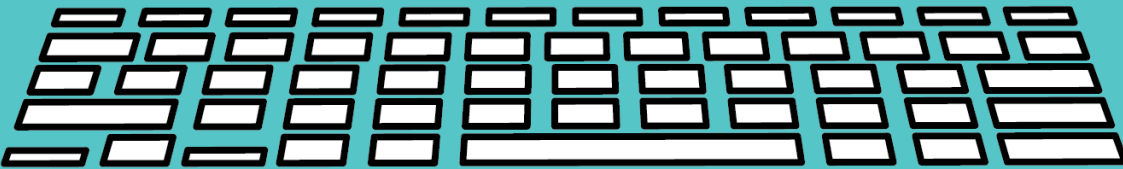
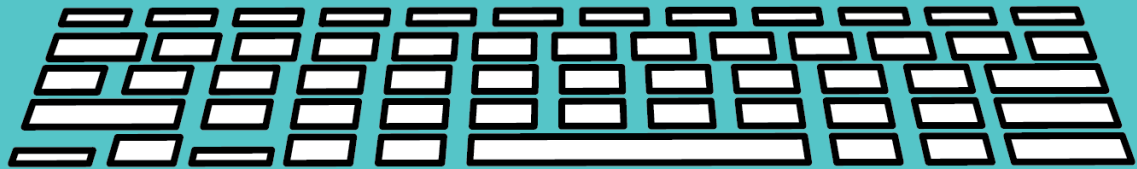


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. In what state was Martin Luther King Jr. born?	
2. How many days did the bus boycott last?	
3. How many children did Martin Luther King Jr. have?	
4. What college did King get a sociology degree from?	
5. How old was King when he won the Nobel Peace Prize?	
6. In what state was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	
7. What year was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	
8. What year was Martin Luther King Jr. born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. In what state was Martin Luther King Jr. born?		9. Martin Luther King Jr. was originally known as ___ King.	
2. How many days did the bus boycott last?		10. MLK Jr. was so smart that he skipped 9th grade and ___ grade.	
3. How many children did Martin Luther King Jr. have?		11. King received his doctor's degree from ___ University.	
4. What college did King get a sociology degree from?		12. MLK's book was called "___ Toward ___".	
5. How old was King when he won the Nobel Peace Prize?		13. SCLC stands for Southern Christian ___ Conference.	
6. In what state was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?		14. Who appeared on ___ magazine as "Man of the Year"?	
7. What year was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?		15. The March on ___ occurred in 1963.	
8. What year was Martin Luther King Jr. born?		16. Martin Luther King Jr. married ___ Scott.	



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15th, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. His legal name is Michael. His father was a preacher and changed both of their names to Martin in 1934. He changed the name Luther to honor a German pastor, Martin Luther.

King Jr. was so smart that he skipped 9th grade and 11th grade to enroll in Morehouse College at the age of 15. He earned his sociology degree in 1948. He then went on to attend the divinity school at Crozier Theological Seminary, where he was the class valedictorian in 1951. A young pastor, he was a student with the highest academic achievements.

King later went to get a doctor's degree in theology from Boston University. Martin went into ministry because his father was a preacher and he was inspired by his work. Martin Luther King Jr. married Coretta Scott King in 1953.

MLK Jr. was a pastor, leader and activist in the Civil Rights Movement. The main goal of the Civil Rights Movement was to ensure that all people were equally protected by the law, including minorities. He dedicated his life to achieving equality for Americans of all skin colors. He envisioned a society that was a colorblind society where race would not determine a person's rights.

Martin Luther King Jr. was a civil rights activist in the 1950's. In 1955, he took a leadership role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott where Rosa Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus. The bus boycott in Alabama lasted 382 days. During the boycott King was arrested. After his arrest, he wrote a "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" outlining his beliefs of racial equality and hopes for the future of America. Despite the many struggles, segregation on the Montgomery buses came to an end.

In 1957, MLK Jr. became president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). This organization was created to fight segregation and achieve civil rights.

In 1958, "Stride Toward Freedom," Martin's book, was published. At a book signing in Harlem, he was attacked and suffered injuries. He and other

civil rights leaders met with President Dwight D. Eisenhower to discuss problems affecting Black Americans.

In 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. helped organize the famous "March on Washington," with over 250,000 people in attendance. The peaceful march was for jobs, racial equality and freedom. It was also the largest civil rights demonstration in history. Those involved in the protest demanded an end to state-supported segregation and wanted equal job opportunities.

Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his historic "I have a dream" speech during the March on Washington. His famous speech states, "I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." That speech became one of the most famous speeches in the history of the United States.

In 1964, Mr. King appeared on the cover of Time magazine as its "Man of the Year." That same year, King was arrested for protesting segregation of public facilities in St. Augustine, Florida. King never backed down in his stand against racism.

Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. At just 35 years old, he was the youngest male to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Martin Luther King Jr. attended the signing ceremony of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 at the White House. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended segregation in public places and banned employment (job) discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. King was honored for his efforts in that racial justice movement that violence was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and his use of power to yet non-violent protests. King believed that peacefully protesting to obey unfair law was the best way to bring so much change in the United States. Martin Luther King Jr. was the only non-president to have a national holiday in his name.

Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a federal holiday in the United States celebrated the third Monday in January. It honors the life and achievements of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a prominent civil rights movement leader.



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