

Dr Martin Luther King Jr Quiz 4

- D The prestigious award Dr. King received in 1964 for his efforts to combat racial inequality through nonviolent resistance.
A.Civil Rights Act B.Montgomery Bus Boycott C.Birmingham D.Nobel Peace Prize
- C Dr. King was a prominent _____ in the American civil rights movement, advocating for equality and justice for African Americans.
A.Selma to Montgomery B.Voting Rights Act C.civil rights leader D.SCLC
- C 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.civil rights leader B.Nobel Peace Prize C.Voting Rights Act D.Stride Toward Freedom
- D Dr. King's memoir, published in 1958, recounting the Montgomery Bus Boycott and outlining his philosophy of nonviolent protest.
A.assassinated B.Nobel Peace Prize C.Selma to Montgomery D.Stride Toward Freedom
- C Tragically, Dr. King was _____ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, sparking riots and protests across the United States.
A.Civil Rights Act B.Selma to Montgomery C.assassinated D.I Have a Dream
- C Founded by Dr. King and other civil rights leaders in 1957 to coordinate and support nonviolent protests against racial segregation and discrimination.
A.Voting Rights Act B.Birmingham C.SCLC D.Coretta Scott King
- 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.Nobel Peace Prize C.Stride Toward Freedom D.Montgomery Bus Boycott
- B An Indian activist and philosopher whose principles of nonviolent resistance profoundly influenced Dr. King's approach to social change.
A.Voting Rights Act B.Mahatma Gandhi C.Atlanta D.Montgomery Bus Boycott
- A 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.Atlanta B.SCLC C.Selma to Montgomery D.civil rights leader
- 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.Birmingham Campaign B.civil rights leader C.Civil Rights Act D.assassinated
- C Awarded to Dr. King in 1964 for his nonviolent resistance to racial prejudice and his commitment to achieving equality through peaceful means.
A.Montgomery Bus Boycott B.Coretta Scott King C.Nobel Peace Prize D.Birmingham
- D "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.Civil Rights Act C.SCLC D.Birmingham
- C 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.Selma to Montgomery B.civil rights leader C.I Have a Dream D.Nobel Peace Prize
- B 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.Coretta Scott King B.Selma to Montgomery C.I Have a Dream D.Birmingham Campaign
- D 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.Nobel Peace Prize B.SCLC C.Mahatma Gandhi D.Montgomery Bus Boycott
- B A series of nonviolent protests led by Dr. King in 1963 aimed at ending segregation laws in Birmingham, Alabama.
A.Nobel Peace Prize B.Birmingham Campaign C.Atlanta D.Voting Rights Act