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resulted in the death  
of



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Martin Luther King believed that segregating and discriminating people because of the colour of their skin is wrong, he campaigned and organised peaceful protests in order for his "four children to 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" 1.

The King Philosophy was Martin Luther King's philosophy of nonviolent resistance it contained Triple Evils, Six Principles of Nonviolence, Six Steps of Nonviolent Social Change and The Beloved Community. The Triple Evils of Poverty, Racism and militarism which are all forms of violence that exist in an endless cycle. King believed that "it is arrogant assertion that one race is the centre of value and object of devotion, before which other races must kneel in submission" 2, this demonstrates how King felt that the belief of racism is ignorant as he believed that there is no superior race, as everyone is seen equal by the lord. Boycotts, protests and marches were examples of non-violent methods that King used to end racism and segregation in America; he worked hard to promote equality with all races as he believed that mankind could live in peace with one another. In order for King's plan, to end racial discrimination to succeed, he worked tirelessly providing support for Black African Americans. An example of this is the Memphis Sanitation Worker Strike, where in 1968 1, 300 African American workers were protesting against their dreadful working conditions and their low pay.

King went to Memphis and led a non-violent protest to show his support of the sanitation workers. However the peaceful protest became violent, as participants began breaking shop windows and stealing items which resulted

in the death of Larry Payne, a sixteen year old African American killed by police officers. This shows that even though King was an advocate of non-violent protests, violence did occur at his rallies, protests and marches. But after 64 days the city of Memphis agreed to the workers' demands and this strike was known as one of the major civil rights events. Furthermore King planned to end racism in America with the use of his motivational speeches which were known to inspire people. Martin Luther King said " If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward" 3. This statement is saying to people that they shouldn't ever give up but instead keep pushing forward for what they wish to achieve therefore reinstating my point that King often used motivational words to inspire people to join the fight to end racial discrimination in America.

Also in 1963, King organized a march for equal rights in Washington and there were over 200, 000 people there who protested against racial discrimination in employment and schools. This was where Martin Luther King performed his most famous ' I have a dream' speech. Because of the effort and hard work King put into the March of Washington for Jobs and Freedom, it increased pressure onto John F Kennedy's administration into encouraging the president to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964. King has

accomplished many things for African Americans in terms of obtaining equality for them, as he assisted in getting the Civil Rights Act passed. He led the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which lasted 385 days and in that time he was arrested and his house was bombed. Fortunately the US Supreme Court ruling that segregation on public buses were unconstitutional.

King also became the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), where he aimed to advance the cause of civil rights in America but in a non-violent manner.

Furthermore on October 14th 1964, King became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize at age 35 for leading a non-violent resistance to racial prejudice in the US. 1 Martin Luther King's speech ( I had a dream) <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm>

2 "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?" by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Boston: Beacon Press, 1967. 3 Martin Luther King addresses Spelman College on 10th April 1960