"I have a dream today...
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.
I have a dream today."

"I have a dream that 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."

"When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing the words of the old Negro spiritual, “Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!” Martin Luther King, Jr. Aug. 28, 1963

Directions: Create your own "I Have a Dream Too!" speech by filling in the blanks

"I Have a Dream, Too!"

I have a dream that one day this nation will ______________________________________________________
I have a dream that one day ___________________________________________________________________
I have a dream that __________________________________________________________________________
I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day ___________________________________________________________________
I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day ___________________________________________________________________
This is my hope and faith. With this faith we will be able to ________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________________
This will be the day when ____________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
Signed: ___________________________________________________________________________________

The Fair Housing Act was signed on April 11, 1968, just one week after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This landmark bill, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, resulted from the hard work and leadership of Dr. King and others in the civil rights movement and was an important step toward confronting discrimination against minorities in housing. Throughout the early 1960’s civil rights activists around the country petitioned Congress for a comprehensive fair housing law. However, it wasn’t until 1966, when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led marches throughout the City of Chicago, that fair and open housing became a national topic.

The enactment of the Federal Fair Housing Act came only after a long and difficult journey. From 1966-1967, Congress regularly considered the fair housing bill, but failed to garner a strong enough majority for its passage. However, when the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on April 4, President Lyndon Johnson responded, in part, to this national tragedy by urging the bill's speedy Congressional approval. Since the 1966 open housing marches in Chicago, Dr. King's name had been closely associated with the fair housing legislation.

While Dr. King was a leader in the struggle for open housing, his acts alone would not have changed America. It was thousands of people across the US who participated in marches, sit-ins and other numerous protests that swayed opinions and ultimately changed this country.

Fair Housing for Everyone - Activity Book

Federal and State of California law makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing based on race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, source of income, age, marital status, disability or family status (families with children under the age of 18, or who are expecting a child).

The more that members of the community are aware of these issues and aware that discrimination can and does occur the less it (discrimination) will in fact keep people from accessing homes of their
Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great man who worked for racial equality and ________________________ in the USA. He was __________________ on January 15, 1929, in ________________, Georgia. Both his __________________ and grandfather were ________________________. His mother was a school-teacher who taught him how to ______________________ before he went to school. Young Martin was an excellent __________________________ in school.

After graduating from __________________________ and getting married, Dr. King became a minister and moved to __________________________. During the 1950’s, Dr.

King became active in the movement for civil rights. He participated in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus __________________________ and many other peaceful demonstrations that protested the unfair treatment of __________________________. He won the __________________________ Peace Prize in 1964.

Dr. King was __________________________ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, ________________. Commemorating the life of a tremendously important leader, we celebrate Martin Luther King Jr. each year in __________________________, the month of his birth.

Word Bank:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlanta</th>
<th>Nobel</th>
<th>student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>civil rights</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>assassinated</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boycott</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>college</td>
<td></td>
<td>African-Americans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timeline of Martin Luther King Jr.’s Life:

1929 Born on January 15, in Atlanta, Georgia
1948 Graduates from Morehouse College
1953 Marries Coretta Scott
1955 Earns a doctoral degree
1956 Dr. King's house is bombed
1958 Dr. King publishes his first book, Stride Toward Freedom
1963 Dr. King gives his "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
1964 Dr. King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
1968 Dr. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee and the Civil Rights Act is passed making it illegal to keep people out of housing because of the color of their skin
1968 Martin Luther King Jr. Day is declared a national holiday in the U.S.

Find the words in the matrix. Then read the leftover letters to find a secret message about Martin Luther King Jr.

MAN E Q U A L I T Y
R T O T O G Y O B N
I N B A L T U R T O
N A E R D A E V A H I
N H L T E E A R C K T
I P S N R D G I J A
K R R N B G E O S R G
S N I O I N R A M T E
L A Z M I N I S T E R
F R E E N T A G E O G
R G I D A C O L O R E
C I V I L R I G H T S

Secret Message

boycott, civil rights, color, demonstrate, equality, free, great, leader, minister, Nobel Prize, racism, segregation, skin

I have a dream