

Sample Answers Mock Voter Identity Timeline

Date	Voting & Amendment Information
1788	U.S. Constitution adopted. There is no agreement on a national standard for voting rights; states are given the power to regulate their own voting laws. In most cases, voting remains in the hands of white male landowners.
1865	13 th Amendment Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
1868	14 th Amendment Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. In section 2 a voter is defined as males, being at least twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States.
1870	15 th Amendment SECTION. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
1920	19 th Amendment The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
1924	Congress passes legislation that grants citizenship to all Native Americans born within the territorial limits of the country.
1964	24 th Amendment SECTION. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.
1964	Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination, or unfair treatment, of all kinds of people based on race, color, religion, or national origin. The act outlawed segregation in businesses such as theaters, restaurants, and hotels. It banned discriminatory practices in employment and ended segregation in public places such as swimming pools, libraries, and public schools. The law also provided the federal government with the powers to enforce desegregation. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made it illegal to apply unequal voter registration requirements but did not get rid of literacy tests.
1965	The Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments.
1968	The Civil Rights Act of 1968, also known as the Fair Housing Act, prohibited discrimination related to the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin and sex.
1971	26 th Amendment SECTION. 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.