<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?</td>
<td>____Public Education ____Employment ____Voting ____Trial by Jury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The federal census of population is taken each five years.</td>
<td>____True ____False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If a person is indicted for a crime, name two rights which he has.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. A U.S. senator elected at the general election in November takes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>office the following year on what date?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A President elected at the general election in November takes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>office the following year on what date?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Which definition applies to the word “amendment?”</td>
<td>____Proposed change, as in a Constitution ____Making of peace between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nations at war ____A part of the government</td>
<td>nations at war ____A part of the government</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. A person appointed to the U.S. Supreme court is appointed for a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>term of ________________</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. When the Constitution was approved by the original colonies, how</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>many states had to ratify it in order for it to be in effect?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>39. If it were proposed to join Alabama and Mississippi to form one</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>state, what groups would have to vote approval in order for this to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>be done?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. The Vice President presides over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. The Constitution limits the size of the District of Columbia to:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. The only laws which can be passed to apply to an area in a federal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arsenal are those passed by ____True ____False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provided consent for the purchase of the land is given by the:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. In which document or writing is the “Bill of Rights” found?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Of which branch of government is a Supreme Court justice a part?</td>
<td>____Executive ____Legislative ____Judicial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. If no person receives a majority of the electoral votes, the Vice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President is chosen by the Senate. ____True ____False</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Name two things which the states are forbidden to do by the U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Does enumeration affect the income tax levied on citizens in various states? _______

10. Persons opposed to swearing in an oath may say, instead:
(solemnly__________________________)

11. To serve as President of the United States, a person must have attained:
_____25 _____35 _____40 _____45 years

12. What words are required by law to be on all coins and paper currency of the U.S.?
________________________________________

13. The Supreme Court is the chief lawmaking body of the state. ____True ____False

14. If a law passed by a state is contrary to provisions of the U.S. Constitution, which law prevails?
________________________________________

15. If a vacancy occurs in the U.S. Senate, the state must hold an election, but meanwhile the place may be filled by a temporary appointment made by__________________________.

16. A U.S. senator is elected for a term of ____ years.

17. Appropriation of money for the armed services can be only for a period limited to ____ years.

18. The chief executive and the administrative offices make up the _____________ branch of government.

19. If election of the President becomes the duty of the U.S. House of Representatives and it fails to act, who becomes President and when?
________________________________________

20. How many votes must a person receive in order to become President if the election is decided by the U.S. House of Representatives?
________________________________________

21. How many states were required to approve the original Constitution in order for it to be in effect?
________________________________________

22. Check the offenses which, if you are convicted of them, disqualify you for voting:
_____Murder _____Issuing worthless checks
_____Petty larceny _____Manufacturing whiskey

23. The Congress decides in what manner states elect presidential electors. ____True ____False

24. Name two of the purposes of the U.S. Constitution.
________________________________________
________________________________________

25. Congress is composed of:
________________________________________

26. All legislative powers granted in the U.S. Constitution may legally be used only by______________

27. The population census is required to be made every ____ years.
19. Who passes laws dealing with piracy?
________________________________________

20. The number of representatives which a state is entitled to have in the House of Representatives is based on:
________________________________________

21. The Constitution protects an individual against punishments which are _____________ and _______________.

22. When a jury has heard and rendered a verdict in a case, and the judgment on the verdict has become final, the defendant cannot again be brought to trial for the same cause. ___True ___False

23. Name two levels of government which can levy taxes:
________________________________________

24. Communism was the type of government in: ___U.S. ___Russia ___England

25. Cases tried before a court of law are two types, civil and:
________________________________________

26. By a majority vote of the members of Congress, the Congress can change provisions of the Constitution of the U.S. ___True ___False

27. For security, each state has a right to form a:
________________________________________

56. Impeachments of U.S. officials are tried by:
________________________________________

57. If an effort to impeach the President of the U.S. is made, who presides at the trial?
________________________________________

58. On the impeachment of the chief justice of the Supreme court of the U.S., who tries the case?
________________________________________

59. Money is coined by order of:
____U.S. Congress ____The President’s Cabinet ____State Legislatures

60. Persons elected to cast a state’s vote for U.S. President and Vice President are called presidential _________________.

61. Name one power which is exclusively legislative and is mentioned in one of the parts of the U.S. Constitution above.
________________________________________

62. If a person flees from justice into another state, who has authority to ask for his return?
________________________________________

63. Whose duty is it to keep Congress informed of the state of the union?
________________________________________

64. If the two houses of Congress cannot agree on adjournment, who sets the time?
________________________________________
28. The electoral vote for President is counted in the presence of two bodies. Name them:
________________________________________
________________________________________

29. If no candidate for President receives a majority of the electoral vote, who decides who will become President?
________________________________________

30. Of the original 13 states, the one with the largest representation in the first Congress was
________________________________________

31. Of which branch of government is the Speaker of the House a part?
____Executive ____Legislative ____Judicial

32. Capital punishment is the giving of a death sentence. ____True ____False

33. In case the President is unable to perform the duties of his office, who assumes them?
________________________________________

34. “Involuntary servitude” is permitted in the U.S. upon conviction of a crime. ____True ____False

35. If a state is a party to a case, the Constitution provides that original jurisdiction shall be in
________________________________________

36. Congress passes laws regulating cases which are included in those over which the U.S. Supreme Court has ________________ jurisdiction.

65. When presidential electors meet to cast ballots for President, must all electors in a state vote for the same person for President or can they vote for different persons if they so choose?
________________________________________

66. After the presidential electors have voted, to whom do they send the count of their votes?
________________________________________

67. The power to declare war is vested in:
________________________________________

68. Any power and rights not given to the U.S. or prohibited to the states by the U.S. Constitution are specified as belonging to whom?
________________________________________
37. Which of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution?  
_____ Public Housing  _____ Education  
_____ Voting  _____ Trial by Jury

38. The Legislatures of the states decide how presidential electors may be chosen.  
_____ True  _____ False
ANSWERS TO ALABAMA LITERACY TEST

1. Trial by Jury only
2. False (every 10 years)
3. Habeas Corpus (immediate presentation of charges); lawyer; speedy trial
4. January 3
5. January 20
6. Proposed change, as in a Constitution
7. Life (with good behavior)
8. Nine
9. Yes
10. Affirm
11. 35
12. In God We Trust
13. False
14. U.S. Constitution
15. The governor
16. Six
17. Two
18. Executive
19. Congress
20. Population (as determined by census) less untaxed Indians
21. Cruel and unusual
22. True
23. State and local
24. Russia
25. Criminal
26. False
27. Militia
28. House of Representatives, Senate
29. House of Representatives
30. Virginia
31. Legislative
32. True
33. The Vice President
34. True
35. The Supreme Court
36. Co-appellate
37. Trial by jury
38. True
39. Congress and the legislatures of both states
40. the Senate
41. 10 miles square
42. Congress; state legislatures
43. Constitution
44. Judicial
45. True
46. Coin money; make treaties
47. The Vice President, until the House acts
48. 26
49. 9
50. Murder
51. False
52. (Preamble statements) “to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”
53. House of Representatives and Senate
54. Congress
55. 10
56. The Senate
57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
58. The Senate
59. The U. S. Congress
60. Electors
61. Pass laws, coin money, declare war
62. The Governor
63. The President
64. The President
65. They can vote for different people.
66. Vice President (President of the Senate)
67. Congress
68. The states; the people

**Excerpts from the Voting Rights Act of 1965**
**AN ACT to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress [p*338] assembled, that this Act shall be known as the "Voting Rights Act of 1965."

SEC. 2. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color...

SEC. 3. ...(a) Whenever the Attorney General institutes a proceeding under any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in any State or political subdivision the court shall authorize the appointment of Federal examiners by the United States Civil Service Commission...

SEC. 4. (a) To assure that the right of citizens of the United States to vote is not denied or abridged on account of race or color, no citizen shall be denied the right to vote in any Federal, State, or local election because of his failure to comply with any test or device in any State...
Handout:

The End of Literacy Tests: The Voting Rights Act of 1965

President Lyndon B. Johnson addressed the full Congress in special session on March 15, 1965, following an outbreak of deadly violence as civil rights leader Reverend Martin Luther King organized a voter registration march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Johnson, a Texan who had spent his career in the House of Representatives as a leader from a southern state, had the power and the moral high ground to change history.

Excerpts from President Lyndon Baines Johnson Speech, March 15, 1965

“I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy.

...There is no Negro problem. There is no Southern problem. There is no Northern problem. There is only an American problem.

... every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty we have to insure that right. Yet the harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes.

Every device of which human ingenuity is capable, has been used to deny this right. The Negro citizen may go to register only to be told that the day is wrong, or the hour is late, or the official in charge is absent. And if he persists and, if he manages to present himself to the registrar, he may be disqualified because he did not spell out his middle name, or because he abbreviated a word on the application. And if he manages to fill out an application, he is given a test. The registrar is the sole judge of whether he passes this test. He may be asked to recite the entire Constitution, or explain the most complex provisions of state law.

... Wednesday, I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote... There is no Constitutional issue here. The command of the Constitution is plain. There is no moral issue. It is wrong--deadly wrong--to deny any of your fellow Americans the right to vote in this country.

...But even if we pass this bill the battle will not be over. What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life. Their cause must be our cause too. Because it's not just Negroes, but really it's all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome.”