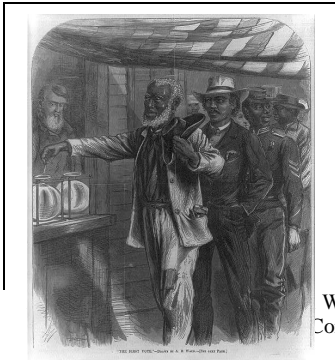


Reconstruction & Voting of African American Men



Waud found in Harper's weekly titled "The first vote."
Congress

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Summer 2012

The amendments added to the Constitution during Reconstruction were progressive and dramatic. Slavery was abolished, citizenship was granted to African Americans, and African American men were given the right to vote. Congress, for a time, was able to radically shift political power and change social structure through these amendments. Unfortunately, with in a short amount of time, white resistant to the new participation of African Americans in local, state, and national politics eventually made it practically impossible for African American men to exercise their newly obtained right to vote and full citizenship.

[Overview](#)/[Materials](#)/[Historical Background](#)/[LOC Resources](#)/[Standards](#)/[Procedures](#)/[Evaluation](#)/[Rubric](#)/[Handouts](#)/[Extension](#)

Overview		Back to Navigation Bar
Objectives	Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to analyze and use primary sources to find out information about the Reconstruction time period • Further explore the intent and effect of the Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution (students have already read some background information on the fifteenth Amendments in their textbooks) • Learn about some of the techniques that Southern whites used to resistance the new role of African Americans in local, state, and federal government specifically voting 	
Recommended time frame	60 minutes possibly longer	
Grade level	American History 8-10 grade	
Curriculum fit	Reconstruction – The Reconstruction Amendments and hindrances to African American men voting	
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOTE - Students should already be somewhat familiar with some basic information about 15th Amendments through background reading 	

	<p>before this lesson; students should already have prior knowledge about what primary sources are and how to work with them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom set of the image “The First Vote” (found at the end of this lesson and on the Library of Congress website) • Classroom set of the excerpts of the 15th Amendments (found on the student worksheet) • Classroom set of the pamphlet titled “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote.” (found at the end of this lesson and on the Library of Congress website.) This document can be given to students on regular paper or the teacher can print out and assemble the document like a pamphlet • Student worksheet
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Michigan State Learning Standards

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	<p>8 – U5.3.3 Describe the new role of African Americans in local, state and federal government in the years after the Civil War and the resistance of Southern whites to this change, including the Ku Klux Klan. (C2, C5) (National Geography Standard 10, p. 162)</p> <p>8 – U5.3.4 Analyze the intent and the effect of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.</p>
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Procedures

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of class – Give each student worksheet that will be used throughout entire lesson today. Then give each student a copy of the political cartoon “The First Vote.” Have students complete part 1 on the worksheet which is analysis of the political cartoon. (5 minutes) 2. The teacher will put up a larger image of the political cartoon on the overhead, with a document camera, or by making a poster of the image on http://www.blockposters.com/. Have a few students share their ideas from part 1 from their worksheet with the class. After students have shared their ideas, the teacher will share with the students the background information on the image - This wood engraving titled, "The first vote" was created by A.R. Waud and appeared in Harpers Weekly on November 16,
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	<p>1867. (3 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Next students will turn to a person sitting near them and discuss the following questions: Why is being able to vote important? Do you know any of the requirements to be able to vote today? If so what are they? (2 minute) 4. Have a few students share with the class the answers they gave for the questions. (2 minutes) 5. Next, the teacher will read aloud the excerpt of the Fifteenth Amendment as the students follow along on their sheets. The students will then answer the questions under part 2 on the worksheet about the amendment. (4 minutes) 6. Students will then turn to a partner near them and share out their ideas about the amendment. (2 minute) 7. Then the teacher will have several students share out their ideas with the entire class and teacher will chart ideas on the board. The teacher will share any information that seems missing from the students’ analysis and add that to the chart. (2 minutes) 8. Next, as a class brainstorm some ways a person’s ability to vote could be taken away or limited (3 minutes) 9. Then the teacher will explain the following terms/ ideas- poll tax, literacy test, residency requirements, and grandfather clause (definitions found on the worksheet). (2 minutes) 10. Give each student a copy of the primary source document “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote.” Then divide the class into small groups (3-4 students). The text is basically divided into 3 sections – a 2 page introduction, specific voting requirements for 13 southern states, and general advice. All students will read the 2 pages introduction and the general advice. In addition, each group will also be assigned 2-3 states. They will need to read the information about these states and be experts about them. Instruct students that they may read more than just the states they are assigned but they need to at least read those two states. Several groups may be reading the same states. (Group A - Alabama/ Florida; Group B – Arkansas/ Georgia; Group C – Louisiana/ Texas; Group D
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	<p>– Virginia/ West Virginia/ Tennessee; Group E - Mississippi/ Kentucky; Group F – North Carolina/ South Carolina) (5 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Students will read the assigned sections and fill out the information on part 3 (general and specific information questions) of the worksheet. (13 minutes) 12. Students will then leave their groups and walk around the classroom as they interview their classmates in order to gather information about the states they didn't read about. (5 minutes) 13. Students will then return to their groups and add any information they gathered and answer more questions in part 3. Students will not be able to complete all questions in the general observation section based on the document alone and that is fine. (5 minutes) 14. Students will then share with the class some of the observations and reflections they have about the document. The teacher will chart what they say and then add/ highlight anything that is important. (5 minutes) 15. Wrap up and exit ticket. Finally, students will write do part 4 of the worksheet. Students will write one question about something they wanted to know more about with regard to the documents explored today. Part 4 of the worksheet can be used for a follow up lesson the next day. (see extension ideas) (2 minutes)
Evaluation	Back to Navigation Bar
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student worksheet – I will assess if students met the objectives/ mastered the GLCE by the answers students provide on the worksheet.
Extension	Back to Navigation Bar
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an extension activity students could go research the things they still wonder about with regard to this document. • Students could tie hindrances in the lesson to hindrances to voting today • Explain how Amendment 24 and the Civil Rights Act of 1965 were necessary in order to stop some of the tactics used to deter African American voters.

Historical Background

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Background information from the Library of Congress about the Amendments and Southern white resistance to African American rights

“In January of 1865, the 13th amendment to the Constitution officially abolished slavery in this country, while the 14th amendment, passed in 1866, set forth three principles:

- All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. were citizens for the nation and no state could make or enforce any law that would abridge their rights of citizenship.
- No state could deny any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- No state could deny any person equal protection of the laws.

Finally, the 15th amendment, passed in 1869, outlawed the denial of voting rights due to race, color, or past servitude. However, Congress was unsuccessful in its attempt to build a new political order based on equality. In less than a decade, African Americans were effectively disfranchised and racial segregation was imposed on nearly every aspect of their lives. Tired of struggling with the problems of reconstruction, the North accepted this new order in the South.”

Source: http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/civil-rights/pdf/teacher_guide.pdf

Information from the Library of Congress about the primary source pamphlet analyzed in this lesson

“Although the Fifteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, ratified in 1870, guaranteed all male citizens the right to vote, Southern whites fearful of African-American political involvement created voting restrictions that made it nearly impossible for most African-American men to cast a ballot. These restrictions included poll taxes, literacy tests, and property-ownership requirements.

The pamphlet “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote” from the early 1900s outlines the voting regulations in thirteen Southern states. It also offers “general advice” on the voting process, including a warning not to sell votes, and an appeal for African-American voters to be on “friendly terms” with their white neighbors so that they could discuss their common interests and needs.”

Source: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aapchtml/aapcpres08.html>

Information about African American voting in Southern states before and after 1890.

After the 15th Amendment was ratified, a variety of methods were used to limit or prevent African American men from voting including murdered, property qualification laws, gerrymandering, and fraud. In 1890 Mississippi began using new methods to prevent African Americans from voting which other Southern states soon followed such as lengthy residence requirements, poll taxes, literacy tests, property requirements, difficult registration procedures, and laws which prevented a person from voting for minor criminal offenses. These techniques were successful and Southern

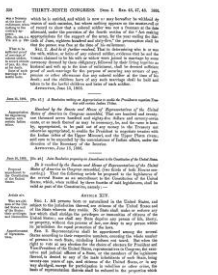
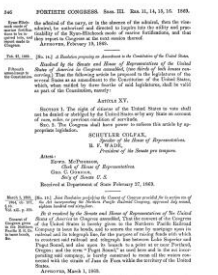
states drastically reduced black voting. In Mississippi, just 9,000 of 147,000 African Americans of voting age were qualified to vote. In Louisiana, the number of black registered voters fell from 130,000 to 1,342.

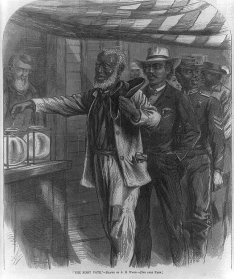
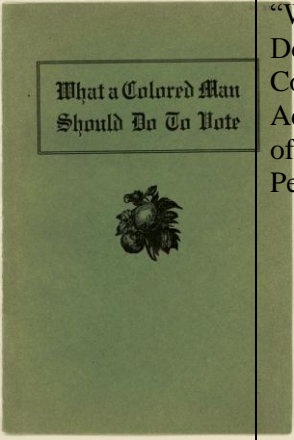
Grandfather clauses in these states exempted whites from all residence, poll tax, literacy, and property requirements.

Source: <http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/government-and-civics/essays/winning-vote-history-voting-rights>

Primary Resources from the Library of Congress

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Image	Description	Citation	Permanent URL
	<p>The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States,” which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.</p>		<p>http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&file Name=014/llsl014.db&rec Num=389</p>
	<p>The 15th Amendment to the Constitution granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that 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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Although ratified on February 3, 1870, the promise of the 15th Amendment would not be fully realized for almost a century. Through the use of poll taxes, literacy tests and other means, Southern states were able to effectively disenfranchise African Americans. It would take the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 before the majority of African</p>		<p>http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&file Name=015/llsl015.db&rec Num=379</p>

	Americans in the South were registered to vote.		
	This wood engraving titled, "The first vote" was created by A.R. Waud and appeared in Harpers Weekly on November 16, 1867. The image depicts African American men, in dress indicative of their professions, in a queue waiting their turn to vote.	Waud, Alfred R. "The First Vote." Cartoon. Harper's weekly 11.56816 Nov. (1867): 1+. Loc.gov. Web. 26 July 2012.	http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a52371/
	This is a pamphlet titled "What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote" created by the Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro Race, Cheyney, Pennsylvania.	Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro Race. What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote. Philadelphia: Press of E.A. Wright, 190?. 1-9. Loc.gov. Web. 26 July 2012.	http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=rbaapc&fileName=33200/rbaapc3200.db&recNum=0

Handouts

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The Reconstruction Amendments & Resistance of Southern Whites to African American Voting

Part 1 –Voting

Analysis of primary source image “The First Vote”

Directions: Look at the image and note your ideas about the following questions/ categories.

Observe

What do you notice at first?

What else do you notice? Note details.

Tell something interesting about the image.

Reflect

What time period do you think this political cartoon is depicting (give a year or range of years)? Why?

Who do you think was the audience for this political cartoon?

What can you learn from examining this?

Question

What do you wonder?

Part 2 – Reconstruction Amendments – Fifteenth Amendments

Analysis of an excerpt of the Fifteenth Amendment

Directions: Read the excerpt of the Fifteenth Amendments and note your ideas about the following questions.

Amendment 15 - ratified February 3, 1870

“Section 1. 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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

What do you think section 1 of Amendment Fifteen means?

Name 2 questions you have or things you wonder about this amendment.

Part 3 – Resistance of Southern Whites to African American Voting

Terms

- Poll tax: a tax that must be paid before a person is able to vote
- Literacy test: a test given to determine if a person meets the literacy requirement to vote – can the person read/ write
- Residency requirements: The length of time a person must live in an area in order to be able to vote
- Property qualifications: An minimal amount of land that must be owned by a person in order to be able to vote
- Grandfather clause: A section added to the constitutions of many Southern states after 1890 which exempted white men from the new literacy and property qualifications for voting. These clauses basically stated if your grandfather could vote in 1866, you could too without needing to meet the new voting requirements.

Analysis of excerpts of “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote”

Directions: Look at the primary source item and note your ideas about the following questions.

General questions about this item

Observation

1. What is this?
2. Is this a primary or secondary source? How do I know?

Perspective

1. Who created it?
2. Why was it created?

Context

1. When was it created?
2. What else was going on in the country at this time that helps me understand it?

Audience

1. Who is the intended audience? How do I know?
2. Is this item public or private? How do I know?

Specific questions about this item

Page 1 – To the Colored Men of Voting Age in the Southern States

What advice does this document give to the audience on the first page? Name 2.

Page 2 – The Things that Qualify a Colored Man to Vote in the Southern States

There are several requirements for voting listed on this page. In addition, the document states something that can be used to prevent/ bar you from voting. What is it?

Pages 3-6 – Voting Requirements in the Southern States

Directions: Put a check mark next to the voting requirements found in the document for each state. Also, note any general information or observations that are interesting or seem important.

Alabama

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Arkansas

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Florida

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Georgia

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Kentucky

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Louisiana

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Mississippi

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

North Carolina

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

South Carolina

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Tennessee

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Texas

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Virginia

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

West Virginia

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

Page 6 - General Advice

List 3 things the author said that you think are important.

List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written.

Questions to answer after reading and discussing the item

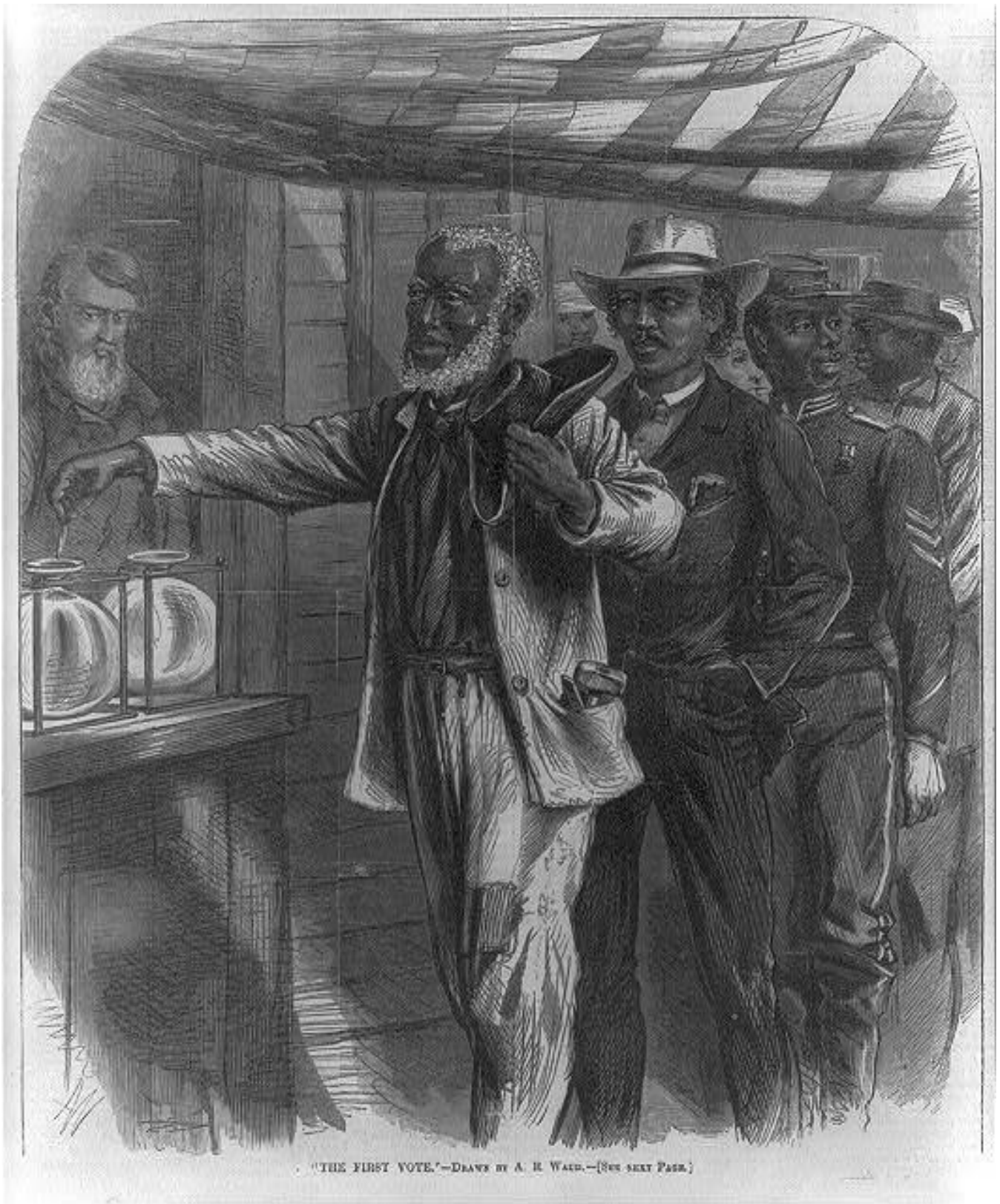
In your opinion, which state seems most difficult to vote in and what makes it the most difficult?

Why do you think this state made their voting requirements so much more difficult than another state?

In your opinion, did the document “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote” violate the 15th Amendment? Explain.

Part 4 – I wonder....

Directions: Write one question about something you wanted to know more about with regard to the documents explored today.



“THE FIRST VOTE.”—DRAWN BY A. R. WARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

“The First Vote”

What a Colored Man
Should Do To Vote



To the Colored Men
of Voting Age
in the Southern States



AS citizens of the United States you cannot value too highly your right to vote, which is an expression of your choice of the officers who shall be placed in control of your nearest and dearest interests.

You should vote at every election. In National and congressional elections vote for the best interests of the country. In local elections vote for the best interests of the community in which you live.

NEVER SELL YOUR VOTE.

The Things that Qualify a Colored Man to Vote in the Southern States

IN order that you may know what will be demanded of you to vote under the Constitutions and laws of the several Southern States, we give below the substantial requirements of each, to wit :—

IN Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee

YOU MUST PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

YOU MUST REGISTER AND HOLD YOUR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

If you can read and write you can register.

IN Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina

If you cannot read and write you can register if you own \$300 worth of property.

IN Arkansas and Georgia

YOU MUST PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

IN Florida, Kentucky, Texas and West Virginia

You must reside in the State.

A man convicted of almost any crime may be barred from voting.

Alabama

Must reside in the State two years, one year in the County and three months in the election precinct.

Poll taxes for 1901 and each year since then must be paid before the first of February prior to the election.

Persons over forty-five years of age are exempt from poll tax.

Must be registered and hold a certificate of registration.

In order to register, must be able to read and write any Article of the Constitution of the United States, and must be regularly engaged in some work, employment, business, trade or calling, the greater part of the year before election, unless physically unable to work.

A person who cannot read and write, must own, or his wife must own forty acres of land upon which he must live, or must own real and personal property assessed at three hundred dollars, or his wife must own the same, upon which the taxes for the year before election must be paid.

Any person convicted of felony, adultery, larceny, wife-beating, miscegenation, vagrancy, selling or offering to sell his vote, is forever barred from voting.

Arkansas

Must reside one year in the State, six months in the County, and one month in the election precinct.

Must exhibit a poll tax receipt or other evidence that the poll tax has been paid at the regular time for collecting such tax.

Florida

Must reside one year in the State and six months in the County.

Georgia

Must reside one year in the State and six months in the County. Must have paid all taxes prior to election.

The poll tax required shall not exceed one dollar annually.

Kentucky

Must reside one year in the State, six months in the County, and sixty days in the precinct.

Must be registered in cities and towns of five thousand inhabitants.

Louisiana

Must reside two years in the State, one year in the parish and six months in the election precinct.

Must be registered and in order to do so, must be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate such ability to the registrars.

If unable to read and write, must own property assessed at three hundred dollars, on which, if personal, all taxes must have been paid.

Persons under sixty years of age must also pay a poll tax of one dollar annually, on or before the 31st day of December, for two years next before the time of voting, and shall exhibit such poll tax receipt for two years to the election officer at the polls.

Mississippi

Must reside in the State two years and one year in the election district or incorporated town or city.

Must have paid all taxes on or before the first day of February of the year of the election, and shall produce his tax receipts to the election officers.

Persons under sixty years of age must pay an annual poll tax of two dollars to the State, which may be increased one dollar by the County.

Must be registered, and in order to do so must be able to read any section of the Constitution of the State, or shall be able to understand the same when read, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, a person otherwise qualified has a right to be registered whether his taxes are paid or not.

Any person convicted of felony, adultery, larceny, wife-beating or miscegenation is forever barred from voting.

North Carolina

Must reside in the State two years, in the County six months, and four months in the precinct or ward.

Must be registered and in order to do so, must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution, and shall have paid on or before the first day of May, an annual poll tax of two dollars for the previous year.

Persons over fifty years of age are exempt from poll tax.

South Carolina

Must reside in the State two years, in the County one year, and four months in the polling precinct.

Must be registered, and in order to do so must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution submitted by the registrars, and if unable to read and write, must prove to the satisfaction of the registrars the ownership of three hundred dollars worth of property in the State, upon which all taxes for the previous year must have been paid.

All poll tax must be paid six months before election, and tax receipts showing the payment of all taxes including the poll tax shall be shown to the election officer at the polls.

Any person convicted of felony, adultery, larceny, wife-beating or miscegenation is forever barred from voting.

Tennessee

Must reside in the State one year, in the County six months. A poll tax receipt for the previous year shall be shown to the judges of election.

Persons over fifty years of age are exempt from poll tax.

Must be able to mark the ticket at election without assistance.

In precincts or civil districts with a population of fifty thousand, and in towns and cities of two thousand five hundred, must be registered.

Any person convicted of felony, bribery or larceny is forever barred from voting.

Texas

Must reside in the State one year, and in the County six months.

An annual poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents is required of persons under sixty years of age, but this is not a prerequisite to the exercise of the right to vote.

Virginia

Must reside in the State two years, in the County one year, and in the precinct thirty days.

Must pay all State poll taxes, for three preceding years, at least six months before election.

Must be registered, and in order to do so, shall be able to make application for the same in writing, and must answer on oath any and all questions put by the registrars affecting qualifications.

Any person convicted of felony, bribery, petit larceny or obtaining money or property under false pretenses is forever barred from voting.

West Virginia

Must reside in the State one year, and in the County sixty days. The right to vote shall never be denied because not registered.

General Advice

You are urged to pay all of your taxes at the required time, and especially your poll tax which is by the Constitution of every Southern State made a special fund for the support of the free public schools.

You are also admonished against the commission of any crime, great or small, as the conviction of almost any crime will deprive you of your right to vote, and put upon you lasting shame and disgrace.

It is especially urged that as voters you should seek to be on friendly terms with your white neighbors in the communities in which you live, so that you may consult with them about your common interests; and that you should ally yourselves with the best people in your community for the general good. It is of the utmost importance to the race, and it cannot be urged too strongly upon your attention that nothing should influence your vote except a desire to serve the best interests of the country, and of your State.

Press of
E. A. WRIGHT
1108 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Answer Key

The Reconstruction Amendments & Resistance of Southern Whites to African American Voting

Part 1 –Voting

Analysis of primary source image “The First Vote”

Directions: Look at the image and note your ideas about the following questions/ categories.

Observe

What do you notice at first?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

What else do you notice? Note details.

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Tell something interesting about the image.

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Reflect

What time period do you think this political cartoon is depicting (give a year or range of years)? Why?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Who do you think was the audience for this political cartoon?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

What can you learn from examining this?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Question

What do you wonder?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Part 2 – Reconstruction Amendments – Fifteenth Amendments

Analysis of an excerpt of the Fifteenth Amendment

Directions: Read the excerpt of the Fifteenth Amendments and note your ideas about the following questions.

Amendment 15 - ratified February 3, 1870

“Section 1. 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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

What do you think section 1 of Amendment Fifteen means?

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Name 2 questions you have or things you wonder about this amendment.

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Part 3 – Resistance of Southern Whites to African American Voting

Terms

- Poll tax: a tax that must be paid before a person is able to vote
- Literacy test: a test given to determine if a person meets the literacy requirement to vote – can the person read/write
- Residency requirements: The length of time a person must live in an area in order to be able to vote
- Property qualifications: An minimal amount of land that must be owned by a person in order to be able to vote
- Grandfather clause: A section added to the constitutions of many Southern states after 1890 which exempted white men from the new literacy and property qualifications for voting. These clauses basically stated if your grandfather could vote in 1866, you could too without needing to meet the new voting requirements.

Analysis of excerpts of “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote”

Directions: Look at the primary source item and note your ideas about the following questions.

General questions about this item

Observation

1. What is this?
 - a. PAMPHLET
2. Is this a primary or secondary source? How do I know?
 - a. PRIMARY
 - b. ANSWERS WILL VARY

Perspective

1. Who created it?
 - a. The Committee of Twelve for the Advancement of the Interests of the Negro Race (STUDENTS WON'T BE ABLE TO FIGURE THIS OUT)
2. Why was it created?
 - a. ANSWERS WILL VARY

Context

1. When was it created?
 - a. 190? (STUDENTS WON'T BE ABLE TO FIGURE THIS OUT)
2. What else was going on in the country at this time that helps me understand it?
 - a. ANSWERS WILL VARY

Audience

1. Who is the intended audience? How do I know?
 - a. AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE SPECIFICALLY IN SOUTHERN STATES
 - b. TITLE OF PAMPHLET
2. Is this item public or private? How do I know?
 - a. PUBLIC
 - b. ANSWERS WILL VARY

Specific questions about this item

Page 1 – To the Colored Men of Voting Age in the Southern States

What advice does this document give to the audience on the first page? Name 2.

YOUR VOTE IS VALUABLE

VOTE IN EVERY ELECTION

VOTE FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY

VOTE FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF YOUR COMMUNITY

Page 2 – The Things that Qualify a Colored Man to Vote in the Southern States

There are several requirements for voting listed on this page. In addition, the document states something that can be used to prevent/ bar you from voting. What is it?

BEING CONVICTED OF A CRIME

Pages 3-6 – Voting Requirements in the Southern States

Directions: Put a check mark next to the voting requirements found in the document for each state. Also, note any general information or observations that are interesting or seem important.

Alabama

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Arkansas

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Florida

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Georgia

Poll tax:

Literacy test:

Residency requirement:

Property qualifications:

General information or observations:

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Kentucky

Poll tax:

Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Louisiana
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Mississippi
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

North Carolina
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

South Carolina
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Tennessee
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Texas
Poll tax:
Literacy test:

Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Virginia
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

West Virginia
Poll tax:
Literacy test:
Residency requirement:
Property qualifications:
General information or observations:
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Page 6 - General Advice
List 3 things the author said that you think are important.
ANSWERS WILL VARY

List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written.
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Questions to answer after reading and discussing the item
In your opinion, which state seems most difficult to vote in and what makes it the most difficult?
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Why do you think this state made their voting requirements so much more difficult than another state?
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Did the document “What a Colored Man Should Do To Vote” violate the 15th Amendment? Explain.
ANSWERS WILL VARY

Part 4 – I wonder....
Directions: Write one question about something you wanted to know more about with regard to the documents explored today.
ANSWERS WILL VARY