



The **13th Amendment:** Slaves were considered property. They were not considered citizens, and so they could not vote. While this amendment did not increase voting rights, it gave all slaves their freedom and was an important first step toward voting rights for former slaves.

The **14th Amendment:** This amendment said that anyone who had been born a slave was a citizen of the United States. It also said state governments could not pass laws limiting U.S. citizens’ rights. Finally, it extended the right to vote to all males aged 21 and over.

The **15th Amendment:** This amendment protected the right to vote for any male over the age of 21. It strengthened the 14th Amendment.

The **19th Amendment:** A person’s gender (meaning whether someone is male or female) could not be used as a reason to deny **suffrage**, or the right to vote. This amendment said that states and the federal government could not prevent women from voting.

The **24th Amendment:** Before the 24th Amendment, many states tried to charge people money (a **poll tax**) to let them vote. This often kept minorities (especially African- Americans in the former slave states) or poor people from voting. The ratification of the 24th Amendment allowed more minorities and poor people to vote because it made poll taxes **unconstitutional**.

The **26th Amendment**, ratified in 1971, said that any United States citizen age 18 or older could vote. Before 1971, the federal government and some states only allowed people aged 21 or older to vote.

