

Disclaimer

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Martin Luther King Jr.



The 1955 Bus Boycott



In 1955, Rosa Parks, a Black, African woman, was arrested after refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a White man in the city where Martin

Luther King Jr. preached. Martin Luther King Jr. called on Black people to protest by not travelling on buses in that area. The boycott lasted for 385 days and the situation became so tense that Martin Luther King Jr.'s house was targeted. Other people were furious and wanted to retaliate with violence but Martin Luther King Jr. said that things needed to be solved peacefully and talked about the importance of White people and Black people working together. The boycott ended with a United States court ruling that there would be no racial segregation on all Montgomery public buses.

Martin Luther King Jr. was the leader of the Black civil rights movement. He spoke out against laws which kept Black people and White people separate and led marches demanding fair laws for all people. Martin Luther King Jr. was determined to ensure that all Americans had the same rights, regardless of their race.

He was born on 15th January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. His father was a pastor and his mother had been a teacher. Martin Luther King Jr. loved to play with his friends but they stopped playing with him as they got older. The father of one of the boys didn't like his son playing with him because he was Black. Martin Luther King Jr. was deeply hurt and upset and couldn't understand why the colour of his skin would make any difference.

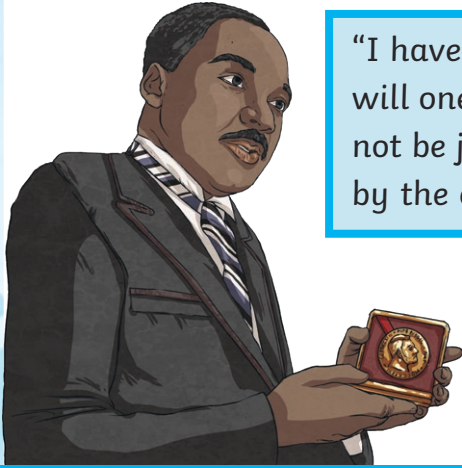
For Black people living in the USA, life was challenging. There were separate areas for Black people and White people on public transport, in parks, restaurants and even in public toilets. This was called segregation. Up until the 1960s, Black people in some states of the US could not vote in elections.

In some states, Black children had to go to separate schools from their White peers. These schools were often poorly funded and equipped.

However, the impact that these schools had on Black children meant that talented and intelligent individuals, such as Martin Luther King Jr., were given the opportunity to grow into confident people who believed in themselves.



Martin Luther King Jr. went on to organise other non-violent demonstrations against the unfair treatment of Black people. In 1963, he led the enormous March on Washington DC, the US capital. The March on Washington involved 250,000 people travelling to the Lincoln Memorial (Abraham Lincoln was the president who abolished enslavement in the USA). Here, in front of the enormous crowd, Martin Luther King Jr. made his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech. Here are some short extracts:



"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."

"I have a dream that one day... little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little White boys and White girls as sisters and brothers."

Did You Know...?

In 1964, Martin Luther King Jr. became the youngest person at the time to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end racial prejudice in the United States.

Due to the actions of Martin Luther King Jr. and others like him, rules in the USA began to change. The US government brought in laws to ensure equal rights for all US citizens and to give everybody the chance to vote.

"The time is always right to do what is right."

- Martin Luther King Jr., 1965

Tragically, on 4th April 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated outside his motel room. His funeral was attended by 300,000 mourners.

In 1983, US President Ronald Reagan declared that the third Monday in January each year would be a holiday in the United States of America to remember Martin Luther King Jr.'s achievements and the idea of living in a world which was fair for everyone, no matter what the colour of their skin.

Questions

1. Which definition best fits the word abolished?

- to end something
- to begin something
- to promote something
- to work

2. Where did the March on Washington DC travel to? Tick one.

- the White House
- the Lincoln Memorial
- the Empire State Building
- the US government

3. Find and copy one word which means the same as 'separation based on race'.

4. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. born?

5. Fill in the missing words.

The US _____ brought in laws to ensure equal rights for all
US _____ and to give everybody the chance to vote.

6. Give **three** examples of how Black people were treated differently from White people.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7. Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral was well attended. Why do you think this was the case?

8. **“The time is always right to do what is right.”**

Explain Martin Luther King Jr.'s quote in your own words.

Answers

1. Which definition best fits the word abolished?

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- the White House
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3. Find and copy one word which means the same as 'separation based on race'.

segregation

4. Where was Martin Luther King Jr. born?

Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia.

5. Fill in the missing words.

The US **government** brought in laws to ensure equal rights for all US **citizens** and to give everybody the chance to vote.

6. Give **three** examples of how Black people were treated differently from White people.

Accept any three of the following: There were separate areas for Black people and White people on public transport, parks, restaurants and in public toilets; Up until the 1960s, Black people in some states of the US could not vote in elections; Black children were not allowed to go to school with White children. Black people had to give up their seats for White people on public transport.

7. Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral was well attended. Why do you think this was the case?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think his funeral was well attended because his words and actions had a positive effect on people's lives and they wanted to pay their respects for what he had done to help them; I think his funeral was so well attended because he had inspired so many people to stand up for what they believe in.

8. **“The time is always right to do what is right.”**

Explain Martin Luther King Jr.’s quote in your own words.

Accept any suitable explanation of the quote, such as: I think that Martin Luther King Jr. is encouraging others to stand up for what is right, whenever it is necessary; I think Martin Luther King Jr. meant that there is never a wrong time to do what is right.

Martin Luther King Jr.



The Montgomery 1955 Bus Boycott



In 1955, Rosa Parks, a Black, African woman, was arrested in

Montgomery, Alabama

after refusing to surrender her seat on a bus to a White man. Martin Luther King Jr. called on Black people to protest by not travelling on buses in that area. The boycott lasted for 385 days and the situation became so tense that Martin Luther King Jr.'s house was targeted. Other people were furious and wanted to retaliate with violence but Martin Luther King Jr. said that things needed to be solved peacefully and talked about the importance of White people and Black people working together. The boycott ended with a United States court ruling that there would be no racial segregation on all Montgomery public buses.



Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and the leader of the Black civil rights movement. He spoke out against segregation laws which kept Black people and White people separate and led marches demanding fair laws for all people, no matter what their race. Martin Luther King Jr. was determined to ensure that all Americans had the same rights, regardless of their race.

Childhood

He was born on 15th January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. His father was a pastor and his mother had been a teacher. Martin Luther King Jr. loved to play with his friends but, as his friends got older, two of them stopped playing with him. The father of one of the boys didn't like his son playing with him because he was Black. Martin Luther King Jr. was deeply upset and couldn't understand why the colour of his skin would make any difference.

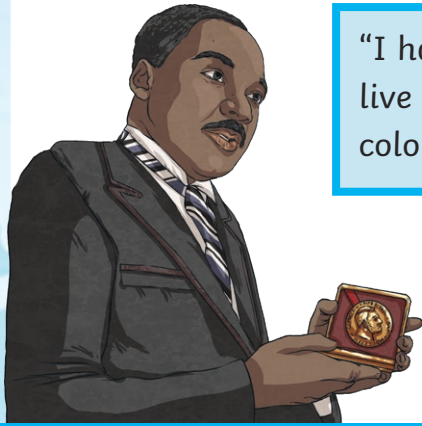
Segregation

For Black people living in the USA, life was challenging. There were segregated areas for Black people and White people on public transport, in parks, restaurants and even in public toilets. Up until the 1960s, Black people in some states of the US were not permitted to vote in elections.

In some states, Black children had to go to different schools from their White peers. These schools were often inadequately funded and equipped. However, the impact that these schools had on Black children meant that talented and intelligent individuals, such as Martin Luther King Jr., were given the opportunity to grow into confident people who believed in themselves.

The March on Washington DC

Martin Luther King Jr. went on to organise other non-violent demonstrations against the unfair treatment of Black people. In 1963, he led the enormous March on Washington DC, the US capital. The March on Washington involved 250,000 people travelling to the Lincoln Memorial (Abraham Lincoln was the president who abolished enslavement in the USA). Here, in front of the enormous crowd, Martin Luther King Jr. made his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech. Here are some short extracts:



"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."

"I have a dream that one day... little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little White boys and White girls as sisters and brothers."

Legacy

Due to the actions of Martin Luther King Jr. and others like him, rules in the USA began to change. The US government brought in laws to ensure equal rights for all US citizens and to give everybody the chance to vote.

In 1964, Martin Luther King Jr. was recognised for the contributions he made towards equality for Black people and became the youngest person at the time to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end racial prejudice in the United States.

Tragically, on 4th April 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated outside his motel room. He was only 39 years old. His funeral was attended by 300,000 mourners.

"The time is always right to do what is right."

- Martin Luther King Jr., 1965

In 1983, US President Ronald Reagan declared that the third Monday in January each year would be a holiday in the United States of America to remember Martin Luther King Jr.'s achievements and the idea of living in a world which was fair for everyone, no matter what the colour of their skin.

Questions

1. What profession was Martin Luther King Jr.'s father? Tick one.

- teacher
- pastor
- politician
- bus driver

2. Why was Rosa Parks arrested? Tick one.

- for going to Martin Luther King Jr.'s house
- for violence in the streets
- for going to a school for White children
- for refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a White man

3. What were the aims of the Black civil rights movement?

4. Find and copy one word that means 'separation based on race'.

5. How many people attended the Washington DC protests in 1963?

6. Why do you think the protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington DC? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

7. What was Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

8. Why do you think Martin Luther King Jr. believed it would be best to carry out non-violent demonstrations? Explain your answer.

9. What do you think Martin Luther King Jr. meant when he said that he hoped his children **"...will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."**

Answers

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3. What were the aims of the Black civil rights movement?

The civil rights movement wanted to ensure all Americans had the same rights, regardless of their race.

4. Find and copy one word that means 'separation based on race'.

segregation

5. How many people attended the Washington DC protests in 1963?

250,000 people attended the Washington DC protests.

6. Why do you think the protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington DC? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial as Abraham Lincoln was the president who abolished enslavement in the USA. His memorial reminds people how much has changed in the civil rights of Black people in America.

7. What was Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

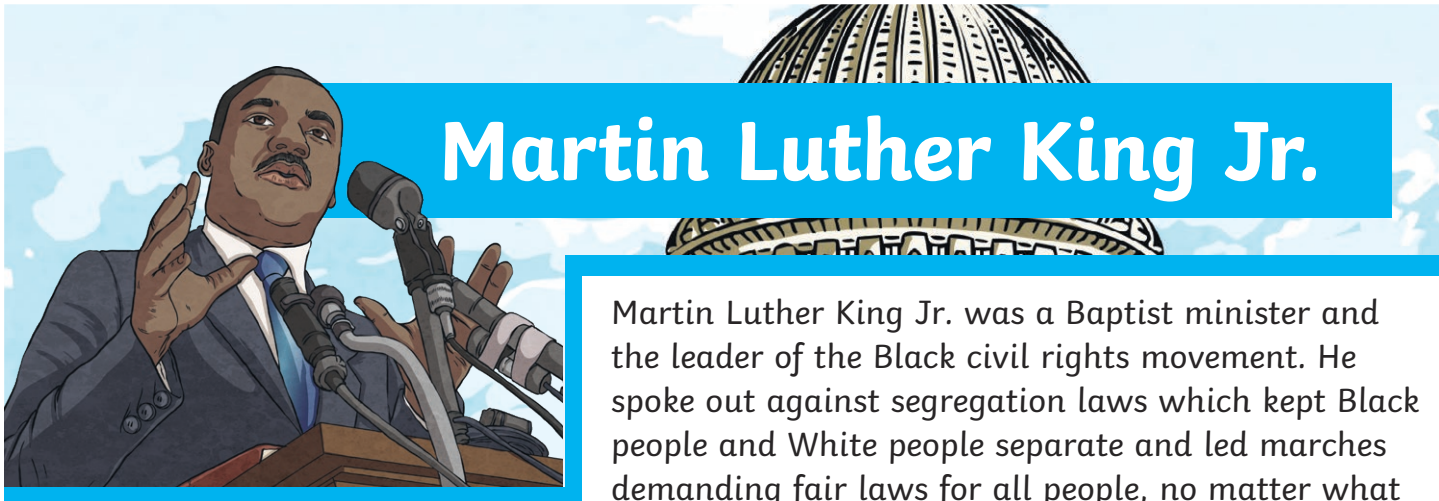
Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Martin Luther King Jr.'s 'I Have a Dream' speech means that he is hoping for a future where children are friends and love each other like family, no matter what the colour of their skin is.

8. Why do you think Martin Luther King Jr. believed it would be best to carry out non-violent demonstrations? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Martin Luther King Jr. believed that they wouldn't be listened to if they protested with violence. He wanted to show how the Black community was willing to get along with the White community.

9. What do you think Martin Luther King Jr. meant when he said that he hoped his children **"...will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."**

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Martin Luther King Jr. meant that he didn't want his children to be judged by the way they look and their race but by the way they behave as human beings, their personality and their achievements.



Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist minister and the leader of the Black civil rights movement. He spoke out against segregation laws which kept Black people and White people separate and led marches demanding fair laws for all people, no matter what the colour of their skin. Martin Luther King Jr. was determined to ensure that all Americans had the same rights, regardless of their race.

Childhood

He was born on 15th January 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. His father was a pastor and his mother had been a teacher. As a child, Martin Luther King Jr. befriended a local White boy whose father owned lands near his home. When they were six, the boys started school and Martin Luther King Jr. had to attend a different school to his friend because of his race. Soon after, Martin Luther King Jr. lost his friend as the boy's father didn't like his son playing with him because he was Black. He was deeply upset and couldn't understand why the colour of his skin would make any difference.

Segregation

For Black people living in the USA, life was challenging. There were segregated areas for Black people and White people on public transport, in parks, restaurants and even in public toilets. Up until the 1960s, Black people in some states of the US were not permitted to vote in elections.

In some states, Black children had to go to different schools from their White peers. These schools were often inadequately funded and equipped. However, the impact that these schools had on Black children meant that talented and intelligent individuals, such as Martin Luther King Jr., were given the opportunity to grow into confident people who believed in themselves.



The Montgomery 1955 Bus Boycott

In 1955, Rosa Parks, a Black, African woman, was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama after refusing to surrender her seat on a bus to a White man. In response to this, Martin Luther King Jr. called on Black people to protest by not travelling on buses in that area.

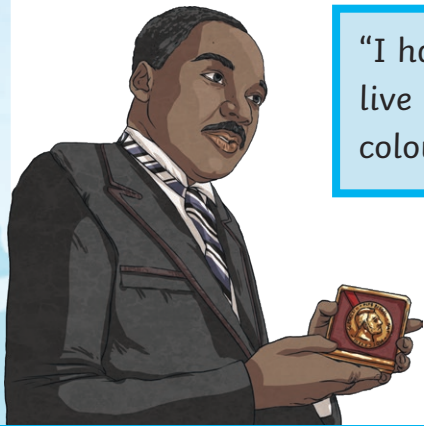
The boycott lasted for 385 days and the situation became so tense that Martin Luther King Jr.'s house was targeted. Other people were furious and wanted to retaliate with violence but Martin Luther King Jr. said that things needed to be solved peacefully and talked about the importance of White people and Black people working together.

The boycott ended with a United States court ruling that there would be no racial segregation on all Montgomery public buses.



'I Have a Dream'

Martin Luther King Jr. went on to organise other non-violent demonstrations against the unfair treatment of Black people. In 1963, he led the enormous March on Washington DC, the US capital. The March on Washington involved 250,000 people travelling to the Lincoln Memorial (Abraham Lincoln was the president who abolished enslavement in the USA). Here, in front of the enormous crowd, Martin Luther King Jr. made his famous 'I Have a Dream' speech. Here are some short extracts:



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The march was a turning point for civil rights. Not a single arrest occurred during it and the US president, John F. Kennedy, had watched Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech and had been very impressed. Shortly after, the leaders of the march were invited to the White House to discuss civil rights.

Slowly but surely, rules in the USA began to change. In July 1964, the US government brought the Civil Rights Act into law to ensure equal rights for all US citizens and to give everybody the chance to vote.

Legacy

In October 1964, Martin Luther King Jr. was recognised for the contributions he made towards equality for Black people and became the youngest person at the time to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end racial prejudice in the United States.

Tragically, on 4th April 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated outside his motel room. He was only 39 years old. His funeral was attended by 300,000 mourners.

In 1983, US president Ronald Reagan declared that the third Monday in January each year would be a holiday in the United States of America to remember Martin Luther King Jr.'s achievements and the idea of living in a world which was fair for everyone, no matter what the colour of their skin.

"The time is always right to do what is right."

- Martin Luther King Jr., 1965

Questions

1. Apart from leading the civil rights movement, what job did Martin Luther King Jr. have? Tick one.

- US President
- teacher
- minister
- bus driver

2. Draw **three** lines and complete the sentences.

Martin Luther King Jr. fought for...

Black people and White people.

Some people treated him differently...

equal rights for all.

There were separate areas for...

because of the colour of his skin.

3. What does the word **segregation** mean?

4. How were schools for Black children different to schools for White children?

5. When did the Civil Rights Act become law?

6. Why do you think the protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington DC? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

7. What was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? What effect did it have on civil rights for Black people?

8. How important do you think the March on Washington was for the civil rights movement?

9. Why do you think Martin Luther King Jr. is remembered as one of the greatest Americans in history? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

10. **“The time is always right to do what is right.”**

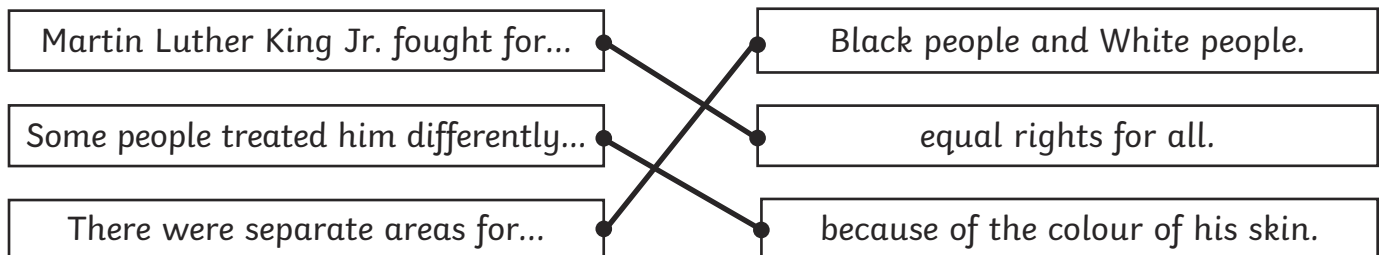
Explain Martin Luther King Jr.’s quote in your own words.

Answers

1. Apart from leading the civil rights movement, what job did Martin Luther King Jr. have? Tick one.

- US President
 teacher
 minister
 bus driver

2. Draw **three** lines and complete the sentences.



3. What does the word **segregation** mean?

Segregation is the separation of people based on their race.

4. How were schools for Black children different to schools for White children?

Schools for Black children were not as well funded compared to schools for White children.

5. When did the Civil Rights Act become law?

The Civil Rights Act became law in July 1964.

6. Why do you think the protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington DC? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Protestors chose to travel towards the Lincoln Memorial as Abraham Lincoln was the president who abolished enslavement in the USA. His memorial represents the advances that had been made in civil rights for Black people in the USA.

7. What was the Montgomery Bus Boycott? What effect did it have on civil rights for Black people?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a time in 1955 when Black people refused to travel on buses in Montgomery, Alabama after Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus to a White man. The boycott lasted for 385 days during which people were furious and Martin Luther King Jr.'s house was targeted. The boycott ended with racial segregation ending on Montgomery buses.

8. How important do you think the March on Washington was for the civil rights movement?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The march was a turning point for civil rights because it was after the followers of Martin Luther King Jr. had protested peacefully that more people took notice of their movement and agreed with their cause. The leaders of the march met with the US President and this was the start of the laws and rules in the USA changing to be fairer to Black people.

9. Why do you think Martin Luther King Jr. is remembered as one of the greatest Americans in history? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think Martin Luther King Jr. is remembered as one of the greatest Americans in history because of the impact he had on civil rights for Black people. Under his guidance, the civil rights protests were peaceful, even after people had been attacked themselves, and this helped people believe in civility between races.

10. **"The time is always right to do what is right."**

Explain Martin Luther King Jr.'s quote in your own words.

Accept any suitable explanation of the quote, such as: I think that Martin Luther King Jr. is encouraging others to stand up for what is right whenever it is necessary; I think Martin Luther King Jr. meant that there is never a wrong time to do what is right.