

Sample Answers Voting Rights Timeline

| Date | Voting & Amendment Information | Summary of Text | Who Can Vote? | Who Cannot Vote? |
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| 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. | There is no national standard for voting. States are given the power to regulate voting. | White male landowners | All other people |
| 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. | The 13th Amendment ended slavery in the United States. | White male landowners | All other people |
| 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. | In the 14 th Amendment, citizenship is defined and granted to former slaves. Voters are defined as male, at least 21 years old and citizens. | Male citizens at least 21 years old. | All other people. |
| 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. | The 15 th Amendment made it illegal for the federal or state governments to deny someone the right to vote based on race. | Male citizens at least 21 years old. | All other people. |
| 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. | The 19 th Amendment gave women the right to vote in federal and state elections. | Male and female citizens at least 21 years old. | People under the age of 21 and non-citizens. |
| | The Equal Rights Amendment was introduced shortly after the passing of the 19 th Amendment. Some believed that freedom from legal sex discrimination required an Equal Rights Amendment, however this proposed amendment has not been successfully ratified. | | | |
| 1924 | Congress passes legislation that grants citizenship to all Native Americans born within the territorial limits of the country. | All Native Americans become citizens born in the U.S. | Male and female citizens at least 21 years old, | People under the age of 21 and non-citizens. |

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| | | | including Native Americans. | |
| 1964 | <p>24th Amendment</p> <p>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.</p> | The 24 th Amendment guarantees that the right to vote in federal elections will not be denied for failure to pay any tax. | Male and female citizens at least 21 years old. | |
| 1964 | <p>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.</p> | | | |
| 1965 | <p>The Voting Rights Act of 1965 banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments.</p> | | | |
| 1968 | <p>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.</p> | | | |
| 1971 | <p>26th Amendment</p> <p>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.</p> | The 26 th Amendment changed the voting age from 21 to 18. | Male and female citizens at least 18 years old. | People under 18 years old and non-citizens. |

Source: <https://www.history.com/news/voting-rights-timeline>