

CONSTITUTION 101

Module 13: Voting Rights in America 13.7 Test Your Knowledge

VOTING RIGHTS IN AMERICA

Complete the questions in the following quiz to test your knowledge of basic ideas and concepts covered in this module.

1. The original Constitution largely left elections and voting to _____.
 - a. Congress
 - b. The president
 - c. The Supreme Court
 - d. The states
2. What area of voting is covered by Article II, Section I, of the Constitution?
 - a. Qualifications for voters in U.S. House elections
 - b. Declaring that the selection of U.S. senators will be determined by state legislatures
 - c. The time, place, and manner of elections will be determined by state legislatures
 - d. The Electoral College
3. The 15th Amendment passed in 1870 banned voting discrimination on the basis of _____.
 - a. Age
 - b. Race
 - c. Sex
 - d. Wealth
4. The 19th Amendment passed in 1920 banned voting discrimination on the basis of _____.
 - a. Age
 - b. Race
 - c. Sex
 - d. Wealth
5. The 26th Amendment passed in 1971 banned voting discrimination on the basis of _____.
 - a. Age
 - b. Race
 - c. Sex
 - d. Wealth

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6. Although voting requirements varied state to state, what were some requirements for voting that existed in the early years of America?
 - a. Race and gender requirements
 - b. Wealth and property requirements
 - c. Taxpaying requirements
 - d. All of the above

7. Unmarried women who owned land could vote in state and local elections in which state between 1776 and 1807?
 - a. Vermont
 - b. New York
 - c. New Jersey
 - d. South Carolina

8. During the Age of Jackson in the 1820s and 1830s, some voting requirements were eliminated and it became much easier to vote if you were _____.
 - a. A white man, regardless of your wealth
 - b. A woman
 - c. A free African American
 - d. An enslaved person

9. A gathering of women at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 produced this famous document, which cited a list of grievances and drew attention to inequalities and oppressive laws in America.
 - a. The Declaration of Independence
 - b. The Declaration of Sentiments
 - c. The Continental Association
 - d. The Gettysburg Address

10. In addition to a demand for the right to vote, what else was a demand that women made during the Seneca Falls Convention?
 - a. Access to education
 - b. Equal pay
 - c. Property rights
 - d. All of the above

11. The language of the women's suffrage amendment, which stated "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," was introduced in Congress as early as 1878 and named for this leader of the women's suffrage movement.
 - a. Lucy Stone

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- b. Lucretia Mott
 - c. Susan B. Anthony
 - d. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
12. What was true of the transformative, but all too brief, period of Reconstruction?
- a. African Americans voted in large numbers.
 - b. African Americans held office in all levels of government.
 - c. The national government acted to protect the rights of African Americans.
 - d. All of the above
13. This man proposed a powerful draft of the 15th Amendment, which would have protected the right to vote on the grounds of race, color, nativity, property, education, and creed.
- a. Henry Wilson
 - b. Andrew Johnson
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Andrew Jackson
14. Which of the following was a way that African American voting rights were denied in the years following Reconstruction?
- a. Poll taxes
 - b. Literacy tests
 - c. Intimidation and violence
 - d. All of the above
15. What is the name of the system of laws passed to suppress the African American vote after the ratification of the 15th Amendment?
- a. Black Codes
 - b. Secession
 - c. Jim Crow laws
 - d. Declared the election results null and void
16. Which demographic group was granted citizenship in 1924?
- a. Native Americans
 - b. Chinese immigrants
 - c. World War I veterans
 - d. Everyone living in America over the age of 18
17. The most transformative legislative advance for the protection of voting rights was _____.
- a. The Jim Crow laws
 - b. The Platt Amendment

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- c. The Voting Rights Act
 - d. The Bill of Rights
18. The requirement that certain states with poor voting rights histories had to obtain permission from the national government before they changed their voting laws was known as _____.
- a. The 24th Amendment
 - b. Preclearance
 - c. Federalism
 - d. The Civil Rights Act
19. Years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act, the Supreme Court struck down the formula used to apply the preclearance requirement of the Voting Rights Act in which case?
- a. *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*
 - b. *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections*
 - c. *Giles v. Harris*
 - d. *Shelby County v. Holder*
20. In the Supreme Court, and in the country, debate about the scope of constitutional protections for the right to vote _____.
- a. Ended with the passage of the 14th Amendment
 - b. Continues today
 - c. Was never really a serious debate
 - d. Occurred only in the 1800s

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Answer Key

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. B