

The Political Response

Chapter 21: Section 4

1. He appointed a number of African Americans to prominent positions.
2. In a televised address, he told Americans that the time had come to fulfill the promise of freedom for African Americans.
3. He proposed a civil rights bill that would prohibit segregation in public places, ban discrimination where federal funding was involved, and advance school desegregation.
4. The March on Washington focused national attention on Kennedy's proposed civil rights bill.

5. President Johnson told Congress that passage of the bill would honor President Kennedy's memory.
6. Johnson used his political skills to end a filibuster and gain the support of Democrats and Republicans for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
7. A voting registration drive in Mississippi in 1964 was met by extreme violence.
8. A march in Selma, Alabama, in 1965 to call attention to the voting rights issue drew a violent response from armed state troopers.
9. Reacting to the Selma incident, Johnson promised and delivered the powerful Voting Rights Act of 1965.
10. Focused national attention on President Kennedy's civil rights bill.

11. This procedure, used to limit debate and force a vote, was used successfully in the Senate in 1964 to end a filibuster by civil rights opponents.
12. Had an impact in many areas, including voting rights, school desegregation, and job discrimination.
13. Opened voter registration to all African Americans and eliminated literacy tests and other barriers

Filibuster:

A tactic utilized in only the Senate. It is used by a minority of Senators who will use the tactic of unlimited debate to prevent an item that they oppose from coming to a vote. The only way to stop the debate and force a vote is through the use of cloture.