**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

**Voters and Voter Behavior**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**

**6**

**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.



Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Voters and Voter Behavior**

**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.



Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Voters and Voter Behavior**

**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.

