

Learning Guide



Elections with Ballotpedia

We hope you enjoyed learning all about the election process and the importance of voting. Extend your learning with this print-ready Learning Guide!



What's in this Learning Guide?

Get Set to Listen

Answer TRUE or FALSE statements before and after listening to the episode.

Vocabulary

Discussion Questions

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.3-8.1, SL.3-8.3

Writing Prompts

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.3-8.1, W.3-8.2, W.3-8.3, W.3-8.4, W.3-8.7, W.3-8.8

What's an Election? Activity

NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, & 5; CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3-8.1, W.3-8.2

Conduct a Classroom Poll: Activity

NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, & 7; CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.MD.B.4, 7.SP.A.1, LITERACY.SL.3-8.1, W.3-8.2

Follow the Ballot Simulation

NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, & 5; CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3-8.3

Choose Your Voting Method: Activity

NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, & 5; CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3-8.1, W.3-8.2

Help Get Out the Vote! Project

NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, & 4; CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.3-8.4, SL.3-8.4, SL.3-8.5, W.3-8.7

Build-a-Democracy: Project

*NCSS 3rd-8th: Themes 10, 6, 5, & 9;
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.3-8.1, W.3-8.7, W.3-8.1*

Additional Resources & Book List



The Children's Hour
kids public radio

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<https://www.childrenshour.org/elections-ballotpedia/>



Get Set to Listen

1. Before listening!

Read each statement and write TRUE or FALSE based on what you already know.



2. After listening!

Based on what the experts said in the episode, write TRUE or FALSE.



Before Listening	TRUE or FALSE?	After Listening
	1. In most US elections, you must be 18 years old to vote.	
	2. There are lots of ways to vote, including by mail, in person, early voting, with an absentee ballot, and on your cell phone.	
	3. In some states, people can vote on issues directly, like increasing minimum wage.	
	4. Anyone can see whom you vote for on your ballot.	
	5. People can only vote on Election Day.	
	6. People in the United States are required by law to vote in every election.	
	7. Elections can affect decisions made in our communities and country.	

What did you learn?



Get Set to Listen

Answer key

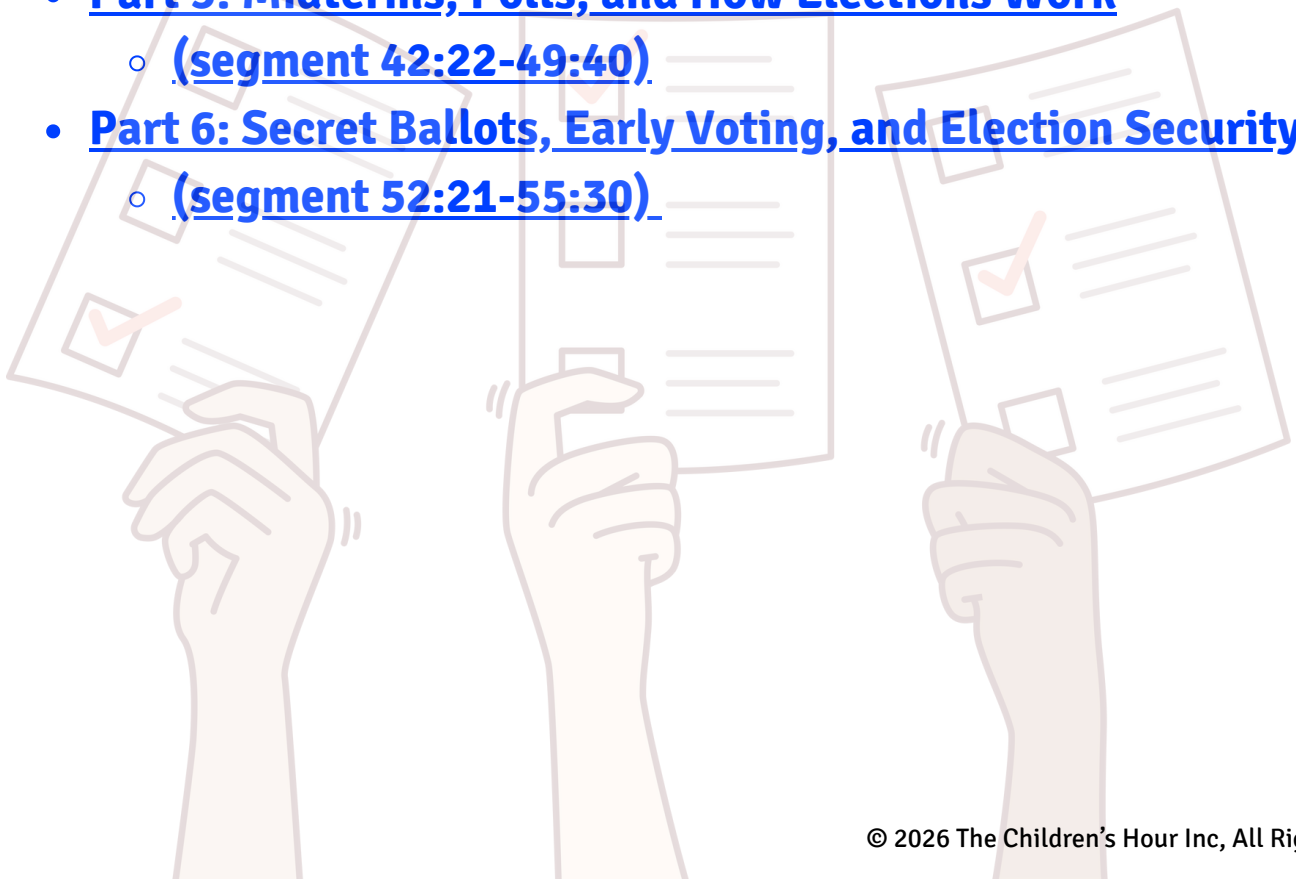
1. TRUE
2. FALSE. While there *are* many ways to vote, including by mail, in person, early voting, and with an absentee ballot, you are *not* allowed to vote using your cell phone.
3. TRUE. Many states allow this, but not all!
4. FALSE. Although voting used to be like this, now all votes are cast on a secret ballot that no one else can see.
5. FALSE. Many states allow early voting.
6. FALSE. Voting is not required by law in the United States, although there are some countries where it is mandatory.
7. TRUE!



Listen

Use these Shorts clips in the classroom or anytime you want to learn more about a specific topic we talked about in the [full-length Children's Hour Elections with Ballotpedia episode!](#)

- [Part 1: Getting Interested in Elections](#)
 - [\(segment 8:37-13:22\)](#)
- [Part 2: How Do We Vote?](#)
 - [\(segment 22:10-26:14\)](#)
- [Part 3: The Importance of Voting](#)
 - [\(segment 28:42-31:34\)](#)
- [Part 4: Kids Talk About the Responsibility of Voting](#)
 - [\(segment 35:34-39:16\)](#)
- [Part 5: Midterms, Polls, and How Elections Work](#)
 - [\(segment 42:22-49:40\)](#)
- [Part 6: Secret Ballots, Early Voting, and Election Security](#)
 - [\(segment 52:21-55:30\)](#)





Vocabulary

Listening for Words

1. Make a four-column chart and label the columns “I don’t know,” “I’ve seen or heard, but don’t know the meaning,” “I think I know the meaning,” and “I know the meaning.”
2. Write the vocabulary word in the column that describes how well you know the meaning of the word.
3. Listen to [the episode](#). Note how the speaker uses the words.

Matching Words with Definitions

1. Print and cut apart the word and definition cards.
2. Spread out the word cards so you can see them all. One by one, attach a definition card to each word card.

Writing with New Words

After working with the words and definitions, write a one-page essay or story that uses at least three of the words.

election

The process by which people vote to choose who will represent them in government and how particular issues will be addressed.

candidate

A person who is running for an elected job, like president, mayor, or governor.



Vocabulary

nominate

To suggest or choose someone to run for an elected job, like president or mayor.

campaign

When a person running for office shares their ideas and tries to get people to vote for them.

political party

A group of people who share similar ideas about how the government should work and work together to elect leaders.

poll

1. A place where votes are cast and registered (a.k.a. “polling place”).
2. A survey of the public.



Vocabulary

ballot

A paper or electronic form where people choose whom they want to vote for in an election.

provisional ballot

A temporary vote used when there is a question about whether someone can vote. Election workers check the information to decide whether the vote can be counted.

absentee ballot

Used to vote when someone cannot physically be at the polling place on Election Day.

early voting

When people vote before the official Election Day so they don't have to wait until the last day to cast their vote.



Vocabulary

general election

Elections in which you vote for federal (e.g., the President), state (e.g., Governor), and local officials (e.g., School Board members).

primary election *(a.k.a. primaries)*

An election to choose the candidates who will run in the general election. They usually happen before the November election.

special election

Extra elections held when an elected leader leaves their job before their term ends. People vote to choose someone new. These elections can happen on a regular election day or on a different day.

Presidential election

When people vote for the President and members of Congress. They happen in November of even-numbered years. People vote for President every four years and for members of Congress every two years.



Vocabulary

midterm election (a.k.a. midterms)

The general elections that are held 2 years after the presidential ones (in the **middle** of the President's 4-year term).

state and local elections

Elections where people vote for leaders who make decisions for their state, city, or town, like governors, mayors, and school board members. They happen at different times depending on where you live. Some happen during presidential or midterm elections, while others happen in odd-numbered years.

Write your own vocabulary word here:

Define your vocabulary word here:

Write your own vocabulary word here:

Define your vocabulary word here:



Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think elections are important for a community or country?
2. Why do you think a person must be 18 to vote in most US elections?
3. Listen to [Part 1: Getting Interested in Elections \(segment 8:37-13:22\)](#), where Leslie Graves talks about people disagreeing over whether margarine should be colored yellow. Why might people have different opinions about the same issue?
4. If your class voted on a new playground activity, how could you make sure everyone had a chance to share their ideas?
5. Why is it important that people can vote privately?
6. How can people disagree about politics while still treating each other with respect?
7. Why is it important for everyone who is allowed to vote to have a fair chance to do so?
8. How can kids participate in making their school or community better, even if they are too young to vote in government elections?

Group Discussion Strategies

Think Pair Share:

1. Individually, student writes down their answer to a question.
2. Students pair up and tell each other their answers.
3. Teacher calls for volunteers to share with the whole class their answer (and/or their partner's answer). Teacher notes key words/phrases on board.

Round Robin:

1. Teacher poses one question (written on top of a large page) to students, who are assembled into small groups of 3 or 4.
2. Students take turns brainstorming the answers. The recorder of the group writes down all answers.
3. The leader reads the group's ideas to the entire class. Teacher moderates.



Writing Prompts

Narrative Prompts

1. Imagine you are old enough to vote for the first time. Describe your experience from beginning to end.
2. Imagine you are creating a new political party. What would it stand for, and how would you get people interested?

Informational/Expository Prompts

1. Explain what an election is and how voting helps people choose their leaders.
2. Describe the different ways people can vote, including early voting and voting on Election Day.
3. Explain why ballots are kept secret and why this is important.
4. Explain what a political poll is and how it can help people understand what voters think.

Opinion/Persuasive Prompts

1. Do you think voting is important? Explain why or why not.
2. Do you think people should be required to vote when they turn 18? Support your opinion with reasons.
3. Should candidates focus more on explaining their ideas or criticizing their opponents? Explain your answer.
4. How can elections be made fair for everyone? Write an essay explaining what makes an election fair and suggest ways to encourage people to participate respectfully.



What's an Election?

Explore what makes an election democratic and why meaningful voting depends on choice, fairness, and participation.

Define

A **democracy** is a way of governing where people have a say in the decisions that affect them, often by voting for their leaders. An **election** is a process in which people make choices, often by voting for candidates or deciding on issues.

Listen

- [Part 3: The Importance of Voting in Elections \(segment 28:42-31:34\)](#)
- [Part 4: Kids Talk About the Responsibility of Voting \(segment 35:34-39:16\)](#)

Directions

- Label three corners of the classroom: YES, NO, and NOT SURE.
- Read each situation aloud. Give participants a few seconds to choose the corner that best represents their opinion.
- *Remember:* There are no wrong answers at first, but be ready to explain your thinking.

Situations

1. Students get to vote for their favorite school lunch. *Is this an election?*

Discuss: *Does voting on a school decision count as an election?*

2. Students vote for the person they want to represent their school. *Is this an election?*

Discuss: *What choices do voters have?*

3. Students vote on whether the school should require uniforms. *Is this an election?*

Discuss: *Is voting on an issue the same as electing a leader?*

4. You must vote in an election, or you will be fined. *Is this still a meaningful election?*

Discuss: *Can voting be meaningful if participation is required by law?*

5. There is only one candidate on the ballot. *Is this a meaningful election?*

Discuss: *What happens when voters have no alternative candidates?*

6. You don't like any of the candidates running for office. *Is your vote still meaningful?*

Discuss: *What options should voters have when no candidate represents them?*

7. Your vote is completely secret, and no one can find out whom you voted for. *Does this make an election more democratic?*

Discuss: *How can privacy protect voters?*

8. You can vote by mail without going to a polling place. *Does this make participating in an election easier?*

Discuss: *Why might different voting methods matter?*



What's an Election?

Reflect

- *What makes something an election?*
- *What makes voting meaningful?*
- *Why is it important to have more than one candidate or choice?*
- *Why should voters be able to vote freely and privately?*
- *Can an election take place without being fully democratic? Explain.*

Write

An election is _____

Voting is meaningful when _____

One thing that makes an election democratic is _____

In Summary

A **democracy** is a way of governing where people have a say in the decisions that affect them, often by voting for their leaders. An **election** is a process in which people make choices, often by voting for candidates or deciding on issues.

In a democracy, elections are most meaningful when voters have genuine choices, can participate freely, have their votes counted fairly, and can make decisions without intimidation.

VOTE



Conduct a Classroom Poll

Learn how polls collect people's opinions, how ballots are used to record votes, how to calculate and graph poll results, and why secret ballots are important in a democracy.

Listen

- [Part 2: How Do We Vote? \(segment 22:10-26:14\)](#)
- [Part 5: Midterms, Polls, and How Elections Work \(segment 42:22-49:40\)](#)
- [Part 6: Secret Ballots, Early Voting, and Election Security \(segment 52:21-55:30\)](#)

Conduct a Classroom Poll

Materials

- Paper
- Pencils
- Chart for making a bar graph

Directions

1. Ask a question, such as “What game should we play at recess?”
2. Nominate a few choices, and then raise hands to vote.
3. Count each response and calculate the percentages.
4. Make a bar graph showing the results.

Discuss

- *What if only a few people voted? Can a poll predict what everyone’s preference is if only a few people participate?*
- *Does it matter which people are chosen to participate? Why or why not?*

Secret Ballots

Repeat the vote, but this time, use a secret ballot with the “candidates” or options written in, with a check box next to them for voters to indicate their preferences privately.

Discuss

- *Which vote felt safer, the public vote or the secret ballot?*
- *Did you change your answer?*
- *Why might secrecy matter?*
- *What kinds of pressure could exist if everyone knew how you voted?*





Follow the Ballot Simulation

Learn how voters complete ballots, how ballots are collected and counted, and how election officials verify and certify election results.

Listen

- [Part 2: How Do We Vote? \(segment 22:10-26:14\)](#)
- [Part 6: Secret Ballots, Early Voting, and Election Security \(segment 52:21-55:30\)](#)

Materials

- [Fictional ballots](#) OR use the [Sample Ballot Tool](#) from Ballotpedia to view a real ballot
- Pencils
- A box or envelope to use as a ballot box
- A board or chart
- Optional: paper labels for election workers and a pretend ballot scanner

Meet Your Ballot

*In an election, voters make choices on a **ballot**. After voting, their ballots go through several steps before the final results are official. Today, we will act out how that process works.*

Give each participant a copy of the fictional or sample ballot. Look at it together, then have them mark their votes privately.

Follow the Ballot: Act It Out!

Assign students different roles, such as voters, poll workers, ballot counters, and election observers. Then walk through the process together.

Step 1: Voter

Students privately mark their ballots and review their choices.

Discuss: *Why should voters check their ballots before submitting them?*

Step 2: Ballot

Each student folds the ballot to protect their choices and prepares to submit it.

Discuss: *What makes a ballot different from a poll?*

Step 3: Poll Worker

The poll worker receives the ballot and follows the correct procedures for handling it.

Discuss: *Why is it important for election workers to follow the same rules?*



Follow the Ballot Simulation

Step 4: Ballot Scanner or Tabulator

Once everyone has submitted a paper ballot, have the assigned counters tally the votes for each candidate and ballot measure. In many elections, a scanner or counting system reads ballots and records votes. Some ballots may need additional review.

Discuss: *Why should the counting process be accurate and secure?*

Step 5: Unofficial Results

Election officials report preliminary totals. These results may change as additional eligible ballots are counted and checks are completed.

Discuss: *Why might election-night results not be final?*

Step 6: Verification and Canvass

Election officials check and reconcile the results, review required records, and make sure the totals follow election procedures.

Discuss: *Why do we need to check the results instead of simply trusting the first count?*

Step 7: Certification

The authorized election officials formally certify the results after required checks and procedures are completed.

Discuss: *What makes certified results different from unofficial results?*

Discuss

- *Was every ballot included in the total count?*
- *Were any marks unclear? Election officials follow established rules to handle unclear or improperly marked ballots rather than guessing the voter's intent.*

Reflect

1. Why is the person who votes not necessarily the person who counts the vote?
2. Why should ballots be kept private and secure?
3. What is the difference between unofficial results and certified results?
4. Why do election officials verify the results?
5. How could mistakes or unfair treatment affect people's trust in an election?

Election integrity depends on both the voter's freedom to choose and a fair, secure process for counting and verifying every vote.



Choose Your Voting Method

Explore different ways people can vote, understand how voting methods help people participate in elections, and learn why provisional ballots can help protect eligible voters when registration questions arise.

Listen

- [Part 2: How Do We Vote? \(segment 22:10-26:14\)](#)
- [Part 3: The Importance of Voting \(segment 28:42-31:34\)](#)
- [Part 6: Secret Ballots, Early Voting, and Election Security \(segment 52:21-55:30\)](#)

Voting Methods

People have different schedules, responsibilities, and circumstances. Democratic elections should provide eligible voters with a fair opportunity to participate. Different voting methods can make participation more accessible, while registration checks and ballot-review procedures help ensure that votes are counted according to the law.

1. In-person voting

A voter goes to an approved polling place or voting center to cast a ballot, either on Election Day or during an early-voting period.

2. Early voting

A voter casts a ballot in person before Election Day, where this option is available.

3. Absentee or mail ballot

A voter receives and returns a ballot by mail or through an approved return method, following the rules and deadlines that apply.

4. Provisional ballot

A ballot used when there is a question about a voter's eligibility or registration that needs to be checked. Election officials review the situation under applicable rules to determine whether the ballot can be counted.

Discuss

- *Why is it important to have different ways to vote?*
- *How can early voting and mail voting help people with busy schedules or other barriers?*
- *Why must election officials balance access to voting with election security?*
- *How can provisional ballots protect eligible voters while still following election laws?*



Choose Your Voting Method

Scenarios

Read each fictional scenario, then choose the voting method you think could work best. Some situations have more than one reasonable answer. Voting options, eligibility requirements, and deadlines differ by state and locality. Explain your reasoning rather than assume that every method is available to every voter.

1. You're traveling out of town on Election Day to visit family.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____

2. You work a 12-hour shift on Election Day and may not have time to visit a polling place.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____

3. You become sick just before Election Day and do not feel well enough to leave home.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____



Choose Your Voting Method

4. You want to avoid long lines on Election Day.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____

5. You arrive at the polling place, but the poll worker cannot find your name on the registration list.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____

6. Your state conducts elections primarily by mail, and an official ballot is sent to your home.

- Early voting
- Absentee/mail ballot
- In-person voting
- Provisional ballot

Explain: _____

Consider this scenario: Jordan arrives at a polling place believing they are registered to vote. However, the poll worker cannot find Jordan's name on the voter list. Jordan is worried that they will not be able to participate in the election.

1. *Should Jordan automatically be turned away?*
2. *What could election officials do to give Jordan's situation a fair review?*
3. *Why might officials need to check registration records before counting a ballot?*
4. *Why shouldn't every provisional ballot automatically be counted without checking eligibility?*

A **provisional ballot** provides a way to record a vote while election officials investigate a registration or eligibility issue. Depending on the applicable rules and the results of that review, the ballot may be counted in full, in part, or not counted.



Help Get Out the Vote!

Listen

- [Part 4: Kids Talk About the Responsibility of Voting \(segment 35:34-39:16\)](#)

Design your own campaign to encourage people to vote!

Why is voting important? _____

Ideas & Resources

- [24 Ideas to Engage Voters](#)
- [Government Activation Ideas](#)
- [Five Myths About Turning Out the Vote](#)

What's your goal? _____

What are some key points you want to communicate?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

What slogan could you use? _____

Make a Poster

Use the back of this planning sheet to draw a poster to educate and encourage others to vote!



Build-a-Democracy

Create a fictional country and design its election system.

Decide

- Who can vote? _____
- Is voting mandatory? _____
- How many candidates can run? _____
- How does someone become a candidate? _____

- Is voting in person, by mail, or both? _____
- Is the ballot secret? _____
- Who counts the votes? _____
- What happens if someone disputes an election? _____

- How often are elections held? _____
- Can voters vote directly on laws? _____
- Who supervises elections? _____

Uh-Oh! Problems!

No election is without its problems. Consider the following scenarios and decide how your system handles the problem.

Scenario 1 Someone claims the voting machines were hacked.	Scenario 2 A candidate refuses to accept the results.	Scenario 3 Five ballots are missing.
Scenario 4 There is only one candidate.	Scenario 5 There is only one candidate.	Scenario 6 A candidate demands that ballots be counted publicly.



Additional Resources

[Ballotpedia](#)

An amazing resource for all things American Politics, including a ballot lookup tool, presidential coverage, information about ballot measures, and 2026 midterm coverage.

[Election Words for Kids: A Parent's Guide to Civic Talk](#)

A comprehensive list of vocabulary words and definitions, as well as ideas for helping kids understand them. *Note: Speech Blubs is a paid app, but the article is free.*

[Election Infographic for Kids: Tips & Tricks to Help Your Child Understand the Election](#)

Great infographics that explain the election process and more, plus recommended books for readers of all ages, from HarperCollins Publishers.

[How Can You Teach the Election Process to Elementary Students](#)

Tips for teaching about elections in meaningful ways.

[Federal Depository Library Program: Elections and Voting Rights for Kids](#)

A collection of lesson plans, posters, flyers, activities, and more.

[Teaching About Elections During an Election Year](#)

Neatly summarized topics with resources, from PBS Learning Media.

[Voting and Voices Classroom Resources](#)

This curated collection from the Southern Poverty Law Center features resources for civics education with a focus on elections and voting. The collection includes posters for students of all ages, along with videos, lessons, texts, and student tasks for middle school and elementary classrooms.

[Election Day Bundle from Teachers Pay Teachers](#)

Free! This includes editable ballots, voter registration cards, and more.

[5 Ways to Celebrate Voting with Kids](#)

From the League of Women Voters.

[What Are the Different Types of Elections](#)

Learn about the 3 different types in this resource from the US Vote Foundation.



Additional Resources

[Sample Ballot Lookup Tool](#)

Use this to find and view what your ballot will look like on Election Day. You'll also see when Election Day is for your location.

[5 Myths About Voting in the US, Debunked](#)

A helpful article that clears up some misconceptions about this important process, from Global Citizen.

[Voting Facts: Dispelling Myths & Misconceptions](#)

This Autism Speaks article addresses voting rights for all, including people with disabilities.

[Five Myths About Voting Poster](#)

Prepare your students to bust five common voting myths with this free classroom poster from the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Videos

[Election Day 2024 Explained for Kids](#)

A 14-minute video for the youngest citizens.

[11 Great Videos to Teach Students About Elections and Voting](#)

[Together We Can: Election: PBS Kids](#)

This educational music video for kids by kids explains the importance of using our voices to vote on Election Day.



Book List

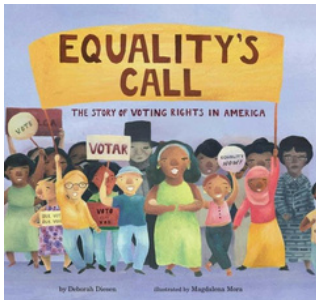


Go Vote, Baby!

by Nancy R. Lambert and Anne Passchier

Featuring slide-and-vote panels allowing little readers to cast their votes, making decisions about everyday situations has never been so much fun! On each page children get to decide things like what to wear, which ice cream flavor they prefer and even which toys to add to their bubble baths.

ages 2-5



Equality's Call: The Story of Voting Rights in America

by Deborah Diesen, illustrated by Magdalena Mora

This story tells the history and evolution of voting rights in America. From the initial inequities of who was granted the right to vote, to all the individuals who fought for change and equality over the years, this is a true call to action letting readers know the journey isn't over.

ages 4-8

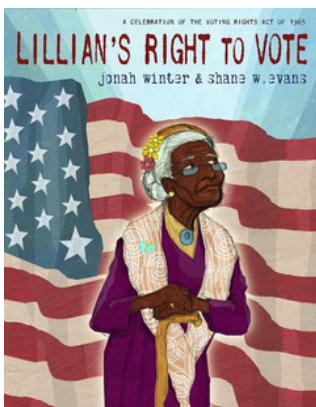


Vote for Our Future!

by Robert McNamara and Micah Player

When Stanton Elementary becomes a polling station, students explore the election process and go door-to-door encouraging adults to vote. When faced with excuses, they share local resources that make voting easy and accessible for everyone.

ages 4-9



Lillian's Right to Vote: A Celebration of the Voting Rights Act of 1965

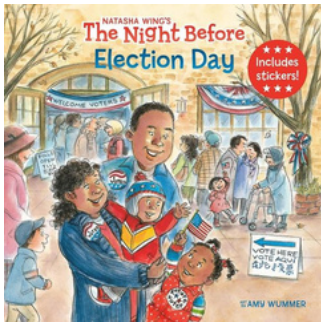
by Jonah Winter, illustrated by Shane W. Evans

As 100-year-old Lillian climbs a steep hill to vote at an Alabama courthouse, she reflects on the Civil Rights Movement and the people who fought for voting equality, reminding us of the perseverance behind this hard-won right.

ages 5-9



Book List



The Night Before Election Day

by Natasha Wing

Set to the rhyming scheme of *'Twas the Night Before Christmas*, a young girl shares her family's and school's election traditions, from learning about political parties to decorating the school and celebrating the right to vote.

ages 3-6



Everyone Gets a Say

by Jill Twiss and Eg Keller

When Pudding the snail and his friends argue over who should lead, they learn that everyone deserves a voice and a chance to be heard.

ages 4-8



Your Voice, Your Vote

by Leah Henderson, illustrated by Keisha Morris

On Election Day, as they walk through their vibrant neighborhood on their way to vote, Quetta, her mother and her grandmother face obstacle after obstacle before and after reaching their voting station, showing Quetta the importance of raising her voice.

ages 4-9



Sofia Valdez and the Vanishing Vote

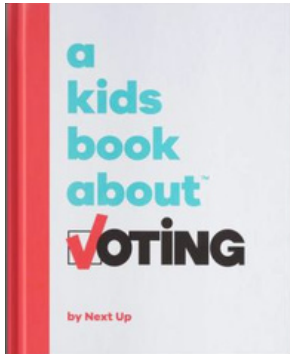
by Andrea Beaty, illustrated by David Roberts

Sofia is put in charge of overseeing a fair election for a class pet, but first the Questioners must learn about elections and good journalism--and remember that being a community matters most.

ages 6-9



Book List



A Kids' Book About Voting

by Next Up

This book explains what voting is, how it works, and examines its influence through the lens of American history. It also challenges kids to wonder: Why is it important? And who do you think should be able to vote?

ages 5-9



For Which We Stand: How Our Government Works and Why It Matters

by Jeff Foster

A comprehensive and entertaining guide that answers questions like: What is the Constitution? What are the branches of the government? What is the Electoral College? What are the political parties? What are the different responsibilities of the city, state, and federal governments?

ages 8-12

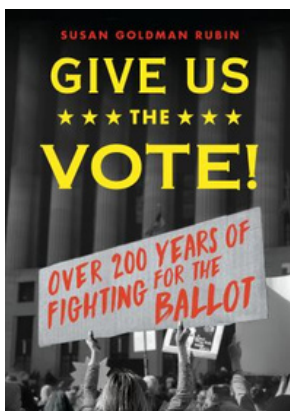


Finish the Fight! The Brave and Revolutionary Women Who Fought for the Right to Vote

by Veronica Chambers

Who was at the forefront of women's right to vote? We know a few famous names, like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, but what about so many others from diverse backgrounds--black, Asian, Latinx, Native American, and more--who helped lead the fight for suffrage?

ages 8-12



Give Us the Vote! Over 200 Years of Fighting for the Ballot

by Susan Goldman Rubin

Contains an extensive view of suffrage from the Founding Fathers to the 19th Amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to today's voter suppression controversies, and explains the barriers people of color, Indigenous people, and immigrants face.

ages 10-14