

The Right to Vote

Which level of government decides on the qualifications for voting?

What do the terms suffrage and franchise mean?

At the founding of the Constitution, which group of Americans had the right to vote?

Currently, how large is the American electorate?

Your book delineates five stages in the expansion of voting. Fill in the following information for each of the stages:

Stage 1: Early 1800's	
Stage 2: After the Civil War	
Stage 3: 1920	
Stage 4: 1960's	
Stage 5: 1971	

Voting Qualifications are reserved for the states. However, the following Constitutional amendments insure that states cannot restrict voting. What does each amendment say?

15th amendment

19th amendment

24th amendment

26th amendment

Chapter 6 Section 2:

Voter Qualifications

What are the three universal requirements for voting?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

When it comes to voting, what is the distinction between a foreign born person who is a naturalized citizen and foreign born resident who does not have citizenship in the US?

In the past, why did states have a residency requirements for voting?

What is a typical residence requirement for states when it comes to voting?

How did the 26th amendment change the age requirements for voting?

What is the purpose of voter registration?

Why do some think that the registration requirement should be abolished?

What is the “motor voter law?”

Why don't states currently use **literacy** as a qualification for voting?

Which amendment outlawed the **poll tax** as a requirement for voting?

List several of the cases in which various states may deny a person the right to vote.