

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 6.

I. Section 1: The Right to Vote

A. History of Voting Rights

1. The right to vote is called _____ or the _____.
2. The _____ Amendment gave all male citizens of legal age the right to vote. The _____ Amendment gave women the right to vote.
3. In the 1960s, _____ acts were passed to protect voting rights.
4. The _____ Amendment ended the poll tax as a requirement to vote. The _____ Amendment set the minimum voting age at 18.

B. Who Sets Voter Qualifications?

1. The Constitution does not allow the _____ to set voter qualifications.
2. The Constitution places five _____ on the states in setting voter qualifications.

II. Section 2: Voter Qualifications

A. Universal Voting Requirements

1. United States _____ have the right to vote. Aliens do not have that right.
2. A voter must be a legal _____ of his or her state and must be at least _____ years of age.

B. Registration

1. Qualified voters must _____ to vote in the voting districts where they live.
2. _____ are lists of registered voters.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Voters and Voter Behavior****2**

3. Congress passed the _____ Law in 1993 to make it easier to register to vote.

C. Disqualifying Voters

1. In the past, many states had _____ tests as a requirement for voting.
2. The _____ tax was used in southern states to deny African Americans the right to vote.
3. A _____ from the military may cause a person to lose his or her right to vote.

III. Section 3: Suffrage and Civil Rights**A. The 15th Amendment**

1. The 15th Amendment was meant to ensure that all _____ men of legal age could vote.
2. _____ prevented African American men from taking part in primaries.

B. Enforcing the 15th Amendment

1. In *Smith v. Allright*, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ must follow 15th Amendment rules.
2. In *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, the Supreme Court struck down _____, or the unfair drawing of voting district lines to discriminate against a particular group.

C. Civil Rights Laws

1. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 set up the United States _____.
2. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed _____ in voting practices and in the workplace.

D. The Voting Rights Act of 1965

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 finally made the _____ Amendment an effective part of the Constitution.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Voters and Voter Behavior****2****IV. Section 4: Voter Behavior****A. Low Turnout**

1. Fewer people vote in _____ - _____ elections than in presidential elections.
2. _____ explains why candidates listed toward the end of a ballot get fewer votes.

B. Why People Do Not Vote

1. Some people believe they have no _____, or the ability to make a political difference.
2. Those who do vote usually have higher _____, better _____, and better _____.

C. Voter Behavior

_____ is the way people get their political attitudes and opinions.

D. Sociological Factors

1. The differences in the way men and women vote is called the _____.
2. Members of most minority groups tend to vote for _____. People in rural and suburban areas tend to vote for _____.

E. Psychological Factors

1. _____ is the loyalty of people to a particular party.
2. _____ - _____ voting is when a person votes for all the party's candidates in every election.
3. People who call themselves _____ do not belong to any party.