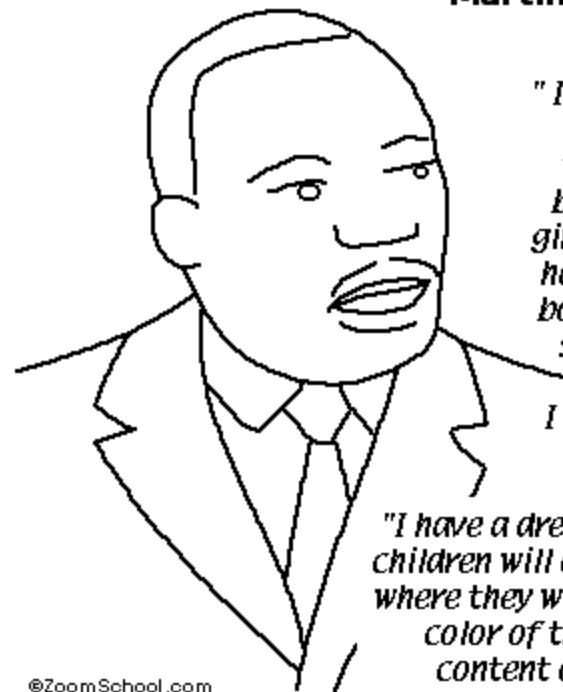


Martin Luther King, Jr.

1929-1968



@ZoomSchool.com

"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.

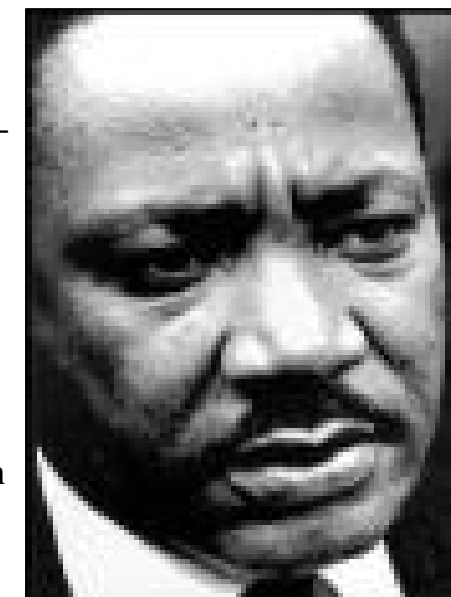
While Dr. King was a leader in the struggle for open housing, his acts alone would not have changed America. It was thousands of people across the US who participated in marches, sit-ins and other numerous protests that swayed opinions and ultimately changed this country.

Housing Rights, Inc. is one of many agencies in the Bay Area (and one of the oldest) processing thousands of complaints each year and striving to educate the public about their housing rights and responsibilities.

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 Day each year in _____, the month of his birth.

Word Bank:

Atlanta	Nobel	student
father	civil rights	Alabama
read	assassinated	Tennessee
boycott	January	born
college	ministers	African-Americans

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, <i>Stride Toward Freedom</i>	
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	
1986	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.

M	A	N	E	Q	U	A	L	I	T	Y
R	T	O	T	T	O	C	Y	O	B	N
I	N	B	A	L	T	L	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	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

I have a dream
leader
minister
Nobel Prize
racism
segregation
skin