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**A Democratic Revolt?**

by Joe Escobar - Friday, January 16, 2015, 9:30 PM

After studying the required materials, address the various questions in bold. For purposes of encouraging discussion, you should separate your responses into SEPARATE posts. To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, such as "Historian Remini is Right", or "I Agree With McCormick". Do NOT simply leave it RE: A Democratic Revolt?

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**yes or no?**

by Jonathan Blake - Sunday, January 18, 2015, 12:57 AM

After reading the material its hard to be 100% one sided. Saying no would imply that the uprising in votes for Jackson were due to statistics between the 1828 election and last terms election, yet saying yes wouldn't seem correct since the democratic party had been making long term jumps in progress even before Jacksons election implying that his election wasn't as "credible" as discussed.

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**McCormic's Statistics**

by Jacob Westbrook - Monday, January 19, 2015, 10:15 AM

The voting statistics from the Jackson election, as pointed out by McCormick, reveal that most of the voters were people who were already accustomed to voting. In comparison, the 1840 election seems to have brought out many more voters than previous elections, indicating that the Jackson election wasn't all that revolutionary when placed into context. True, he was a very popular figure as shown by Remini's accounts, but statistically I don't think he made more of an impact on voters than previous presidents, at least not the degree of his election being labeled a "revolt."

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**Re: McCormic's Statistics**

by Aj Glessner - Monday, January 19, 2015, 2:39 PM

I agree here, the real "revolt" did not come until 1840, that was when the voter turnout really skyrocketed in a way that brought out many who had previously been non-

voters.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: McCormic's Statistics

by [Colt Eubank](#) - Friday, January 23, 2015, 10:25 PM

Jacob,

I couldn't agree more with you. The statistics from the 1824 and 1840 elections compared side by side clearly shows that there was not a Democratic "revolt." I think that it could be argued that the "revolt" may have began to show itself a little during the 1824 election, however it didn't reach its peak until the election of 1840.

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State Level Vs. National Level

by [Aj Glessner](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 2:36 PM

I felt that McCormick's comparison of the state voter turnouts was very compelling. It showed that most people were more interested in their own state's politics than with that of the nation. In most of the states the voter turn out for governor was higher than for president in between 1824-1832. I also found it compelling that only 5 states had relatively higher voter turnout rates compared to pre-1824. None of this evidence says, "Democratic Revolt" to me.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: State Level Vs. National Level

by [Benjamin Bross](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 3:15 PM

I agree with this post. While voter turnout was slightly higher in the 1828 election compared to the 1824 one, the fact that only a few select states had a significantly higher turnout was telling to me. If it was truly a democratic revolt all states would have had a dramatically higher voter turnout. Personally, I don't think that the true democratic revolt happened until the 1840 election where voter turnout was much higher across the board. Overall, I think that while the 1928 election did show improvement in voter turnout it wasn't a true democratic revolt. There just isn't enough widespread change to support that change in my opinion.

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Not a Revolt

by [Michael Silva](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 5:23 PM

After reading what McCormack had to say I do not believe that this election marked a Democratic Revolt. With only 16 of the 50 instances of states voting for their own governors being surpassed in number by the presidential voting I can't see this as being a revolt. Also prior to this there had never been a contest between the candidates. The turn out may have been greatly pushed into the light considering it felt more like "the individual vote mattered". Nothing to do with a revolt in my opinion.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Not a Revolt

by [Jonathan Blake](#) - Thursday, January 22, 2015, 12:40 PM

i feel I've been persuaded from neutral to not a revolt at all. compared to future elections and profession, voter turnout wasn't as big of an uprising as elections like

1840.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: Not a Revolt

by [Aj Glessner](#) - Thursday, January 22, 2015, 4:04 PM

To add to this, the election of 1840, while not doubling the number of voters, I feel it showed a much larger interest by the people in who their president was. This is supported by the state governor voting statistics being so high compared to national voting statistics.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: McCormic"s Statistics

by [Erik Umenhofer](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 5:34 PM

I Think everyone has mostly "hit the nail on the head" that it was not a democratic revolt in 1828. The McCormic article points out that Pre 1824 Fifteen of the twenty-two states actually had a higher voting turn out then 1828 election when the supposed democratic revolt was taking place. All the statistics in the McCormic article show that this was not Americas first rodeo when it came to voting and voter turn out.

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statistics says it all

by [Nick Dadey](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 8:10 PM

After reading the material i had to look up statistics between the election of 1828 and 1840. quickly i ran across an website with the popular vote count online and found that the election of 1828 had only 20% of men (who own land) voted during the election, while the election of 1840 had quadrupled the percent of men who voted during 1828. I then started thinking about factors that could make the voter turnout increase, like if there were any requirements added or deducted that would make you eligible to vote and found no information stating any changes. So in conclusion after my findings I would have to agree with McCormick.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: statistics says it all

by [Nick Dadey](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 9:08 PM

my information is incorrect the election of 1828 had almost 60% I was looking at the wrong year.

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NO--McCormick is right

by [Colt Eubank](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 9:29 PM

After reading the given material I believe McCormick is right in saying no the Jacksonian elections did not conduct a Democratic Revolt. There are too many statistics to favor McCormick's argument. Out of all his statistics the one that stood out most to me was the fact that in 1832 only 5 states bettered their pre-1824 voter highs. With this being said how can it be argued that Jackson's election brought out a surge of voters that had never been seen before?

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Voting statistics

by [Montana Baxter](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 9:37 PM

Along with most of the other posts I've read, I would have to agree with McCormick. Statistics show that the spike of voting percentage wasn't significant until 1840. In the 1828 election the rise in percentage was only in a few states which really isn't a widespread revolt. The 1840 election had people all around voting who previously had not. Most states had a significant increase which was more of a "revolt" in my opinion.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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I Agree With McCormick

by [Aulani Aviles](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 11:02 PM

After reading both sides, I believe I'm going to agree with Richard P. McCormick and say no, the Election of 1828 did not represent a Democratic Revolt of the People. I believe McCormick made some very valid points to influence my decision. One point McCormick stated was that, the advance that was registered in 1828 did not carry forward to 1832 and there was a slight decline in voter participation, which I believe is an important note (211). He explains that the "new democracy" had not yet made its appearance because after three Jackson elections, sixteen states had not achieved the proportions of voter participation that they had reached before 1824 (211). According to him, "it was 1840 when the 'roaring flood of the new democracy' reached its crest (213). This makes sense because in 1844, 74.9 percent of the estimated potential electorate went to the polls while nine states attained their record highs during that period. The level of voter activity remained well above that of the Jackson elections (213). After reading McCormick's opinion, it seems that the "mighty democratic uprising" might have actually appeared during 1840.

Sum of ratings: 3 (1)

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Mc Cormick is correct!

by [Natasha Vanderwall](#) - Monday, January 19, 2015, 11:20 PM

It wasn't a democratic revolt because there was only a 56.3% voter turnout compared to a 80.2% voter turnout in 1840. 1828 did have a higher voter turnout than previous years, but in my opinion it was only because they were able to distribute the election news faster allowing people to be educated on the presidential candidates.

Work cited

The American Presidency Project. www.presidency.ucsb.edu/data/turnout

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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I Agree With McCormick

by [Thea Van Kessel](#) - Wednesday, January 21, 2015, 2:41 PM

I don't believe that the election of 1828 represented a Democratic Revolt of the people. In the reading, McCormick compares the number of votes to the number of potential voters, rather than the total popular vote at any given time, which I think is important because many things change throughout history as far as voting goes, such as population increases and who is even allowed to vote. He states, "In the 1824 election not a single one of the eighteen states in which the electors were chosen by popular vote attained the percentage of voter participation that had been reached before 1824." He also mentions that fifteen of those states had votes of over 50% of the adult white male population prior to 1824. In 1824, the average was 26.5% voter participation. I think he also has a great point when he says that in the election of 1828, there was a 56.3% voter turnout, but, "only six of the twenty-two states involved were new highs in voter participation

established." I think this is a very important point because before 1824, the vast majority of states (15 of them) were receiving votes of over 50% of their eligible voters and only six states were able to top that. That isn't exactly a giant leap from previous times into a democratic revolt of the people.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: I Agree With McCormick

by [Thea Van Kessel](#) - Thursday, January 22, 2015, 12:21 PM

After watching the videos I would now like to add that in the second video the woman speaking says that it became more democratic for the white man and less democratic for everyone else. I think this is a very important aspect of determining whether or not the election of 1828 was a democratic revolt of the people because the only people being taken into consideration were the white males of society, but that wasn't everybody. White men were the only people who had the ability to vote. So, it was more a democratic revolt of the white male because there were no votes counting for women or people of other races so I think it's difficult to say that it was a democratic revolt of the people when "the people" are being represented only by white men.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: I Agree With McCormick

by [Aj Glessner](#) - Thursday, January 22, 2015, 4:15 PM

While this is a good point from today's perspective. The vote was restricted to white males for a very long time. Until after the civil war. So the demographic for voting stays the same throughout the entirety of this forum discussion, with a few small changes in prerequisites for voting, but still white males only.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: I Agree With McCormick

by [Aulani Aviles](#) - Saturday, January 24, 2015, 5:42 PM

I couldn't agree with you more. The statement she made in the video, "it is a period in which the United States becomes more democratic for adult white men but less democratic for everyone else" proves exactly what you said, not everyone was being taken into consideration. If it was only being represented by white men, how could this be a Democratic Revolt of the people?

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Not a Democratic Revolt

by [Brittany Sanders](#) - Wednesday, January 21, 2015, 10:12 PM

After reading the materials, I do not agree that the election of 1828 was a Democratic Revolt. The statistics are just not a high enough increase to say so. The election of 1840 would be more of Democratic revolt.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Not a Democratic Revolt

by [Aulani Aviles](#) - Saturday, January 24, 2015, 5:15 PM

I completely agree with you on this one. The statistics are what led me to believe that the election of 1828 was not a Democratic Revolt.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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No Revolt

by [Jonathan Blake](#) - Thursday, January 22, 2015, 11:38 PM

If you look at the percentage of voters in 1828 you'll see a 50% voter turn out, but if you look at the 1840 elections, it jumps to an 80% turnout. That is not a revolt.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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I agree with McCormick

by [Alec Schauer](#) - Friday, January 23, 2015, 1:00 PM

From what I read from McCormick's reasoning that the 1828 election did not cause an democratic revolt. He mentions that the population was rapidly increasing around the election and could have been an influence on the amount of participating voters around that time. I feel that with the growing population could have been an influence on the amount of voters that election. And statistics show that the voting percentage was more significant in 1840. In my opinion that the increase in voting could be conscience with increasing populations and wasn't a "revolt".

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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I Still Agree With McCormick

by [Aulani Aviles](#) - Saturday, January 24, 2015, 6:05 PM

To add to my agreement on McCormick being correct, he states that, "in 1840, the polls exceeded by four out of five (78 percent) of the adult white males cast their votes for Harrison or Van Buren," which is greater than the Jackson period by more than 40 percent (212). Now after watching the videos, one of the Professor's stated that "since Jackson's day, we've expanded our notion and believe that majority is composed of other races and women." Therefore, this has led to me further believe that the Democratic Revolt did not happen in 1828.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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