

ELECTIONS THAT BROKE THE RULES

ELECTION	CANDIDATES	POLITICAL PARTY	ELECTORAL VOTES	POPULAR VOTES
1824	Andrew Jackson	Unknown	99	151,271 (41.3%)
	John Quincy Adams	Democratic- <u>Republican</u>	84	113,122 (30.9%)
	William H. Crawford	Unknown	41	47,531 (11.1%)
	Henry Clay	Unknown	37	40,856 (12.9%)
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,034,311 (47.9%)
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democrat	184	4,228,546 (50.9%)
	Peter Cooper	Greenback	0	75,973 (.90%)
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	233	5,443,892 (47.8%)
	Grover Cleveland	Democrat	168	5,535,488 (48.6%)
2000	Al Gore	Democrat	266	51,003,835 (48.4%)
	George Bush	Republican	271	50,460,110 (47.9%)
	Ralph Nader	Green	0	2,883,064 (2.73%)
	Patrick Buchanan	Reform	0	449,129 (.43%)
	Harry Browne	Libertarian	0	384,490 (.36%)
	2016	Hillary R. Clinton	Democrat	232
	Donald J. Trump	Republican	306	62,979,636 (46%)
	Gary Johnson	Libertarian	0	4,167,740 (3%)
	Jill Stein	Green	0	1,257,724 (1%)

1824

Define: majority

Which candidate received a majority of the popular and electoral vote?

How did John Q. Adams win if he won neither the electoral or popular vote? (Research)

1876

Which candidate received a majority of the popular and which candidate received the majority Electoral votes?

Who was declared president?

How does this election violate the presidential formula?

1888

How many more people voted for Grover Cleveland than Benjamin Harrison?

What was the percentage difference?

2000

How many popular votes separated Al Gore & George Bush?

How was the presidency decided? (Research)

2016

Who did the majority of Americans vote for president?

How many Popular Votes separated Clinton & Trump?

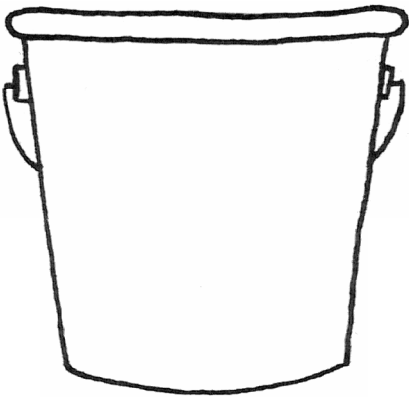
Who won the election?

CONCLUSION

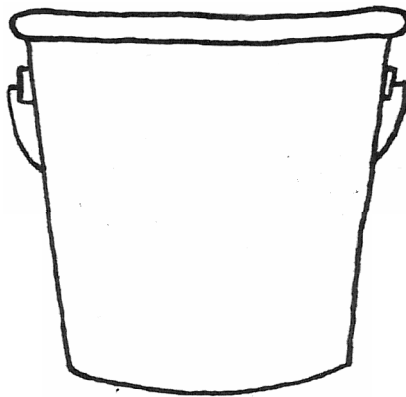
Which political party mostly benefits using the Elector College?

How should we choose our president? (Circle one) **Electoral College** or **Popular vote**?

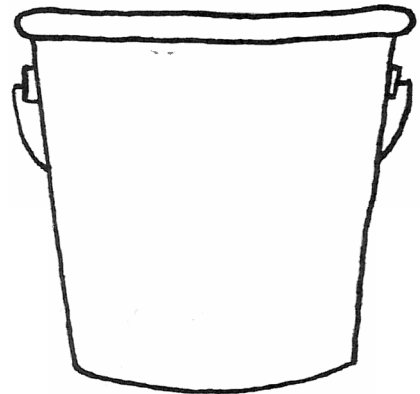
EVIDENCE



ARGUMENT #1



ARGUMENT #2



ARGUMENT #3