

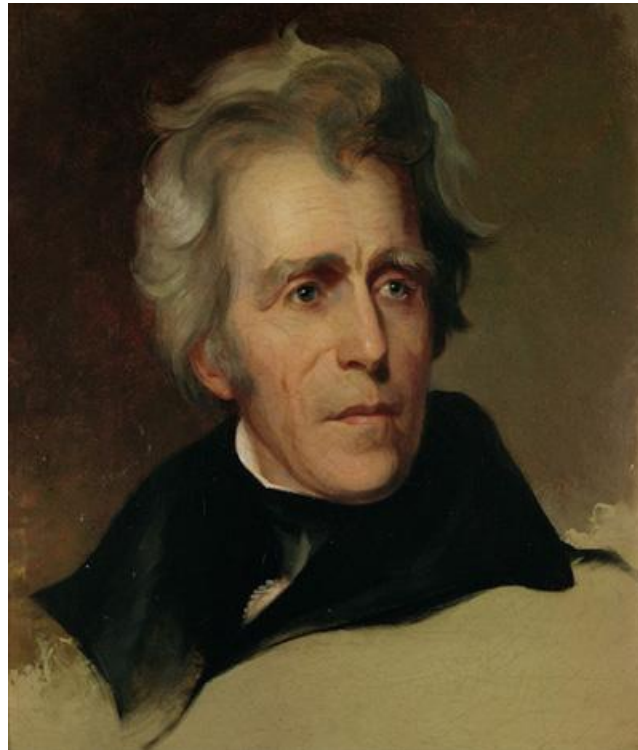
Terms and People

- **Andrew Jackson** – President of the United States from 1829 to 1837
- **nominating convention** – large meetings of party delegates to choose candidates for office

Terms and People

- **spoils system** – the practice of rewarding government jobs to loyal supporters of the party that wins an election
- **suffrage** – the right to vote

ELECTION OF ANDREW JACKSON



Objectives

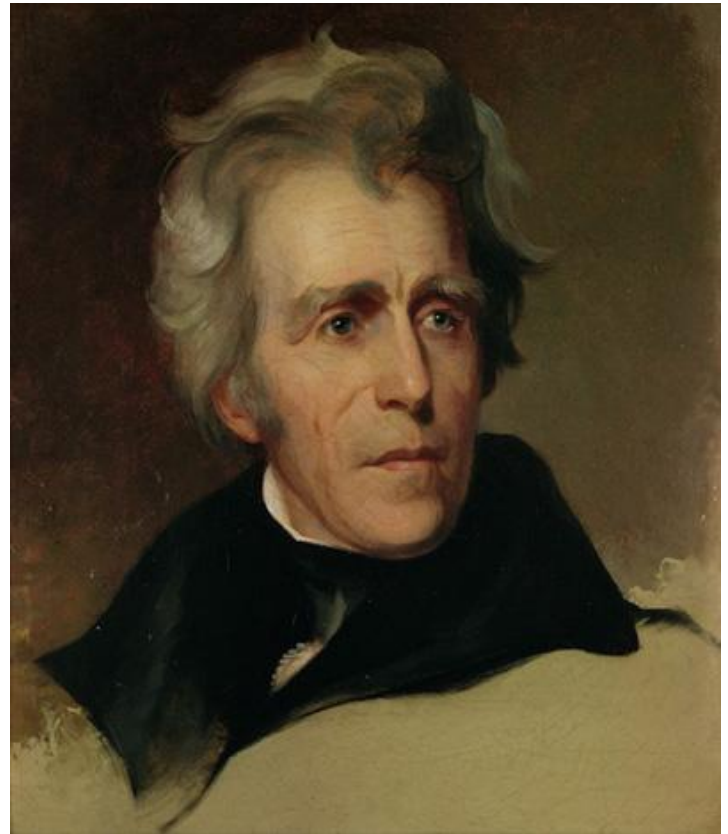
- Discuss the conflict between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams over the election of 1824.
- Explain how the right to vote expanded in the United States.
- Describe Andrew Jackson's victory in the election of 1828.



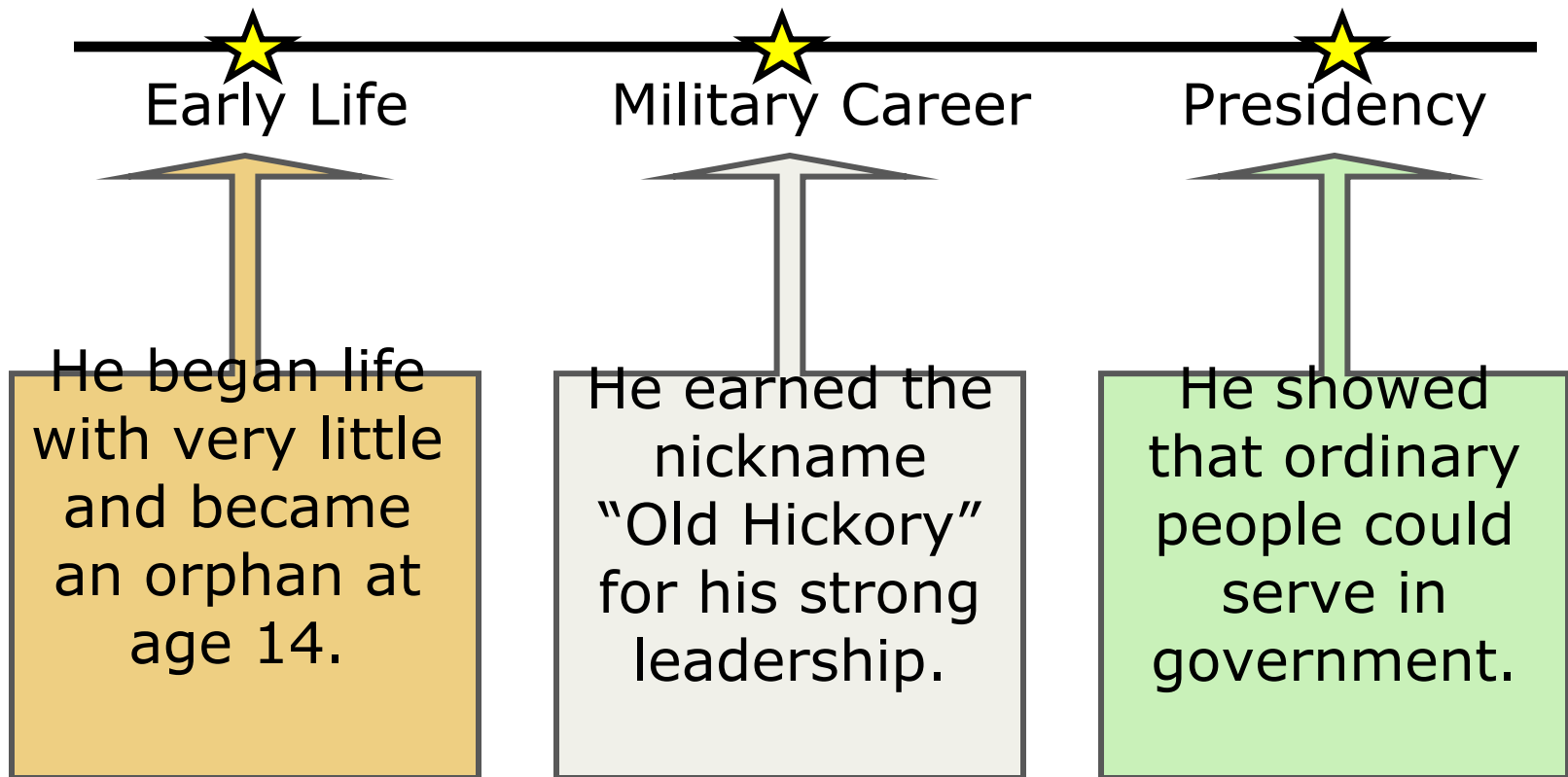
How did the people gain more power during the Age of Jackson?

Andrew Jackson's presidency inspired a more democratic spirit in America.

The twenty years after he became President are known as the Age of Jackson.



Jackson's life story inspired many Americans.



Jackson first ran for President in 1824,
against three opponents.

Jackson received more votes
than any other candidate, but
he did not win enough
electoral votes to become
president.



According to the Constitution,
the House of Representatives
would declare the winner.

Andrew Jackson

William H. Crawford

Henry Clay

John Quincy Adams

The House had to choose between Jackson and Adams, the top two candidates.

Henry Clay had great influence as Speaker of the House.



Clay convinced the House of Representatives to elect Adams. Jackson was furious.

Andrew Jackson

John Quincy Adams

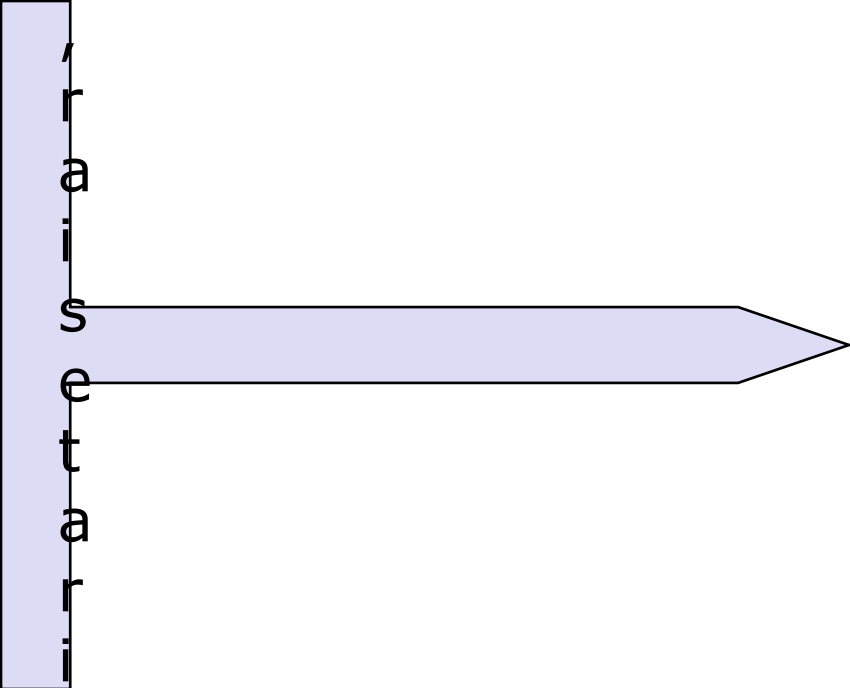
Henry Clay

William H. Crawford

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Adams had high ambitions, but he accomplished little as President.

Congress did not approve his programs.



Most Americans did not trust him.

Adams served only one term.

Over time, the nation had become more democratic. In the 1790s, states began expanding **suffrage**.

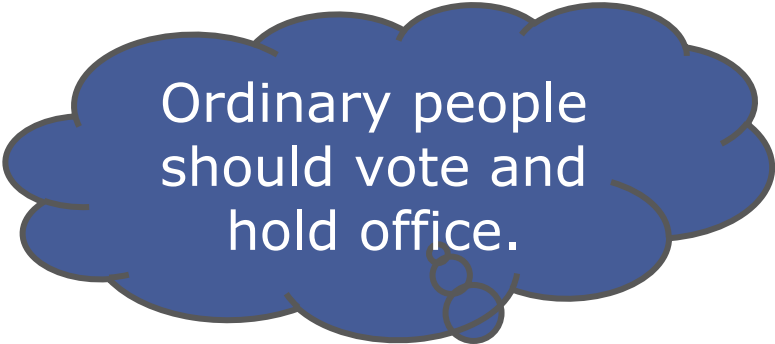


By the time Adams was elected in 1824, almost all adult white males could vote and hold office.



However, women and African Americans, both free and enslaved, were still excluded from voting.

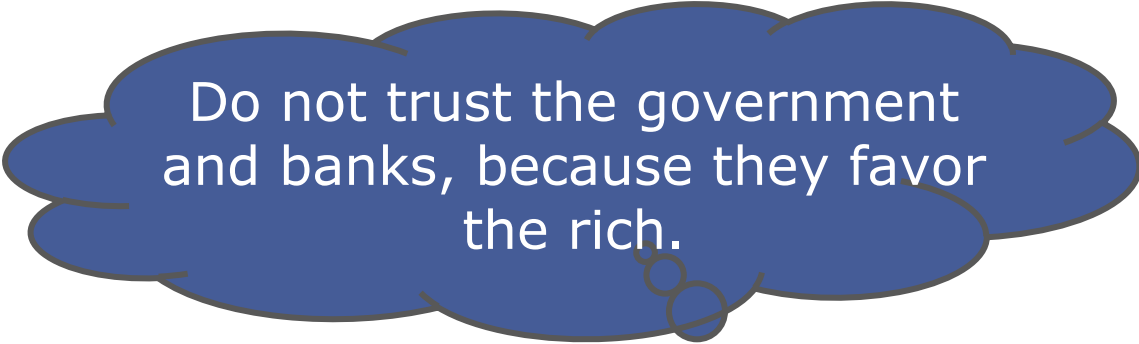
Extending the right to vote was part of a larger spread of democratic ideas.

A blue, cloud-like thought bubble with a dark blue outline and a small tail at the bottom right. It contains the text: Ordinary people should vote and hold office.

Ordinary people should vote and hold office.

A blue, cloud-like thought bubble with a dark blue outline and a small tail at the bottom right. It contains the text: The wealthy should not have special privileges.

The wealthy should not have special privileges.

A blue, cloud-like thought bubble with a dark blue outline and a small tail at the bottom right. It contains the text: Do not trust the government and banks, because they favor the rich.

Do not trust the government and banks, because they favor the rich.

By the election of 1828, growing divisions were becoming evident among American voters.



Adams was popular in New England.

Jackson did best among small businesspeople and farmers.

Most new voters chose Jackson, and he easily defeated Adams. Jackson's supporters called the election a victory for the "common man."

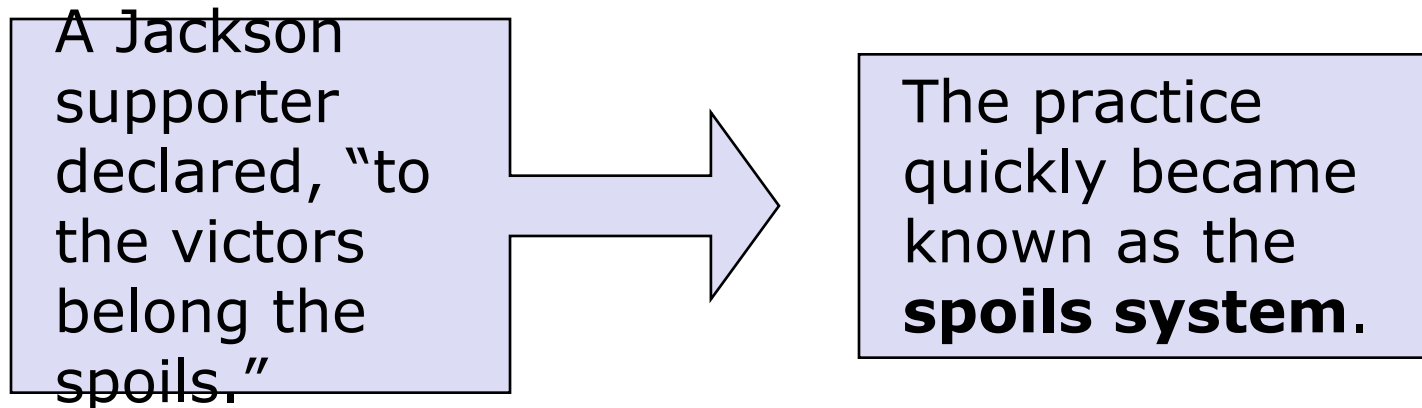
Twenty-thousand people attended Jackson's inauguration in 1829.

Some people in the crowd became rowdy and broke furniture and dishes in the White House.

A judge complained that the crowd had turned into a mob.



Once in office, Jackson replaced some government officials with his supporters, which was a common practice.



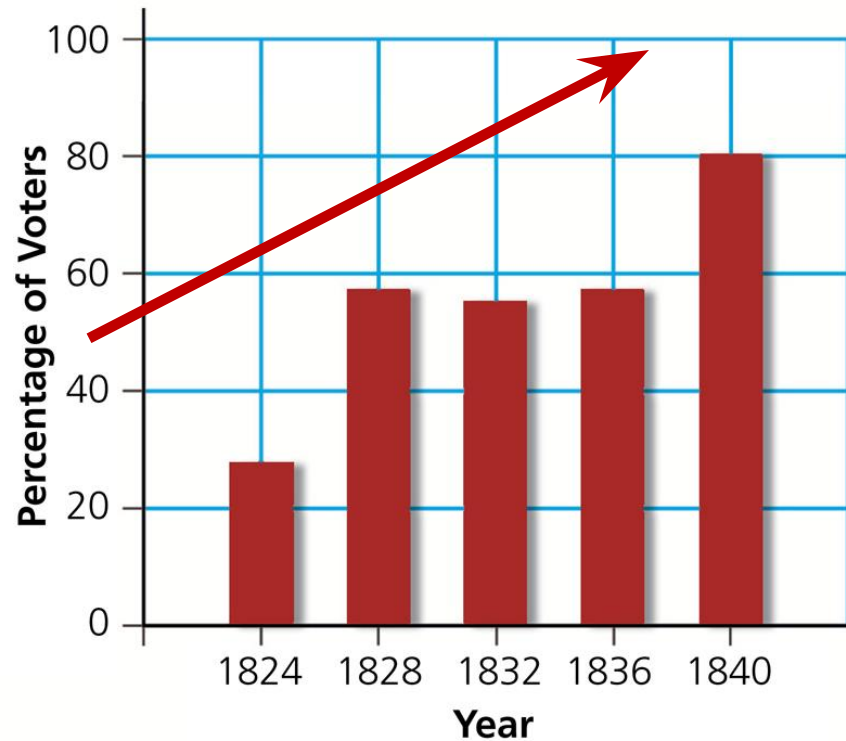
Jackson argued that putting new people in government furthered democracy.

The Age of Jackson saw expansion of democracy in the United States.



More men could and did vote.

Many men also joined political parties and worked on election campaigns.

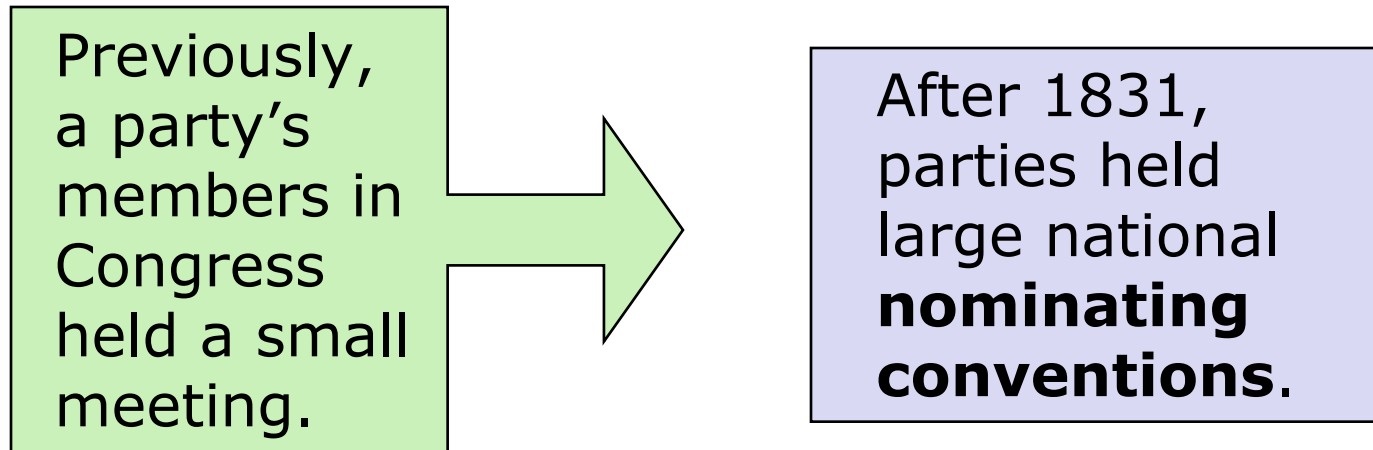


The Age of Jackson also brought back the two-party system. By 1836, new political parties had formed.

Democrats	Whigs
Split from the Republicans in 1831	Formerly called National Republicans
Supported Jackson	Opposed Jackson

These were the two major political parties until 1852.

The new parties adopted new ways of choosing their presidential candidates.



The new process was open to many more people, making it more democratic.

QUIZ

1. Andrew Jackson

2. Suffrage

3. Spoils System

4. nominating convention

5. In the election of 1824, the _____ decided who would be President.

6. Andrew Jackson's supporters identified their party by using the name _____.

7. John Adams' supporters called themselves _____.

8. By 1824, the right to select presidential electors belonged to the _____ in most states.

9. Give two examples of how people gained more power during the Age of Jackson.

- a. replacing government workers with one's supporters
- b. meeting of members of a political party
- c. rewarding government jobs to loyal supporters of the party that wins an election
- d. the right to vote
- e. "the people's President"
- f. burdened by charges of a secret deal
- g. strong supporter of states' rights

- a. National Republicans
- b. Democrats
- c. House of Representatives
- d. King Mob
- e. voters
- f. corrupt bargain