



BEOREGON INCLUSION EDUCATION VOTER EDUCATION



HISTORY OF SUPPRESSION

Foundation of Voting Rights

- In the 1st Presidential Election in 1789, only white men who held property were able to vote. This was 6% of the population and roughly 234,000 voters
- In 1856, voting expanded to all white men when North Carolina dropped the requirement to own property.

Blacks Voting Rights History

- In 1870, the 15th amendment passed stating the right to vote shall not be denied on the basis of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
- In 1965, 600 civil rights activists march from Selma to Montgomery to protest black voter suppression and are blocked and brutally attacked by police.
- 5 months later, the Voting Rights act of 1965 is signed banning the use of literacy tests.

Asian Voting Rights History

- In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act – bars people of Chinese decent from naturalizing to become a citizen
- 40 years later in 1922, the Supreme Court rules that people of Japanese heritage are ineligible to become naturalized citizens
- In 1952, the McCarran – Walter Act grants people of all Asian ancestry the right to become citizens and the ability to vote

Native American Voting Rights History

- In 1876, the Supreme Court ruled that Native Americans were not citizens as defined by the 14th Amendment and therefore were not allowed to vote.
- In 1924, the Indian Citizenship Act passed granting Native Americans citizenship, but many states still didn't allow them to vote.
- It wasn't until the Voting Rights Act of 1965 when they were truly able to vote.

Women's Voting Rights History

- In 1872, Susan B Anthony and 14 other women cast votes in Rochester, NY. They were later arrested and charged with knowingly and unlawfully voting.
- In 1890, Wyoming became the first state to give women the right to vote.
- The 19th amendment passed in 1920 making it illegal to deny the right to vote on account of sex.

Who could be on my ballot besides the president?

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

They represent you in Washington in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. They pass federal laws that apply to all Americans.

GOVERNOR

They can veto or sign state bills into law, issue executive orders, and lead the state's response during an emergency.

STATE LEGISLATORS

They represent you in your state capitol. They approve the budget and pass state laws that directly impact you and your family.

MAYOR

They approve city laws and oversee the city's departments including police, fire, education, housing and transportation departments.

JUDGES

They sit on state courts and issue decisions on a range of issues, including criminal charges, home foreclosures, child custody cases, and civil lawsuits.

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

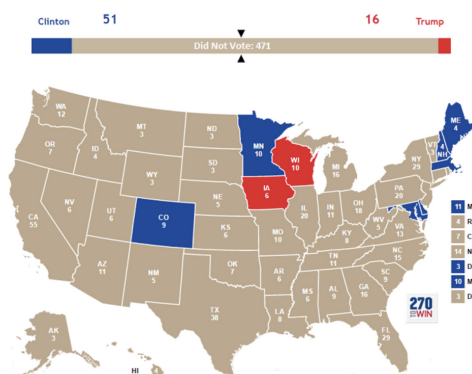
They represent you in City Hall and are responsible for approving the city's budget, fixing roads, improving public transportation, and more.

Register to vote at [WhenWeAllVote.org](https://www.WhenWeAllVote.org)



VOTING FACTS

If "Did Not Vote" Had Been A Candidate In The 2016 US Presidential Election



Swing States

Voted Dem 5x and GOP 2x

- Iowa & Nevada: 12 EV

Voted Dem 4x GOP 3x

- Ohio & Colorado: 27 EV

Voted Dem 3x FOP 4x

- Florida & Virginia: 42 EV

Voted Dem 2x GOP 5x

- Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia: 48 EV

KEEP IT 100

1. **100% student-athlete, coaches, and staff voter registration**
2. **100% voter participation and education**
3. **A lifetime pledge to "Keep It 100" in our individual stands against racism and hatred**

Voting Websites

- [Registration and more information](#)
- [Who's on your ballot?](#)
- [Voter and Civil Rights Education](#)