ADDITION
PREVIEW
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VOTING RIGHTS ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING	STATEMENT	AFTER READING
T F	amendment was ratified in 1870.	T F
T F	Voting Revolution Act was passed.	T F
T F	In some s you d to own a car in order to ote.	T F
T F	n peopl e out of vn they can fill out an abse ballot.	T F
T F	oting ena the maj to rule.	T F
T F	In order you must be a itizen.	T F
T F	When you vote you are choo he direction of o y.	T F
T F	A felon is someone wh s commit a seri crim.	T F
T F	Voters head to polling locatio their h etown	T F

DID YOU KNOW?

The 24th Amendment ll taxe which at one time made p e vote.

PREVIEW

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Voting Rights

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer A	Answer B
#1 How old must you be to vote?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	21 ORANGE	18 RED
#2 What year was the US government formed?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in GREEN	1790 PURPLE STRIPES	1827 BLUE STRIPES
#3 What are Republicans also known as?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in RED	Liberals YELLOW	Conservatives ORANGE
#4 The 2 political parties in the US are Republican & what?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in YELLOW	Democrat RED	Parliament ORANGE
#5 What is the process to cast your vote called?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in ORANGE	Ballot BLUE	Representation BROWN
#6 Which amendment gave women the right to vote?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	2nd ORANGE STRIPES	19th GREEN STRIPES

PREVIEW

VOTING RIGHTS

There are many times you are given options in life and you vote for your wish. For example, in school you may have raised your hand when the teacher gave a choice like "Do you want to do a fun science experiment or art project?" Or, at home perhaps mom and dad asked, "Do you want to go to McDonalds or Wendy's?" Maybe you voted for class officers in your school. Sometimes, if the results aren't what you wanted, you may feel like your opinion and wishes don't count.

Voting is a process where people express an opinion by casting a vote, either formally or casually. Often times, voting refers to choosing candidates for public office at the state, and national (federal) levels. Voting enables the majority to rule. In the United States, voting is a right, privilege, and responsibility for those over age 18, though it wasn't always today. Voting today is free and voluntary.

Election Day: Voters have to physical locations in their hometown which are usually held in schools, halls, and recreation centers. Once there, you check in and show your identification (license or passport) and the staff will hand you a ballot (paper on which you color in small shapes to cast your vote).

You take the ballot to a voting booth with a curtain for privacy. Here you fill in your choices on the ballot and then head to the exit where you place your ballot in a machine. Sometimes, there could be computers to cast your vote. Absentee ballots may be sent in for those who are not in their hometown on election day. After voting hours are over, polls and election officials count the votes with the help of computers.

Early Voting Rights: When the US government was formed in 1790, some people weren't allowed to vote based on their gender, race, or age. In some states you had to own property in order to vote, which (at the day) really meant only white men could vote because they were the only ones who owned property. Only about 120,000 people out of more than 4 million were allowed to vote. By 1830 almost every state allowed all white men over 21 to vote. Enslaved persons and women were not allowed to vote, even in 1865 when the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution became law, making slavery illegal.

Even after the 15th Amendment was ratified in 1870 (protecting everyone's rights to vote, regardless of the color of their skin and if they were former slaves), it still took some time for women, enslaved persons, and African Americans to earn the right to vote.

Women: While introduced to Congress in 1848 during the First Women's Rights Convention, it took women decades to finally earn the right to vote. 19th Amendment ratified in 1920.

Native Americans: Native Americans earned their right to vote in 1924 when the

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