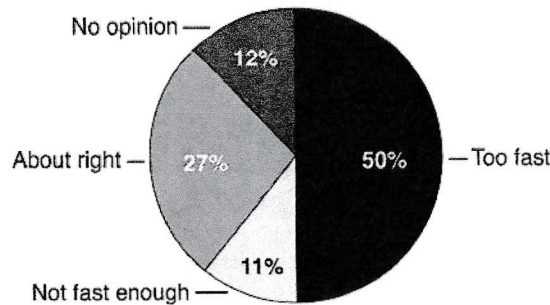


## Document B

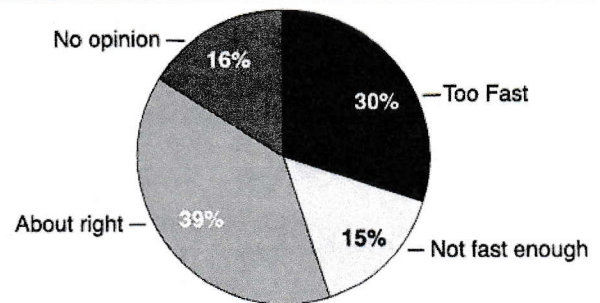
Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll: Public Opinion, 1935-1971*, III, Random House, 1972.

**August 1963:**

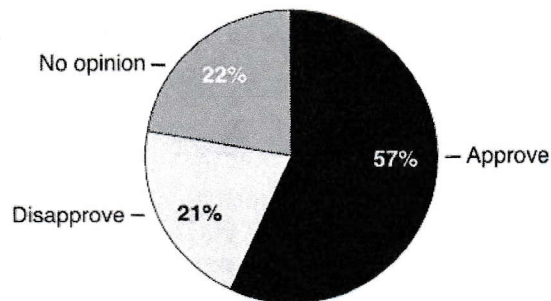
“Do you think the Kennedy Administration is pushing integration too fast or not fast enough?”

**February 1964:**

“Do you think the Johnson Administration is pushing integration too fast or not fast enough?”

**April 1964:**

“Do you approve or disapprove of the way Lyndon Johnson is handling the civil rights problem?”

**Document Analysis**

- Which president, Kennedy or Johnson, had a higher rating for his civil-rights efforts? What numbers support your answer?
- What major historical event happened between the first poll and the second poll? How might that have changed public opinion?
- Do you think the results of these polls would help or hurt Johnson in the upcoming 1964 presidential election? Use the poll numbers to support your answer.
- How can this document be used to answer the Mini-Q question?

## Document C

**Source:** Robert Dallek, *Flawed Giant: Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1961-1973*, Oxford University Press, 1998.

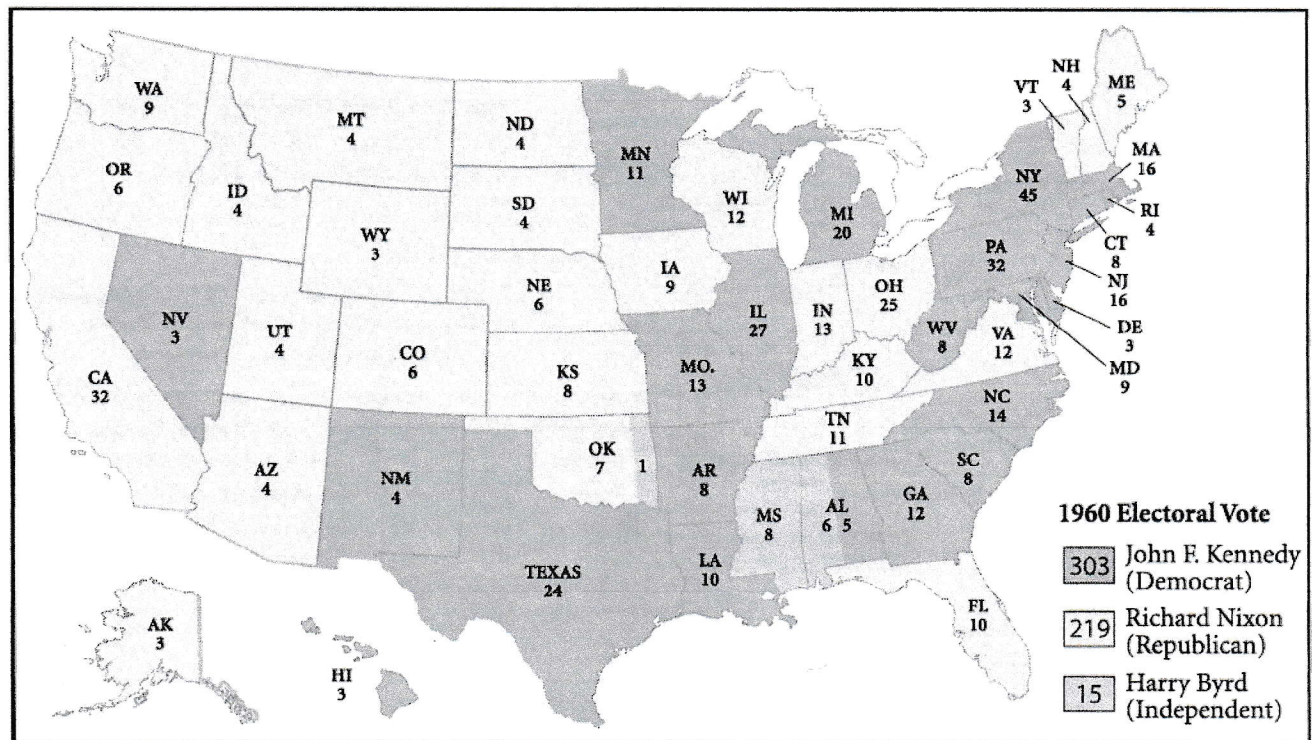
**Note:** A few days after he became President in November 1963, Johnson invited Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, an unyielding segregationist, to the White House to talk about the civil-rights bill. The longtime friends and colleagues sat knee-to-knee as they had this conversation.

**Johnson:** Dick, you've got to get out of my way. I'm going to run over you.

**Russell:** You may do that, but, by God, it's going to cost you the South and cost you the election.

**Johnson:** If that's the price I've got to pay, I'll pay it gladly.

**Source:** Map created from various sources.



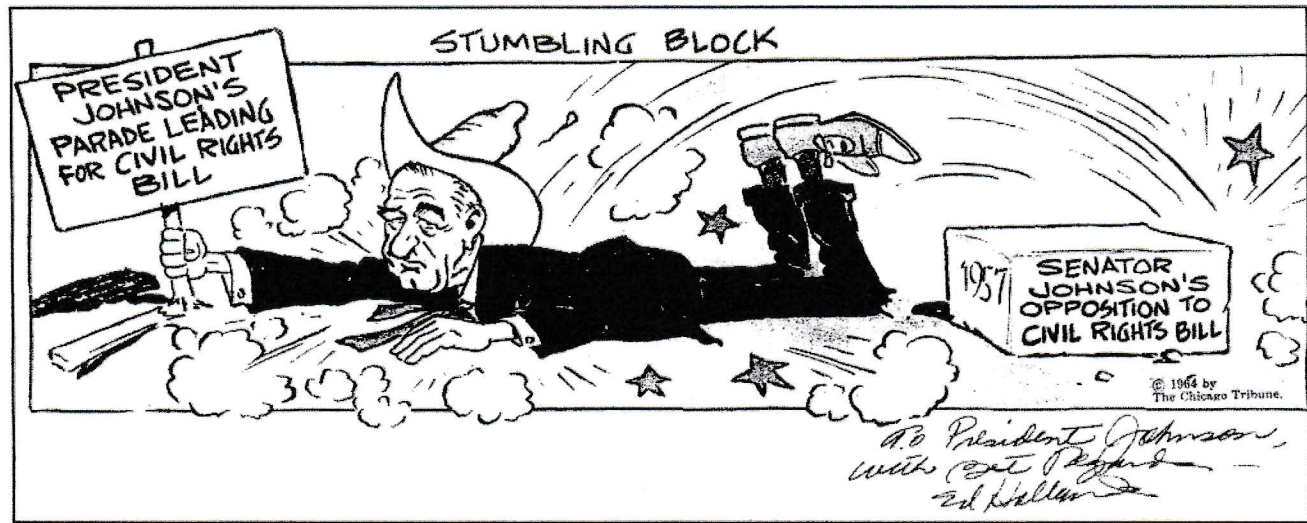
### Document Analysis

1. Which vote, popular or electoral, decides the final outcome of the presidential election?
2. Kennedy needed one more than half electoral votes (269) to defeat Nixon in 1960. What would have happened to Kennedy in 1960 if he had lost six more Southern states to Nixon?
3. What was the meaning of L.B.J.'s response to Senator Russell's warning?
4. How might this document be used to answer the Mini-Q question?



## Document D

Source: *The Chicago Tribune*, 1964.



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**Note:** As Senate Majority leader, Lyndon Johnson did not directly oppose the 1957 civil rights bill. However, he did help push through a provision saying that anyone accused of violating the act would get a jury trial. This made it likely that any defendant in the South would be tried by an all-white jury and acquitted [let go]. Note also the playful inscription to Johnson by cartoonist Ed Holland.

### Document Analysis

1. In what year was the cartoon drawn?
2. What elected office did Johnson hold in 1957?
3. According to the Note above, what action did Johnson take regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1957?
4. What is the message of the cartoon?
5. How can this cartoon be used to answer the Mini-Q question?

## Document E

Source: Robert Dallek, *Flawed Giant, Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1961-1973*.

Yet all Johnson's rhetoric could not entirely disarm the suspicions of civil rights advocates. (Roy Wilkins\* asked him) if he had felt so strongly about the issue, why had it taken him so long to act on it? Johnson wrinkled his brow and said: "You will recognize the words I'm about to repeat. Free at last, free at last. Thank God almighty, I'm free at last."... Johnson was describing himself as liberated from his Southern political bonds or as a man who could now fully put the national interest and moral concerns above the political constraints imposed on a Texas senator.

\*Roy Wilkins was an important African-American civil-rights leader who worked closely with John Kennedy in developing the civil-rights bill that Johnson would later support. In 1964, he became executive director of the N.A.A.C.P.

### Document Analysis

1. What does the author suggest by using the word "rhetoric"?
2. What question was being asked by those, like Roy Wilkins, who favored the civil-rights bill?
3. Who was Johnson quoting in his response to Wilkins's question?
4. Who was Johnson saying was "free at last"?
5. Does this document show that Johnson's position on civil rights was driven by principle or politics? Explain your thinking.