

UNIT II POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

1. True / False: Other and perhaps more significant measures of political participation exist besides voter turnout. (p. 131)
2. Women did not receive the right to vote in all U.S. elections until the twentieth century. (p. 132)
3. Prisoners in the United States cannot vote. (p. 132)
4. Initially, the U.S. Constitution, not the states, decided who could vote and for what offices. (p. 132)
5. The Fifteenth Amendment said that no state could deny any citizen the right to vote on account of gender. (p. 133)
6. Former slaves were given the right to vote by the U.S. Constitution. (p. 133)
7. The Fifteenth Amendment conferred the right to vote on any U.S. citizen. (p. 133)
8. Poll taxes and literacy tests were methods used to keep blacks from voting. (p. 133)
9. Blacks did not begin to vote in large numbers until passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. (p. 134)
10. For decades after receiving suffrage, women voted in smaller proportions than men. (p. 134)
11. Several states permitted women to vote prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. (p. 134)
12. The Voting Rights Act of 1970 gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote in all elections, federal and state. (p. 134)
13. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment gave eighteen-year-olds the right to vote in state elections. (p. 134)
14. Most aspects of voter eligibility are controlled by the states rather than the federal government. (p. 134)
15. States first began adopting the Australian ballot around 1890. (p. 136)
16. The Australian ballot was not used in the United States until after World War I. (p. 136)
17. Strict voter registration requirements accomplished two things. It reduced fraud and it reduced voter turnout. (p. 136)
18. Relatively few Americans have ever contributed to a political campaign. (p. 137)
19. For Americans, voting is the most common form of political participation. (p. 137)
20. For most people, casting a vote is their only significant form of political participation. (p. 137)

21. Most Americans are more likely to take part in nonpolitical (e.g., church-related or charitable) activities than political activities. (p. 138)
22. Inactives and complete activists each comprise about 20 percent of the U.S. population. (p. 138)
23. Voting specialists do little else politically than vote. (p. 138)
24. Communalists are like campaigners, but with a keener interest in the tension and conflict of campaigns. (p. 138)
25. Parochial participants will contact local officials about specific, often personal problems. (p. 138)
26. Activists tend to have less education, have lower incomes, and tend to be younger than non-activists. (p. 138)
27. Voting rates for men and women are approximately equal. (p. 139)
28. Over the past twenty years, registering to vote has become more difficult. (p. 140)
29. In some countries voting is compulsory. (p. 140)
30. One cause of the decline in voter turnout is that more citizens today believe that elections are not important. (p. 140)
31. Unlike voting, most other forms of political participation have been on the rise in recent years. (p. 141)
32. Americans may vote less than citizens of other nations, but they are also more likely to work for a party or community action group. (p. 141)
33. Compared to other countries, Americans vote in more elections and for more offices. (p. 141)