

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

I Have a Dream



I HAVE A DREAM™ SPEECH by Martin Luther King Jr.



Background of the March on Washington, 1963
Approximately 200,000 people gathered in Washington, DC, to march from the Lincoln Memorial to the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963, for the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom." The event featured speeches by civil rights leaders, including the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech is one of the most famous speeches in American history. The speech was a powerful call for equality and justice for all Americans.

The planning of the rally involved a collaborative effort among prominent figures such as A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King Jr., James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, John Lewis, Andrew Young, and Coretta Scott King. The march was a historic event that brought attention to the civil rights movement and the need for federal legislation to protect the rights of African Americans. The march was a turning point in the struggle for equality and justice in America.

Despite their expectations of 250,000 attendees, a quarter of a million people showed up for the march. Some participants were arrested for nonviolent acts of protest. The march was a historic event that brought attention to the civil rights movement and the need for federal legislation to protect the rights of African Americans.

Martin Luther King Jr. delivered the famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963. The speech was a powerful call for equality and justice for all Americans. King's speech is one of the most famous speeches in American history. The speech was a turning point in the struggle for equality and justice in America.

HAVE A DREAM™ SPEECH by Martin Luther King Jr. August 28th, 1963

ONE-SUMMARY EACH SECTION OF KING'S SPEECH

Try to identify your topic in what we do about history as the historical motion for freedom in the history of our nation.

In 1963, a great American in whose symbolic words we signed the Emancipation Proclamation the momentous and significant decision of light and hope to millions of Negro slaves in America the flames of anti-segregation. It comes a time to end the long night of captivity.

As we come to our nation's Capital to cash a check, when the year 1963, we are the "I Have a Dream" words of the 1863 Declaration of Independence. They were signing a check to which every American was to cash.

As a promise that all men, yes, Negroes as well as white, guaranteed the undeniable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Today from America's capital, the Emancipation Proclamation, the American people are concerned. It is a time to honor the American Negro people a check, a check to which every American was to cash.

I believe that the bank of Justice should not be refused. We are the "I Have a Dream" words of the 1863 Declaration of Independence. They were signing a check to which every American was to cash.

It is time to honor the American people a check, a check to which every American was to cash. It is a time to honor the American people a check, a check to which every American was to cash.

We will be able to cash it when we do. Let us make it a check to which every American was to cash. It is a time to honor the American people a check, a check to which every American was to cash.

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NO-PREP & EDITABLE

READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print & Editable



I HAVE A DREAM* SPEECH

by Martin Luther King Jr.

Background of the March on Washington, 1963

Approximately 250,000 people gathered in Washington, DC, marching from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963, for the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom." The event featured speeches by civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King Jr., aimed at civil rights legislation, an end to racial segregation, protection against police brutality, job-oriented education demands. This successful event played a crucial role in shaping federal civil rights legislation.



The planning of "the rally" involved a collaborative effort among prominent figures such as A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King Jr., James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, Tom Lewis, Whitney Young Jr., and Coretta Scott King. Bayard Rustin served as the national coordinator. Initially, the Kennedy Administration expressed ambivalence about potential protests, leading to their involvement in the planning process. The administration's initial opposition and invited white organizations to participate in protesting activities, opposed an alliance from white supremacist groups and some civil rights activists, including Malcolm X, who criticized the event as a "Farmer on Washington."

Despite initial objections of 100,000 attendees, a quarter of a million people showed up for the march. Some participants from the South faced harassment and threats. Controversy followed, the heavy police presence proved unnecessary as the march unfolded peacefully, becoming the largest and most peaceful demonstration of that time.

Martin Luther King Jr. delivered the third and most famous speech of the day, articulating his hopes for the future with passion and clarity. The speech, broadcasted nationally, resonated millions of Americans, who saw President Kennedy working from the White House. King's powerful presence, both a person and an idea, inspired, ignited, and contributed to the Civil Rights Movement, providing a clear expression of the aspirations behind seemingly abstract civil laws. His "I Have a Dream" speech remains a core element of American history.

I HAVE A DREAM* SPEECH

by Martin Luther King Jr.

August 28th, 1963

Background (Paragraphs 1-4) and Text-Dependent Questions

1 I am pleased to join with you today in what will be a historic day in the national history of our people. It is a day of our hope.

2 In many ways you are a great nation, a nation made up of men and women, young and old, who are dedicated to freedom, justice, and peace. There comes a time when the conscience of the nation is awakened and the deep truths of our religion are revealed to us. This is a time when we must stand up for our principles.

3 I believe that one day we will live in a country where the color of a man's skin is no longer a determining factor in his life. I believe that one day we will live in a country where the color of a man's skin is no longer a determining factor in his life.

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BACKGROUND

SPEECH

Name _____

Date _____

I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH

by Martin Luther King Jr

August 28th, 1963

Directions: Choose the right answer.

1. What was the author's main purpose in writing this selection?

- A. To inform the reader of the current state of America.
- B. To persuade the reader that all Americans deserve equal treatment.
- C. To explain how to protest peacefully.

2. To what does King compare America at the beginning of his speech?

- A. A bank
- B. A crowd
- C. A jail

3. Why were certain phrases marked with quotation marks in King's speech?

- A. He wants these words to stand out to the reader.
- B. He wants the reader to know these are direct quotes from King himself.
- C. He wants the reader to know these are likely unfamiliar terms.

4. King calls for which of the following in his speech?

- A. Violent protests
- B. Non-violent protests
- C. Arrest of racist leaders
- D. Slavery to be reinstated

5. Which sentence from the speech least supports the central idea of the selection?

- A. "Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive."
- B. "It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment."
- C. "Let Freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania."

6. Which words best contribute to King's tone in the selection?

- A. Happy and marvelous
- B. Freedom and justice
- C. Every American deserves to have equal rights.
- D. At least people should be put in jail.

Answers Key

1. ==What was the author's main purpose in writing this selection?==

- "Answer" B. To persuade the reader that all Americans deserve equal treatment.

2. ==To what does King compare America at the beginning of his speech?==

- "Answer" C. A jail

3. ==Why were certain phrases marked with quotation marks in King's speech?==

- "Answer" A. He wants these words to stand out to the reader.

4. ==King calls for which of the following in his speech?==

- "Answer" B. Non-violent protests

5. ==Which sentence from the speech least supports the central idea of the selection?==

- "Answer" C. "Let Freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania."

6. ==Which words best contribute to King's tone in the selection?==

- "Answer" B. Freedom and justice

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

MCQ'S FROM SPEECH

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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

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Bundle



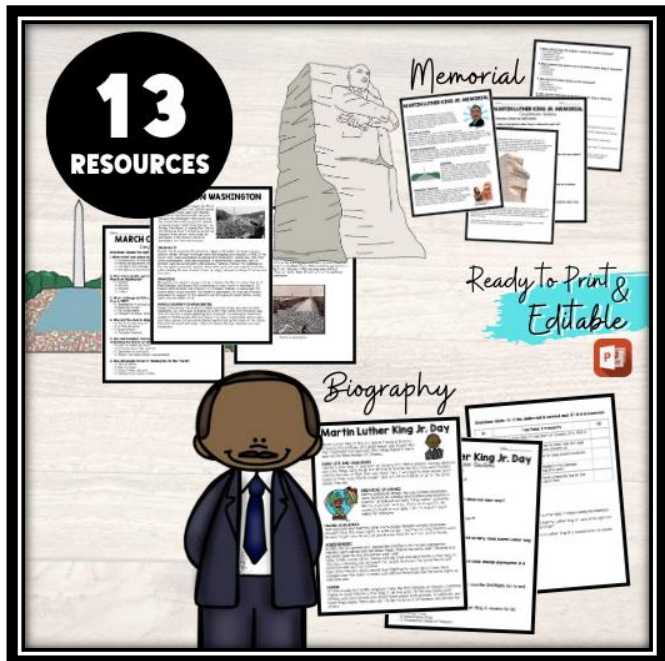
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MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT

SIT-INS

I Have a Dream

