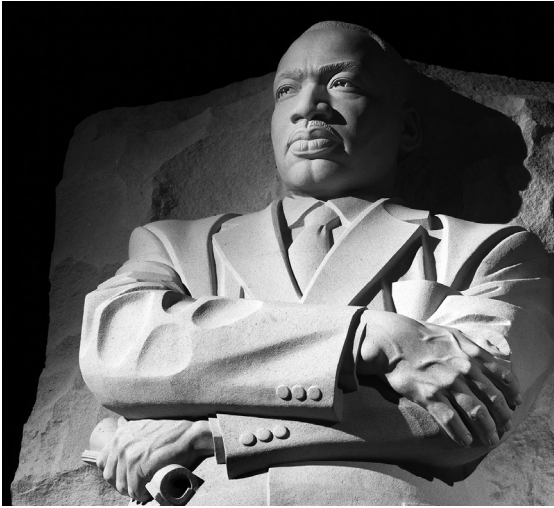


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## Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Martin Luther King, Jr.**, was one of the most important leaders in United States history. In many cities across the country, there are streets named after him. There is even a federal holiday honoring King. How much do you know about this important figure in U.S. history? Answer these questions to find out!

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### Find It!

Use the World Book Student search tool to find the answers to the questions below. Since this activity is about Martin Luther King, Jr., it is recommended you start by searching the key words “Martin Luther King, Jr.” Choose or write the answer below each question.

1. What was King’s birth name?
2. On what date was King born?
3. In what city was King born?
4. What were some of the ways in which African Americans were treated unfairly during King’s life?
5. Who was arrested in 1955 for disobeying a state law that said blacks had to give up their seats to white passengers?
6. Which of the following was NOT a piece of legislation that was passed as a result of the work of King and others?
  - a. Civil Rights Act of 1964 \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Equal Rights Amendment \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Voting Rights Act of 1965 \_\_\_\_\_

7. For what did King win the Nobel Peace Prize?
8. On what date was King assassinated?
9. In what city was King assassinated?
10. What is the name of the person who was convicted of killing King?
11. When does the United States celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr., Day?
12. King became only the second American whose birthday is observed as a national holiday. Who was the first?
13. In what city is the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial?

## True or False

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the son of the Reformation leader Martin Luther.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. King skipped two grades of high school.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. King entered Morehouse College at age 15.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Dr. King earned a medical degree from Boston University.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Reverend King was a Roman Catholic priest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. King helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. King used the slogan "Black Power" to urge African Americans to fight for racial equality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. King's method of nonviolent protest was inspired by the Indian leader Mohandas K. Gandhi.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. John F. Kennedy was president when Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Lyndon B. Johnson was president when Congress approved the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. King supported U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

## See It!

Within the Student article “March on Washington,” you will find the picture titled “Martin Luther King, Jr., speaks at the 1963 March on Washington.” Study the picture to answer the following questions.

25. In what ways does this photo portray Martin Luther King, Jr., as a leader?
26. What famous monument—from where the march began—appears in the background of the photo?

## Watch It!

Within the Student article “King, Martin Luther, Jr.,” you will find the video “Martin Luther King, Jr., receives the Nobel Peace Prize.” Watch the video and answer the following questions.

27. True or false: King declined his Nobel Peace Prize out of protest against the inequality faced by African Americans.
28. According to King, how many African Americans at the time were “engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice?”

Within the Student article “I Have a Dream,” you will find the video “Excerpt from the speech ‘I Have a Dream’ by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.” Read the Student articles “I Have a Dream” and “March on Washington” and watch the video to answer the following questions.

29. In his speech, King refers to “a great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today.” To whom was he referring?
30. What historic document does King mention in this excerpt?
31. What U.S. national hymn does King quote from when he repeats the refrain, “let freedom ring?”
32. King ends his speech by quoting an old Negro spiritual with the words of hope  
“Thank God Almighty, we are “\_\_\_\_\_!” (3 words)

## Timeline

33. Use the Student articles “King, Martin Luther, Jr.” and “March on Washington” **to put the events in the correct order** on the timeline below. Include the year or date of each event as indicated.
- Year that King won the Nobel Peace Prize
  - Date that King was assassinated
  - Year that King organized a boycott of the segregated public bus system in Montgomery, Alabama
  - Month and year that King led a march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to protest against barriers to black voting rights
  - Year that NAACP awarded King the Spingarn Medal for his civil rights achievements
  - Date that King was born
  - Date that King gave his “I Have a Dream” speech at the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington
  - Year that the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial opened in Washington, D.C.
  - Year that Congress passed the Civil Rights Act
  - Year that Congress passed the Voting Rights Act


### Read more about Martin Luther King, Jr., in World Book’s eBook collection:

Schuldt, Lori Meek. *Martin Luther King, Jr.: with profiles of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Nelson Mandela*.

Chicago: World Book, 2013. Biographical Connections. *World eBook*. Web. 19 Oct. 2015.

<<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/ebooks/mall/instt/catalog/urn:978-0-7166-1878-2/detail.do>>.

# Teacher Page

## Answers:

1. King's birth name was Michael King, Jr.
2. King was born on Jan. 15, 1929.
3. King was born in Atlanta, Georgia.
4. In some parts of the United States, African Americans were not allowed to use the same schools, hotels, and restaurants as whites. Many people also tried to keep blacks from voting.
5. Rosa Parks, a black passenger, was arrested in 1955 for disobeying a state law that said blacks had to give up their seats to white passengers.
6. Equal Rights Amendment was NOT a piece of legislation that was passed as a result of the work of King and others.
7. King won the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize for leading nonviolent civil rights demonstrations.
8. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968.
9. King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
10. James Earl Ray was convicted of killing King.
11. The United States celebrates Martin Luther King, Jr., Day on the third Monday in January of every year.
12. George Washington, the nation's first president, was the first American whose birthday is observed as a national holiday.
13. The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial is in Washington, D.C.
14. False
15. True
16. True
17. False
18. False
19. True
20. False
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. False
25. Answers will vary.
26. The Washington Monument, where the March on Washington began, is shown in the background of the photo.
27. False. King accepted his Nobel Peace Prize.

28. According to King, at the time of his speech, 22 million African Americans were “engaged in a creative battle to end the long night of racial injustice.”
29. President Abraham Lincoln is the “great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today” that King refers to in his speech. (The speech was given at the Lincoln Memorial.)
30. The Emancipation Proclamation is the document that King mentions in this excerpt of his speech. [Note: he also mentions the Declaration of Independence in his speech, but not in this excerpt.]
31. “America” is the U.S. national hymn that King quotes from when he repeats the refrain “let freedom ring.”
32. King ends his speech by quoting an old Negro spiritual with the words of hope “Thank God Almighty, we are “free at last!”

### 33. Timeline

f. Jan. 15, 1929 - King was born.
c. 1955 - King organized a boycott of the segregated public bus system in Montgomery, Alabama.
e. 1957 - NAACP awarded King the Spingarn Medal for his civil rights achievements
g. Aug. 28, 1963 - King gave his “I Have a Dream” speech at the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington
i. 1964 - Congress passed the Civil Rights Act
a. 1964 - King won the Nobel Peace Prize
d. March 1965 - King led a march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to protest against barriers to black voting rights
j. 1965 - Congress passed the Voting Rights Act
b. April 4, 1968 - King was assassinated
h. 2011 - Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial opened in Washington, D.C.