

EL/Civics Lesson Plan

Program Name Euclid EL/CIVICS

Staff Responsible for Lesson Wendy Oliver

Date(s) Used	1/15/08
Civics Category	III. US history, government and citizenship prep
Civics Objective	III. 2—Identify people and events in local, state, and/or federal history - MLK and civil rights movement
Time Frame to Complete Lesson	2.0 hours
EFL(s)	Levels 5 and 6
Standard(s)/Components of Performance	Determine the reading purpose Convey ideas in Writing-Organize and present information to serve purpose, context and audience
Benchmark(s)	R5.1 Comprehend text for problem-solving tasks (charts) W5.2 Organize simple writing with a developed beginning, middle and end W5.3 Produce simple sentences with topic sentences and supporting details W5.4 Use some complex grammatical structures (transitions: first, next, etc.) W6.3 Produce a multiple paragraph text with introduction, body and conclusion.
Materials	. Biography of Martin Luther King from www.lucidcafe.com/library/96jan/king.html
Activities	I. Students work together on this activity. II. Draw a very long timeline on the board with 1929 at one end and 1968 at another. Explain that they are to put events from MLK's life on the timeline in date/chronological order. (see attached dates) Explain that historical events can be listed in parenthesis. III. Review the timeline to be sure they understand the significance of boycotts, voter registration drives, sit-ins and marches. Point out the violence around him and the difference in views between him and Malcolm X. IV. Discuss the events and their relative significance.

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	<p>V. Review narrative paragraphs and sequencing words of transition (then, last) and phrases (after his graduation). Note that the briefest summary would be that he was born, led civil rights protests and died. The timeline is the other extreme. Ask them to find some level of detail in the middle and summarize.</p>
Assessment/ Evidence	<p>Students individually write a summary of MLK's life, choosing only the highlights, most important events and write either a paragraph or an essay depending on level.</p>
Reflection	<p>Students were shocked at the concept of white lunch counters, schools, and beaches. Lots of opportunity to talk about peaceful protest and free speech in this country. A growing sympathy for the black situation. Ask them how they would feel if they were black.</p>

MLK Chronology

- 1929 Birth
- 1944 Morehouse College (age 15)
- 1948 Became Baptist minister (age 19)
graduated college with sociology degree
- 1951 Graduated Gozer Theological Seminary
Learned about Gandhi
- 1953 Married Loretta
- 1954 Pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist church
- 1955 PhD in Theology at Boston University
(Rosa Parks arrested)
President of Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)
Leads bus boycott
House bombed, charged in court
- 1956 (Montgomery bus laws ruled unconstitutional)
(Bus boycott ends)
- 1957 Elected chairman of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Picture on the cover of Time magazine
Started voter registration drive across the south
- 1958 Book about the Montgomery boycott
stabbed at book signing
- 1959 Visits India and meets followers of Gandhi
- 1960 (whites protesting in south)
(black sit-in at white lunch counter)
(black wade-ins at white beaches)
(1960 Civil Rights Act signed by Eisenhower)
- 1962 Campaigned to increase black voter registration
- 1963 Arrested and jailed for protests twice
(250,000 march on Washington for jobs and freedom)
'I Have a Dream' speech
(Bomb in Birmingham kills 4 girls at church)
- 1964 Book - 'Why we Can't Wait'
Jailed for seeking service at white restaurant
(1964 Civil Rights Act signed by Johnson)
Nobel Peace Prize (age 35)
(whites only restrooms remain)
(Malcolm X assassinated)
(Riots in Watts)
- 1965 Marched from Selma to Montgomery
(Voting Rights Act signed)
(Supreme Court desegregates schools)
- 1967 Anti-war speeches
sought help for poor blacks
- 1968 Joined strike of garbage workers for decent pay
Shot
(Rioting - army troops called in)
(Civil Rights Act of 1968)



Martin Luther King, Jr. Civil-Rights Leader

1929 - 1968

“The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy.”

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 at his family home in Atlanta, Georgia. King was an eloquent Baptist minister and leader of the civil-rights movement in America from the Mid-1950s until his death by assassination in 1968. King promoted non-violent means to achieve civil-rights reform and was awarded the 1964 [Nobel](#) Peace Prize for his efforts.

King's grandfather was a Baptist preacher. His father was pastor of Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church. King earned his own Bachelor of Divinity degree from Crozier Theological Seminary in 1951 and earned his Doctor of Philosophy from [Boston University](#) in 1955.

While at seminary King became acquainted with [Mohandas Gandhi](#)'s philosophy of nonviolent social protest. On a trip to India in 1959 King met with followers of Gandhi. During these discussions he became more convinced than ever that nonviolent resistance was the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom.

As a pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Alabama, King led a Black bus boycott. He and ninety others were arrested and indicted under the provisions of a law making it illegal to conspire to obstruct the operation of a business. King and several others were [found guilty](#), but appealed their case. As the bus boycott dragged on, King was gaining a national reputation. The ultimate success of the Montgomery bus boycott made King a national hero.

Dr. King's 1963 ["Letter from Birmingham Jail"](#) inspired a growing national civil rights movement. In Birmingham, the goal was to completely end the system of segregation in every aspect of public life (stores, no separate bathrooms and drinking fountains, etc.) and in job discrimination. Also in 1963, King led a massive march on [Washington DC](#) where he delivered his now famous, ["I Have A Dream"](#) speech. King's tactics of active nonviolence (sit-ins, protest marches) had put civil-rights squarely on the national agenda.

On April 4, 1968, King was shot by James Earl Ray while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine [Motel](#) in Memphis, Tennessee. He was only 39 at the time of his death. Dr. King was turning his attention to a nationwide campaign to help the poor at the time of his assassination. He had never wavered in his insistence that nonviolence must remain the central tactic of the civil-rights movement, nor in his faith that everyone in America would some day attain equal justice.

(from www.lucidcafe.com/library/96jan/king.html)