

Comparison of martin luther king, jr and malcom x assignment

[History](#)



They were black men who had a dream, but never lived to see it fulfilled. One was a man who spoke out to all humanity, but the world was not yet ready for his peaceful words. " I have a dream, a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed... That all men are created equal. " (Martin Luther King) The other, a man who spoke of a violent revolution, which would bring about radical change for the black race. " Anything you can think of that you want to change right now, the only way you can do it is with a ballot or a bullet.

And if you're not ready to get involved with either one of those, you are satisfied with the status quo. That means we'll have to change you. "

(Malcolm X) While Martin Luther King promoted non-violence, civil rights, and the end to racial segregation, a man of the name of Malcolm X dreamed of a separate nation. Martin Luther King, Jr. was the conscience of his generation. A Southerner, a black man, he gazed upon the great wall of segregation and saw that the power of love could bring it down. From the pain and exhaustion of his fight to free all people from the bondage of separation and injustice, he wrung his eloquent statement of what

America could be. (Anchors, page 1) An American clergyman and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, he was one of the principle leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement and a prominent advocate of nonviolent protest. King's challenges to segregation and racial discrimination in the 1950s and 1960s, helped convince many white Americans to support the cause of civil rights in the United States. After his assassination in 1968, King became the symbol of protest in the struggle for racial justice. (" King, Martin Luther, Jr. ," page .) In 1964, Malcolm X founded an organization called " The Muslim Mosque, Inc. In <https://assignbuster.com/comparison-of-martin-luther-king-jr-and-malcom-x-assignment/>

an interview conducted by A. B. Spaceman on March 19, 1964, Malcolm speaks of his goals for this organization. " The Muslim Mosque, Inc. Will have as Its religious base the religion of Islam, which will be designed to propagate the moral reformations necessary to up the level of the so-called Negro community by eliminating the vices and other evils that destroy the moral fiber of the community. But the political philosophy of the Muslim Mosque will be black nationalism, as well as the social and economic philosophies.

We still believe in the Honorable Elijah Mandamus's solution as complete separation. The 22 million so-called Negroes should be separated completely from America and should be permitted to go back home to our native African homeland. " (Abbreviated, pegs. 5-6) Perhaps the key to these two African-Americans leaders opposing goals lay within their very different pasts. Malcolm X was born in Omaha as Malcolm Little. Mallow's faith, a Baptist minister was an outspoken follower of Marcus Graver, the black nationalist leader of the sass's.

The family moved to Lansing, Michigan, and when UK Klux Klan. Mallow's mother suffered a nervous breakdown and her eight children were taken by the welfare department. Malcolm was sent first to a foster home and then to a reform school. After 8th grade, Malcolm moved to Boston where he worked various Jobs and eventually became involved in criminal activity. (Malcolm X, peg. L) In 1946, he was sentenced to prison for burglary. While in prison, Malcolm became invested in the teachings of Elijah Muhammad, the leader of the black Muslims also called the Nation of Islam.

Malcolm spent his time in Jail educating himself and learning more about the black Muslims, who advocated racial separation. When Malcolm was released in 1952, he joined a black Muslim temple in Detroit and came the most prominent spokesperson for the Nation of Islam by the early sass's. It was then that he took the name of Malcolm X. (" Malcolm," peg. L) Martin Luther King was born in Alan, Georgia, the eldest son of Martin Luther King, Sir. , a Baptist minister, and Alberta Williams King. King attended local segregated public schools, where he excelled.

He entered nearby Morehouse College at age 15 and graduated with a bachelors degree in sociology in 1948. After graduating with honors from Crowder Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania in 1951, he went to Boston University where he earned a doctoral degree in systematic theology in 1955. (" King, Martin Luther, Jar. ," peg. L) Throughout King's education, he was exposed to influences that related Christian theology to the struggles of oppressed peoples. At Morehouse, Crowder, and Boston University, he studied the teachings on nonviolent Indian leader Mohammad Gandhi.

King also read and heard the sermons of white Protestant ministers who preached against American racism. He was married in 1953, and in 1954, he accepted his first pastorate at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, a church of ell-educated concretions that had recently by a minister who had protested against segregation. (" King, Martin Luther, Jar. ," peg. 1) Where as King was full of love, peace, respect, and compassion for his fellow white brother, Malcolm X was full of hate, anger, and vengeance.

He was a dark presence, an angry, cynical, implacable man whose good will or forgiveness or even pity the white race could neither earn nor buy. “

Coffee,” he once remarked in an interview, “ is the only thing I like integrated. ” He also pleasantly mentioned that whites were inherently enemies of the Negroes and that integration was impossible without great bloodletting. Nonviolence was as he put it, “ a mealy-mouth, beg-in, wait-in, plead-in kind of action,” and it was only a device for disarming the blacks.

He also believed that everything we had heard to the contrary from the Martin Luther Kings and the Roy Wilkins and the Whitney Young was a deadly dangerous pack of lies. “ That’s etiquette,” he said. “ Etiquette means to blend in with society. They are being polite. The average Negro doesn’t even let another Negro know what he thinks, he’s so strutting. I’m black first- my whole objectives are black, my allegiance is black, my whole objectives are black. By me being a Muslim, I’m not interested in American, Black blood, claimed Malcolm X, is stronger than white. A person can ha teaspoon of black in him, and that makes him black. Black can’t come FRR white can come from black. That means black was first. If black is first, bal supreme and white is dependent on black. ” He meant to haunt whites, t their fears and quicken their guilt and deflate their dreams that everything getting better- and he did. “ America’s problem is us. Malcolm X told who they argued that the sins of the past ought not to visited on them, he woo “ Your father isn’t here to pay his debts. My father isn’t here to collect, b collect, and you’re here to pay. ” (Goldman, pegs. -9) Martin Luther King is known for his key role as president of the Month Improvement Association (AIM), the connotation that directed the bus b Montgomery, Alabama. Montgomery

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black community had long stands about the mistreatment of blacks on the city's buses. Many white bus drivers treated blacks rudely, often cursing them and humiliating them by enforcing the segregation laws, which forced black riders to sit in the back of busses and their seats to white passengers on crowded busses. By the 1950s, many blacks discussed boycotting the busses in an effort to gain better treatment necessarily to end segregation.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a leader of the local branch of the NAACP, was ordered to give up her seat to a white passenger. When she refused, she was arrested and taken to jail. Local NAACP, especially Edgar D. Nixon, recognized recently arrived King's presence as great assets in the battle for black civil rights in Montgomery. As president of the SCLC, the organization that directed the bus boycott led by Martin Luther King, Jr., (pg. 2) The Montgomery bus boycott lasted for more than a year, demonstrating protest among southern blacks.

King's serious demeanor and consistent Christian brotherhood and American idealism made a positive impression on whites outside the south. In February 1956, the federal court ruled in favor of SCLC, ordering the city buses to be desegregated. In 1957, King helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), an organization of black and white ministers that aimed to challenge racial segregation. With King as president, SCLC sought to complement the NAACP legal efforts to dismantle segregation through the courts with other SCLC leaders encouraging the non-violent direct action to protest discrimination.

These activities include demonstrations, and boycotts. The violent responses that direct action p some whites, eventually forced the federal government to confront issue and racism in the South. (" King, Martin Luther, Jar. , peg. 2)

Comparison of King, Jar and Malcolm X Ultimately, Dry. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X shared a similar dream that one day their people would be able to be free from the bondage of able to live in a world where they would not be Judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.