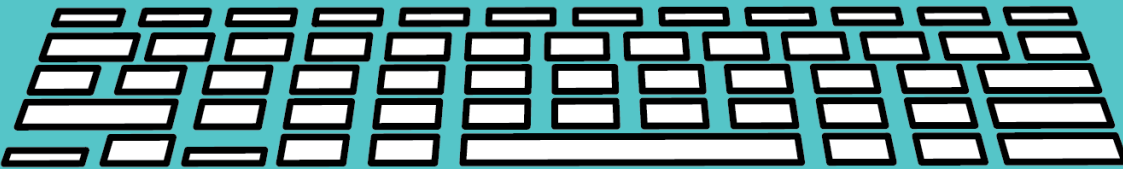


THE VOTING  
AGE WAS  
LOWERED  
FROM 21 TO 18  
DURING THE  
1970S

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many amendments are in the constitution?	
2. What amendment gave women the right to vote?	
3. What year was the 11th Amendment ratified?	
4. What year was the 23rd Amendment ratified?	
5. Which amendment abolished slavery?	
6. In what month does a presidential term begin?	
7. What amendment allowed people to vote for Senators?	
8. What year was the Bill of Rights approved?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many amendments are in the Constitution?		9. The Bill of Rights highlights the first ____ amendments.	
2. What amendment gave women the right to vote?		10. The ____ takes the place of president if necessary.	
3. What year was the 11th Amendment ratified?		11. The 18th Amendment prohibited selling ____.	
4. What year was the 23rd Amendment ratified?		12. The ____ limited the length of a ____ could serve.	
5. Which amendment abolished slavery?		13. The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age to ____.	
6. In what month does a presidential term begin?		14. The Senate and the House of ____ must approve.	
7. What amendment allowed people to vote for Senators?		15. The Constitution is considered a "____" document.	
8. What year was the Bill of Rights approved?		16. The ____ Clause was part of the 14th Amendment.	



## EXTENDED AMENDMENTS

The Constitution (the supreme law of government) of the United States currently has 27 amendments. An amendment is a change or addition to a law, contract, or other legal document. The Bill of Rights highlights the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights was approved on December 15, 1791.

There are two steps to ratify (approve) an amendment and add it to the Constitution. First, two-thirds of both the Senate and House of Representatives must approve the amendment. Second, the amendment gets sent to the states. Three-fourths of the states must ratify it.

The 11th Amendment was ratified on February 7, 1795. This amendment decided that states cannot be sued by citizens of other states and immunity from foreigners and other state citizens. Anger at the ruling in Chisholm v. Georgia helped establish the 11th Amendment.

The 12th Amendment was ratified on September 17, 1804. This amendment revised the procedures for electing the President and Vice President.

The 13th Amendment was ratified on December 16, 1865. This amendment abolished (got rid of) slavery. Additionally, being forced to work for no pay was now illegal.

The 14th Amendment was ratified on July 9, 1868. This amendment ensured that each citizen had the "right to due process and equal protection of the law." These rights were called the Due Process Clause. The Equal Protection Clause was also part of the 14th Amendment. This stated that everyone had equal protection of the laws regardless of race or skin color. All people born in the United States or naturalized here were equal citizens.

The 15th Amendment was ratified on February 3, 1870. This amendment gave Black American men the right to vote.

The 16th Amendment was ratified on February 3, 1913. This amendment gave Congress the power to collect income tax without considering the state's populations.

The 17th Amendment was ratified on April 8, 1913. This amendment allowed people to vote for Senators.

The 18th Amendment was ratified on January 16, 1919. This amendment prohibited making and selling alcohol in the United States. Note - the 21st

Amendment later repealed (canceled) the 18th Amendment on December 5, 1933. The 19th Amendment was ratified on August 18, 1920. This women's suffrage amendment gave women the right to vote.

The 20th Amendment was ratified on January 23, 1933. This amendment determined the terms of office for Congress and the President. The Vice President and President would start their terms on January 20 annually. Congress (the Senators and Representatives) terms would begin on January 3 each year.

The 21st Amendment was ratified on December 5, 1933. This amendment repealed (canceled) the 18th Amendment and made alcohol legal again. Each state would be allowed to control the rules regarding alcohol.

The 22nd Amendment was ratified on February 27, 1951. This amendment limited the length of time a President could serve. The President could serve up to two terms or a maximum of 10 years. A President could not be elected more than twice.

The 23rd Amendment was ratified on March 29, 1961. This amendment gave Washington, D.C. electors in the electoral college. D.C. could now have as many electors as the state with the smallest number of citizens. Even though D.C. is not a state, they were allowed to be represented in the electoral college.

The 24th Amendment was ratified on January 23, 1964. This amendment stated that people didn't need to pay a poll tax or any other tax to vote.

The 25th Amendment was ratified on February 10, 1967. This amendment outlined the rules about who would become President if the President died or became unable to do the job. The Vice President would take the President's place if needed. The amendment also determined who would take over the role of President if the President was unable to assume the role of President.

The 26th Amendment was ratified on July 1, 1971. This amendment lowered the voting age indicating that 18-year-olds were now allowed to vote.

The 27th Amendment was ratified on July 7, 1992. This amendment states that any changes in Congress salaries will not take effect until the next election of the Representatives.

Not every proposed amendment has been ratified. Only 500 suggested amendments has been sent to the states for ratification. The states have ratified 27 out of 33 amendments.

The Constitution, with all of its amendments, is considered the supreme law of the land. It is a "living" document, meaning it can be changed.

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