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Forum 1

A Democratic Revolt?

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A Democratic Revolt?

by [Joe Escobar](#) – Friday, January 15, 2016, 7:23 PM

Make sure you have read [How Forums are Graded](#). After studying the required materials, address and discuss the various questions with your group members **throughout the week**.

DO NOT attempt to answer every question in a single post. In this class, forums are a place for sharing informed comments having analytical discussions. (Forums are NOT a place for students to publicly display full essays.)

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, something that describes which question(s) you are addressing . Do NOT simply leave it RE: A Democratic Revolt? This will help keep the discussion organized.

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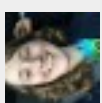
Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Sohni Maan-Davie](#) – Saturday, January 16, 2016, 6:47 PM

Yes, the 1828 election did represent the Democratic revolt. Robert Remini mentions that Van Buren and many other politicians recognized that the 1820s political system had failed to the changing society. The revolt started when Van Buren wrote to a Radical and said, "If Gen Jackson & his friends will put his election on old party grounds, preserve the old systems, avoid if not condemn the practices of the last campaign we can by adding his personal popularity to the yet remaining force of the old party feeling[...]"(204). Remini mentions on page 205, that Democrats tended to restate the rights of the states and the importance of the citizens in the Jackson doctrine, the American people wanted a change, so the men changed the system to remake the two party system and have it be part of the 1828 election. In the article, Remini says, "Andrew Jackson won 647,292 or just a little better than 56 percent of the entire vote"(206), and after Jackson won, one American says, "Well, a revolution has taken place..."(207).

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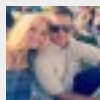
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Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Lisa Martin](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 7:56 PM

This was a great use of evidence in your answer. I agree with all the points you made, and I like that you specifically added that last evidence statement saying "well, a revolution has taken place." That last statement just ties in everything you had previously stated very well. Good answer on our topic.



Re: A Democratic Revolt?
by Benjamin Glaeser – Saturday, January 16, 2016, 10:03 PM

The author's who's position I agree with the most after reading these two points of view is McCormick. His theory that voting statistics did not demonstrate a clear political revolution until years later made sense and seemed correct to me due to his use of historical data. On Page 211 McCormick states that of the twenty-two states involved only six had new high of voter turnout. He also says that total voter turnout for all states in 1828 was 56.3%, which before 1824 fifteen of the twenty two states had surpassed that percentage. This shows that the election of 1828 failed to bring as many voters as elections before. Because McCormick was able to back up his point with historical statistics that proved the Jackson election did not actually create a mighty democratic uprising, I have to agree that the election of 1828 did not represent a democratic revolt of the people.



Re: A question!
by Benjamin Hardiman – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 6:34 PM

Although I agreed with Remini, I totally agree the numbers that you cited from McCormick's piece. Besides Andrew Jackson and the election do you think there was some sort of revolution among the people?



Re: Andrew Jackson, the election of 1828, and the "common man"
by Benjamin Hardiman – Monday, January 18, 2016, 1:42 AM

Ben Hardiman
1/17/2016
History 202
Forum 1 Response

Did The Election of 1828 Represent a Democratic Revolt of the People?

In 1828, an unprecedented amount of American citizens showed up to the polls. The majority of these citizens voted for the beloved General, Andrew Jackson. Jackson represented the “common man”, and for the white males that could vote, saw their own ambitions in the General. In a time of intense cultural and economic change, Jackson inspired major political organization, increase in voters, and helped the “common man” uprising as a major factor in politics.

Andrew Jackson’s role in the history books is heavily debated. Many want to find out if he truly began a democratic revolution. It’s no secret the election of 1828 saw a huge increase from the election of 1824; “The total popular vote from in the election represented an increase of nearly eight hundred thousand over the previous election of 1824 (Remini, P. 206).” The voter turnout represented a new chapter of the American people but did Jackson’s landslide victory represent a democratic revolt? Yes, although, the democratic revolution was in full throttle before Jackson’s victory, he simply punched it home.

Before 1828, the middle class and common man was rising fast, economically and politically. Northern farmers,

craftsmen, and southern planters were becoming a more dominant demographic in society due to their enetraprunal drive. “Generations of historians, therefore, have interpreted Jackson’s election in 1828 as the beginning of the “rise of the common man” in American history. Of course, such an easy and sweeping generalization does not take into consideration the fact that the “common man” had been rising for generations, and had made notable political advantages long before Jackson appeared on the scene. (Remini P.207)” The middle class men used Andrew Jackson to express their political opinion. Electing him asserted their position in society that they had been working on for so many years before the election. The democratic revolution that was brewing for years before, finally became a reality when Andrew Jackson was elected.

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The Election of 1828 And The Democratic Revolt It Created

by [Brock Hinds](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 1:56 PM



I do believe that the election of 1828 created a Democratic revolt, because of the political backlash that happened throughout the nation during this election. This was the birth of an era, Jacksonian Democracy or known as the age of the common man. Jackson was also the first president that people saw as a self-made man. “Surely if an orphan boy from the backwoods could make good, there is no reason why they too could not aspire to wealth and social status by relying on their own talents to get what they wanted” (Robert V. Remini, from "Election of 1828," in Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., ed... The Coming to Power: Critical Presidential Elections in American History (McGraw-Hill, 1972). This is the first time that all men could hold government jobs, Andrew Jackson gave every man this opportunity. Before Jackson ever became president rich southern plantation owners and northern merchants controlled the government in a way. Once Jackson became president lower and even middle class men voted in large numbers for him. He was truly a man of the people. The new suffrage laws are what granted more citizens the right to vote because of better education, the change in the political parties that was taking place, and newspapers were playing a huge role in the 19th century. “The campaign of 1828 was a crucial event in a period that saw the development of a two-party system akin to our modern system, presidential electioneering bearing a closer resemblance to modern political campaigning, and the strengthening of the power of the executive branch.”
(<http://batesapush.blogspot.com/2015/02/did-election-of-1828-represent.html>)

Sources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson

<http://batesapush.blogspot.com/2015/02/did-election-of-1828-represent.html>

Robert V. Remini, from "Election of 1828," in Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., ed... The Coming to Power: Critical Presidential Elections in American History (McGraw-Hill, 1972)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1828

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The historical facts that led me to choose YES.

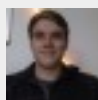
by [Michaella Ensele](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 2:18 PM

After reading both articles I evaluated the facts and what I believe to be the better and more historically logical choice and that was choosing to agree with Robert V. Remini that there was a democratic revolt during the 1828

election. In 1828 people were excited and ready to go and vote for Jackson and had so much passion for a man that was a democrat. "In any event the fact remains that no matter how the statistics are analyzed or interpreted the people who lived at the time believed that Jackson's election represented a great surge of popular support for the General"(article,pg207). The second article was more about all the statistics about past elections but like the quote above states the people that lived had the enthusiasm and character, in my book that beats the numbers of it all.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Did the election of 1828 represent a democratic revolt of the people?

by [Kyler Paselk](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 3:01 PM

Yes, in a sense it did. Although, it is hard to get a sense if the results of the election were truly accurate, or even close, due to the non uniform methods of placing a vote in each state accompanied by the threats of harm for voting for the wrong side. (Pg. 2/11 of the pdf.) If everyone were to have voted under closed protected doors under certain uniform regulations, i believe the results would have looked a bit different. The probably wouldn't have looked drastically different, but i believe that there would be a noticeable difference in the outcome.

I also found it bizarre that both parties were surprised by the results of the election(Pg. 4/11 of the pdf.). This shows that know one really knew how it would turn out, even though you would assume that winning by 6% would have shown at least a little bit in the pre election support that the candidates got.

All this being said, i think the result still speaks for it's self. The Democratic party showed that they felt like they weren't being treated with equal thought, and that their morals and values were being undermined by "northern" governing system. The people expressed their desire for change by rallying together to defeat what they felt was unjust.

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The Democratic America

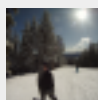
by [Lisa Martin](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 5:46 PM

In 1828, we indeed witnessed a Democratic Revolt. You can see it by simply looking at the numbers from the election. According to "Liberty, Equality, and Power," Jackson won with fifty six percent of the popular vote. (p.380) Before 1828 America had never seen such a popular vote towards one candidate.

It was a democratic revolt in the fact that this election began a rise in the common man. This was stated in "Robert v. Remini, Election of 1828," "generations of this historians, therefore, have interpreted Jackson's election in 1828 as the beginning of the "rise of the common man..."This election will shape the elections from decades to come.

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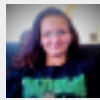
Yes– With Robert Remini

by [Taylor Trujillo](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 5:55 PM

Reading through both sides, I'm choosing to side with Robert M. Remini. I feel he touched on both sides when giving his explanation about the democratic revolt that made a lot of sense to me when I put it into perspective. In the beginning of this reading, he speaks about the profound changes economically, politically that were occurring in that time, and how Jackson came in at the right time and gave the country the push they needed to fuel the beginning of this revolt. He was viewed as a living authentic legend, the victor of New Orleans, the man who won over the British, the greatest feature of arms in American history– exactly what a country going through major changes needed. His power and charisma put against the capricious minds in the earlier days was needed to shape the times back then for what the people and himself saw was for the better.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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The Democratic Revolt and inner Revolution of man

by [Cheree Scott](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 7:51 PM

I believe that the election of 1828 really showed the American people what voting can do for the people. It was the jumping board of the way we have our elections for president today.

According to the text, it states that with the election of 1828bit became the "era of common man". Jackson was the poster child for the self-made man. With this election it showed every voter/man that anyone can be what they choose.

The election of 1828 didn't just bring onnthe Democratic Revolt, it brought on a revolution inside the people if this country that anyone can do great things.

I do hope I am not the only one who sees it.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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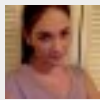
Re: The Democratic Revolt and inner Revolution of man

by [Brock Hinds](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 2:06 PM

I totally agree with this and you are not the only one that sees this. I really like the point being brought up about the election not just bringing on the Democratic Revolt, but an actual revolution with the people of the country. I believe that Jackson was in fact a huge stepping stone in the birth of the common man because, it did show voters and the people of the country they could be anything that they wanted to. Like stated in other posts the election of 1828 saw huge increases in the number of voters.

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Re: The Democratic Revolt and inner Revolution of man

by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 6:38 PM

I'll agree that the election of 1828 was a very significant election in terms of revolutionizing the way we look at voting. However, I would only give it credit for being the spark that got the ball rolling. I can't bring myself to consider this a revolt given the definition:

to break away from or rise against constituted authority, as by open rebellion; cast off allegiance or subjection

<<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/revolt>>

In my opinion it becomes a matter of: is enthusiasm and spirit enough to be counted as a revolt, or does it require actual hard hitting political action within the system? Which based on McCormicks statistics didn't occur within the polls of the 1828 election.

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Election of 1828: Yes

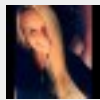
by [Aidan Middleton](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 8:46 PM

I decided to side with Robert Remini on the issue of the Election of 1828. I see Andrew Jackson’s election in many ways as a triumph of American ideals. The US is a country founded on a belief in popular democracy, the rule of the majority. Regardless of how you feel about Andrew Jackson politically there’s no denying that he won in a landslide victory with over 56% of the vote. Whether or not he was the perfect candidate, he was clearly the people’s choice. It was seen by some as the victory of the everyman over the American elite.. The election of 1828 also saw a reinforcement of the two-party system. Although there is an argument to be made that the partisan nature of a two-party system hurts the election process; it does act as a strong motivating force for people to participate politically. There was a dramatic increase in the number of voters between 1828 and the previous election. Known as the “new democracy”, Richard McCormick argues that it can be explained by population growth. Despite this fact, a larger pool is more representative than a smaller one.



Re: Election of 1828: Yes
by [Michaela Ensele](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 5:40 PM

I also think there was a democratic revolution, I think a lot of people liked Jackson and wanted to see what he could accomplish as a president. The election of 1824 helped him in a huge way because of Adams choice to basically cheat to get what he wanted made the American people angry and they all came to Jackson's rescue in 1828. I know in today's society we sure wouldn't re-elect someone that cheated in an election.



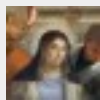
Social and Political Backlash
by [Hailey Cordier](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 9:08 PM

I fully think that the Election of 1828 did create a democratic revolt of the people because of the social and political backlash that it created. By electing Andrew Jackson as President in 1828 it started the beginning of the Jacksonian Democracy era. Jackson's presidency made various social and economic changes. Before Jackson was president, rich southern planters and northern merchants dominated the government. Under Jackson's rule, white males of the lower and middle classes commenced to vote in large numbers. There were new state suffrage laws, which enabled more citizens to vote because of better education, changes in political parties, and an increase in newspaper circulation. The key issues in the Election were tariff, internal improvements, and Native Americans. The Election of 1828 was the beginning of the two-party system in American politics.



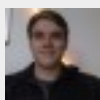
Re: Social and Political Backlash
by [Michaela Ensele](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 3:28 PM

I would definitely have to agree with you, Jackson sparked many American's interests in the way he acted in his presidency. I think a big help in the election of 1828 was the way the election of 1824 played out because if Americans back then were anything like we are today do not like lying or cheating to get such a tremendously powerful position. I also agree with your statement that this election truly created the two-party system.



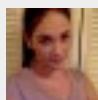
It's a numbers game.
by [Jacob Meili](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 9:18 PM

After reading through the material provided, I can firmly say I fall into the NO category. The statistics presented in the latter half of the reading are, to me, clear cut and extremely revealing. The document makes the point that voter participation in the Jackson elections were unimpressive. I completely agree with this point. The Jackson elections, in my opinion, did not represent a "revolution" that moved future elections toward a two party system, and the votes represented in the Jackson elections show that the voting trends simply did not change much from previous elections.



Re: It's a numbers game.
by [Kyler Paselk](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 2:29 PM

Would you agree that the election of 1828 was a starting point for a revolt? It may have not been a full scale revolt, but i believe that this election paved the way for future Democrats to continue the "revolt". The results were able to show the northern Whigs that the southern Democrats were becoming fed up, and that something needed to change. I believe that this election opened the doors for the southern Democrats to take control of the nation, and eventually give them the power they would need to fight back.



Discussing the Election of 1840 and Organized Democratic Rebellion.

by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 9:32 PM

Triggering a snowball effect toward the Democratic Revolt of the People; I'll agree that Andrew Jackson's campaign could be held responsible for having planted the seed of government reform. However, considering the emergence of two distinct parties I would be more inclined to relate the Jacksonian campaign to that of a revolution, rather than a revolt. Jackson fought his way to presidency and maintained a large following of common men in favor of a new system, who were ready to take political responsibility where at one point they felt they had none.

Politically speaking I believe that a valid **revolt** did not happen until the election of 1840 when those two political parties, the Democrats and the Whigs, became balanced within the country. Additionally, in terms of a revolt, people in the 1830's were already beginning to stand up and rebel against the political system. Creating social groups that either rallied for, or against, women's rights and the abolishment of slavery.

Although, Jackson blew Adam out of the water in the election of 1828, it was unorganized in comparison to the race of 1840, that statistically had a higher voting percentage than ever before. Parties were more developed, states shared two party systems, and the political environment had questions to address that the parties were struggling to control, encouraging the citizen vote.



Re: Discussing the Election of 1840 and Organized Democratic Rebellion.

by [Brock Hinds](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 2:19 PM

I fell into the YES category however, I do agree with a lot of this statement. I can see how the election of 1840 would have represented more of a revolt because of the two party's being the Whigs and the Democrats being more established throughout the country. I also did not realize as well that people in the 1830's were in fact already forming groups to stand up to the government on issues such as slavery and women's rights, that was something that I overlooked and did not factor into my first post for sure. I also can start to agree after reading many posts that you are right I believe the Jacksonian campaign could be looked at as more of a revolution than a revolt. I really like this post and it has changed my opinion quite a bit on this matter.



Re: Discussing the Election of 1840 and Organized Democratic Rebellion.

by [Michaella Ensele](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 5:33 PM

You make some very interesting points in your statement. After reading this it also makes me think of all the different events that happen afterwards and I also agree that in the 1840 election there was more a revolt because the two parties balanced within the country.



Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Kevin Smith](#) – Monday, January 18, 2016, 11:22 PM

The 1828 Elections were undoubtedly a shift in the national political landscape. A man for the people had been yearning, “Old Hickory” was ready to take his seat atop the nation. In comparison with the controversial ruling of the elections in 1824, the elections of 1828 were overwhelming. Jackson managed 56% of the vote (lecture), 13 points more than Adams. But the question posed is to whether this marked a change in the American ideal. Did the election of 1828 represent a Democratic revolt of the people? Articles by Remini and McCormick explore the question, arguing yes based on the reemergence of the two party system, and no for the lack of statistical support behind the claim. Though the question lives in neither black or white, the idea that the 1828 election marked a democratic uprising in the people cannot be validated, in part because of the national and local statistics do not support the 1828 election, but rather confirms the 1840 election as the moment Americans

began to identify with their right to vote.

Jackson’s domination of the electoral college was indeed exceptional. Winning 178 to Adams 83, Remini attributes this, at least in part, to the organization of the Democratic party “What made the difference in virtually every one of these states was the superior party organization.”(Remini, 206). While the popularity of the democratic party at the time could not be debated, there is no direct correlation between the size of victory and the impending democratic revolution. Examining both the previous and following elections of 1828, McCormick examines the percentage of voter turnout “ Thus, after three Jackson elections, sixteen states had not achieved the proportions of voter participation they had reached before 1824.” (McCormick 211). At the national level, there seemingly no spike in numbers. Local politics however, continuously garnered the attention of the nation. Whether attributed to proximity, or the lack of national awareness, voters had been practicing democracy at a local level quite effectively for some time(McCormick, 211). This would suggest that a democratic surge was either ready to emerge, or had already taken place without any real recognition. McCormick attributes the failure to convert local participants to national voters to complacency. “The answer, in brief, is that in most states either Jackson or his opponent had such a one–sided advantage that the result was a foregone conclusion.” (McCormick, 213).

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Philip Engel](#) – Tuesday, January 19, 2016, 10:01 AM

I believe there was a Democratic revolt during this period of time along with Robert V. Remini because of the vast amount of people coming out to vote for the election of 1828. In 1828 the voting numbers skyrocketed along with the emergence of the 2 party system and the Democratic Party. I believe that the emergence of the Democratic Party influenced a revolt by giving people a new voice to express their opinion whChina influenced more Americans to make their ways to voting booths.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Benjamin Glaeser](#) – Wednesday, January 20, 2016, 3:55 PM

Addressing voter turnout. After reading several post I have noticed that a big deciding factor in many decisions was the increase of total votes. However McCormick tells us on page 211 that the bulk of new voters in this time may have been due to new suffrage qualifications throughout the states, that combined with the fact that Jackson was seen as a hero of his time and was extremely popular, caused a landslide of votes to go his way and not because of a "democratic uprising". Also even tho new voters may have come to the polls another interesting statistic McCormick points out is that six states went over the 70 percent mark where ten states had surpassed that mark prior to 1824. "Instead of a mighty democratic uprising there was in 1828 a voter turnout that approached– but in only a few instances matched or exceeded– the maximum levels that had been attained before the Jackson era." (211)

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Benjamin Glaeser](#) – Wednesday, January 20, 2016, 8:53 PM

Something I found interesting that Remini discussed in his summary of the issue was "The first six presidents had been leaders or descendants of leaders in the revolutionary movement." In my opinion Jackson's life and popularity arose in the same way as those as presidents before him. Even though as Remini says he was only a teenager during the revolutionary war he became a living legend by the time he was 50 years old. Jackson in my opinion may have been somewhat of a continuation of those before him. Not being elected based on political party as much as just being elected due to popularity. This is strictly my interpretation of what I have read but to me shows that the election of 1828 was not a democratic revolt but just the continuance of a common theme. That being the election of a popular, military hero, and basically legend in the yes of Americans during that time.



Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Brock Hinds](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 7:25 PM

This is a great point that I did not think about. I will totally agree with you on Jackson's life pretty much mirroring that of our founding fathers. With Jackson becoming a military hero when he was only a teenager. A feat like that is very impressive and I believe this is one thing that made him a very popular person. Especially when he campaigned for the presidency! Do you believe that the people of our country saw a connection with Andrew Jackson and our founding fathers and that is why he earned so much support from the country during the Election of 1828?



Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Kevin Smith](#) – Thursday, January 21, 2016, 5:33 PM

An interesting point made by McCormick is the election of 1832. The 1828 elections registered record turnout numbers in 6 of the 22 states, where Remini argues the Democratic revolt took place. Yet the elections of 1832 registered a nationwide voting average at 54.9%, 15 states registered less votes by “adult white males” than in the previous election, and only 5 states recorded record turnouts (McCormick, 211). Would the elections immediately following the “revolt” not surpass the numbers of the election previous? Isn’t that the nature of a revolution, the lasting alterations and revisions to the current principles? Considering the statistics, what Remini would call a revolt, I would characterize as an aberration. A more symbolic revolt, based on statistics, would be the elections of 1840... “four out of five (78.0 per cent) of the adult white males cast their votes Harrison or Van Buren” (McCormick, 212).



Re: A Democratic Revolt?

by [Benjamin Glaeser](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 5:20 PM

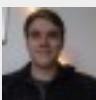
I agree completely with this post. In my opinion a revolt would suggest a major change in the political system as well as voter turnout. However very few states recorded the same or surpassed voting from just the previous election. I feel that a clear revolution did not take place until the 1840 election when the percent of citizens who voted was more consistent to a real revolt and change.



First Post– Supporting McCormick

by [Nicholas Pearce](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 7:58 PM

I agree most with Richard McCormick’s argument, the 1828 election was NOT a democratic revolution of the people. Jackson's popularity is what drove the buzz around the elections he was involved in. On page 212 of McCormick’s argument, he states how the numbers of white male voters stayed fairly consistent to the 2 elections prior and after Jackson’s time in office. He then points out that during the 1840 election, four out of five white males voted (78%) compared to the average being around 55% during the Jackson elections. This absurd leap in the percent of white males voting persuaded me the most, numbers dont lie.



Re: The revolt before the revolt.

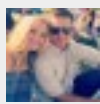
by [Kyler Paselk](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 4:39 PM

In 1820, congress set in place the Missouri compromise. This compromise granted Missouri to become a slave state, while creating and adding Main to the list of free states. This was supposed to keep an equal number of free and slave states so that power would be balanced out between either side. This compromise set its boundaries, with some exceptions, at the 36–30 parallel, effectively dividing the nation into two groups. This allowed the people of the united states to label themselves, not only geographically, but politically. Then, when

the election of 1828 took place, it allowed the people to vote on behalf of their slavery–antislavery beliefs. I believe that the Missouri compromise was the revolt before the revolt.

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?
by [Benjamin Glaeser](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 5:49 PM

I also side with McCormick on the idea that the real revolt did not happen until 1840 because in 1840 there was a clear two equal party system, the whigs and the democrats. The main reason I believe this to be true is because there was an equal representation in every virtually every state. In 1840 78% of white voting Americans cast their which is approximately 40% higher than 1828. Fourteen of the twenty five states set records. In my opinion McCormick supports his side with hard facts and statistics that cannot be disputed.

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?
by [Carter Ellis](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 10:56 PM

I'm gonna say for me I am having a tendency to lean more toward the argument "no" and agree with Richard McCormick. The reason I fell that way is because I feel that it is just a little more morally sound. Andrew Jackson was a little bit sneaky and seemed a little bit crafty with the way he won. Its hard for me to relate to this election because of when it took place. but I know that if it was happening with this upcoming debate I would not agree with what was going on.

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Re: A Democratic Revolt?
by [Kevin Smith](#) – Saturday, January 23, 2016, 11:22 PM

McCormick, on page 213, theorizes about Jackson’s popularity bringing about the numbers to launch this revolution. However, I think McCormick illuminates the antithesis decently. Of the six states with the highest voting turnout, 3 went to Adams, with the other three going to Jackson (McCormick, 213). If there was a revolution, Jackson being the sole catalyst could not be the sole reason. McCormick immediately after points to the popularity of Van Buren, who won an election with a greater turnout.

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