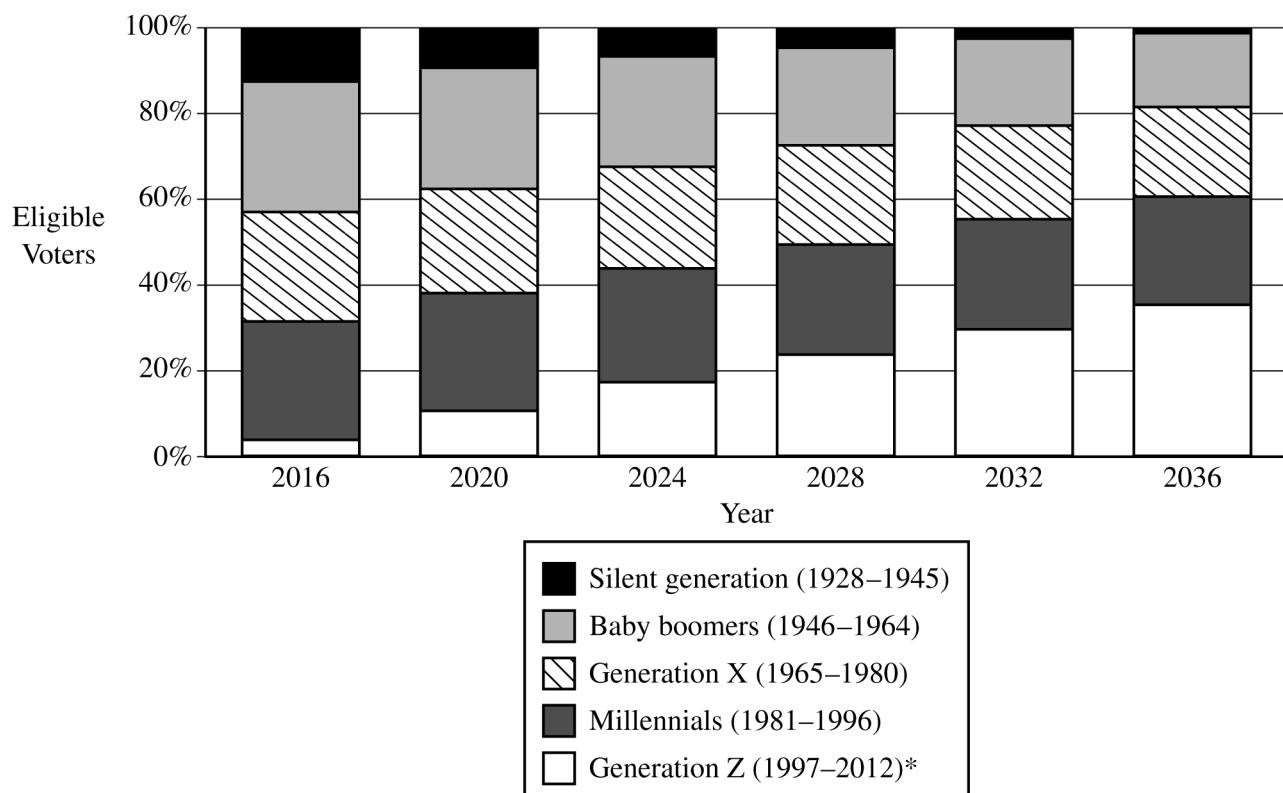


PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS BY GENERATION, 2016-2036



Source: Pew Research, 2020

*Note: Generation Z data also include those born after 2012.

2. Use the data to answer the following questions.

- Identify the generation that is projected to have the lowest percentage of eligible voters in 2028, as shown in the bar graph.
- Describe the trend over time in the data, as shown in the bar graph.
- Draw a conclusion about how a trend in the data could affect a 2032 presidential candidate's strategy to mobilize eligible voters.
- Explain how life cycle effects, as shown in the bar graph, could influence a candidate's policy platform.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

This question requires you to compare a Supreme Court case you studied in class with one you have not studied in class. A summary of the Supreme Court case you did not study in class is presented below and provides all of the information you need to know about this case to answer the prompts.

Zelman v. Simmons-Harris (2002)

3. In response to low academic performance at public schools in lower-income sections of Cleveland, the Ohio legislature enacted a program that allowed the use of public funds for private school tuition. Parents who showed financial need could obtain vouchers of up to \$2,500 a year for tuition at participating private schools. Both religious and nonreligious private schools could participate in the program, and in the first year, 96 percent of voucher recipients opted to attend religious schools.

A group of Ohio taxpayers, which included Doris Simmons-Harris, filed a lawsuit against the public school system, claiming the use of public funds for religious institutions was unconstitutional. The local federal district court ruled in favor of Simmons-Harris. After the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upheld the ruling, Sarah Zelman, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Ohio, appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court.

In a 5–4 vote on the subsequent case of *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris* (2002), the Supreme Court held that the public funding of a school voucher program that includes religious schools was constitutionally permitted. In the majority opinion, Chief Justice William Rehnquist reasoned that the program “. . . provides benefits directly to a wide spectrum of individuals, defined only by financial need and residence in a particular school district. It permits such individuals . . . genuine choice among options public and private, secular and religious.”

- A. Identify the clause in the First Amendment that is common to both *Engel v. Vitale* (1962) and *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris* (2002).
- B. Explain how the facts in *Engel v. Vitale* and *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris* led to different holdings in the two cases.
- C. Explain how the holding in *Zelman* might affect educational policy in states with legislatures that support the ruling.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.