

Changes in population and resulting reapportionment have a political effect on legislative membership at the national, state, and local levels.

The Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States require reapportionment of national, state, and local legislature bodies following each election.

Redistricting is a legislative function.

Redistribution of legislative seats can significantly change the outcome of elections.

Gerrymandering is the process of redrawing district boundaries to benefit one political party or group of citizens.

United States Supreme Court cases in the early 1960s established the "one man, one vote" principle *Westberry v. Sanders* (1964).

The student will demonstrate knowledge of local, state, and national elections by:
e) examining the impact of reapportionment and redistricting.