



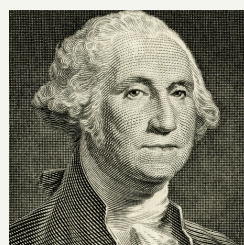
Elections in the United States: A History

EARLY ELECTIONS

18th Century

1789: The first United State's presidential election was held, with George Washington being elected as the 1st President. This set the precedence for the Electoral college.

1790s: Voting was limited to property-owning white males. Voting rights were controlled by states individually.



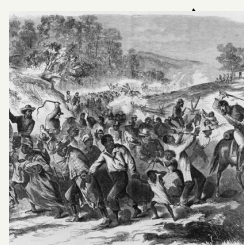
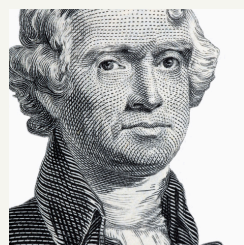
19TH CENTURY

1800: The election battle between T. Jefferson and J. Adams was a significant test of the strength of the American political system.

1820s: Suffrage expansion begins, in terms of extension of rights to vote to non-property owners.

1850s: Slavery becomes a deeply divided issue, the Civil War and post-eras impacted voting rights and laws.

1870: The 15th Amendment is ratified, which prohibited the denial of the right to vote based on race, color, or previous slave status. However, discriminatory tactics such as poll taxes were used in the South.



20TH CENTURY

1920: The 19th Amendment was ratified, which granted women the right to vote.

1964: The 24th Amendment was ratified, prohibiting poll taxes in federal elections.

1965: The Voting Rights Act is signed, aiming to eliminate racially discriminatory voting practices.



21ST CENTURY

2000: A controversial election between Bush and Gore occurs, highlighting issues in voting technology and procedural recounts. The official outcome of the election had to be determined by the United States Supreme Court.

2008: Barack Obama is elected the first African-American President in the United States. This election was also historical in terms of voter turnout and digital campaigning.

2013: The Supreme Court decision in the case of Shelby County v. Holder, which invalidated a key point of the Voting Rights Act. This led in key changes to voting rights and practice amongst the country.

2020: This presidential election saw high voter turnout due to issues surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, racial injustice, and election security.

