

HST 202: US History W20 (Escobar)

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Age of Jackson Videos

by [Joe Escobar](#) - Wednesday, January 22, 2020, 11:09 AM

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IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, whether you support the YES or NO point of view and which of these new "video" historians agree with you. Do NOT simply leave it RE: Age of Jackson Videos

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YES: It was a Revolt! (Richard Ellis)

by [Jarod Doerner](#) - Wednesday, January 22, 2020, 8:03 PM

In the second video clip, Richard Ellis supports that the Election of 1828 represented a democratic revolt of the people. Ellis explains that, "politics becomes open [for the people] and one of the ways this emerges is with someone like Andrew Jackson, who in 1824 becomes the first grassroots candidate for the presidency" (2nd video: 1:34-1:47). Jackson comes up in his explanation since it was Jackson who sparked the revolt that helped him get elected and for the events of history to play like they did.

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**The 1840's brought more Democratic Revolt of the people, which started in 1828.**by [Melissa Johnson](#) - Wednesday, January 22, 2020, 11:01 PM

As I watched the video I realized that it supported that the democratic revolt happened in 1840. It showed this by talking about the right for women to vote, and the women's rights convention. These two factors were a big part at this time. The women are finding their voices and want rights, that are rightfully theirs. One of these women was Elizabeth Stanton. "Elizabeth Stanton made her own bill of rights, and modeled their revolutionary document after Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence." (time 1:00, first video of week 3) I still feel that the democratic revolt happened in 1828 and was continuing into the 1840's.

Sum of ratings: [0 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#) [Show parent](#) [Edit](#) [Split](#) [Delete](#) [Reply](#)**Age of Jackson became a revolt.**by [alex Henshen](#) - Thursday, January 23, 2020, 4:46 PM

During this time the Jacksonian Democrats were dominating. "it was a time when participation in public life expanded enormously" (1st video) this quote can be backed up by the "yes article" where it states how much of the country voted and voted for Jackson. Since this is during the era of the common man.

Sum of ratings: [0 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#) [Show parent](#) [Edit](#) [Split](#) [Delete](#) [Reply](#)**Re: Age of Jackson became a revolt.**by [Jarod Doerner](#) - Saturday, January 25, 2020, 9:27 AM

Was public life improved by the Jacksonian Democrats? I wasn't able to find a part that explained what they did to improve that. I will say there were more people voting for president since there was Jackson and there were others. The Age of the Common Man was brought to us by Jackson becoming president.

Sum of ratings: [0 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#) [Show parent](#) [Edit](#) [Split](#) [Delete](#) [Reply](#)**Yes, to an extent.**by [McKenna Wilson](#) - Thursday, January 23, 2020, 5:29 PM

After watching the video of Professor Forner I do agree with my original consensus that it was a democratic revolt of the people, but only to an extent. In the video Professor Forner explains that for white men with property it was an important and life-changing election but for women and African-American people it was not. He goes on to say that women were "supposed to be outside the political realm". Although women were aware of the election and keeping up with it, they were unable to vote. He also included in the last 30 seconds of the video that "...race becomes the line of division of exclusion and inclusion in American politics." Even for the African-Americans in the free northern states there were only a few states, like Massachusetts, that allowed them to vote. Forner stated in the beginning that this election "encompassed a large part of the population". Now while this may be true the only people that were a part of this "large part" were white men who owned property.

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Yes : Professor Foner, Harry Watson, Richard Ellis

by [Jahaziel Reyes](#) - Thursday, January 23, 2020, 7:08 PM

I felt that the majority of historians agreed that there was some kind of revolution or influx of voters and a decrease in restrictions that allowed for it. Professor Foner from the first video link provided more of a middle ground to the topic stating, "The line of exclusion- for men has shifted, at the time of the revolution it was property, people without property could not vote, now it's becomes race, people with[out] property can vote as long as their white but race becomes the line of division of exclusion and inclusion in American politics"(1:28-1:50 Foner video). This was the tone of most of the videos, that while white men voting became easier everyone else saw significant push back. Harry Watson was firmly in the 'Yes' category first stating "-people saw the opportunity to increase their liberty in enormous numbers of ways"(0:42-1:15 Other Historians video), Then later "Politicians, ever since Andrew Jackson - had to appeal to the average person and to organise the political appeals their policies and everything else in order to attract that majority(2:55-3:32 Other Historians video). This presented a political system that was irreversibly changed by the people, they made politicians servants -for better or for worse- to the public by voting for Andrew Jackson they saw the strength of voters when brought together to change the system, even if it was only white men at the time. Richard Ellis also agrees to this sentiment of Andrew Jackson's importance for the time, "Politics becomes open and so forth and one of the ways this emerges is with someone like Andrew Jackson who in 1824 becomes the first grassroots candidates for presidency"(1:16-1:47 Other Historians video).

Finally the only hard opposition to the revolution would be Theda Perdue who argues "Indian removal coincides with the development of very strict racial codes in the South it which limited the rights of free blacks it coincides with a period in which women actual lose political rights, it is a period in which the united states become more democratic for white men but less democratic for everyone else"(2:02-2:30 Other Historians video). She out of everyone focuses greatly on the more marginalized parts of society at the time and points out women actually losing political power at the time.

Considering all this, my thoughts remain the same for the most part while some groups were marginalized and prevented from voting, the significant turnout from even just the white male voters was important and did represent an upheaval of previous thoughts about politics with Andrew Jackson becoming president. He was just so different to the previous candidates by focusing on the people and popular opinions he was able to secure the presidency.

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**More Yes**

by [Kaleah Holmes](#) - Thursday, January 23, 2020, 7:14 PM

"politicians ever since Andrew Jackson have had to act, even if they didn't always believe it, as if the ordinary American voter was actually the wisest and the best judge of public affairs" (3:00 in Video). Andrew Jackson had enormous success with the majority of America. That is because he pleased the common folk. His story of self made success was inspirational to these laymen. Andrew Jackson won Presidency twice in a row because he had the majority of the population voting for him. The average folk finally felt like they had a President who understood them, and cared. Since Andrew Jackson was so politically successful other politicians have looked to him as setting an example. To get the vote you should appease the common folk. This changed how politics works. Politicians changed who they target to get a vote because of Andrew Jackson. The election of 1828 was a Democratic Revolt because it changed how we see politics today.

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**Reviewing the Info So Far.**

by [Eric Shoaf](#) - Thursday, January 23, 2020, 11:42 PM

After watching the two provided videos and thinking about it more, I've come to the conclusion that the revolution did not take place in 1828. However, this does not necessarily mean there wasn't a shift in attitudes because of Jackson. As the second video said, "politics becomes open . . . and one of the ways this emerges is with someone like Andrew Jackson, who in 1824 becomes the first grassroots candidate for the presidency." 1:34. In 1828 there was a shift in attitudes, people feel like their vote is more important, as well as what they want from their politicians. This leads to the election of 1840, where people decide to act on these newfound beliefs and remove Martin van Buren from office, because of the fact that he was president during the Panic of 1837. This causes a surge in votes, from ~50% of the eligible voting pool to ~70%.

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**Re: Reviewing the Info So Far.**

by [McKenna Wilson](#) - Saturday, January 25, 2020, 3:34 PM

I agree that after watching the videos there was most definitely a shift in the attitudes of the people who were eligible to vote during the 1828 election. I do think it is important however to clarify that the "people" eligible to vote were only mostly white men who owned property or didn't but African-Americans and women were not a part of the people who experienced the shift since they were unable to vote and had to be on the outside of the voting polls. So while there may have been a shift in attitude it was not for a majority of all people but rather a majority of white men.

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democratic revolt Yes

by [alex Henshen](#) - Friday, January 24, 2020, 5:01 PM

America was growing vastly in the 1800s. Creating schools, expanding their land, and transportation, these all influenced the revolt of 1828. "This era also witnessed A dramatic transformation in American democracy it's self"(video 2) More people wanting change and realizing their power. Jackson used the issues effecting the common folk to drive his campaign in turn giving the people what they wanted.

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Age of Jackson Video 1 Supports the YES side

by [Melissa Johnson](#) - Saturday, January 25, 2020, 6:14 PM

I feel that the first video of the Age of Jackson did support the YES argument essay. We start off with how "men have all rights" (video 1. Time 26.) At this time this was a big part of America. The people did not believe that women, slaves, or even blacks had the right to vote. At this time the voting changed "people without property could not vote, now it becomes Race. People without property can vote as long as they are white." (video 1. Time 1:35) In my eyes this is a big change for this time period. People are seeing that even the poor have the right to vote. Soon the America people will see women, slaves, and blacks have the right to vote.

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Video 2 : Age of Jackson Videos

by [Melissa Johnson](#) - Saturday, January 25, 2020, 6:39 PM

With video 2 I feel that it was supporting how the Democratic revolt happened in 1828. Throughout this video they talk about Andrew Jackson. How his last words were of regret of not killing two people. If I had lived at this time I would have thought that this man was insane, but then again I live in this era and how killing someone isn't the norm. During this video there was one part that stood out to me "we need to be thoroughly honest about our past" (video 2. Time 5:05) We shouldn't hide the fact about how we forced the Indians, or the other misdeeds that we have done. Its good to focus on the good deeds, but we need to also not forget the misdeeds. We need to learn from our past. This quote also rang out to me personally.

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**Re: Age of Jackson Videos**

by [Sophia Schlesinger](#) - Saturday, January 25, 2020, 10:11 PM

In the second video (Age of Jackson), the first historian, Harry Watson, seems to be split on the idea on whether the election of 1828 represented a democratic revolt or not. He mentions (:40-1:14) that people were looking for opportunities to increase their liberty and become more independent, but at the same time were afraid of new opportunities leading others to have power over them. People wanted to be able to do things such as purchase land and get good jobs, but also at the same time were afraid of being taken advantage of and swindled somehow. This fear and thought process kind of contradicts the idea of the people starting this huge revolt...

The second historian, Richard Ellis, presents the fact that the government controls economics, but the people were itching to become a part of the decision making. Therefore, politics became more open. Thus introducing Andrew Jackson (1:40).

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