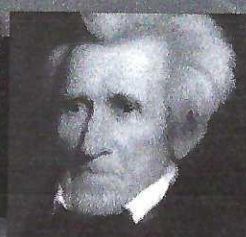
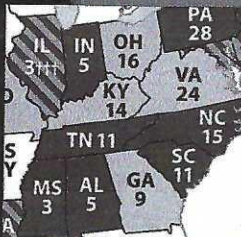


- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY**
Andrew Jackson
- ✓ **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**
Democrats and National Republicans
- ✓ **MAP**
 - The Election of 1824
 - The Election of 1828
- ✓ **VIDEO**



Lesson 1

Jacksonian Democracy

ESSENTIAL QUESTION What are the characteristics of a leader?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

During the Jackson Era, the American democracy expanded and our modern political system began to take shape.

New Parties Emerge

GUIDING QUESTION What new ways of campaigning appeared during the elections of 1824 and 1828?

From 1816 to 1824, the United States had only one major political party. This was the Democratic Republican Party. The party was far from united. In 1824, four Democratic Republican candidates competed for the presidency. Party leaders chose William H. Crawford, a former senator from Georgia, to be their candidate. Three other candidates were **favorite sons**—that is, they received backing from their home states rather than the national party. Their views reflected the interests of their regions.

Two favorite sons, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, were from the West. Clay, of Kentucky, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Jackson, of Tennessee, was a hero of the War of 1812. Raised in poverty, he claimed to speak for Americans who had been left out of politics. The third favorite son, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, was the son of former president John Adams. He was popular with merchants of the Northeast.

The House Chooses the President

In the election, Jackson received a **plurality** (pluh•RA•luh•tee) of the popular vote—the largest share. No candidate received a **majority**, or more than half, of the electoral votes.



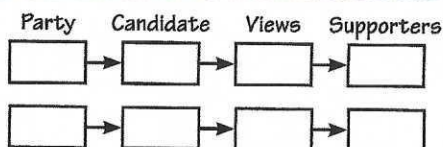
New York Academic Standards
7.6b

Reading HELPDESK



Taking Notes: Comparing

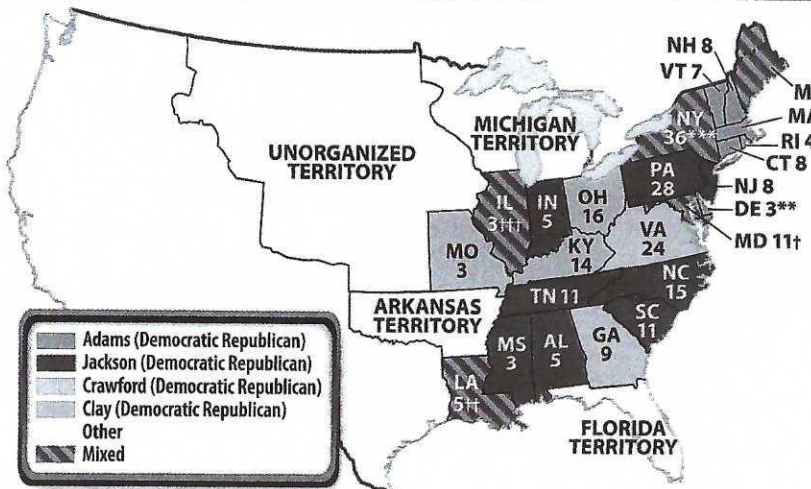
As you read, use a diagram like this to compare political parties, their candidates, and their supporters.



Content Vocabulary

- **favorite son**
- **plurality**
- **majority**
- **mudslinging**
- **bureaucracy**
- **spoils system**
- **nominating convention**

THE ELECTION OF 1824



* Eight electors in Maine voted for Adams and one voted for Jackson.

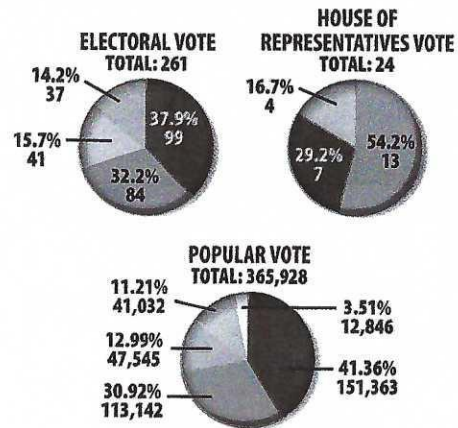
** Two electors in Delaware voted for Jackson and one voted for Crawford.

*** Twenty-six electors in New York voted for Adams, five voted for Crawford, four voted for Clay and one voted for Jackson.

† Seven electors in Maryland voted for Jackson, three voted for Adams and one voted for Crawford.

†† Three electors in Louisiana voted for Jackson and two voted for Adams.

††† Two electors in Illinois voted for Jackson and one voted for Adams.



INFOGRAPHIC

The election of 1824 produced great controversy.

- 1 CALCULATING** Where did the candidate who won the most electoral votes finish in the House vote?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Drawing Conclusions On what basis might Jackson have expected to win the presidency?

The Constitution requires that the House of Representatives select the president when no candidate has won a majority of the electoral vote.

As the House prepared to vote, Clay met with Adams. Clay agreed to use his influence as Speaker to defeat Jackson. With Clay's help, the House chose Adams for president. Adams quickly named Clay to be secretary of state. In the past this office had been the stepping-stone to the presidency. Jackson's followers accused the two men of making a "corrupt bargain" and stealing the election.

Adams as President

Adams and Clay denied any wrongdoing. No one ever uncovered any evidence of a bargain. Still, the charge cast a shadow over Adams's presidency.

In his first message to Congress, Adams announced his plans. In addition to improving roads and waterways, he wanted to build a national university and support scientific research.

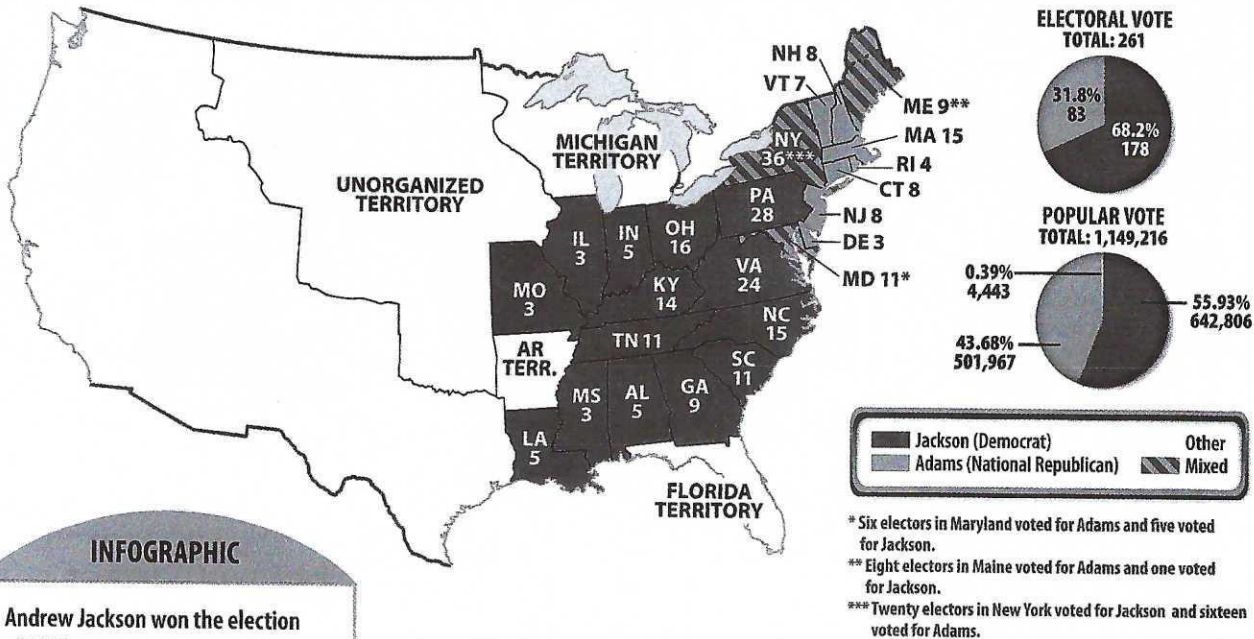
Adams's proposals upset his opponents. They wanted a more limited role for the federal government. It would be wrong, they believed, for government to spend money on such projects. Congress finally approved funds for improving rivers, harbors, and roads, but this was far less than Adams wanted.

favorite son a candidate for national office who has support mostly from his home state

plurality the largest number of something, but less than a majority

majority greater than half of a total number of something

THE ELECTION OF 1828



INFOGRAPHIC

Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828.

- 1 CALCULATING** How many more electoral votes did Jackson get than he needed to win the election?
- 2 CRITICAL THINKING**
Comparing How did having only two presidential candidates in 1828 affect the results of this election?

The Election of 1828

By 1828, the Democratic Republican Party had split. Jackson's supporters called themselves Democrats. The National Republicans supported Adams. Most Democrats favored states' rights and distrusted strong central government. The National Republicans wanted a strong central government. They supported measures such as building roads and a national bank to **facilitate** economic growth.

During the campaign, both sides resorted to **mudslinging**, or attempts to ruin their opponent's reputation with insults. The candidates also used slogans, buttons, and rallies. Such practices became a regular part of American political life.

In the election, Jackson received most of the votes cast in the frontier states. He also received many votes in the South, where his support for states' rights was popular. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, who had been Adams's vice president, switched parties to run with Jackson. Calhoun also supported states' rights. Jackson won the election easily. Shortly after the election, Jackson's supporters officially formed the Democratic Party.

✓ PROGRESS CHECK

Making Connections What practices of the 1828 election are still used today?

Reading HELPDESK



mudslinging a method in election campaigns that uses gossip and lies to make an opponent look bad

bureaucracy a system of government in which specialized tasks are carried out by appointed officials rather than by elected ones

Academic Vocabulary

facilitate to help make happen

participate to take part in