

## Dr Martin Luther King Jr Quiz 3

- C Dr. King's birthplace and the headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, where he spent much of his life fighting for civil rights.  
A.I Have a Dream B.Montgomery Bus Boycott C.Atlanta D.Nobel Peace Prize
- B "Letter from a \_\_\_\_\_ Jail" was written by Dr. King in 1963 while he was imprisoned for his involvement in civil rights demonstrations, defending the strategy of nonviolent resistance.  
A.Montgomery Bus Boycott B.Birmingham C.Stride Toward Freedom D.I Have a Dream
- B One of Dr. King's most famous speeches delivered during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963, calling for an end to racism and discrimination.  
A.Civil Rights Act B.I Have a Dream C.Selma to Montgomery D.Birmingham Campaign
- D A peaceful protest march from \_\_\_\_\_ led by Dr. King in 1965 to demand voting rights for African Americans, which contributed to the passage of the Voting Rights Act.  
A.Nobel Peace Prize B.Civil Rights Act C.Voting Rights Act D.Selma to Montgomery
- C Dr. King was a prominent \_\_\_\_\_ in the American civil rights movement, advocating for equality and justice for African Americans.  
A.Mahatma Gandhi B.Birmingham Campaign C.civil rights leader D.Selma to Montgomery
- C An Indian activist and philosopher whose principles of nonviolent resistance profoundly influenced Dr. King's approach to social change.  
A.Atlanta B.I Have a Dream C.Mahatma Gandhi D.SCLC
- A Dr. King's wife and a prominent civil rights activist in her own right, advocating for racial and gender equality, and continuing his legacy after his assassination.  
A.Coretta Scott King B.Selma to Montgomery C.Voting Rights Act D.Nobel Peace Prize
- C The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1964 was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.  
A.Nobel Peace Prize B.Birmingham Campaign C.Civil Rights Act D.assassinated
- B Founded by Dr. King and other civil rights leaders in 1957 to coordinate and support nonviolent protests against racial segregation and discrimination.  
A.assassinated B.SCLC C.Stride Toward Freedom D.Voting Rights Act
- D The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1965 was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, aimed at overcoming legal barriers preventing African Americans from exercising their right to vote.  
A.Coretta Scott King B.Nobel Peace Prize C.I Have a Dream D.Voting Rights Act
- C A pivotal event in the civil rights movement sparked by Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her bus seat, which Dr. King played a significant role in organizing.  
A.assassinated B.Nobel Peace Prize C.Montgomery Bus Boycott D.Birmingham
- B A series of nonviolent protests led by Dr. King in 1963 aimed at ending segregation laws in Birmingham, Alabama.  
A.civil rights leader B.Birmingham Campaign C.Birmingham D.I Have a Dream
- D Dr. King's memoir, published in 1958, recounting the Montgomery Bus Boycott and outlining his philosophy of nonviolent protest.  
A.Selma to Montgomery B.Nobel Peace Prize C.Birmingham Campaign D.Stride Toward Freedom
- A Awarded to Dr. King in 1964 for his nonviolent resistance to racial prejudice and his commitment to achieving equality through peaceful means.  
A.Nobel Peace Prize B.Coretta Scott King C.Atlanta D.Voting Rights Act
- B Tragically, Dr. King was \_\_\_\_\_ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, sparking riots and protests across the United States.  
A.Atlanta B.assassinated C.Birmingham Campaign D.Voting Rights Act
- D The prestigious award Dr. King received in 1964 for his efforts to combat racial inequality through nonviolent resistance.  
A.SCLC B.Atlanta C.Birmingham Campaign D.Nobel Peace Prize