



Analyzing Changes in Voter Participation, Part 1

1. Cite evidence that shows the general trend in voting participation from 1824 to 1828.
2. Cite evidence that shows the general trend in voting participation from 1828 to 1832.
3. The vote had already been expanded in time for the 1824 election when Jackson was also running. Why did the great increase in participation not occur until 1828?
4. In what ways does the chart support the theory that Andrew Jackson's 1828 run for the presidency increased voter participation?
5. Keeping in mind that the trend in the United States had been to extend the vote to less privileged white males, does the chart support the theory that Jackson appealed to the "common man?" In what way(s)?
6. Brainstorm a bit. Other than Jackson's candidacy, what else could explain the increase in voter participation between 1824 and 1828?
7. How might someone who supports the theory that Jackson's 1828 run inspired increased voter participation explain the drop in participation in 1832?
8. Connecticut, Virginia, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Rhode Island all retained property requirements during the period covered on the chart. (NOTE: South Carolina also retained its property requirements, but did not have popular voting for electors at this time.) What differences, if any, do you note in the voting participation in these states compared to other states? Do the data support the idea that extending the franchise greatly increases participation?