

A brief History of the Fight for Voting Rights

Presented by:

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Voting Rights Month occurs every year from September 1st -October 6th, the anniversary of Fannie Lou Hamer's birthday.

This year, we're educating about voting rights and encouraging voter registration, early voting, poll worker recruitment, and ensuring everyone who's intending to vote by mail if they're not in a state that automatically mails you a ballot must request your ballot no later than September 22nd.



VOTING RIGHTS CIRCLE From Vote Denial to Vote Denial

Vote Denial

Black soldiers fought and died for racial equality during the Civil War

- More than 200,000 Black soldiers served during the Civil War
- Forty thousand black soldiers died in the war
- It is estimated that onethird of all African Americans who enlisted lost their lives

February 8, 2017- Black Soldiers in the Civil War

Today we honor the Black Soldiers who fought during the American Civil War, the outcome of which lead to the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. #VRABlackHistory



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Following the end of slavery, Congress passes 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting the right to vote for Black men.

Many White women infuriated, as Black men are deemed racially inferior



The 15th Amendment to the Constitution granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Although ratified on February 3, 1870, the promise of the 15th Amendment would not be fully realized for almost a century. Through the use of poll taxes, literacy tests and other means, Southern states were able to effectively disenfranchise African Americans. It would take the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 before the majority of African Americans in the South were registered to vote."

Source: The Levary of Congress

Women Suffragist Movement results in passage of 19th Amendment (1920).



One major problem??

The <u>19th Amendment</u> (PDF, 33KB) to the Constitution granted women the right to vote and was ratified by the states on August 18, 1920. A women's suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1878. Forty-one years late, on June 4, 1919, Congress approved the women's suffrage amendment and sent it to the states for ratification. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby <u>certified the</u> <u>ratification</u> (PDF, 74KB) on August 26, 1920. Nannie Helen Burroughs and other Black Women Suffragettes from D.C.

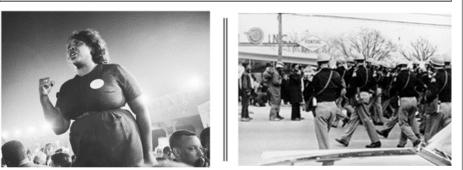


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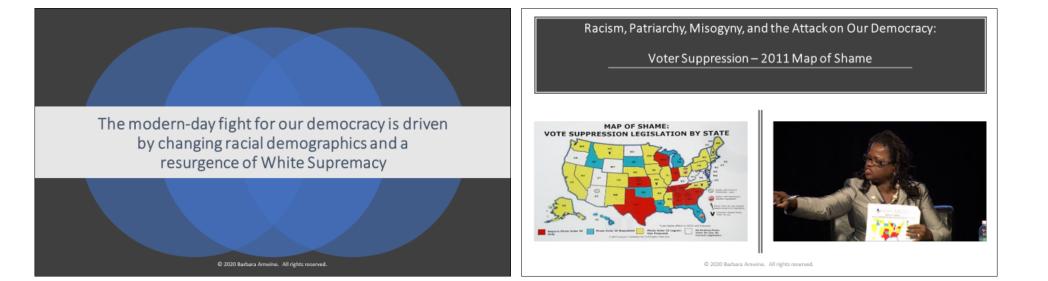
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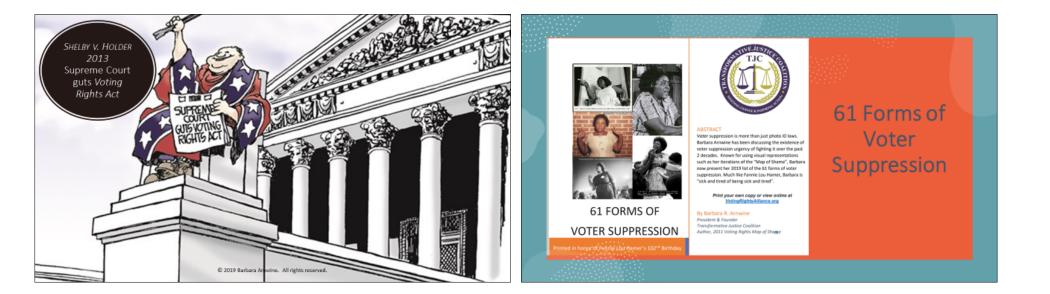


1965: Voting Rights Act empowers all Black people to vote



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Introduction

Voting in the Era of #VirusVoting &

#VirusVoterSuppression Major Problems

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- Due to COVID-19 shutdowns, voter registration is down significantly across the United States in many states.
- 2. States are actively exploiting COVID-19 to increase voter suppression.
- Rampant support for vote-by-mail overlooks its negative impacts on African American, Latino, Native American, and Asian voters, and voters with disabilities.
- 4. Congress should pass the Vote Safe Act of 2020, which provides for civil rights protections for COVID-19-era voting.

IF YOU HAVE VOTING RELATED ISSUES ON DURING ELECTION 2020 ELECTION PROTECTION HOTLINE 1-866-687-8683

Background: Vote-by-mail impacts

- · Vote-by-mail is no panacea in the time of COVID
- · Vote-by-mail works very well for White voters
- Vote-by-mail is problematic for Black people and other People of Color
 - Reasons Why:
 - People of Color move/change addresses more often
 - · Black people account for 50% of all homeless people in the U.S.
 - · Black people distrust vote-by-mail
 - · Literacy & translation issues
 - People of Color often do not have access to the internet in order to apply for applications for mail-in ballots (for example, in Philadelphia, 29% of all African Americans lack internet access)
 - Onerous Requirements for vote-by-mail compliance often results in mailed ballots from People of Color not being counted (for example, in Georgia, exact signature match requirements)
 - · Threats to the United States Postal Service has made many people wary of voting by mail
 - · Mail delivery is either nonexistent or infrequent to homes of Native Americans living on reservations
 - Even in states that traditionally vote solely by mail, Black voter participation is much lower than that of White voters
 - People of Color are more likely to be on state inactive lists & many of those states do not mail absentee ballots to those on inactive lists
 - 16 states require an excuse for an absentee ballot: efforts are underway to change those laws but some states are being resistant (for example, Texas)

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- ✓ Deadlines October 13th by mail/online in DC, MD and VA
- ✓ In-Person and on Election Day (MD and DC only)
- ✓ Rules (i.e., age, citizenship, convictions)
- ✓ Convicted of a Felony
- ✓ Military
- ✓ Currently residing Oversees
- ✓ Note about party affiliation: if you choose "unaffiliated" you will not be able to vote in Primaries in MD and DC. Virginia's Primaries are open.

ENCOURAGE YOUR CONTACTS TO REGISTER TO VOTE



DOWNLOAD on your cellular device right now the OUT VOTE APP (on Apple and Android)

> USE CODE 456100 (WHEN WE ALL VOTE.ORG)

HOW TO OBTAIN YOUR MAIL-IN BALLOT

DC

 The D.C. Board of Elections will send a mail-in ballot to every voter in the first week of October.

VIRGINIA

- Request a mail-in ballot by Oct. 23. You can do so online or using a paper application form.
- Ballots will be mailed out starting in late September.

MARYLAND

- To complete mail-in ballot application online Text VBM to 77788.
- You also have the option to print a form and return it by mail, fax or email by Oct. 20.
- You can choose to have your mail-in ballot mailed or faxed to you, or download it online.

Ballots are set to be sent or posted to the website about three weeks before the election around October 5, 2020.

PROCESSING YOUR MAIL-IN BALLOT 🧉

DC

Return your ballot EARLY by mail or at a mail-in ballot drop-off site. If you choose to mail it back, it must be postmarked <u>by</u> Nov. 3rd.

MARYLAND

Your mail-in ballot must be completed EARLY and signed in **BLACK INK**, be mailed or hand-delivered to an early voting center, polling place or drop box <u>before Nov. 3rd</u>.

VIRGINIA

Your ballot must be postmarked <u>before</u> Nov. 3rd

PROCESSING YOUR MAIL-IN BALLOT

- · What color ink pen is needed?
- Voter ID or notary required?
- Signature required on the ballot or envelope?
- * Did you fill the bubble in completely?
- Your mail-in ballot must be completed EARLY an **BLACK INK** in Maryland.
- Suggestion: be mailed or hand-delivered to an early voting center, polling place or drop box er 27, 2020. If you mail no later than

PROCESSING YOUR MAIL-IN BALLOT

Know locations of drive up/drop box sites: go to State Board of Elections website to find locations

✓ Plan ahead: know the hours of operation: some locations have restrictive hours, others are 24/7

You need time to track your ba before Election Day on Nov

V TO TRACK YOUR MAIL-IN BALLO

DC

www.dcboe.org Search "Track Ballot"

www.elections.Maryland.gov Search "Track Ballot"

www.elections.Virginia.gov Search "Track Ballot"



VOTING SAFETY AT THE POLL



- ✓ Bring a mask, water, & hand sanitizer & Be sure to socially distance while in line.
- ✓ Know your rights & call 866-OUR-VOTE if you have any problems voting.
- ✓ Know the hours and locations of your polling place (VOTE.ORG)





WANT TO VOLUNTEER AT THE POLLS?

VISIT VOTE.ORG TO BECOME AN ELECTION JUDGE OR POLL WORKER





