

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

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MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. & THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. His family was happy, but they faced unfair treatment because of their skin color.

EDUCATION

At just 15, Martin went to Morehouse College in Atlanta. He had questions about religion but later found his faith. He studied hard, became the best student, and even got his Ph.D. from Boston University.



ROSA PARKS AND THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

In 1955, Rosa Parks, a brave woman, refused to give up her bus seat to a white person. This led to a big protest called the Montgomery Bus Boycott, where people stopped using buses until they changed the unfair rules.

LEADERSHIP

After the boycott's success, Martin and other leaders started a group called the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). They wanted equal rights for African Americans and organized peaceful protests.

STUDENT PROTESTS: SIT-INS AGAINST SEGREGATION

In 1960, students started "sit-ins" to protest segregation. They sat at lunch counters and refused to leave. Martin supported them, and this led to the end of segregation in many cities.



PERSISTING CHALLENGES: MARTIN'S CONTINUED EFFORTS

Back in Atlanta, Martin became a pastor and continued fighting for civil rights. Despite challenges, he kept going, even going to jail for a traffic ticket.

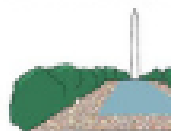
MARCH ON WASHINGTON: MARTIN'S FAMOUS "I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH

In 1963, Martin led a massive protest in Washington, D.C., where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.



VICTORY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS: THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

The fight for civil rights reached a significant milestone with the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This landmark legislation marked the end of discrimination in the United States. In recognition of his tireless efforts, Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in the same year.



BLOODY SUNDAY

In 1965, a march for voting rights turned violent, but Martin's non-violent approach gained support for the Voting Rights Act.

FACING CRITICISM: CHALLENGES TO MARTIN'S PEACEFUL METHODS

As Martin Luther King Jr. extended the civil rights movement, he encountered criticism for his commitment to peaceful methods. Some believed that his nonviolent approach wasn't forceful enough in addressing the pressing issues of racial inequality and discrimination.

TRAGIC END: MARTIN'S ASSASSINATION IN 1968

In 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. faced exhaustion and discouragement. Tragically, he was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. This devastating event triggered widespread protests and mourning across the nation.

ENDURING LEGACY: MARTIN'S IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES

Despite the tragic end to his life, Martin Luther King Jr. left an enduring legacy in the United States. His contributions are commemorated with a national holiday, schools, and buildings named in his honor, and a memorial in Washington, D.C. His dream of equality continues to inspire and resonate, shaping the ongoing pursuit of justice and civil rights in the nation.



READING COMPREHENSION

COLORED & B/W
VERSIONS INCLUDED

Name _____ Date _____

Martin Luther King Jr. & The civil rights movement

Comprehension Questions

Directions: Choose the right answer.

- When was Martin Luther King Jr. born?
 - January 15, 1929
 - January 15, 1924
 - February 15, 1930
 - February 15, 1924
- In which city was Martin Luther King Jr. born?
 - Boston
 - Atlanta
 - Memphis
 - Washington, D.C.
- At what age did Martin Luther King Jr. start attending Morehouse College?
 - 18
 - 20
 - 15
 - 25
- What did Martin Luther King Jr. study at Boston University to earn his Ph.D.?
 - Law
 - Religion
 - Medicine
 - Engineering
- What event led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
 - A bus driver refused to give up his seat to a Black woman.
 - A bus driver refused to give up his seat to a white person.
 - A bus driver refused to give up his seat to a Black man.
 - A bus driver refused to give up his seat to a white man.

Answers Key

1. Explain Martin Luther King Jr.'s early life and where he was born.
Answer: Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia. He was the fourth of four children of a Baptist minister.

2. Describe the events that led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955.

Answer: Rosa Parks, a Black woman, refused to give up her seat to a white person, leading to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This event was a turning point in the Civil Rights Movement.

3. Explain the significance of the 'sit-ins' initiated by students in 1960 and Martin Luther King Jr.'s role in ending segregation.

Answer: The 'sit-ins' were a form of non-violent protest against segregation. Martin Luther King Jr. led the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and played a key role in organizing and leading these protests.

4. Describe the tragic event in 1968 that had a profound impact on the civil rights movement and led to protests across the country.

Answer: The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, was a pivotal moment in the Civil Rights Movement. It led to widespread protests and riots across the country.

Answers Key

1. When was Martin Luther King Jr. born?
Answer: 1929
2. In which city was Martin Luther King Jr. born?
Answer: Atlanta
3. At what age did Martin Luther King Jr. start attending Morehouse College?
Answer: 19
4. What did Martin Luther King Jr. study at Boston University to earn his Ph.D.?
Answer: Religion
5. What event led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
Answer: Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white person.
6. In which year did Martin Luther King Jr. deliver his famous "I Have a Dream" speech?
Answer: 1963
7. What significant event occurred in 1968 that sparked protests across the country?
Answer: The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

2. How did students protest against segregation in 1960?

- Marches
- Boycotts
- Sit-ins
- Strikes

6. In which year did Martin Luther King Jr. deliver his famous "I Have a Dream" speech?

- 1960
- 1963
- 1968
- 1955

7. What significant event occurred in 1968 that sparked protests across the country?

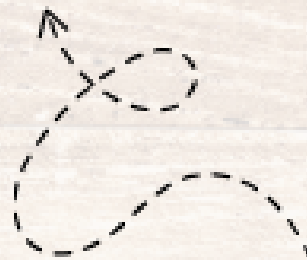
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Bloody Sunday
- Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination
- March on Washington

8. What was the outcome of the march for voting rights in 1965, known as Bloody Sunday?

- The Voting Rights Act was passed.
- Martin Luther King Jr. delivered a powerful speech.
- Segregation laws were reinforced.
- Martin faced criticism for his non-violent approach.

Comprehension Questions

1. Explain Martin Luther King Jr.'s early life and where he was born.
2. Describe the events that led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955.
3. What organization did Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders establish after the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and what was its goal?
4. Explain the significance of the 'sit-ins' initiated by students in 1960 and Martin Luther King Jr.'s role in ending segregation.
5. Describe the tragic event in 1968 that had a profound impact on the civil rights movement and led to protests across the country.



10 - MCQ'S & 5
QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

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MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. READING COMPREHENSION

INCLUDES:

- *BIOGRAPHY
- *LETTER FROM A BIRMINGHAM JAIL
- *MARCH ON WASHINGTON
- *"I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH (HARD)
- *MARCH FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY
- *MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT
- *SIT-INS
- *MLK & THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

NO-PREP & EDITABLE

Bundle



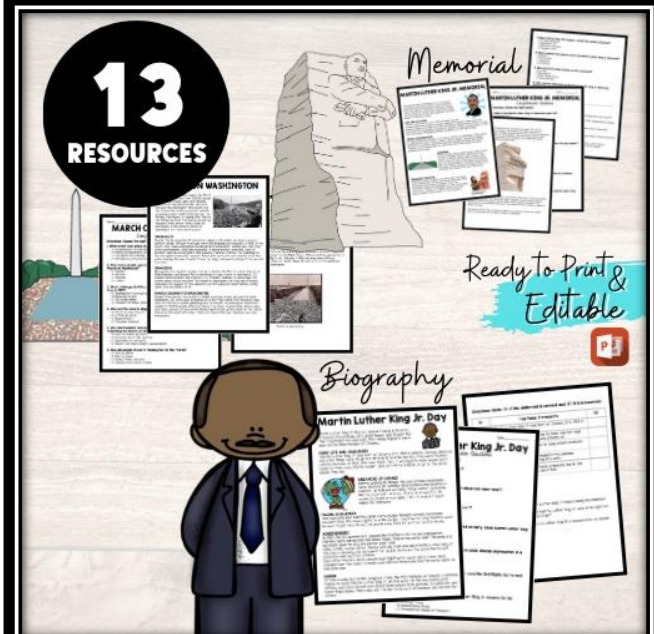
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13 RESOURCES

Memorial

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Biography



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

SIT-INS

I Have a Dream

