



Martin Luther King

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Marthin Luther King

- He was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia.
- Martin grew up with racism, as a second-class citizen he knew where he could sit on the bus, in the cinema, which school he had to go to, which reading rooms and parks he could attend.
- He showed great interest in Gandhi and his methods of nonviolent protest.
- He became a champion in the fight of African Americans for equal civil rights.
- He was a great speaker, preached a philosophy of nonviolence, and in the fight for black equality in the United States, used Gandhi's method of nonviolence and civil disobedience.



How did it all start?

- In the course of her daily duties, Mrs. Parks boarded one of the city buses and boarded one of the empty seats. As more and more whites entered the following stations, at one point one white man remained standing and the driver ordered Mrs. Parks and three other African Americans to stand up so that the white man could sit down. Although they hesitated, the three African-Americans stood up, while Mrs. Parks decided to sit down and said firmly, "No, I will not get up!" The driver, visibly frustrated, called police who arrested Ms. Parks.



M.L. King and boycott

- At first, King hesitated to be part of the boycott, but agreed nonetheless. The boycott began on the day of Ms. Parks' trial and lasted 382 days and was marked by non-cooperation of the city authorities, violent incidents and racist attacks on the leaders of a movement called the Montgomery Improvement Association.
- At one point a bomb was thrown at Martin Luther King's house, and shortly before that King was arrested for the first time. Despite this, King called for peace and love.
- The boycott officially ended on December 20, 1956 when Martin Luther King was the first African-American passenger on a bus to sit in the front seat.



One step further

- The Southern Christian Leadership Conference or SCLC was an association whose purpose was to help and give advice, and King was president.
- As president of the King Association, he traveled extensively, encouraged the masses and gave speeches, of which there were 208 in 1957 and 1958, gained great popularity, and thus grew the danger he faced on a daily basis.
- On September 20, 1958, in New York, King was signing his book *Step Towards Freedom*, and at one point he was approached by his wife, Izola Curry, a black woman, who asked him if he was M.L. King, after receiving an affirmative answer, the woman stabbed him with a knife to open the letters in his chest and almost killed him. King then resigned as pastor on Dexter Avenue and moved with his family to Atlanta, where the SCLC center is located.



Hike to Washington

- The march started from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Monument. There were over 250,000 people walking and singing "We will win". The march was secured by 2,000 police officers, 2,000 by national soldiers
 - Guards, 2,000 marshals, 500 reserve police, 350 firefighters, 4,000 soldiers and marines as well as dozens of helicopters, but nothing violent happened.
 - Martin Luther King, who with his speech "I have a dream" caused general enthusiasm in the crowd, gave a voice to the longing of all who were involved in the civil rights movement, gave a voice to all those who needed it, gave a voice to their struggle .
 - Since that day, King has been called the unofficial "president of black America."
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“I have a dream”

Martin Luther King Jr.
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



" I have a dream"

- - Martin Luther King is especially known for his speech "I have a dream." Today, fortunately, his speech has become more than a dream. It has become a reality.
- - I have a Dream: "It is a dream that is deeply rooted in the American dream. I dream that this nation will one day rise up and act according to the principle of its faith: For us, this truth is self-evident - that all people are equal.,,"
- - "I am convinced that our nation needs a radical change of values, to be on the right side of the world revolution. As long as machines, computers and greed for profit and property are more important than people, the gigantic structure of racism, materialism and militarism will not be defeated."



The whole speech "I have a dream"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP4iY1TtS3s>

Death of ML King

- In the second half of the 1960s, Martin Luther King was more involved in U.S. politics, leading a major campaign against the Vietnam War when he accused the U.S. government of blaming a million Vietnamese for his death.
- Discrimination against black workers took him to Memphis this time. His flight was even delayed due to bomb threats, and he gave his famous speech in which he talked about constant threats. The speech sounded almost prophetic, as if preparing for death.
- He stayed at the Lorraine Motel as he did every time he stayed in Memphis. He spent most of the day in his room until the moment he stepped out onto the balcony. At 6:01 p.m., April 4, 1968, a gunshot was heard, a shot that killed Martin Luther King.
- James Earl Ray was sentenced to ninety-nine years for King's murder, stating that there was a conspiracy aimed at King's death.
- The last funeral took place at the Atlanta Baptist Church where over 100,000 people gathered to pay their last respects. Martin Luther King, Nobel laureate, fighter for equality, messenger of peace was finally free.

Thank you for attention!

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