth

* A

popular.

reputation made him

background and

Jackson’s

**Jackson’s Cult of Personality**

**10**

**John Quincy Adams vs. Andrew Jackson**

Of the four candidates for president, and

were the

most popular.

streak

with an

* Was a

man

but

* Considered to be a

and politician

* Served as a

**John Quincy Adams (1767–1848)**

* Was the son of President

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **John Quincy Adams** | **Andrew Jackson** |
| * Favored a federal government * Supported on imports * slavery * Disliked politics | * Favored the rights of the and the “common man” * Opposed tariffs * Was a slaver and slavery |

**12**

.”

Jackson accused Adams and Clay of making a “

**for Adams.**

**.**

**.**

**collected**

**Adams made Clay**

**Adams won the**

**Henry Clay**

election.

decided the

**The “Corrupt Bargain” of 1824**

Because no candidate won a majority of votes,

**Vote**

**Vote**

J.Q. Adams Jackson Crawford

Clay

38%

43%

32%

16%

31%

14%

J.Q. Adams Jackson Crawford

Clay

13%

13%

vote.

**The Election of 1824**

Four men ran for president in 1824. None won a

**15**

**17**

unsuccessful.

with the West Indies were

* His efforts to increase

failed.

* His attempts to acquire

policies were unpopular.

* His

were blocked.

* His measures to increase

as a president.

In his own mind, Adams had

**The Presidency of John Quincy Adams**

for support.

* Jackson’s campaign appealed directly to the

.

* They formed a new political party: the

.

* He fought Adams’s

”.

* He called Adams an “

**Jackson Fights Back**

Jackson felt betrayed by Clay’s deal.

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Popular vote

Electoral vote

**1828**

.

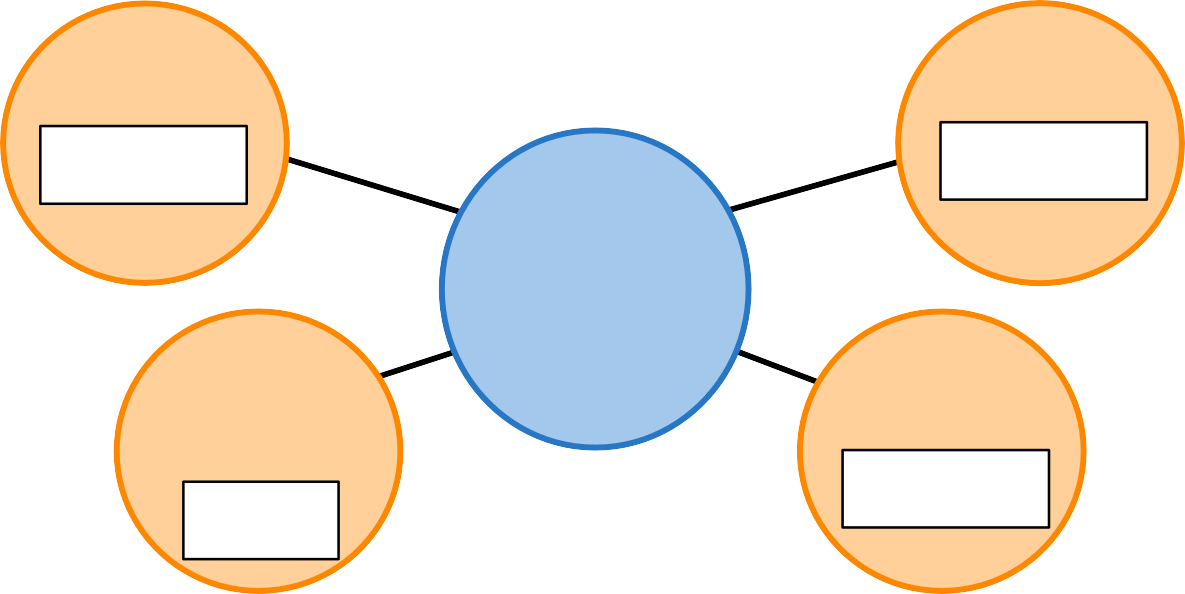
, and he won by a

Jackson’s campaign was

.

**Jackson Wins the Election of 1828**

Adams had become



**class**

**First president from the**

**The first president from the**

**Jackson’s election**

**education**

**campaign**

**One of the few with a**

**The first**

**to use a**

**What Jackson’s Election Meant for America**

How did American democracy change in the 1820s?

**Lesson Question**

**?**

**Answer**

**2**

Party to run against Adams in 1828.

” and formed the

* Jackson called this a “

collected votes for him.

* Adams won the election after

election.

in the 1824 presidential

* He ran against

rose to political fame.

**Review: The Election of 1824**

* War hero

**Slide**

was opened to voters.

candidates for

* The process of

.

and more

* Voting became

.

* Most states gave the right to vote to all

requirements.

of 1819 led to changes in

* The

**Review: The Expansion of Voting Rights**

**Slide**

**2**

background.

, and the first from a

* He was the first president from the

the 1828 election by a landslide.

* He

”.

* He attacked Adams as an “

to voters for support.

appealed

became the first candidate whose campaign

•

**Review: The Election of 1828**

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*