



WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

Timeline of Voting Rights in the United States

1788	United States Constitution Ratified White men who own a certain amount of property are allowed to vote in all states.
1856	By 1856, nearly all white men in the United States could vote, regardless of property ownership.
1870	15th Amendment Ratified The right to vote is granted regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The 13th Amendment in 1865 outlawed slavery, and the 15th Amendment in 1870 granted recently freed black men the right to vote, but they would struggle to do so in some parts of the country until the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
1920	19th Amendment Ratified The right to vote is granted regardless of gender.
1924	Indian Citizenship Act Passed Native Americans deemed U.S. citizens, becoming eligible voters in most states.
1943	Magnuson Act Passed Chinese in America granted the right to become citizens, and therefore, to vote (the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 previously prevented this).
1962	New Mexico is the last state to allow Native Americans to vote.
1965	Voting Rights Act of 1965 Eliminates barriers to voting faced by African Americans, Native Americans, and others like poll taxes, literacy tests, and intimidation.