Chapter 13: The Presidency Section 3 Lecture Notes

AMERICAN COVERNIENT

Objectives



- 1. Explain the Framers' original provisions for choosing the President.
- Understand how the rise of political parties changed the process of choosing a President as set out in the Constitution.

Key Terms



- presidential elector: one of a group of individuals who cast the formal votes that choose the President
- electoral vote: one of two votes cast by an elector, one for President and one for Vice President
- electoral college: the group of people chosen from each State and the District of Columbia to formally select the President and Vice President

Introduction



- How did the process of choosing a President change over time?
 - At first electors cast two votes for president, each for a different candidate. The winner became President and the runner-up became Vice President.
 - The 12th Amendment added separate electoral votes for President and Vice President.
 - Electors also pledged to vote for their party's candidates.

The Constitutional Debate GOVERNMENT

- The Framers of the Constitution debated whether to have the President chosen by Congress or by the popular vote of the people.
 - Opponents of congressional selection felt it would upset the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches.
 - Opponents of popular election felt that the people would not know enough about the candidates to make wise choices.

The Electoral College



- The Framers agreed on a plan put forth by Alexander Hamilton.
- They created the electoral college, a special body of presidential electors representing each state.
 - Each state would have as many electors as it had senators and representatives in Congress.
 - The state legislatures would decide how presidential electors would be chosen in each state.

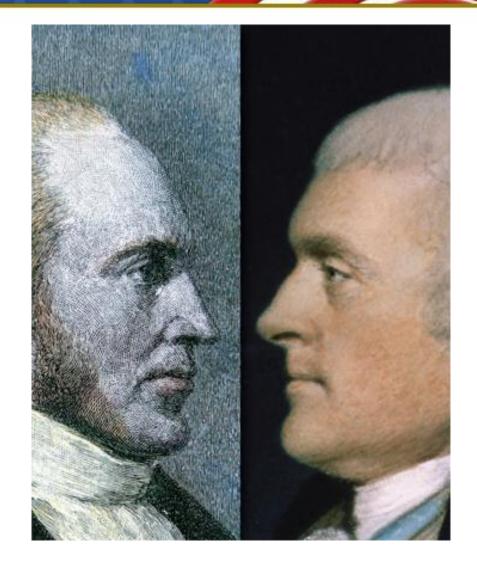
The Electoral College, cont. GOVERNMENT

- Each elector would cast two electoral votes, each for a different candidate.
 - The candidate with the most electoral votes would become President.
 - The candidate with the second-most votes would become Vice President.
- The Framers did not anticipate the rise of political parties competing for the presidency.

The Election of 1796



- In 1796, the Democratic-Republican candidate Thomas Jefferson finished a close second to Federalist John Adams.
- Jefferson then became Adams's Vice President, even though they were political rivals.



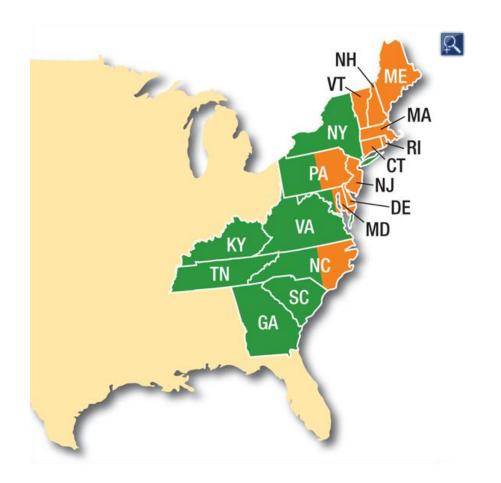
The Election of 1800



 In 1800, the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans faced each other again.

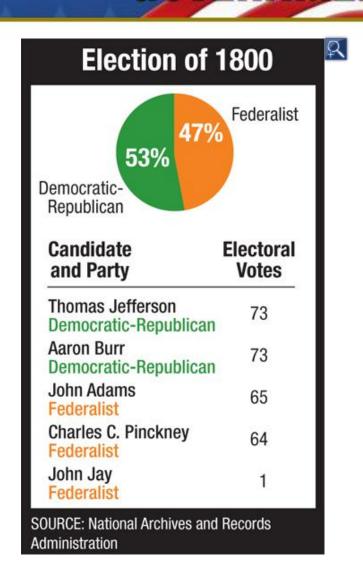
- For the first time, each party nominated two candidates, one for President and one for Vice President.
 - John Adams and Alexander Hamilton formed the Federalist ticket, while Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the Democratic-Republican candidates.

- Each party also nominated electors who, if chosen, swore to vote for their party's presidential and vice-presidential nominees.
- In the map at right, the orange areas voted for Adams, the green for Jefferson.



 As per the electoral college rules, each Democratic-Republican elector cast two presidential votes, one for Jefferson and one for Burr.

 As a result, Burr and Jefferson tied.

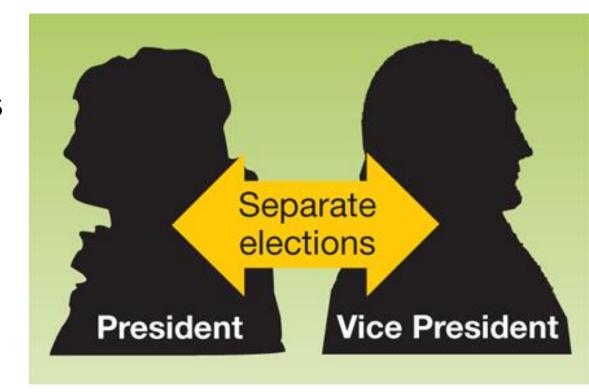


 Popular opinion favored Jefferson, who had run as the party's formal presidential candidate. But there was no rule stating that he should win the electoral tie.

 Instead, it took the House of Representatives 36 separate votes to break the tie and elect Jefferson as President, making Burr the Vice President.

 The 12th Amendment, ratified in 1804, separates the vice presidential and presidential elections.

 Each presidential elector now casts one vote for President and one vote for Vice President.







- Now that you have learned about how the process of choosing a President changed over time, go back and answer the Chapter Essential Question.
 - Does the current electoral process result in the best candidates for President?