Votes Across Time

Read a law and a table together to trace voting rights.

6.P.3.1.B "Integrate the use of visual information (e.g., maps, charts, photographs, videos, political cartoons, artwork) with textual information from primary and secondary sources to draw conclusions."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the amendment's rule in the passage, then circle two table entries that show how its reach differed from earlier voting changes.

A Right That Reached Across States

1 In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution. Its wording is a primary source from that time. It says that a citizen's right to vote cannot be denied or limited by the United States or a state "on account of sex." The words give a legal rule, not a record of every voter's experience.

2 A historian can use records to build a table of voting-rights changes. Such a table is a secondary source because someone chose which events to include. Read the entries as steps, not as proof that every person in a place could vote. The places and dates can help you compare local changes with a national law.

SELECTED CHANGES IN WOMEN'S VOTING RIGHTS

Year	Place	Change
1869	Wyoming Territory	Women gained voting rights in territorial elections.
1893	Colorado	Voters approved women's voting rights in state elections.
1917	New York	Voters approved women's voting rights in state elections.
1920	United States	The Nineteenth Amendment became law nationwide.

3 The amendment did not erase every voting barrier. For decades afterward, many Black citizens in Southern states faced unfair literacy tests and poll taxes. Violence and threats also kept people from the polls. A historian's account can add this context, while the amendment gives the legal rule. Use both sources to separate what the law promised from what people experienced.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which table entry shows a change in New York, and which words from the amendment show that its rule had a wider reach?

2. Compare the Wyoming entry with the amendment's date. What do these two sources show about when women gained voting rights?

3. The table shows a nationwide change in 1920. According to the amendment's words, what reason could governments no longer use to deny a citizen the vote?

4. Why does the table's 1920 entry not prove that every woman could vote without barriers? Use the passage to explain.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a three-sentence museum label explaining why a reader needs both the amendment's words and the table to understand voting-rights changes. Use the Colorado entry, include a detail from the amendment, and explain one thing these sources cannot tell us about individual voters.

ANSWER KEY

Votes Across Time

GRADE 6 · 6.P.3.1.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the amendment's rule in the passage, then circle two table entries that show how its reach differed from earlier voting changes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which table entry shows a change in New York, and which words from the amendment show that its rule had a wider reach?	**The 1917 New York entry shows a state change. The amendment names the "United States or a state," so its rule reaches beyond New York.**
2	Compare the Wyoming entry with the amendment's date. What do these two sources show about when women gained voting rights?	**Women gained voting rights in Wyoming Territory in 1869, before the national rule took effect in 1920.**
3	The table shows a nationwide change in 1920. According to the amendment's words, what reason could governments no longer use to deny a citizen the vote?	**Governments could not deny a citizen the vote on account of sex.**
4	Why does the table's 1920 entry not prove that every woman could vote without barriers? Use the passage to explain.	**The passage says many Black citizens still faced literacy tests, poll taxes, violence, and threats after 1920.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In 1893, Colorado voters approved women's voting rights in their state, showing a change before the national rule. The amendment later said governments could not deny voting rights "on account of sex," so its words explain what the nationwide change required. Neither source tells us whether an individual woman faced threats when she tried to vote.

Accept answers that accurately connect a table entry to the amendment's reach or to the passage's account of barriers. The museum label should use Colorado, the amendment, and a clear limit of the sources.