



Lesson Question

Lesson Objectives

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

- Identify the changes in democratic  that occurred during the Jackson era.
- Explain how the “corrupt bargain” of 1824 led to the formation of a new .
- Describe the factors that influenced the election of .



The State of US Democracy in 1820

Before 1820, only  who owned  and paid  could vote.

Political parties

There were no official  parties.

Voting

Men voted by  whom they were voting for, not by  ballot.

Electoral College

lawmakers chose representatives for the Electoral College, who then elected the .

Participation

Voter participation was less than  percent of adult white males.



# Instruction

## Expanding Democracy

Slide

2

### American Democracy Before 1820

had a small role in .

- Voting rights were .
- Voters followed the lead of , powerful families.
- Candidates did not appeal  to voters.

That changed when the country experienced an  crisis.

### The Panic of 1819 and New Voting Rights

In 1819, an  crisis swept the country.

- Many people lost their  and .
- People wanted to be able to elect politicians who would  them.
- They demanded an end to  requirements for voting.
- Most states gradually extended the vote to all .

# Instruction

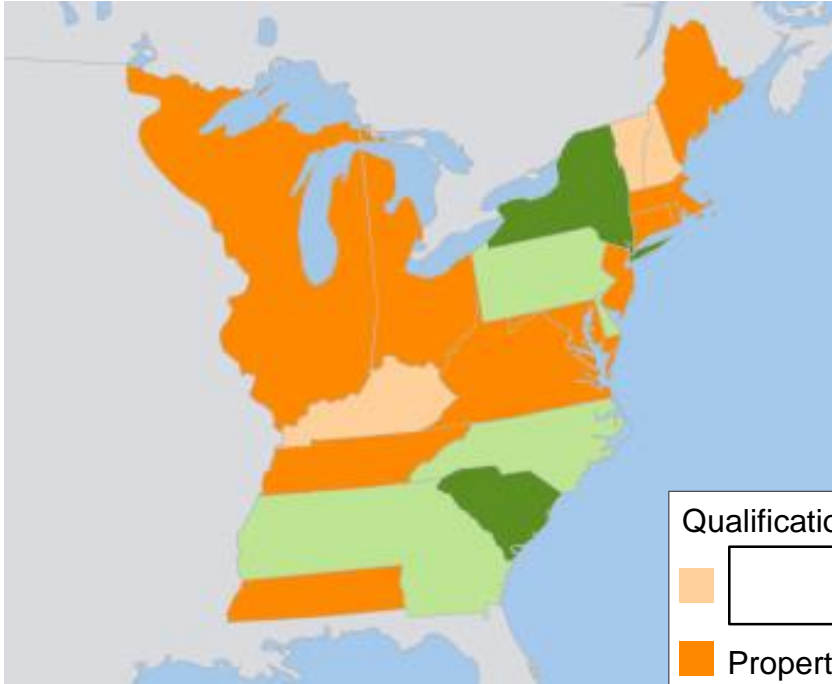
## Expanding Democracy

Slide

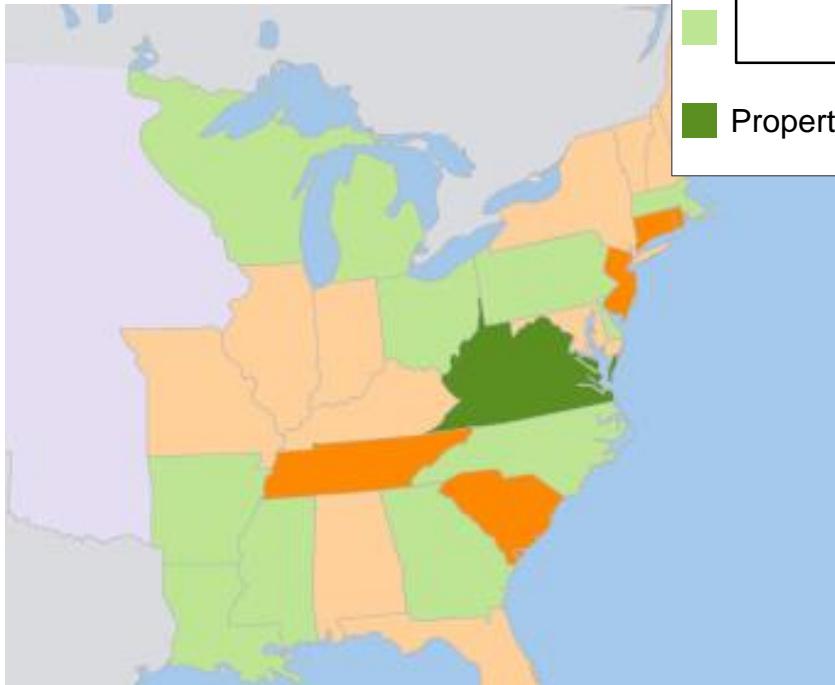
2

### The Growth of Voting Rights

By 1830, most  had the right to vote.



1800



1830

#### Qualifications

- 
- Property or
- 
- Property and

Slide

4

### Other Changes to the Voting Process

<b>Polling Places</b>	More <input type="text"/> places were created, and they stayed open <input type="text"/> .
<b>Written Votes</b>	Voters no longer <input type="text"/> their votes. They <input type="text"/> them down.
<b>Nominations</b>	Public <input type="text"/> were held to nominate candidates.
<b>Electoral College</b>	Members of the Electoral College were chosen by <input type="text"/> vote.

6

### Voting Today

#### REAL-WORLD CONNECTION

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

- polling places
- ballots
- nominations
- Popularly elected members of the



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Slide

8

### US Politics Before 1824

After the [ ] , the US went back to having only one official

[ ] .

- The [ ] Party had collapsed.

The [ ] Party was split:

- Its leaders disagreed about [ ] .
- Some resented the selection process for [ ] candidates.
- Others were tired of the well-connected politicians.

### Andrew Jackson (1767–1845)

- Was born in the [ ]
- Was captured during the [ ]
- Became a lawyer and politician in [ ]
- Defeated the British at the Battle of [ ]
- Spoke out against an “ [ ] ”

Slide

8

### Jackson's Cult of Personality

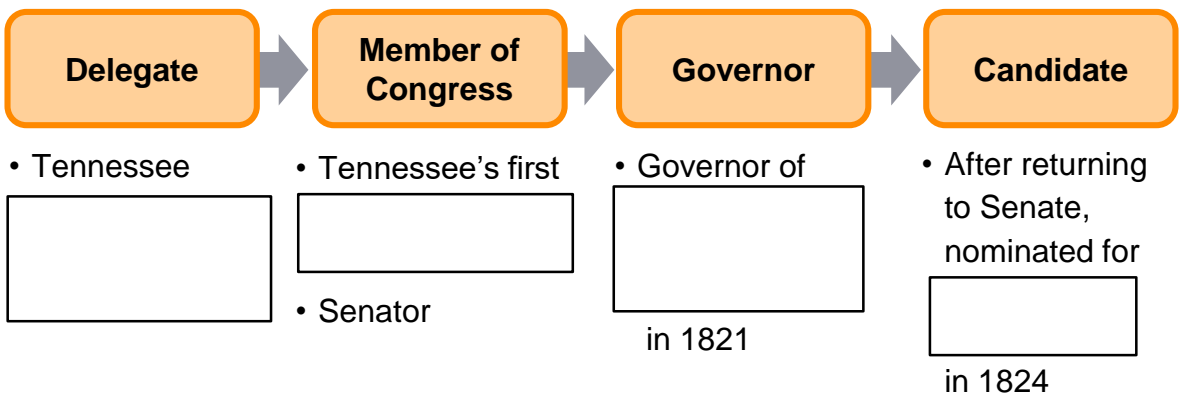
Jackson's [ ] background and [ ] reputation made him popular.

- A [ ] birth
- A [ ] and [ ] hero
- A hot-tempered [ ]
- A well-connected champion of the [ ]

These traits won him the nomination for [ ] .

### Jackson's Early Political Career

Jackson rose through the political ranks.





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Slide

10

### John Quincy Adams (1767–1848)

- Was the son of President
- Served as a  and politician
- Considered to be a  but  man
- Was a  with an  streak

### John Quincy Adams vs. Andrew Jackson

Of the four candidates for president,  and  were the most popular.

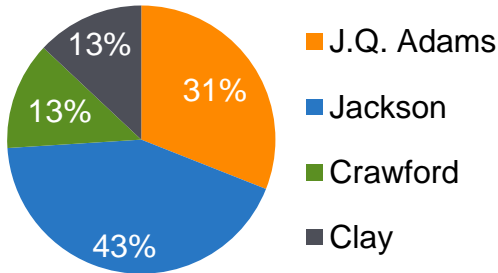
John Quincy Adams	Andrew Jackson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favored a <input type="text"/> federal government</li> <li>• Supported <input type="text"/> on imports</li> <li>• <input type="text"/> slavery</li> <li>• Disliked <input type="text"/> politics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favored the rights of the <input type="text"/> and the “common man”</li> <li>• Opposed <input type="text"/> tariffs</li> <li>• Was a slaver and <input type="text"/> slavery</li> </ul>

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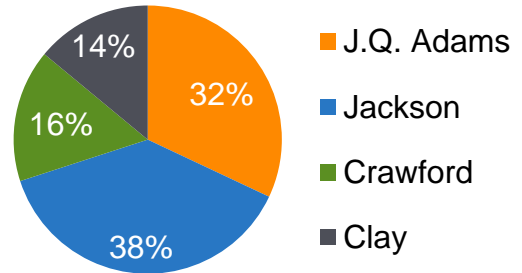
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## The Election of 1824

Four men ran for president in 1824. None won a  vote.



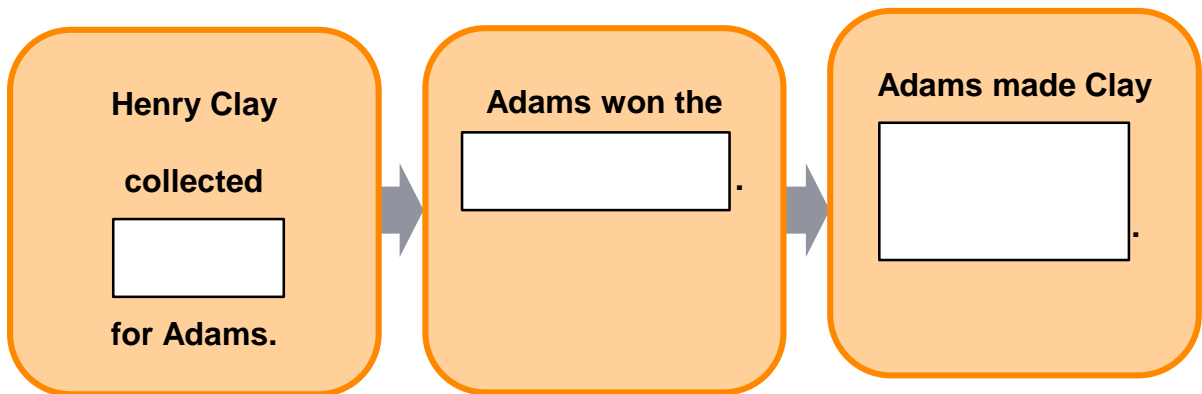
Vote



Vote

## The "Corrupt Bargain" of 1824

Because no candidate won a majority of votes,  decided the election.



Jackson accused Adams and Clay of making a ".





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Slide

15

### Jackson Fights Back

Jackson felt betrayed by Clay's deal.

- He called Adams an "[ ]".
- He fought Adams's [ ].
- They formed a new political party: the [ ].
- Jackson's campaign appealed directly to the [ ] for support.

17

### The Presidency of John Quincy Adams

In his own mind, Adams had [ ] as a president.

- His measures to increase [ ] were blocked.
- His [ ] policies were unpopular.
- His attempts to acquire [ ] failed.
- His efforts to increase [ ] with the West Indies were unsuccessful.

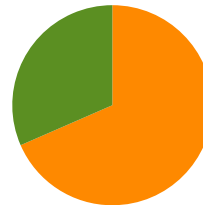
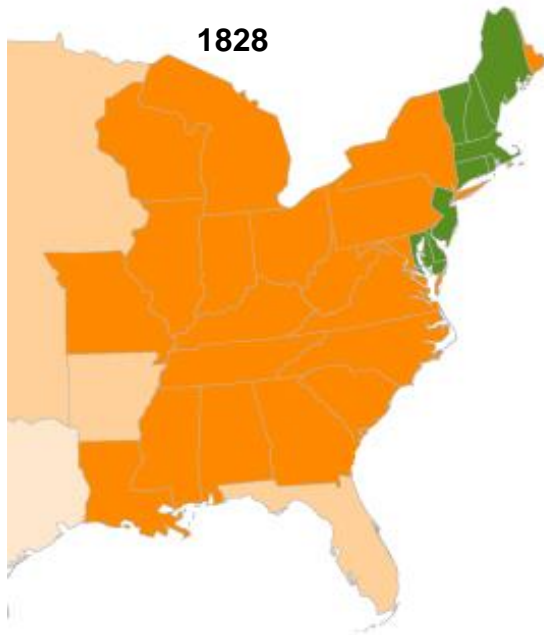
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17

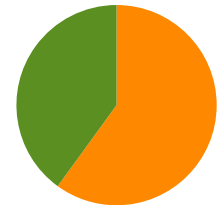
## Jackson Wins the Election of 1828

Adams had become .

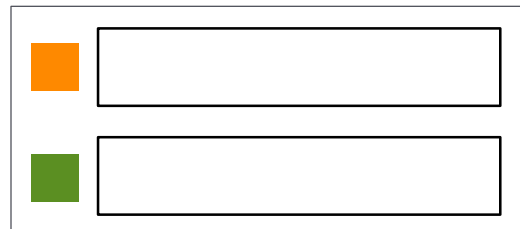
Jackson's campaign was , and he won by a .



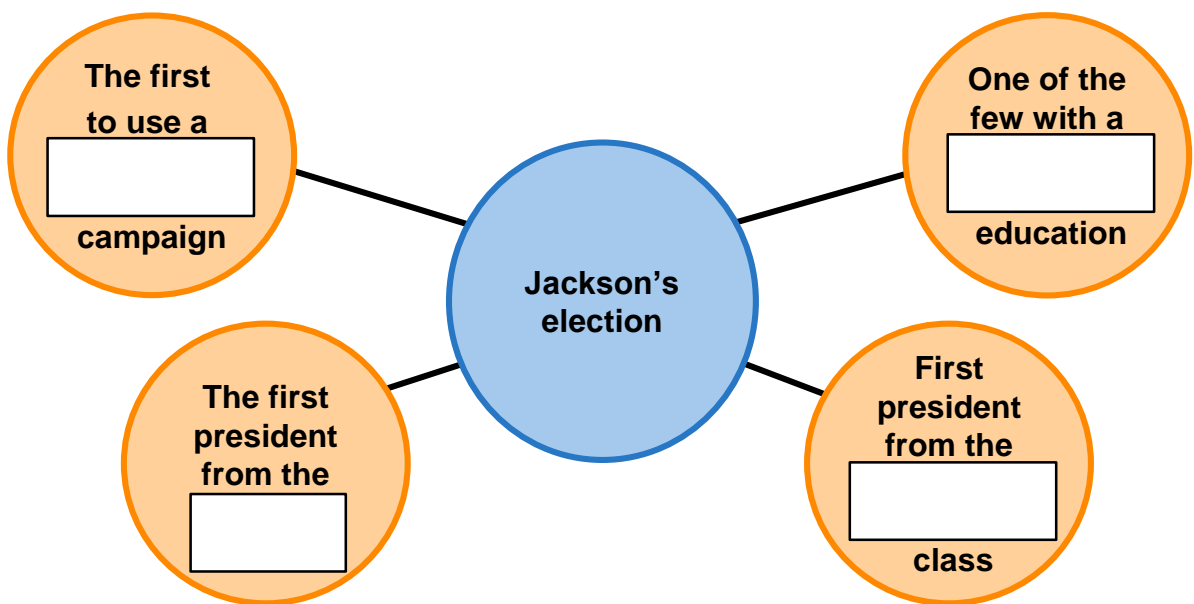
Electoral vote



Popular vote



## What Jackson's Election Meant for America





# Summary

## Expanding Democracy



### Lesson Question

How did American democracy change in the 1820s?



### Answer



# Summary

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Slide

2

### Review: The Expansion of Voting Rights

- The  of 1819 led to changes in  requirements.
- Most states gave the right to vote to all .
- Voting became  and more .
- The process of  candidates for  was opened to voters.

### Review: The Election of 1824

- War hero  rose to political fame.
- He ran against  in the 1824 presidential election.
- Adams won the election after  collected votes for him.
- Jackson called this a “” and formed the  Party to run against Adams in 1828.



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Slide

2

### Review: The Election of 1828

- became the first candidate whose campaign appealed  to voters for support.
- He attacked Adams as an “”.
- He  the 1828 election by a landslide.
- He was the first president from the , and the first from a  background.

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