

Civil Rights Act Lesson Plan

Central Historical Question:
Was JFK a strong supporter of Civil Rights?

Materials

- United Streaming Video Segment: Civil Rights (from American Experience: The Kennedys: Part 02a)
<http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=014ED17A-20B2-4B81-9EC9-48F709292D38&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>
- Copies of JFK Speech
- Transparency of JFK Speech
- Copies John Lewis Speech
- John Lewis's Speech Guiding Questions
- (Optional) United Streaming Video Segment: Civil Rights--President Signs Historic Bill:
<http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=D5ABECD0-8113-4853-BC87-F84801128A45&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

Plan of Instruction:

1. Introduction: Show United Streaming Video Segment: Civil Rights: (from American Experience: The Kennedys: Part 02a)
<http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=014ED17A-20B2-4B81-9EC9-48F709292D38&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

Students should answer these two questions as they watch:

- What was the Civil Rights Act?
- Do you believe that JFK was a strong supporter of civil rights? Why or why not?

2. Discuss student answers.

3. Hand out JFK speech and project speech on overhead. Whole class guided practice:

Sourcing Questions: BEFORE reading document

- Who wrote this? When? Who is he addressing?
- Is this televised? Who's watching? What are they thinking?
- What do we know about him? What have we learned so far?
- Do we think this will be a trustworthy source? Why or why not?

Contextualization Questions: BEFORE and WHILE reading document

- What is JFK trying to do in this speech?
- Why is Civil Rights a controversial issue?

- What is the Civil Rights Act?
- What was going on at this time? What was happening in the Civil Rights Movement by 1963?

Close reading: WHILE reading document

- Does it sound like he's addressing Congress or all Americans?
- Does it sound like he's addressing only white people or all Americans? Why?
- Why does he keep saying this is a "moral" issue?
- What does he want Congress to do?
- Do you think this was an effective speech?
- How do you think people felt listening to this?

Ask students: *Based on this document, was JFK a strong supporter of civil rights? Why or why not?*

4. Hand out John Lewis speech and guiding questions. Have students complete in pairs.
5. Final discussion:
 - Why did John Lewis have to change his speech?
 - According to both documents, was JFK a strong supporter of civil rights?
 - What additional evidence would you need to make a case one way or the other?
6. If time remains, show United Streaming Video Segment: Civil Rights: President Signs Historic Bill (from Video Yearbook Collections: 1964):
<http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=D5ABECD0-8113-4853-BC87-F84801128A45&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>
 - Explain that after JFK was assassinated, the passage of the Civil Rights Act fell to LBJ.
 - Southern Democrats almost completely opposed the bill. Many have argued that this was the big moment when Southern Democrats became Republicans.

Citations:

John F. Kennedy, Speech promoting the Civil Rights Act of 1964, June 11, 1963.
<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/jfkcivilrights.htm>

John Lewis, Speech at the March on Washington, August 1963.
<http://www.crmvet.org/info/mowjl2.htm>

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John F. Kennedy
Speech promoting the Civil Rights Act of 1964
June 11, 1963
(Modified)

Every American ought to have the right to be treated as he would wish to be treated, as one would wish his children to be treated. But this is not the case....

We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution. The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated. If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best public school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who will represent him, if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? ...

One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free.

We face, therefore, a moral crisis as a country and as a people...It cannot be left to increased demonstrations in the streets...It is time to act in the Congress, in your State and local legislative body and, above all, in all of our daily lives.

But there are other necessary measures which only the Congress can provide....In too many communities, in too many parts of the country, wrongs are inflicted on Negro citizens and there are no remedies at law. Unless the Congress acts, their only remedy is in the street.

I am, therefore, asking the Congress to enact legislation giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities which are open to the public—hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, and similar establishments....

SNCC Chairman John Lewis's Speech March on Washington, August 1963 (Modified)

We march for jobs and freedom, but we have nothing to be proud of, for hundreds and thousands of our brothers are not here. They have no money for their transportation, for they are receiving starvation wages, or no wages at all.

In good conscience, we cannot support wholeheartedly the administration's civil rights bill, for it is too little and too late. There's not one thing in the bill that will protect our people from police brutality....

I want to know, which side is the federal government on?...

To those who have said, "Be patient and wait," we must say that "patience" is a dirty and nasty word. We cannot be patient, we do not want to be free gradually. We want our freedom, and we want it *now*. We cannot depend on any political party, for both the Democrats and the Republicans have betrayed the basic principles of the Declaration of Independence....

Mr. Kennedy is trying to take the revolution out of the streets and put it into the courts. Listen, Mr. Kennedy. Listen, Mr. Congressman. Listen, fellow citizens. The black masses are on the march for jobs and freedom, and we must say to the politicians that there won't be a "cooling-off" period....

We won't stop now... The time will come when we will not confine our marching to Washington. We will march through the South, through the heart of Dixie, the way Sherman did. We shall pursue our own "scorched earth" policy and burn Jim Crow to the ground — nonviolently. We shall fragment the South into a thousand pieces and put them back together in the image of democracy. We will make the action of the past few months look petty. And I say to you, WAKE UP AMERICA!

[The Kennedy administration and some of the more conservative speakers objected to some of Lewis's language. Lewis agreed to modify some elements of the speech. He cut the words that criticized the President's bill as being "too little and too late," as well as the call to march "through the heart of Dixie, the way Sherman did." He also didn't ask, "which side is the federal government on?" The word "cheap" was removed to describe some political leaders].

Name: _____

John Lewis's Speech Guiding Questions

NOTE: *SNCC stands for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a civil rights organization that played a critical role in the Freedom Rides of 1961 and the voter registration efforts of the 1960s.*

1. Who wrote this document? Where was it delivered? Who was the audience? (You might need to look up the March on Washington to answer this question).
2. When was the speech delivered? Is this before or after Kennedy's speech?
3. According to Lewis, what was the problem with Civil Rights Act? Explain.
4. Does Lewis think that JFK has been supportive of the Civil Rights Movement? Provide a quote to support your answer.
5. At the end of the document, what does Lewis say that those fighting for civil rights will do?
6. What was the overall tone of Lewis' speech? What parts of Lewis' speech were changed? Why?
7. Using BOTH documents, would you say that JFK was a strong supporter of civil rights? Why or why not?