

HST 202: History of United States W18 (Escobar Meta 30898 30897)

Home ► My courses ► HST 202 W18 (Escobar Meta 30898 30897) ► Week 3 ► Forum 1 ►
A Democratic Revolt?


Search forums

Forum 1

A Democratic Revolt?

• [Subscribe](#)

◀ Age of Jackson

A Democratic Revolt? ▶

Display replies in nested form ▼

Move this discussion to ... ▼

Move

Pin



A Democratic Revolt?

by Joe Escobar - Friday, January 19, 2018, 6:25 PM

This thread is for discussions on the A Democratic Revolt? topic.

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?

Sum of ratings: -

[Permalink](#) | [Edit](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



The Numbers Don't Lie

by Chelsea Sheltman - Saturday, January 20, 2018, 8:55 AM

I was first persuaded to agree that this was, indeed a democratic revolt, but upon further speculation of the numerical evidence, it seemed obvious that this could not have been a true uprising. This was an emergence of the two-party system, and in this it seemed that men in power were set in winning the election, rather than the people being completely interested in doing so. Remini writes, "Van-Buren went to Vice-President Calhoun...and now offered him Radical support for the election of Jackson in 1828," (Remini1). Remini then goes on to explain how much campaigning he promised to do, showing that the three men are set on winning this election. There is also more clarification when the author writes, "It was not unusual for a

person to be accosted by several hawkers at once and threatened with bodily harm unless he accepted the proffered ballot," (Remini 2). That statement alone resonated throughout the entire reading for me. It gave me an image of corrupt campaigning and uncomfortable conditions that could easily cause a man to stray away from his actual values, or vote, even if he had not planned to.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Numbers Don't Lie

by Josiah Sugai - Wednesday, January 24, 2018, 3:39 PM

I have to disagree with you. The statement "It was not unusual for a person to be accosted by several hawkers at once and threatened with bodily harm unless he accepted the proffered ballot," (Remini 2), applies to both parties. Consider this quote which comes before the one you used "The States did not provide an official ballot; instead the **parties** [Both Democratic and National Republican] printed their own ballots, distributing them to friends and employing high-pressure party hacks at the polls to get the voter to accept the ticket."(Remini 2) This means that there was equal pressure from both parties but the Democrats still won by a considerable majority.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Numbers Don't Lie

by Hayley Allen - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 7:33 AM

I agree with both of you on the ballot pressure and possibly questionable campaign tactics. However as Josiah says this "was equal pressure from both sides but Democrats still won" makes me wonder actually how much Democrats resorted to more of these tactics because they did receive such a higher turnout than Whigs. I also agree with Chelsea that this could support the argument that it was not a democratic revolt but more aggressive campaigning and directed at a specific crowd such as the common man who could be more open to persuasion.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The Numbers Don't Lie

by Nicholas Stevens - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 9:30 PM

I disagree, you mention that they could've been forced into voting for him even if they hadn't planned on voting at all, but what about the fact that Remini mentions on page 4 about the crowds at Jackson's inauguration. Even if some were forced to vote, they weren't forced to go to his inauguration, and this was the biggest crowd that had been seen. This shows his popularity, and that he connected with his voters enough that they would travel long distances just to watch him take office.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Don't let the Numbers Fool You

by Jonathan Haskell - Saturday, January 20, 2018, 5:14 PM

Did the election of 1828 represent a Democratic revolt of the people? My first thought was no. When I think of a revolt, I think of an uprising that either has to be suppressed by an oppressive government or that succeeds in overcoming it to form a different type of governance. That is not really what happened, as our type of government remained the same just governed by different people forming a different political party. Looking up the actual definition of the word revolt though and it reads “an attempt to put an end to the authority or a person or body”. That says nothing about changing it to something different, and by that definition it is exactly what happened. I believe Mr. McCormick called it the Virginia Dynasty in regard to the four of the first six presidents being from Virginia. John Quincy Adams, Jackson’s opponent, and his father being the two not from Virginia seems not to be important as they were for a strong central government and seemed to just be included into this establishment. Mr. McCormick defense of his point is all about numbers. As I read it, it felt like a defeated position. It is all about percentage of voter turnout which he makes the point that the real democratic revolt happen years later with Harrison vs Van Buren in 1840. This I would consider just the next evolution of the Jacksonians. From what Remini tells us there would be no President Andrew Jackson without Van Buren managing the scene getting what he called North-South alliance of the southern planters and the old Republicans of the North together. Actually his “defense is in the numbers” argument helped me swing the other way into a “Yes” answer to this question simply because of the growth of the nation. The new breed of American were not the power wig wearing ex-British citizen who were embolden by victory, but the frontiersmen and the laborers who were determined to prove themselves. It doesn’t matter if they voted or not as that vote doesn’t change who they are. The fact that they saw themselves in “Old Hickory” is not irrelevant, and the massive turnout at the White House after his win is what finally put me in the Yes column. That action is the action of victors. Victory against what? It was not just the newly established political duality. That didn’t bring people from all over to the swamplands of Washington D.C., and you can not have victors if there isn’t something to be victorious against.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

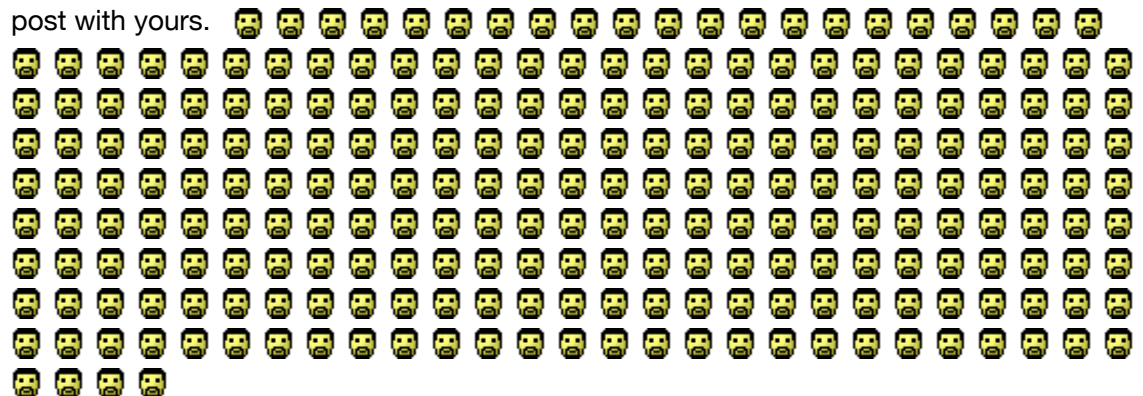
[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Don't let the Numbers Fool You

by Joseph Hassman - Tuesday, January 23, 2018, 12:26 AM

I'd like to congratulate you on utterly and completely contradicting the title of the previous post with yours.



Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Don't let the Numbers Fool You

by Jonathan Haskell - Thursday, January 25, 2018, 6:56 PM

Well I seemed to be the second post, so I figured agreeing with her would be boring. Although after reading each point McCormick "everything is in the numbers" argument just didn't sit well with me. Mr. Escobar first thing this class told us "you can't just ignore the numbers"! I just think that there is some things that are incalculable like spirit and will. The argument that the true revolt happened in 1840 to me is the only point that has merit, but that is again just because of the calculation of attendance on voting day. I bet that if we could somehow go to the mob surrounding the White House on the day Jackson won and asked them if this was the result of a Democratic Revolt, they would concur.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



The tricky thing about definitions

by Julianne Sullivan - Saturday, January 20, 2018, 10:34 PM

Did the Election of 1828 Represent a Democratic Revolt of the People? Well let's define the question. The current definition of the word revolt, according to Merriam-Websters dictionary (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/revolt>) means to renounce allegiance or subjection (as to a government). I personally interpret that renouncing the government altogether, which isn't the case for the 1828 election. Jackson won that election within the rules of government so in modern terms, I don't consider it a revolution.

1828 is not modern times though. Webster's dictionary from 1828 (<http://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/revolt>) defines revolt as *to fall off or turn from one to another*, which I believe to be absolutely true. Jackson was an uneducated westerner who probably didn't have much business running for president, but his popularity, the importance he put on the ordinary citizen, and belief and states and individual rights really suspended him from underdog to being president of the United States. This election was also extraordinary because there were two main people running for presidency instead of four. I really think that's the majority of the reason the voter turnout was so high that year. It's a lot more encouraging to choose when you have a 50% chance of being right, and it also makes you feel like you have more a voice in who you get to choose. I believe the two candidate change can be defined as a revolt in terms of 1828 (Robert V Remini essay).

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: The tricky thing about definitions

by Hayley Allen - Sunday, January 21, 2018, 10:03 AM

I agree with you about the two party system making the average voter more likely to be involved and feel like they have more of an impact. However, I think this supports the argument that the 'democratic revolt' was a result of only having two candidates rather than Jackson's pledge to the people and his policies. I also think that the voter turnout only

reaching 56% of actual voters cannot be considered a revolt as it was only half of the potential voters, it is more a natural increase in political interest and agency by people in a newly established democracy.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Not a democratic revolt but not a straight forward answer

by Hayley Allen - Sunday, January 21, 2018, 8:16 AM

After reading and analyzing both historians' positions, I argue that the election of 1828 was not a 'Democratic Revolt of the people'. However, Andrew Jackson's win was a major step in American history towards the re-establishment of the two-party system and away from sectionalism; I do not feel his win signified a democratic uprising as some historians claim. The supporting evidence for my claim comes from the changes in voting and electoral laws, averages of potential voters to actual voters, and the comparison of state election turnout.

As voting laws evolved from property owning white men to encompass all tax paying white men this enlarged the potential voters significantly as well as changes to how states designate their electoral votes influenced voter turnout. These didn't necessarily occur between 1824 and 1828 although they did have an overall impact on who could and wanted to vote during the early 1800s. An example from the reading, "New York-the bulk of the increase might be attributed to changes that had been made in suffrage qualifications as recently as 1821 and 1826" (McCormick 6). Although this does not completely explain the increase for all states, it does show that more voters were eligible and as stated by Remini, "what mattered was an expressed sense of participation in the electoral process experienced by ordinary citizens" (3).

Although there was an increase in potential voters, the average of actual voters did not increase in all states. As McCormick states "The average voter participation for all states in 1828 was 56.3 percent. Before 1824 fifteen of the twenty-two states had surpassed that percentage" (6) "Of the six highest states in voter participation in 1828, three favored Adams and three were for Jackson" (8). These two facts break down Jackson's glorified win over Adams as a much more modest win that shows he was not completely responsible for the doubling of voters and definitely not creating a democratic revolt.

In McCormick's argument when he compares the presidential elections to state elections at the time, he says, "presidential elections did not arouse voter interest as much as did those for governor, state legislators, or even more members of congress. In such elections at the state level the 'common man' was stimulated by local factors to cast his vote and he frequently responded in higher proportions than he did to the later stimulus provided by Jackson" (McCormack 6). This means that Jackson was not the person who brought the 'common man' to the polls, in fact they were already participating in local elections just typically less interested with presidential elections. This is a trend that was more common in the beginnings of our country that signify the far lesser role a president plays in government.

I think there was more excitement and drama involved with the election of 1828 than with previous ones as it focused on Jackson's private life rather than his policy. This could have gotten more people interested and more likely to vote. For example the text book says, "The presidential campaign of 1828 was an exercise in slander rather than a debate on public issues" (Murrin et al. 379). Therefore this election had a higher turnout overall as it was a more

controversial and dramatized campaign that historians can argue was a democratic revolt or that Jackson was a man for the people but looking closer at the facts it does not look to be as straight forward.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Not a democratic revolt but not a straight forward answer

by Chelsea Sheltman - Monday, January 22, 2018, 10:16 AM

I must agree with your statements on "excitement and drama". Education had not yet been a priority for the common man, so what better than entertainment rather than policy to get someone interested in participation. McCormick mentions that, "During the long reign of the Virginia dynasty, interest in presidential elections dwindled," (8). Then he goes on to support his claim by saying that there was no real competition between candidates. Now, in 1828 we see a divide in candidates with many different values that had to have stirred up conversation between the people and encouraged voter turnout.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



A Democratic Revolt not of Voter Percentages but of the Common Man

by Josiah Sugai - Sunday, January 21, 2018, 1:12 PM

Did the election of 1828 represent a Democratic Revolt of the people? After looking up the definition of revolt, the election of 1828 does resemble a Democratic revolt. However, this revolt was not an increase in the percentage of voters as McCormick points out, but an uprising of the common man. Before Jackson came into office, the government was controlled by an "older social and political elite." (Remini 1) A new generation of men now were making an effort to take control away from corrupt aristocrat politicians. This new generation was known as the common man. The common men of the country saw Jackson as their way to overthrow the corrupt aristocrat politicians and bring a new order to the land. An order where all men had equal chances to succeed, not just the well born. The contest between the Democrats and National Republicans was "one between 'farmers and mechanics'...and the 'rich and well born.'" (Remini 3) Since the percentage of wealthy elite was less than the common man, these middle class men saw their chance to bring change to the government and changed it.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: A Democratic Revolt not of Voter Percentages but of the Common Man

by Jonathan Haskell - Monday, January 22, 2018, 10:23 PM

I agree with your assessment. It was a changing of the guard from the previous aristocratic politician to the new American made common man. This was symbolize in the hearts of the everyday American by the hero Andrew Jackson and his past accomplishments and life trials. This is a simple revolt from the stale previous order of things or status quo, to a new day where at least in theory this generational American could be the first to accomplish the mightiest of goals, or achieve the complete change of one's destiny.

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

Sum of ratings:0 (1)



Re: A Democratic Revolt not of Voter Percentages but of the Common Man

by Nicholas Stevens - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 8:50 PM

I agree with you, Jackson related to the common men and it gave them hope that not only people born into high ranking families could be successful. These men didn't have to be rich, because just like Jackson they were "self-made" men (Remini 1). It was not just the number of voters, at his inauguration people flocked to see him take office. "Daniel Webster was dumbfounded at the scene, 'I never saw such a crowd here before,' he said." (Remini 4). This increase in the crowd was due to the revolt Jackson started.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Why I think the Election of 1828 caused a Democratic Revolt

by Nicholas Stevens - Monday, January 22, 2018, 5:02 PM

After reading both sides, I think I have to agree with Robert V. Remini. I believe that because he was a "self-made man" as it says in the first paragraph of Remini's argument, that he was relatable to the people and sparked inspiration in many. This relation Jackson had with the people also lead to a much higher voter turnout, doubling what it was in the previous year (Remini's argument and graph from class). One of the facts that he made that really made me agree with him, is that he not only got 56% of the vote, but the votes that he got came from all parts of the country.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Which author I agree with and why.

by Justin Oljace - Monday, January 22, 2018, 7:19 PM

I agree with Robert Remini that the election of 1828 did represent a democratic revolt of the people because it is clear that a lot of Democrats supported Jackson. During this period of time, Americans were looking for a leader like in the first paragraph where Robert says, "These men saw in Jackson a symbol of their own ambitions; they also saw in him a living example of the self-made man." The election brought out a huge increase in voters because he had so much support throughout the nation. In the 1828 election, Jackson took 178 of the electoral votes and won states in the north, south, east, and west. During Jackson's inauguration as president about 20,000 people came to Washington in support. Daniel Webster said, "Persons have come 500 miles to see general Jackson, and they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some dreadful danger." This was a democratic revolt of the people.

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



Re: Indeed a Revolt

by Jesse Elizondo - Monday, January 22, 2018, 7:47 PM

I agree with Robert Remini that the election of 1828 was a democratic revolution of the people. The main point that I saw between both sides of the argument was the topic of voter turnout and representation of the “common man” and this is a main point that I agree with Robert about the election being a democratic revolt. Richard’s man argument to counter this point is that overall in 1828 most states did not see an increase in overall voter turnout and the ones that did it was mostly marginal. But as we saw from the graphs during our class voter turnout rates from 1824 to 1828 had doubled. It went from around the 20 percent mark to almost the 50 percent mark and this would stay consistent throughout Jackson’s presidency, voter turnout did fall somewhat during 1832 but it was fairly insignificant as Jackson still won the election very easily. Another point that was brought up was that this election was a significant representation of the “common man” which I also agree with. One of the ways that this election had higher voter turnout and allowed more participation from the citizens was that 22 out of 24 states in 1828 allowed popular elections as opposed to having state legislatures do pick the candidate. Also in Robert’s paper he mentions that during Jackson’s inauguration around 20,000 people came from all over country to witness their candidate, which really shows how popular he was to the people as it was mention that this had never happened before.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Not Sure Anymore

by Jesse Elizondo - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 9:06 PM

After learning some more information about Andrew Jackson I’m not sure if I fully believe that Jackson represented the “common man”. Andrew Jackson was a popular presidential candidate, soundly beating Adams in the 1828 election. But while he was popular during the election it seemed as his agenda didn’t always favor the “common man”. One issue that Jackson failed to address was the Tariff of 1828 which put a 38% tariff on almost all imported goods. While this worked better for the industrial north, the agrarian south was not faring so well under this tariff, so when Jackson failed to take action South Carolina would begin a series of nullifications opposing the tariff known as the Nullification Crisis. While the Nullification Crisis would later be resolved by a compromise known as the Tariff of 1833 it left poor relations between the Democrats and the whigs, while also letting down his voters who were promised that soon after his election Jackson would reduce the tariffs. Another major issue that actually happened under Van Buren’s presidency but was partially caused by Jackson was the Panic of 1837. While Andrew Jackson was still president he oversaw the dissolution of the Bank of the United States. After he dissolved the national bank he handed their funds over to smaller state banks nicknamed “pet banks” and by the time Van Buren became president these banks had lent out so much credit that they had ran out of money leading to the panic.

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



Re: Historian's Positions (Age of Jackson)

by Jesse Elizondo - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 9:10 PM

Henry Watson seems to support that the election of Andrew Jackson represented a democratic revolt. During on of his segments in the video he talks about how after Jackson was elected politicians had to start treating the average voter with more respect and to appeal to them more which shows that the nation was becoming more democratic. Theda Perdue was more on the position that while Jackson did give democracy to some (white males) this is overshadowed by his treatment of slaves, Native Americans and women's rights. Richard Ellis seems to be in the middle while admitting that Jackson was for democracy, he also had no intent on expanding these rights to slaves or Native Americans. Professor Foner's response also discussed that while Jackson expanded political inclusion for white males, pretty much everyone else including white women were excluded.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Video Responses (Age of Jackson)

by Jesse Elizondo - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 9:11 PM

After watching the videos I really do agree with the notion that public life during the Jacksonian period was both expansive and exclusive. During the Jacksonian period politics became much more inclusive, at least to white males. As professor Foner said in his video, many of the limitations on voting such as tax information or having to own property were gotten rid of, which allowed many more people the ability to vote. The unfortunate part of this period was that while things became more inclusive for white males, everyone else including white women saw no positive changes in terms of political inclusion. Women did see some changes, as we learned in class many women were employed as school teachers, even if it was a way to get cheap labor at least it was a way for them to work. As we saw in class, there were women's suffrage movements that wanted rights for women, but as we talked about in class these were too radical for the time period to be accepted. So overall voting did become more inclusive for white males at the time and while there were some changes for women in public life, they still had no political power.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Power of the common man

by Clifford Burwell - Monday, January 22, 2018, 8:03 PM

Did the election of 1828 represent a Democratic Revolt of the people? I say yes, the election of 1828 was a revolt of the common man. During this time America was in its first politicians vs the people election, the power was divided out by the financial elite and those placed in

positions of government. For the first time the common man could stand up and make a difference. The election of 1828 was a first also because of the turnout and the broad issues being discussed during the campaign.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Power of the common man

by Hayley Allen - Tuesday, January 23, 2018, 11:58 AM

I think your statement that "for the first time the common man could stand up and make a difference" neglects the facts from McCormick's paper states that, "a high potential vote that was frequently realized in state elections but which did not materialize in presidential elections" (7). Or in other words, the common man did have a voice at this time which was through the state governments and the legislature branch rather than the executive branch. Therefore this election did stir up more voter turnout than previous presidential elections but it was not a complete revolt as it was a mere 56% of all potential voters who did vote and of that 56% voted for Jackson. I also think this campaign focused on fewer issues but rather the drama of the individual's personal lives like Jackson's relationship with his wife meaning this was a much more superstitious campaign rather than policy based. I do believe this was part of the reason the election was so popular for the common man as they were able to relate more closely with this politician than others.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



***The Election of 1828 DID represent a democratic revolt by working class Americans**

by Dylan Castle - Monday, January 22, 2018, 9:34 PM

The major increase in voter turnout allowed Jackson to win the popular vote by 56% (pg. 2). These voters were comprised of farmers, workers, and frontiersman who recognized themselves in Jackson and his ambitious nature (pg. 3). By having the persona of a down to earth, "common man" Jackson inspired voters who previously would not participate in elections. Thus creating a Democratic Revolt by the "common man". Because these voters felt their voice was heard, there was a new wave of political efficacy going into Jackson's inauguration. Remini describes this phenomena, "they really seem to think that the country is rescued from some dreadful danger" (pg. 4).

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



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

by Rodrigo Santiago-Corona - Monday, January 22, 2018, 10:23 PM

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

After analyzing both options, as well as reviewing chapter 11. In my opinion, the election of 1828 did represent a democratic revolt. Citizens were more passionate about this election, than any previous election causing the number of voters who casted ballots to double. Andrew Jackson's term as president began a new era in American politics, because for the first time in

United States history a low-ranking man was now President. Jackson entered the office, as the country was going through serious economic and political changes. This marked the era known as the Jacksonian democracy or the Age of the Common Man. A new generation of men were coming forward to seize leadership from an older social and political elite. These men saw Andrew Jackson as a “self made man” and a symbol of their own ambitions. The election of 1828 introduced the establishment of the two-party system, a system in which two major political parties dominate the government, and one of the two parties holds a majority in the legislature. Once Andrew Jackson entered office he introduced the spoils system. He appointed civil servants to government jobs, specifically those who were loyal to him and his political party.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: A Democratic Revolt for Common man

by Oscar Medina - Monday, January 22, 2018, 10:35 PM

Yes, I agree with Robert V. Remini that the 1828 election was a Democratic revolt of the people. I believe it was a revolt because in his argument the landslide was only because of Jackson's popularity of the common man. For example, people had traveled 500 hundred miles to watch the inauguration. (Murray pg. 337) This was unheard-of before Andrew Jackson's election to office. Andrew Jackson was born of low, no education, but he was considered a war hero. The Adams' campaign had tried to show how unfit Jackson was for the presidency. Another example Adams' campaign team were reminding people about Jackson's tavern brawls, duels, and “branding his marriage an abduction” (Murray pg. 379). On the contrary, the slanderous remarks had the opposite effect and it made him more popular among the common folk. He was considered a hero because he represented an ideal dream of the common man “ Surely if an orphan boy from the backwoods could make good, there was no reason why they too could not aspire to wealth and social status by relying on their own talents to get what they wanted.” (Remini pg1)

So yes in fact the people didn't care if Jackson had been raised for the position of president, so by voting for and electing Jackson as president, the people showed what they wanted. “Generations of historians, therefore, have interpreted Jackson's election in 1828 as the beginning of the “rise of the common man” in American history.” (Remini pg.3)

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



A Democratic Revolt

by Benjamin Hawley-Gamer - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:07 PM

I believe the election of 1828 was a revolt of the people, based on the argument Remini lays out about the new generation of political leaders and the step away from those who had either participated or were a descendent of those who had participated in the Constitutional Convention. This election showed the people's choice for president and as the text said Jackson won the popular vote with 647,292 votes. This was due to a large amount of canvassing in the south by Van Buren who toured the South in order to rally support for Jackson, this shows a difference in the previous elections.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: A Democratic Revolt

by Chelsea Sheltman - Wednesday, January 24, 2018, 11:00 AM

Although Van Buren was definitely rallying for Jackson, it may be outside factors that appeared to be an increase in voter population. McCormick writes, "The shift from the legislative choice of electors to the election by popular vote, together with the steady population growth, obviously swelled the presidential vote," (5). In other words, yes there was an increase, but the switch from electors to the popular vote proved to be one of the causes. Population growth must also be kept in mind, because these are four year intervals in between elections.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



common man vs prior government

by Cody Simon - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:24 PM

I do in fact see this as a democratic revolt of the people. Firstly for there to be a revolt there has to be two sides fighting. In this instance these two sides were the people versus the line of presidents from Massachusetts and Virginia and also fighting to see a truly common man acquire power. See the people really connected well to Andrew Jackson being that he was a common man they believed that if power were to fall into his hands that current problems would begin to find their resolve. Not only was this revolt successful it was a landslide victory which in turn established the two party system as a primary for elections in this country.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Democracy Wins in '28

by Kyle Bomark - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:30 PM

I agree with author Robert V. Remini in that the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828 DID represent a democratic revolt of the people. This is observed mainly in two interconnected facets; the depiction of Jackson in the general public as the hero of the people vs. the aristocracy of the National Republicans, and the corresponding spike in voter turnout that would inevitably see Jackson get elected. This is best summarized in the line that, "what mattered was an expressed sense of participation in the electoral process experienced by ordinary citizens and that because of it a true 'man of the people' had at last been elected President of the United States" (Robert V. Remini, ELECTION OF 1828, pg. 4).

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



This isn't even my final revolt!

by Joseph Hassman - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:42 PM

John Quincy Adams, by trampling both the electorate and popular votes with sheer conniving power, reached the presidency and reigned supreme for four years. The public hated him, but he and his lackeys had dominated the federal government in such a way no one could fight back. Still, with all this power, there was one he feared: the Common Man. He knew, since the people were becoming more and more restless, they would find one from within their own to go and challenge him. Surely enough, Andrew Jackson came forth to oppose him. They called him "Old Hickory", for he carried an old walking stick, like Moses. And just like Moses, he was going to lead his people out of a tyrant's rule. The fight was incredulous; every righteous blow Jackson threw, Adams came back with a proportionately evil jab. By the time the dust had settled, it was clear Jackson had won: not by the might of his own hand, but by the will of the people he carried on his shoulders.

I'd like to say that's how it went, but really, it appears not to have been that epic a battle after all. Andrew Jackson certainly won; of that there's no doubt. However, the people didn't gather together massively in his favor and decide to overthrow Adams. There was no Democratic revolt. As Richard P. McCormick says in his piece, *New Perspectives on Jacksonian Politics*, "only six of the twenty-two states involved were new highs in voter participation established. In three of these - Maryland, Virginia, and Louisiana - the recorded gain was inconsiderable, and in a fourth - New York - the bulk of the increase might be attributed to changes that had been made in suffrage qualifications as recently as 1821 and 1826." That means the only real change in voter turnout was in two states - hardly a revolt of the people. If anyone were to call this anything more than a normal election, they might just have to agree with Trump that his election was a landslide.

Sum of ratings:2 (1) 2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Did Andrew Jackson help the common man?

by Gerardo Morales-Martinez - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:55 PM

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

At first, I am inclined to say yes. Upon further research on the word, "Revolt", it does not fit with the context. What I do agree is that there was change in the election. Remini states, "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 advances long before Jackson appeared on the scene" (Remini, 3). This gives insight that the change was already in effect, but Andrew Jackson winning the election of 1828 had given another reason to seek change.

Sum of ratings:0 (1) 0

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Was the 1828 election a Democratic Revolt?

by Braedon Kocks - Monday, January 22, 2018, 11:56 PM

Since this is 1828 we are talking about the meaning of revolt changed over time, but in 1828 revolt meant "To fall off or turn from one to another" (<http://webstersdictionary1828.com/Dictionary/revolt>) Which can be seen here. At the end of the election the popular vote had an increase of almost eight hundred thousand, and Jackson

won the popular vote by a little over 56%. Also the turnout at the white house of twenty thousand people from all parts of the country to see the victory that they participated in. Before Jackson went into office, the government had "political elite" in office, but then people saw the common man up there and they thought it was their chance to take over the corrupt government and give everyone an equal chance at succeeding, instead of just the rich.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Re: Was the 1828 election a Democratic Revolt?

by Rodrigo Santiago-Corona - Thursday, January 25, 2018, 10:35 PM

I agree. When Andrew Jackson started his campaign, Many young men saw him as "self made man", and a symbol of their own ambitions. The common man held a special place in America, but with jackson, the common man rose to the top of the American political power. The first six Presidents were from the same mold, they were wealthy, educated, and from the east. Jackson; Coming from the west, rose from poverty, and declared education an unnecessary requirement for political leadership. Like you said Andrew Jackson gave everyone and equal chance to succeed. Coming from a poor family, he rose from poverty, became a lawyer, and worked his way up to presidency.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Did the Revolt of the Common Man stop in 1828?

by Josiah Sugai - Friday, January 26, 2018, 4:20 PM

As I contemplated the debate question "Did the Election of 1828 Represent a Democratic Revolt of the People?", I discovered another key idea in this complex issue. The election of 1828 represented a revolt that lasted more than Jackson's Presidency. The revolt began in 1828 but it did not end there. This election is also referred to as "the beginning of the rise 'of the common man' in American History." Even though the voter percentages were not as high as 1840, I believe that the election of 1828 led to these outstanding numbers. Because these men witnessed the power of their vote in 1828, even more men flocked to the polls during future elections. The election of 1828 sparked a fire in the common man that spread and grew to be much greater than when it started.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Facts that influenced my decision

by Justin Oljace - Friday, January 26, 2018, 10:14 PM

One of the facts that Robert Remini used that helped me come to the conclusion that the election of 1828 was a democratic revolt of the people was that the election had just under 800,000 more total votes than the last election. That is a lot of people for that time period.

Remini writes, " In Pennsylvania alone, the number rose from 47,000 to 152,000 four years later"(2). It's amazing to see such a spike in voter turnout from one election to the next.

Remini includes, "In the Electoral College, Jackson's victory was even more impressive. He won a total of 178 electoral votes to 83 for Adams"(2). These facts help make it clear to me that the election of 1828 was a democratic revolt of the people.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Birth of the Two-Party System

by Dylan Castle - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 6:59 PM

Though the party principles were never truly discussed in the campaign of 1828 (pg 1), the Democrats specifically were described as tending to their duties when poked or prodded to do so (pg 2). It continues to explain what they did specifically on behalf of states rights and the importance of the ordinary citizen. This specific focus on the states and the importance of the ordinary citizen as stated in the doctrines of Jefferson ultimately lead to his victory over John Quincy Adams with 56% of the entire vote.

The National Republicans were on the opposing side, and were affirming the need for a strong centralized government. They endorsed this idea of a strong centralized government because they believed it would advance the material well-being of the nation (a nationalized governing entity)

This feud over the states rights focused party and the stronger centralized government party was the birth of the two-part system, and later reached maturity in the 1830's.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Which argument offers the most logical position

by Justin Oljace - Saturday, January 27, 2018, 9:56 PM

Remini's argument that the election of 1828 was a democratic revolt of the people offers the most logical position. In the textbook it says, "The campaign caught the public imagination. Voter turnout was double what it had been in 1824, totaling 56.3 percent"(pg 380). This election was a result of the efforts that were creating a national Democratic party because of Andrew Jackson. The textbook says, "Jackson picked up all of the states that had gone for Crawford or Clay in 1824, leaving only New England and small portions of the mid-Atlantic for John Quincy Adams"(pg 381). It's amazing that Jackson was able to go out and get all the states that Crawford and Clay controlled just 4 years earlier. The history experts that wrote this textbook do a good job of giving the reader a clear image of how one sided this election was.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)

◀ Age of Jackson

A Democratic Revolt? ▶

Moodle Docs for this page

Accessibility at Lane

You are logged in as Joe Escobar (Log out)

HST 202 W18 (Escobar Meta 30898 30897)