

<p>1~BORN January 15, 1929</p>	<p>2~SKIPPED 9TH and 11TH Grades and entered COLLEGE at age 15.</p>
<p>3~1948, Graduated From MOREHOUSE COLLEGE WITH a BACHELORS OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY.</p>	<p>4~1951~Graduated WITH HIS BACHELORS OF DIVINITY Degree, as VALEDICTORIAN</p>
<p>5~June 1953~Married HIS WIFE CORETTA SCOTT</p>	<p>6~THEY HAD FOUR CHILDREN.</p>
<p>7~1954~BECAME PASTOR</p>	<p>8~1955~Graduated WITH HIS PHD IN THEOLOGY FROM BOSTON UNIVERSITY, age 25.</p>
<p>9~December 1, 1955~ROSA PARKS STORY</p>	<p>10~January 1957~HELPED organize THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP conference (SCLC).</p>
<p>11~February 1958~SCLC SPONSORED 20 + mass meetings TO register BLACKS FOR VOTING.</p>	<p>12~February 1960~AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS organized THE FIRST "SIT-IN" in GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.</p>
<p>13~APRIL 1960~SCLC HELD a meeting AT SHAW UNIVERSITY WHERE KING URGED LOCAL SIT-IN LEADERS TO CONTINUE WITH non-VIOLENT METHODS. THIS meeting ALSO FORMED THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE WHICH WORKED WITH KING'S SCLC.</p>	<p>14~AUGUST 1960~DUE TO SIT-INS, SEGREGATION IN LUNCH PLACES IN 27 SOUTHERN CITIES ENDED.</p>

<p>15~OCTOBER 19, 1960~KING arrested for requesting LUNCH service. ATLANTA'S mayor DROPPED THE CHARGES BUT KING was soon arrested on a PAROLE VIOLATION. Presidential candidate, JOHN F. KENNEDY CALLED KING'S WIFE and expressed concern for his treatment. THANKS TO HIM, KING was soon released.</p>	<p>16~SPRING 1963~KING was arrested at a non-violent demonstration.</p>
<p>17~AUGUST 28, 1963~HISTORIC MARCH ON WASHINGTON WHICH drew more than 200,000 PEOPLE TO THE LINCOLN Memorial TO HEAR THE FAMOUS "I Have a Dream" SPEECH.</p>	<p>18~1964~PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 LEGALIZING DeseGREGATION. THIS led TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. receiving THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1964.</p>
<p>19~MARCH 7, 1965~FAMOUS CIVIL RIGHTS march FROM SELMA TO MONTGOMERY FOR BLACKS TO VOTE. BECAME VIOLENT as POLICE WITH gas masks and BATONS met THEM at THE BRIDGE, THIS march BECAME KNOWN as "BLOODY SUNDAY." THIS ALSO caused a BAN on a SECOND and THIRD march. (KING was NOT THERE, BUT IT PROMPTED HIS next march).</p>	<p>20~MARCH 9, 1965~KING'S famous "Prayer march". BLACK and WHITE PEOPLE marched across THE BRIDGE FROM "BLOODY SUNDAY" and INSTEAD OF CONFRONTING THE OFFICERS, THEY KNELT in Prayer, THEN GOT UP and WENT BACK HOME.</p>

21~AUGUST 6, 1965~VOTING RIGHTS ACT SIGNED INTO EFFECT WHICH ALLOWED ALL THE RIGHT TO VOTE, REGARDLESS OF COLOR.

22~APRIL 3, 1968~a TIRED DR. KING DECIDED TO GO TO ONE LAST event, a LABOR STRIKE IN Tennessee THAT DREW HIS ATTENTION. WHILE STANDING ON HIS HOTEL BALCONY, HE WAS KILLED BY James EARL RAY, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO 99 years IN PRISON AND DIED THERE IN 1998.

ROSA PARKS STORY~42 Year old Rosa Parks boarded a bus. The bus had white rows and colored rows. She was in the first row of the colored seats. As the bus began to fill up, the bus driver asked her, and a few more African-Americans to move back and give up their seats to the standing white men. The other three reluctantly moved, but she refused. She was arrested and found guilty of violating the city of Montgomery's code. She was fined \$10 and a \$4 court fee.

The night she was arrested, the head of the local NAACP, E.D. Nixon, met with MLK Jr and other civil leaders. They decided to boycott the bus company and voted MLK Jr to head it.

In his first speech as the group's president, King declared, "We have no alternative but to protest. For many years we have shown an amazing patience. We have sometimes given our white brothers the feeling that we liked the way we were being treated. But we come here tonight to be saved from that patience that makes us patient with anything less than freedom and justice."

The boycott lasted 382 days. During that time they walked many miles to work, home from work, to any store or place they needed to go. They were harassed violently. King and Nixon's homes were broken into. The African-American community took legal action against the city citing the Supreme Court's ruling that "separate is never equal" in a previous court case, Brown vs. Board of Education. (In that case, the federal court found that separate colleges for blacks and whites was against the constitution.)

The city of Montgomery lifted the ban on separate seats on public transportation.