#22 Six vs. Seven – Andrew Jackson, the 7th U.S. President, "should have been" the 6th U.S. President, having received more of the popular vote and electoral vote in the Election of 1824

The story of the Election of 1824, to elect the 6th U.S. President. Running against John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson won by an overwhelming margin the largest number of popular votes of the four candidates (Henry Clay, 47,136; William H. Crawford, 46,618; John Quincy Adams, 108,740; Andrew Jackson, 153,544). However, none of the candidates received a majority of electoral votes (Henry Clay, 37; William H. Crawford, 41; John Quincy Adams, 84; Andrew Jackson, 99). Therefore the election, as provided by the 12th Amendment, was decided by the House of Representatives. There, Henry Clay threw his support to John Quincy Adams. After his election, Adams made Henry Clay his Secretary of State, arousing Andrew Jackson himself to anger and causing Jackson supporters to cry "bargain and corruption." Four years later, in the Election of 1828, Andrew Jackson would even the score.



Jackson (J)*
99 electoral votes

Adams (A)
84 electoral votes

Crawford (C)
41 electoral votes

Clay (Cl)
37 electoral votes

*None of the candidates received a majority of electoral votes. In accordance with the 12th Amendment, the House of Representatives elected the president, choosing Adams despite the fact that Jackson led in electoral and popular votes.

Key Understanding: 1824 election: the man who became the 7th president should have

been the 6th president. Andrew Jackson, the 7th U.S. President, should have actually been the 6th U.S. President. The Lord ordained Jackson to be the 7th U.S. President, but actually receive more of the popular and initial electoral vote in the Election of 1824 than the man who would become the 6th U.S. President, John Quincy Adams, to illustrate the theme that what is pretending to be of God, Seven (7), is actually of Man, Six (6). This is identical to the theme of the Church of Laodicea being numbered Seven (7), as if it was of God, when actually it is of Man, Six (6).

[The Election of 2000, with George W. Bush becoming the eventual victor over Al Gore, was entirely entwined with the





Six and Seven story of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

George W. Bush was considered a *second* John Quincy Adams for two reasons, (a) because the Bushes became the second father-son combination to become presidents, with the first being the Adamses, and (b) because the election of George W. Bush carried enormous similarities to the election of John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson, who received more of the popular vote in 1824, just as Al Gore received more of the popular vote than George W. Bush. The overall reason why this occurred is because Election 2000 took place at the turn of the Sixth to the Seventh Millennium since the creation of Adam.]

Genesis 1:27 (KJV) <u>SO GOD CREATED MAN</u> in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

Genesis 1:31 (KJV) And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were <u>THE SIXTH DAY</u>.

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