

**5.1 Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior**  
**Describe the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation.**  
**Describe different models of voting behavior.**

1. According to the original U.S. Constitution who was responsible for determining voting qualifications?
  - a. Congress
  - b. The Supreme Court
  - c. The President and his Cabinet
  - d. Individual state and local governments
  
2. All of the following have been used as synonyms for voting or the right to vote EXCEPT
  - a. Suffrage
  - b. Enfranchisement
  - c. Polling places
  - d. Manumission
  
3. What impact did the Fifteenth Amendment have on voting in America?
  - a. Gave male property owners the right to vote
  - b. Extended the vote to African Americans
  - c. Gave women the right to vote
  - d. Eliminated literacy tests as a voting barrier
  
4. What impact did the Seventeenth Amendment have on voting in America?
  - a. Gave male property owners the right to vote
  - b. Provided for the direct election U.S. Senators
  - c. Gave women the right to vote
  - d. Dramatically increased the percentage of actual voters
  
5. What impact did the Nineteenth Amendment have on voting in America?
  - a. Gave male property owners the right to vote
  - b. Extended the vote to African Americans
  - c. Gave women the right to vote
  - d. Eliminated literacy tests as a voting barrier
  
6. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment ended poll taxes. What was the practical effect of this amendment?
  - a. Prospective voters were no longer impeded by an ability to pay a tax
  - b. Prospective voters were no longer impeded by an ability to read
  - c. Prospective voters were no longer impeded by an ability to answer political questions
  - d. Prospective voters were no longer impeded by an ability to own property

7. What impact did the Twenty-Sixth Amendment have on voting in America?

- a. Gave women the right to vote
- b. Extended the vote to African Americans
- c. Gave eighteen year olds and older the right to vote
- d. Eliminated literacy tests as a voting barrier

8. What impact did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 have on voting in America?

- a. Prohibited voter ID laws
- b. Extended the vote to African Americans
- c. Made general elections a national holiday
- d. Eliminated literacy tests as a voting barrier

9. What impact did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 have on voting in America?

- a. Prohibited voter ID laws
- b. Extended the vote to African Americans
- c. Made general elections a national holiday
- d. Gave federal oversight in Southern polling places

10. In *Shelby v. Holder* (2013) the Supreme Court affirmed that “the Constitution intended States to keep...the power to regulate elections” and that “equal sovereignty” was hindered by the disparate treatment of some states and not others. This decision impacted

- a. The historical consequences of the Fifteenth Amendment
- b. The historical consequences of the Seventeenth Amendment
- c. The historical consequences of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment
- d. The historical consequences of the Voting Rights Act of 1965

11. Political science has tried to explain voting behavior for a long time. Which of the following best characterizes political science conclusions over time regarding voting behavior in America?

- a. Political science can now pinpoint who votes and why
- b. Political science with great certainty can predict voting behavior
- c. Political science is in agreement over voting behavior
- d. Political science lacks consensus over numerous voting behavior models

12. Rational choice theory is based upon

- a. History
- b. Economics
- c. Sociology
- d. Anthropology

13. Retrospective voting models emphasize

- a. Prospective issues
- b. Polls
- c. Party labels
- d. Performance

14. Prospective voting models emphasize

- a. Polls and public opinion
- b. Promises and compelling visions
- c. Culture and family influences
- d. Religious and ethnic traditions

15. Party line voting models emphasize

- a. Polls and public opinion
- b. Union memberships
- c. Culture and family influences
- d. Party labels

16. Tom's parents were conservative Republicans. When Tom went to vote for the first time many of the candidates and their issues were confusing to understand. He voted Republican.

This is an example of what voting behavior model?

- a. Rational choice theory
- b. Retrospective voting
- c. Prospective voting
- d. Party line voting

17. Tom is an independent voter. His choice will come down to weighing promises made by both candidates. As a college student with heavy debts he is leaning toward the candidate that promised to make education more affordable.

This is an example of what voting behavior model?

- a. Rational choice theory
- b. Retrospective voting
- c. Prospective voting
- d. Party line voting

18. Tom during his presidential campaign kept asking voters one simple question, "Are you better off today than you were four years ago?"

This is an example of what voting behavior model?

- a. Rational choice theory
- b. Retrospective voting
- c. Prospective voting
- d. Party line voting

19. Before Tom decided to vote, he considered what would be best for his small business. Taxes were rising and health care costs were pinching his profits. The simple facts would determine his vote.

This is an example of what voting behavior model?

- a. Rational choice theory
- b. Retrospective voting
- c. Prospective voting
- d. Party line voting

20. Which of the following scenarios exemplifies a split-ticket vote?

- a. Tom votes for a Democrat for president and a Democrat for the Senate on the same ballot
- b. Tom votes for a Democrat for president and chooses not to vote for anybody else on the same ballot
- c. Tom votes for a Republican for president and a Democrat for the House in the next election
- d. Tom votes for a Democrat for president and a Republican for the Senate on the same ballot

21. According to political science, what is the number one determining factor of a person's vote?

- a. Age
- b. Race
- c. Income
- d. Partisan identification (ID)