

Martin Luther King Jr.

By

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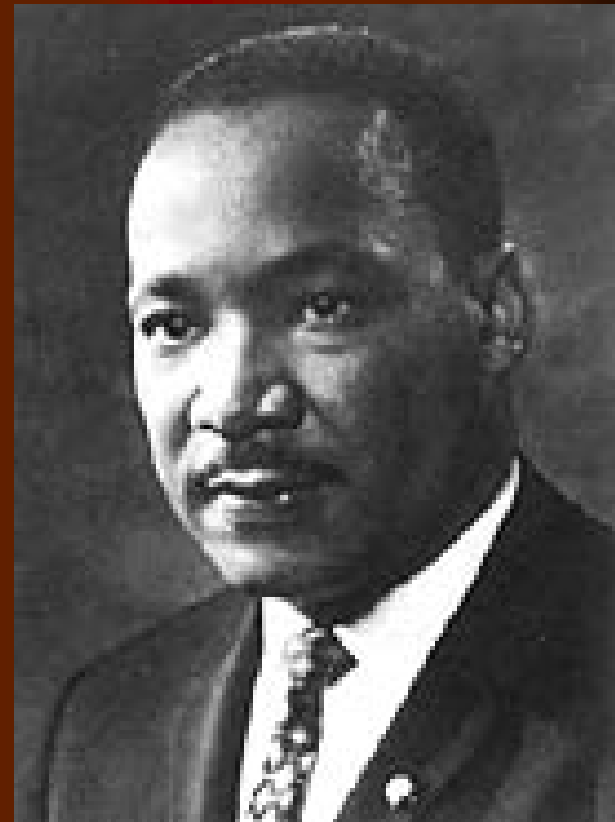
The famous speech



- "I have a dream"
- The famous speech delivered in 1963 to more than 200,000 civil-rights marchers at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The life of Martin Luther King

- King was born Michael Luther King in Atlanta on Jan. 15, 1929.



Education:

- After going to local grammar and high schools, King enrolled in Morehouse College in Atlanta in 1944.
- After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1948, King attended Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa.

The civil-rights

- Married by then, King returned South to become pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala. Here, he made his first mark on the civil-rights movement, by mobilizing the black community during a 382-day boycott of the city's bus lines.

King overcame arrest

- King overcame arrest and other violent harassment, including the bombings of his home.
- Ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court declared bus segregation unconstitutional.

Southern Christian Leadership

- A national hero and civil-rights figure of growing importance, King summoned together a number of black leaders in 1957 and laid the groundwork for the organization now known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

His first book

- After finishing his book and making a trip to India, King returned to the United States in 1960 to become co-pastor, with his father, of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

King was arrested

- Police brutality use against the marchers dramatized the plight of blacks to the nation at large, with enormous impact.
- King was arrested , but his voice was not silenced: He wrote "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" to refute his critics.

Police brutality



- Police used dogs to quell civil unrest in Birmingham, Ala., in May 1963. Birmingham's police commissioner "Bull" Connor also allowed fire hoses to be turned on civil rights demonstrators.

Person of the Year

- Time magazine designated him as its Person of the Year for 1963. A few months later he was named recipient of the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. When he returned from Norway, where he had gone to accept the award.

Vietnam struggle

- King turned his attention to the domestic issue that he felt was directly related to the Vietnam struggle: poverty. He called for a guaranteed family income, he threatened national boycotts, and he spoke of disrupting entire cities by nonviolent "camp-ins."

Massive march on Washington, D.C.

- He began to plan a massive march of the poor on Washington, D.C. envisioning a demonstration of such intensity and size that Congress would have to recognize and deal with the huge number of desperate and downtrodden Americans.

Memphis sanitation men's strike

- King interrupted these plans to lend his support to the Memphis sanitation men's strike. He wanted to discourage violence, and he wanted to focus national attention on the plight of the poor, unorganized workers of the city. The men were bargaining for basic union representation and long-overdue raises.

Death came for King on April 4

- But he never got back to his poverty plans. Death came for King on April 4, 1968, on the balcony of the black-owned Lorraine Hotel just off Beale Street. While standing outside with Jesse Jackson and Ralph Abernathy, King was shot in the neck by a rifle bullet. His death caused a wave of violence in major cities across the country.

national holiday

- However, Kings Legacy has lived on. In 1969, his widow, Coretta Scott King, organized the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-violent Social Change. Today it stands next to his beloved Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. His birthday, Jan. 15, is a national holiday, celebrated each year with educational programs, artistic displays, and concepts throughout the United States. The Lorraine Hotel where he was shot is now the National Civil Rights Museum.

“freedom march”



- More than 700 people attended a “freedom march” protesting racial discrimination in Seattle. June 15, 1963.

July 25, 1963

- For girls sit on the floor in the Seattle City Council chamber during a civil-rights hearing while sit-in spokesman Eddie Givens, right, speaks about the composition of the city Human Rights Commission.



“I Have a Dream” speech

- The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. acknowledges the crowd at the Lincoln Memorial for his “I Have a Dream” speech during a march on Washington, D.C., on Aug. 28, 1963. About



Called by President Eisenhower to restore order



- Federal paratroopers escort African American pupils to Central High School in Little Rock, Ark. without trouble. Sept. 26, 1957.

No one was in the house

- The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. looks at the glass door of his rented beach cottage in St. Augustine, Fla., that was shot into on June 5, 1964



Marion, Ala.



- A Marion Ala., church audience applauds the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Feb. 2, 1965

Montgomery voter rally



- The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. speaks at a Montgomery voter rally held in a church. Feb. 9, 1965.

“failure to obey an officer”



- The Rev. Martin Luther King is arrested in September 1958 on a charge of loitering (later charged to “failure to obey an officer”) in the vicinity of the Montgomery Recorder’s Court. He was released on a \$100 bond.

The King family



- The King family is pictured at home in Atlanta: from left, Martin Luther King III, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Coretta Scott King, Dexter, 4, and Yolanda, 9. June 20, 1965

Selma, Ala.



- Marchers fill the street in Selma, Ala., to protest voting issues. June, 6, 1965

34 people were killed



- On Aug. 11, 1965, six days of rioting began in the Watts section of Los Angeles. In the violence, 34 people were killed and 856 injured. Here, a National Guardsman escorts an elderly resident in the riot area.

Rosa Parks had been arrested

- Rosa Parks sits in the front of a city bus in Montgomery, Ala. on Dec. 21, 1956, the day a Supreme Court ruling banning segregation of the city's public transit vehicles went into effect.



Aug. 18, 1965

- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. addresses a public gathering in the riot-torn areas of Los Angeles on Aug. 18, 1965. King attended many meetings in an attempt to solve the problems connected with the uprising. At left is King's aide, Bayard Rustin.



"March Against Fear"

- Mississippi patrolmen shove Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other marchers during the 220-mile "March Against Fear" from Memphis, Tenn. to Jackson, Miss. June 8, 1966.

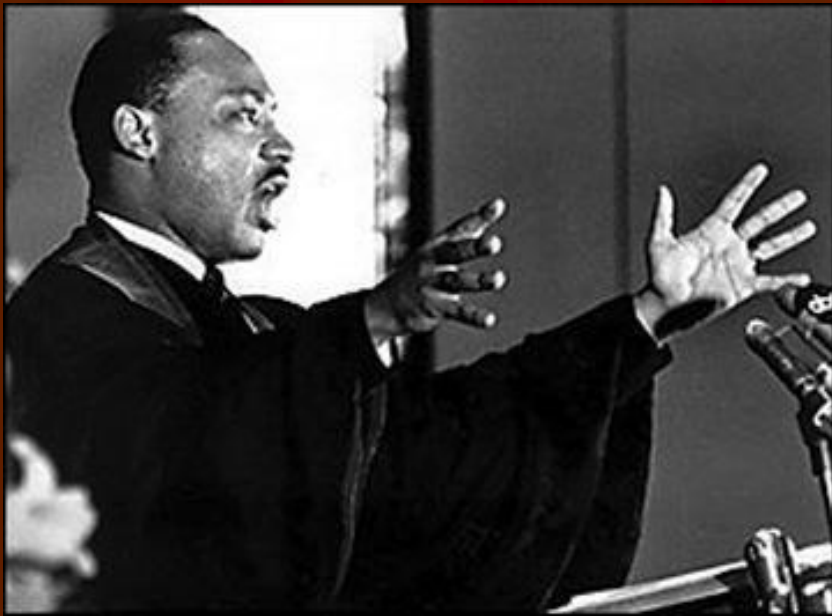


Chicago's southwest side



- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. holds his head after being struck by a rock as he led 600 demonstrators on a civil-rights march through crowds of angry whites in the Gage Park section of Chicago's southwest side. Aug. 6, 1966.

Ebenezer Baptist Church



- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gestures and shouts to his congregation in Ebenezer Baptist church in Atlanta on April 30, 1967, as he urges America to repent and abandon what he called its "tragic, reckless adventure in Vietnam."

was attacked by an African American woman

- New York Gov. Averell Harriman talks with Martin Luther King Jr. and Coretta Scott King in Harlem Hospital where King was recovering from a stab wound. He was attacked by an African American woman while promoting his book- "Stride Toward Freedom"



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. tells reporters he is “disenchanted” with President Johnson’s Vietnam policies and may endorse either Sen. Robert Kennedy or Sen. Eugene McCarthy for the 1968 Democratic presidential nomination. Undated

He is arrested and taken to jail

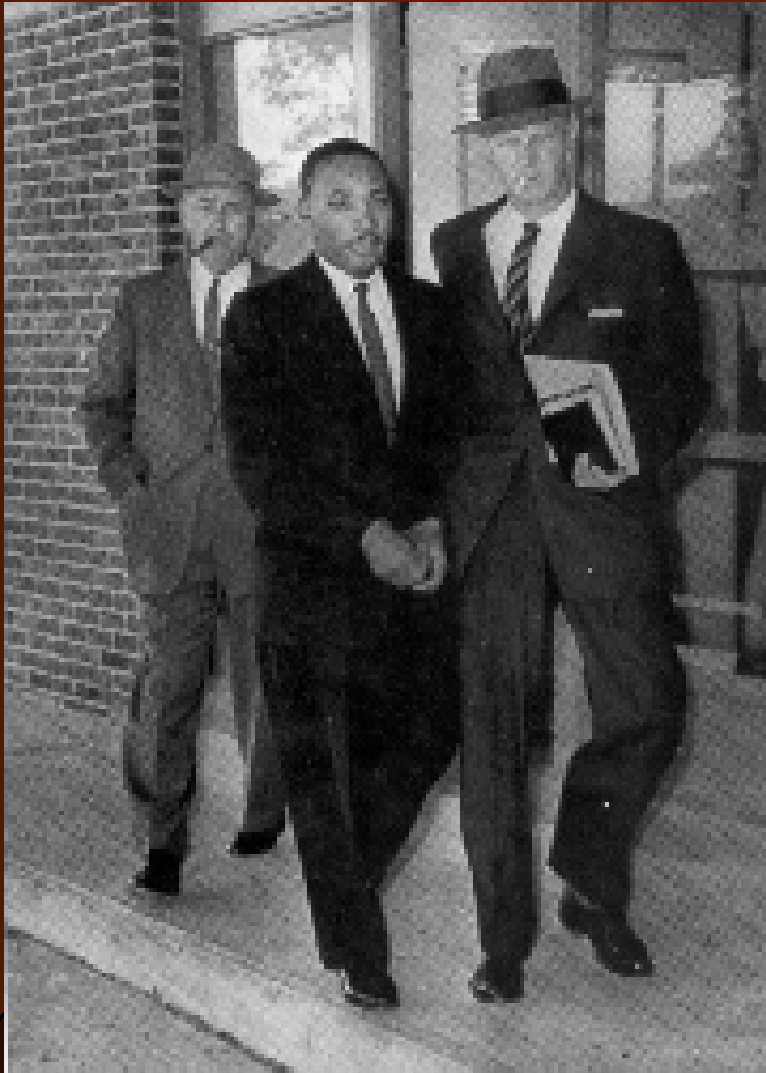


- The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is arrested and taken to jail through a picket line in front of an Atlanta department store where people staged a sit-in demonstration. Oct. 20, 1960.

The trespassing charges were dropped

- The trespassing charges were dropped the following week. All jailed demonstrators were released except Dr. King, who was held on a charge of violating a probated sentence in a traffic arrest case. He is transferred to the Dekalb County Jail in Decatur, Ga., and was then transferred to the Reidsville State Prison. He was released from the Reidsville prison on a \$2 million bond.

Oct. 25, 1960



- Officers escort the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. from jail to county courthouse in Atlanta for a hearing. Oct. 25, 1960.

Black leaders accused the police of brutality



- A police officer clubs a youth reportedly involved in the looting that followed the breakup of a march led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on March 28, 1968, in Memphis, Tenn.

the black bus boycott



- The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, left, and Martin Luther King Jr., leaders of the black bus boycott in Montgomery, are shown leaving their attorney's office on April 25, 1957.

a day before King's assassination

- Hosea Williams (left), Jesse Jackson, dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Rev. Ralph David Abernathy on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel Memphis Hotel, a day before King's assassination. April 3 1968.



“We Shall Overcome”



- Black, white, young and old sang “We Shall Overcome” as they marched down Denny Way to the Seattle Center to honor Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who had been felled by an assassin’s bullet. The crowd was estimated at 10,000. April 7, 1968.

On the anniversary of his death

- An Atlanta high-school student places flowers at the tomb of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. one year after he was assassinated in Memphis.

