**Voting and Elections  
**

1. The Constitution and the Right to Vote
   1. 1789-
   2. 1850-
   3. 1870-
   4. 1920-
   5. 1971-
2. Voter Qualifications Among the States
3. Citizenship and Residence (all states based on these)
   1. Citizenship
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (one who is not a citizen) are generally not allowed to vote, although it is not prohibited by the Constitution
      * Only 1 state constitution, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, draws a distinction between native-born and naturalized citizens (requires one to have been a citizen for 3 months)
   2. Residence
      * All states have residence requirements in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ensure that citizens have had time to familiarize themselves with relevant political issues before voting
      * Texas- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that no state can require a waiting period of longer than 30 days
      * Almost all states deny the vote to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Age
      * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment sets 18 as the cap on the minimum age for voting in any election (1971)
      * Some states did this earlier.
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped 18 year olds get the right to vote
4. Other Qualifications
   1. Registration/enrollment
      * All states, except North Dakota, require registration
      * Supposed to be very easy
      * 1993 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- may register when you renew your drivers license
   2. Who may not vote

* People in mental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Anyone who has been found mentally incompetent
* Those convicted of serious crimes (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

1. Suffrage and Civil Rights
   1. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment
      1. The right to vote may not be denied because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude
      2. Gave newly freed slave men the right to vote
      3. Not practiced because of:
         * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4,743 lynching’s in America; 182-1968)
         * Social pressures
         * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (banned in 24th amend)
         * “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
         * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drawing lines in districts to limit voting strength of one group)
         * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”   
― Martin Luther King Jr., *Letter from the Birmingham Jail*

* + 1. 1940-50s- Supreme Court strikes down laws- slow process
       - 1944- *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

-U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Texas's Democratic party could not restrict membership to whites only and bar blacks from voting in the party's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + 1. 1960s- civil rights movement led by Dr. Martin Luther King
       - Launched a voter registration drive in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Alabama. For seven weeks, King led hundreds of Selma's black residents to the county courthouse to register to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Nearly 2,000 black demonstrators, including King, were jailed
       - "Segregation's got to fall ... you never can jail us all.”

“We know through painful experience that freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed.”   
― Martin Luther King Jr., *Letter from the Birmingham Jail*

* 1. Civil Rights Act of 1964
     1. Outlawed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, color, religion, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or national origin
     2. States could not use voter registration in an unfair manner
  2. Voting Rights Act of 1965
     1. Made 15th amendment really true
     2. No poll taxes, literacy tests, etc.
     3. Justice department clears elections valid
     4. Also applies to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
  3. Texas Voter ID

1. Voters are now required to present an approved form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to vote in all Texas Elections.
2. Nonvoting
   1. The Size of the Problem
      1. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of eligible voters participate in presidential elections
      2. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of eligible voters participate in off-year elections
      3. Little recognized aspects of the problem:
         * More vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elections than state or local
         * “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”- people stop filling out their ballot
         * More vote in general elections than in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or special elections
   2. Why People Don’t Vote
      1. “Cannot Voters”
         * 17 million Americans can’t vote
         * Aliens, mentally or physically handicapped, people in prison
         * Religious beliefs
         * Discriminatory electoral practices
      2. Actual Nonvoters
      * Convinced elections will not effect them
      * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the current system
      * Distrust of political system, no sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you feel that you can influence in politics)
      * Bad weather, cumbersome procedures, “time zone” fallout
      * Voter registration responsibility lies with individual not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      1. Do people tend to vote more in presidential elections or midterms (for House and Senate but prez not on ballot)?
3. Elections
   1. The Administration of Elections
      1. Most election law is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sets the time, place, and manner of Congressional Elections
   2. B. When Elections Are Held
4. First Tuesday after first Monday in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ numbered year
   1. Precincts and Polling Places
5. State law restricts the population size of voting districts, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Precinct election boards ensure that elections are held in an orderly manner, and each political party sends poll watchers to watch for election fraud.