**Chapter 6 and 14 Assessment Study Guide**

Which group(s) tends to cast the most votes?

Describe a typical nonvoter?

Which kind of election can be expected to generate the lowest voter turnout?

In 1965, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., began a voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama.

Local citizens opposed him with violence. Which law did Congress pass in response to this?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did what?

In the 1940s and 1950s, federal courts struck down many unfair voting practices.

Considering this, why were federal civil rights laws needed?

What reasoning did the Supreme Court give for banning the poll tax as a requirement for voting?

When people register to vote, which question must they answer?

What are the universal requirements for voting in the United States?

Which state granted women the right to vote in 1869, long before the 19th Amendment was passed?

What was the largest group of disenfranchised citizens in the 1920s despite the 15th Amendment?

Describe the history of American suffrage since 1789?

What type of voting often results from strong loyalty to a political party?

What are some reasons why certain people vote compared to other Americans?

Why did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 require preclearance?

How did the 24th Amendment change voting requirements in the states?

How would you describe the only group allowed to vote in 1789?

In 1920, how did the 19th Amendment expand the electorate?

Essay Response Required: How does Congress limit the President’s power to send troops to a foreign country?

Essay Response Required:

"The presidency has made every man who occupied it, no matter how small, bigger than

he was, and no matter how big, not big enough for its demands."

—President Lyndon Johnson

What did President Johnson mean in the quote?

Essay Response Required: Do you think that voter registration should be required or do you think this is unnecessary?

Which power allows the President to check actions of the judicial branch?

Give an argument for the line-item veto?

What action can Congress take to check the power of a presidential veto of a bill?

Which member of the President’s administration helps negotiate treaties with other countries?

Who has the final authority over all military matters?

How does a President usually exercise the power of recognition?

When a new President takes office, which of the following may he or she refuse to honor?

What is the best way to summarize the President’s removal power?

How is a presidential appointment confirmed?

What is the power to issue executive orders called?

Name what is specifically required of the President by the Constitution?

How can Congress prevent the President from becoming too powerful?

Which part of the government must vote to approve a treaty before it becomes effective?

When might the President use executive privilege?

Give a valid reason why a President might want more power?

The President is responsible for what part of the federal government?