

# DR. HARTNELL



The American Overhaul







## TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

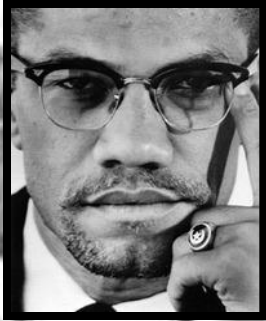


# Lesson 6

(AH 5.06)

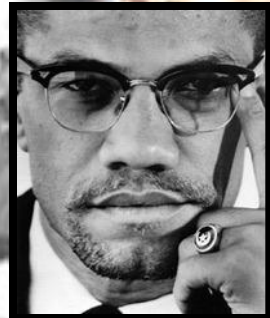


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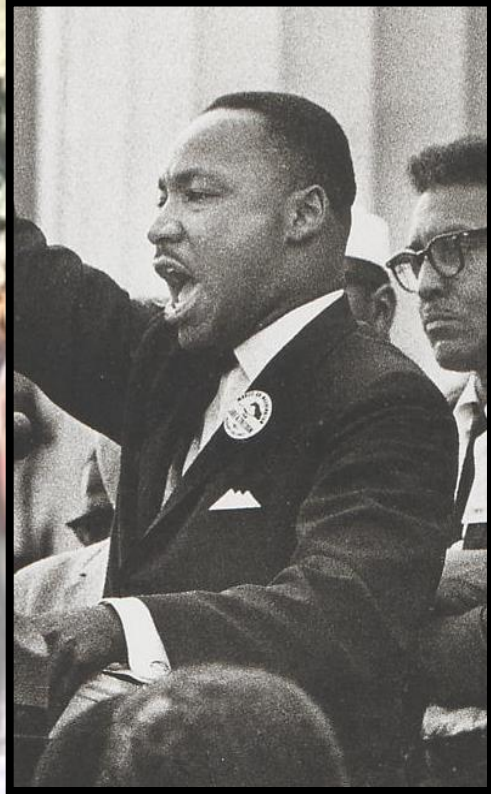




**Civil Rights Battle #7:**  
*Nonviolent Resistance*



**Martin Luther King, Jr. was only 26 years old when he was called upon by the local Montgomery chapter of the NAACP to be the spokesperson for the Bus Boycott.**



*Real quick FUN FACT about MLK's name...*







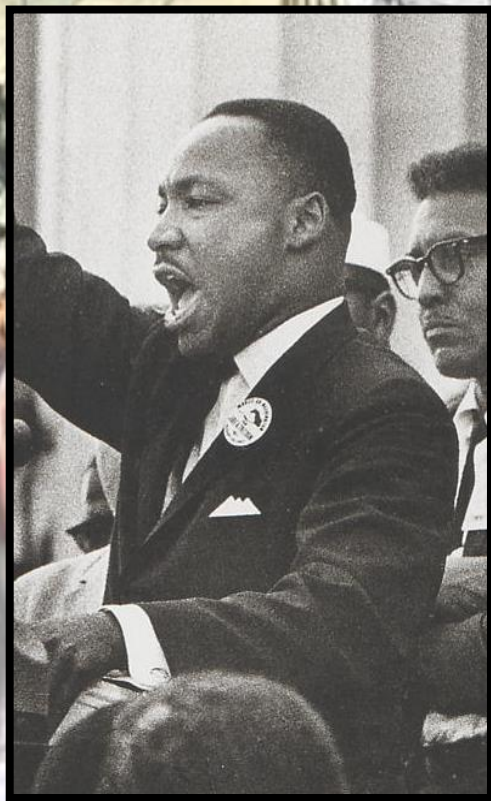
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**Born Michael King, Jr. in 1929,**  
**King had to adjust to a new**  
**name in 1934** when he was just  
**5 years old.**



In that year, **his father,** the  
**Reverend Michael King, Sr.**  
**(1899-1984),** returned home  
**from a trip to Europe.**







## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



While there, he toured the historic site where German theologian Martin Luther (1483-1546) challenged the Roman Catholic Church with his *Ninety-Five Theses* and started the Protestant Reformation.



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## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

The **elder King** changed his and his son's names from **“Michael”** to **“Martin Luther”**.



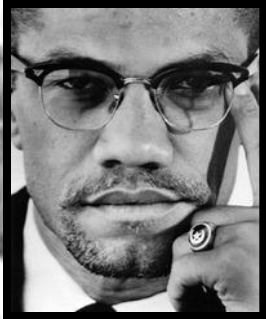
On **July 23, 1957**, **MLK's birth certificate** was (filed in Georgia) **altered** (at age 28). **“Michael”** is crossed out, and **“Martin Luther, Jr.”** is printed next to it.



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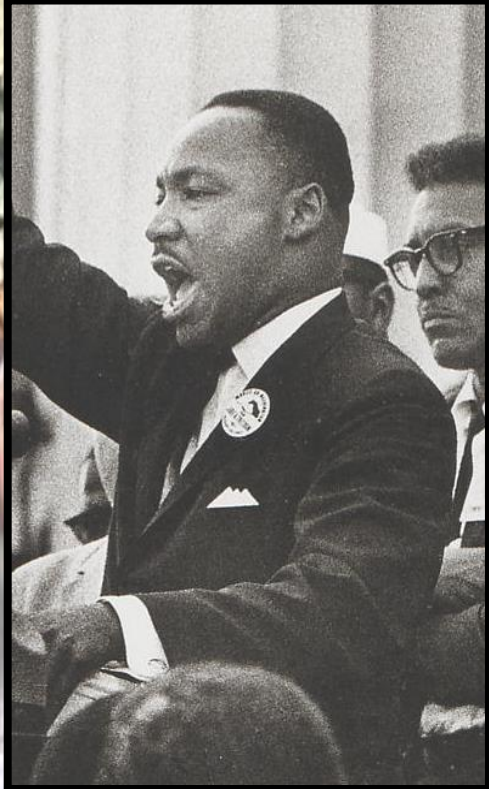
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**MLK worked so diligently for civil rights that the Nobel Prize Committee gave him its peace prize in 1964**, making him the youngest person to receive the award (until Malala Yousafzai won it in **2014** at age 17).



Yet there was a side of King unknown to most people.







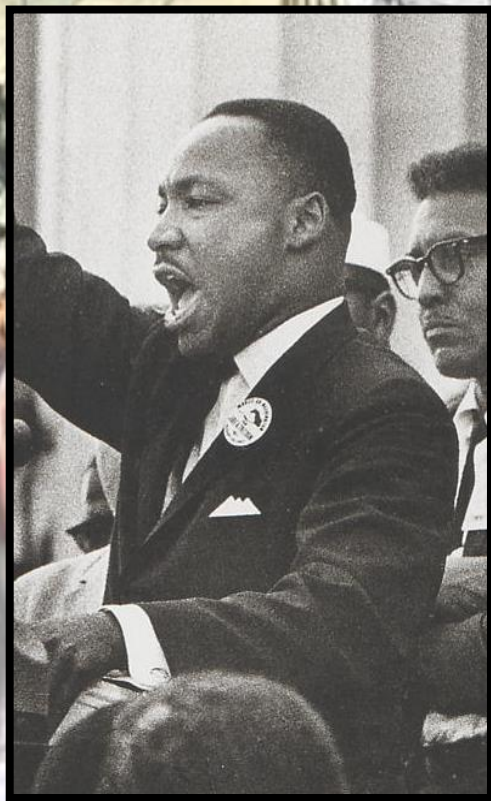
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**King's inner battle was to overcome his hatred of the white bigots who lynched a neighbor, firebombed his own house, and spit on him.**



As a youth, MLK had once vowed *"to hate all white people"*.



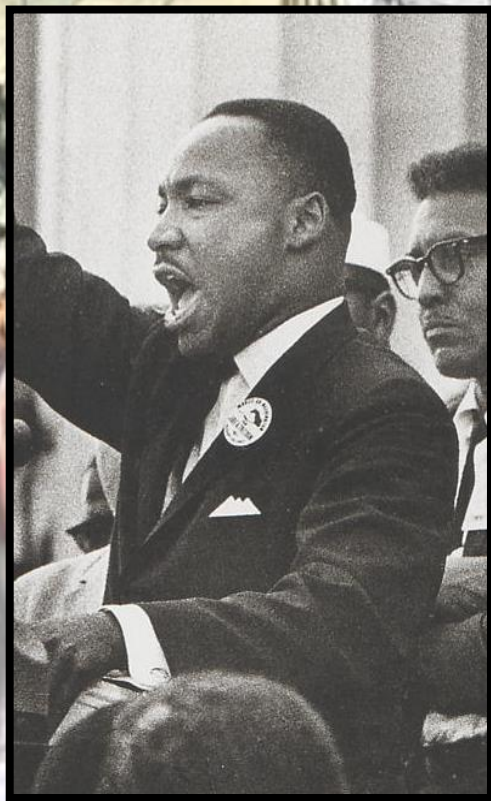




# CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



As leader of the Civil Rights Movement, **MLK** looked forward to a world in which people of all races respected each other.





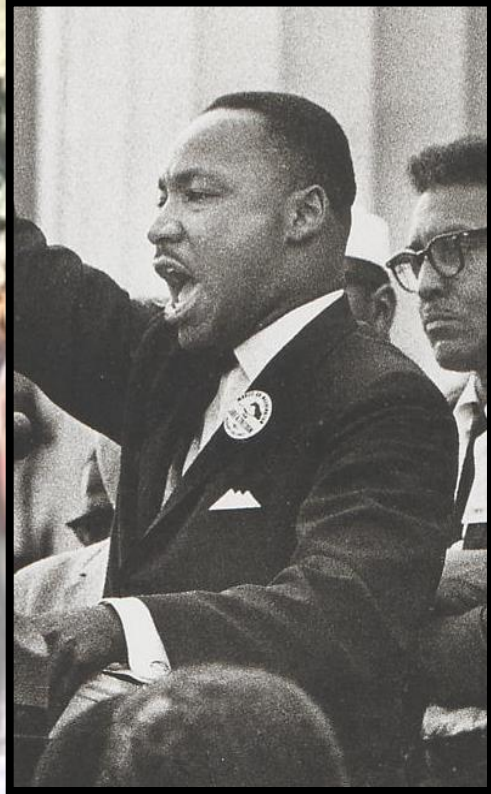


# CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

MLK said:



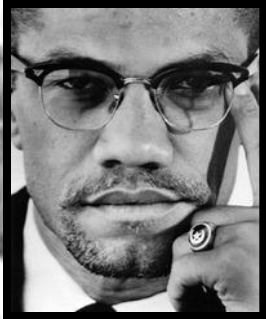
*“Ultimately, we are trying to free all of America. Negroes from the bonds of segregation and shame, whites from the bonds of bigotry and fear.”*



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## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

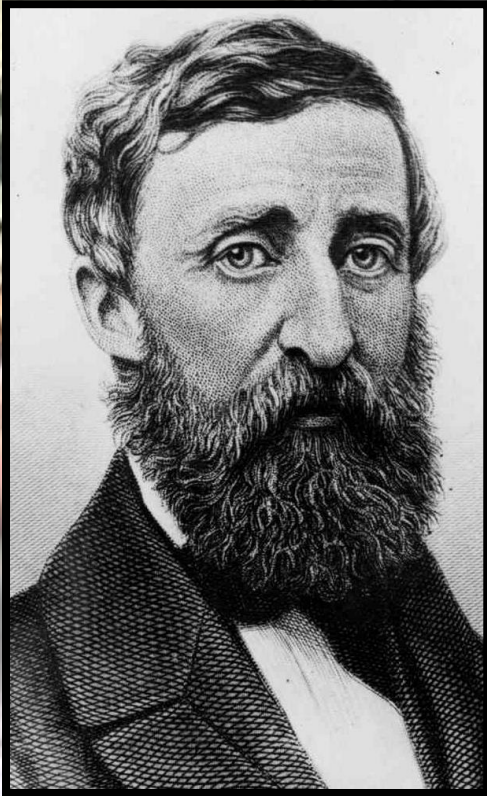
To achieve this, **MLK didn't want to use violence.**



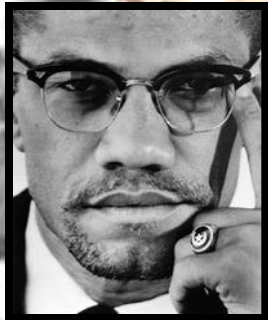
His nonviolent resistance was based on four influential people. The first was:



**1. Henry David Thoreau.** In particular, **MLK was drawn to Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience*.**







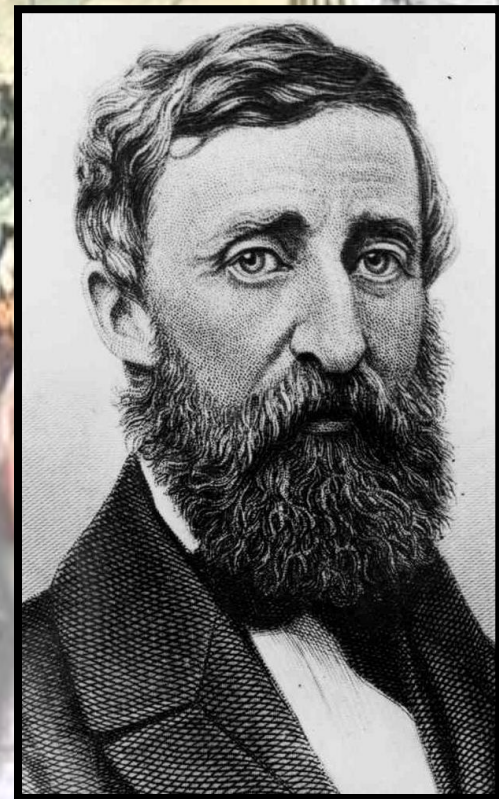
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



In **1846**, **Thoreau**, an abolitionist, **ran into a local tax collector in Massachusetts** who asked him to pay six years of delinquent poll taxes.



Thoreau refused because of his opposition to the Mexican-American War, which he felt the taxes were funding.



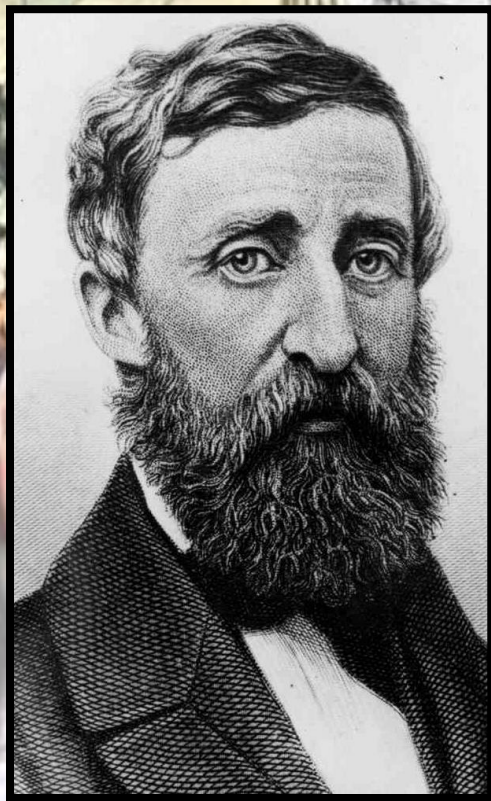




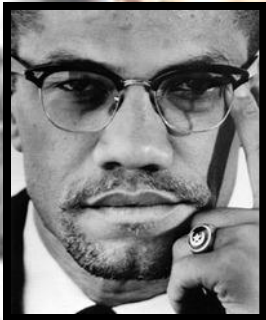
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

He was arrested and spent a night in jail. He was freed the next day when his aunt paid his back taxes.

The experience resulted in him publishing an essay called *Resistance to Civil Government* (also called *Civil Disobedience*).





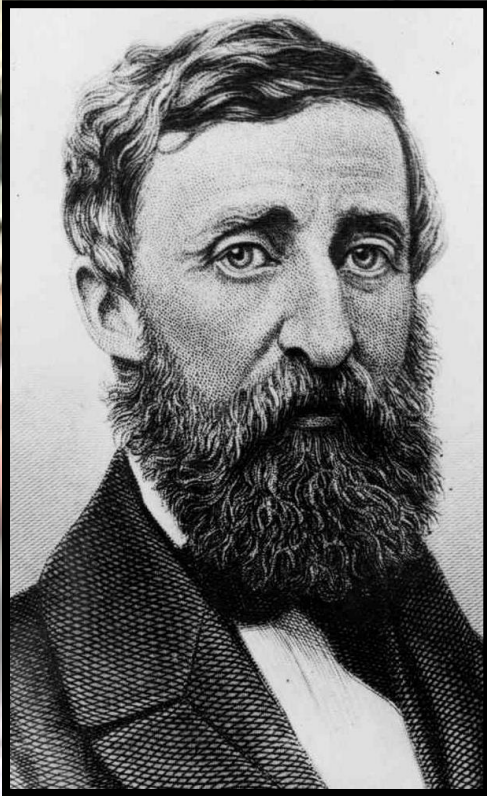


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

His essay said:



*“If a thousand men were not to pay their tax-bills this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure, as it would be to pay them, and enable the State to commit violence and shed innocent blood.”*



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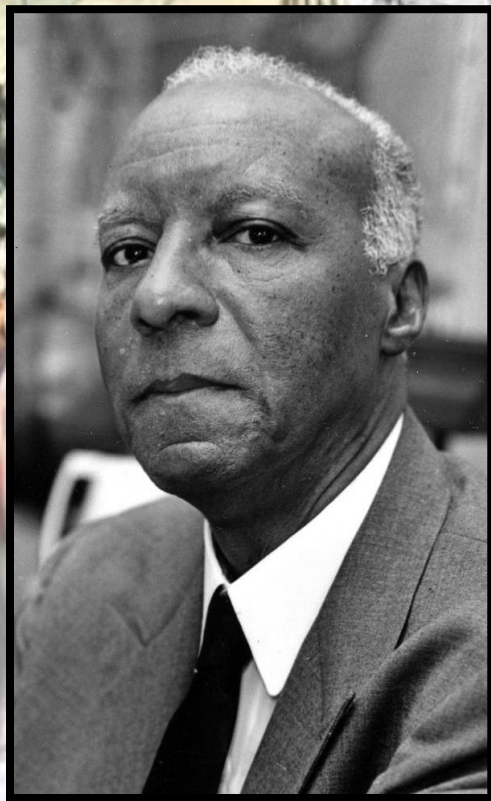


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

The second person that influenced MLK's nonviolent resistance was:



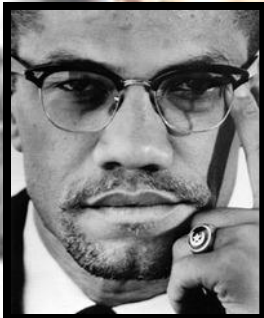
**2. A. Philip Randolph.** In particular, MLK was drawn to Randolph's ability to hold massive (and peaceful) demonstrations.



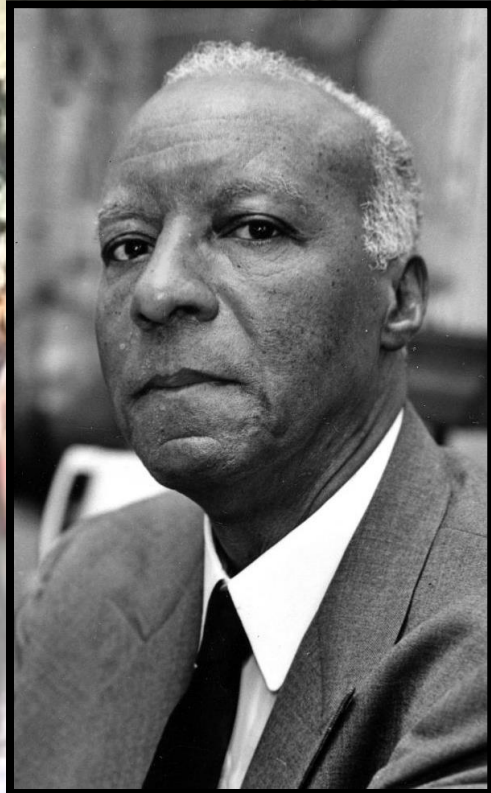




## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**In 1941**, and during World War II, Randolph began organizing the “**March on Washington Movement**” to protest racial discrimination in war industries, an end to segregation, and the passage of anti-lynching laws.

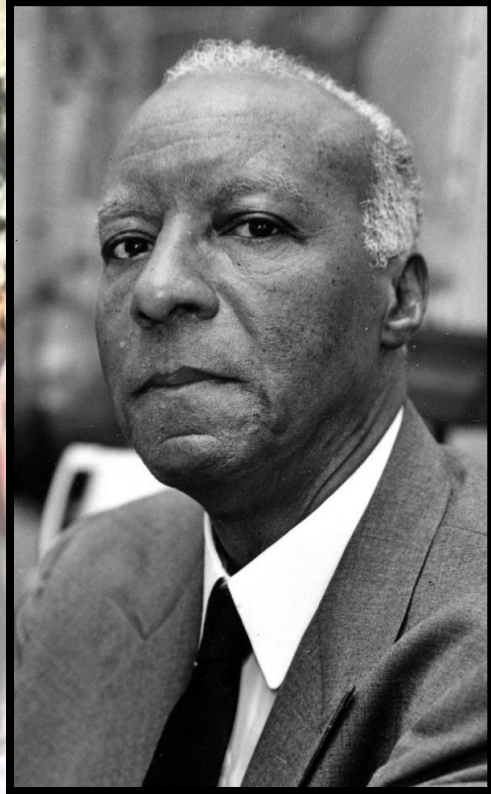




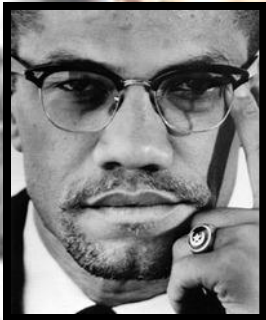


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

Randolph was ready to have 50,000 blacks march on D.C. but called it off when President FDR passed Executive Order 8802 that prohibited racial discrimination in the war industries.



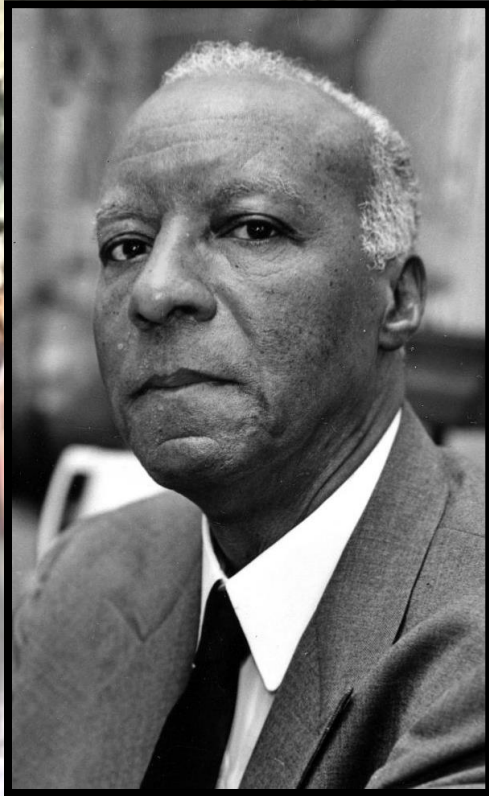




## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

Randolph famously said:

*“Freedom is never granted: It is won. Justice is never given: It is exacted. The struggle must be continuous. Freedom is ... an evolving process to higher levels of human, social, economic, political, and religious relationship.”*





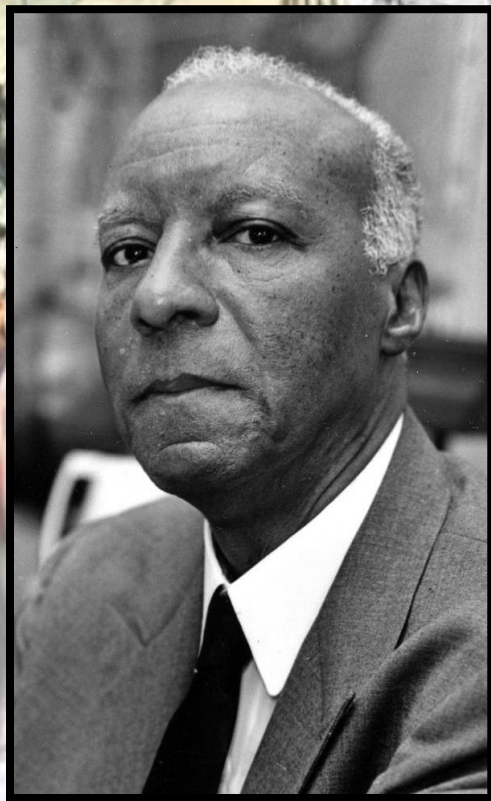


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

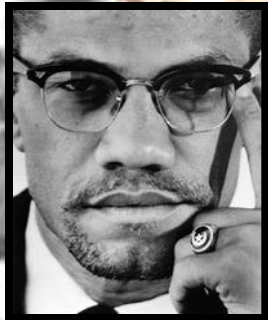
**Randolph's promotion of nonviolent actions to advance goals for blacks strongly influenced the up-and-coming new generation of Civil Rights advocates.**



**Randolph's belief in the power of peaceful protest was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi.**





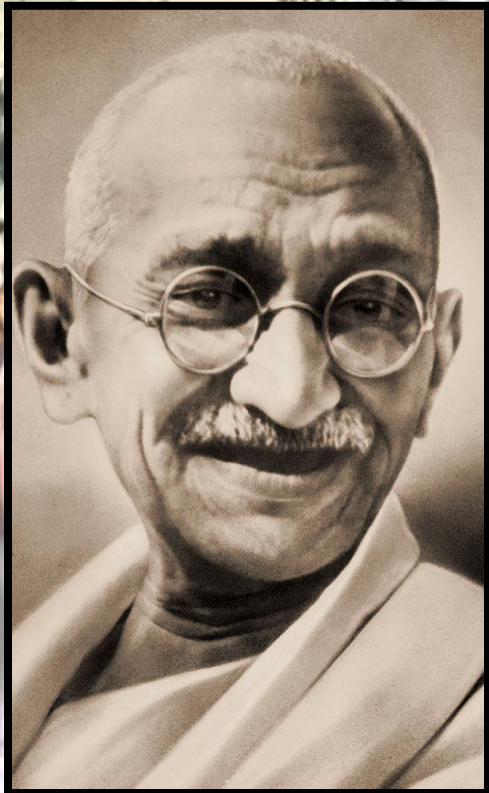


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

The third person that influenced MLK's nonviolent resistance was:



**3. Mahatma Gandhi.** In particular, **MLK was drawn to Gandhi's use of passive resistance** to accomplish his goals.







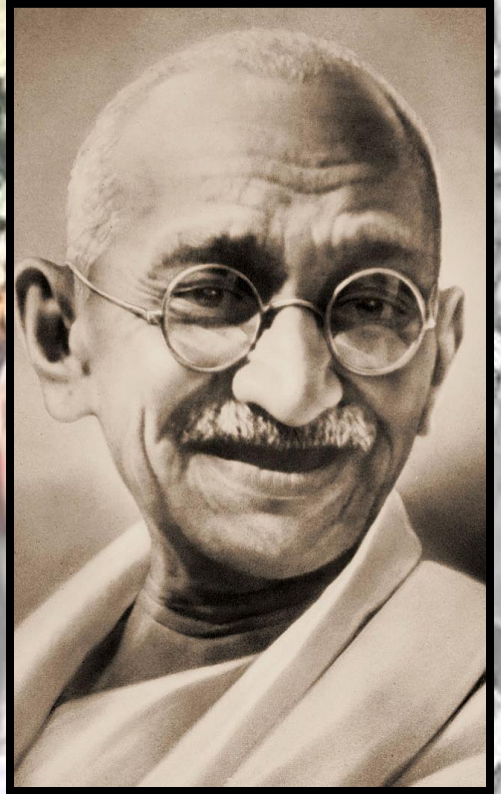
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**Gandhi was an Indian activist** who founded the Indian Independence Movement **against British colonial rule.** One of his most powerful quotes was:



*“Be the change that you wish to see in the world.”*







## **CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance***

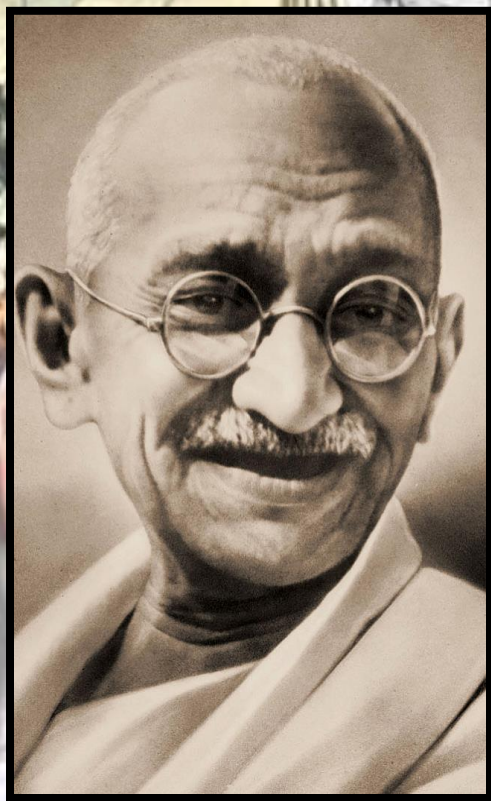
**Some of his other famous quotes include:**



***“In a gentle way, you can shake the world.”***



***“The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.”***







## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

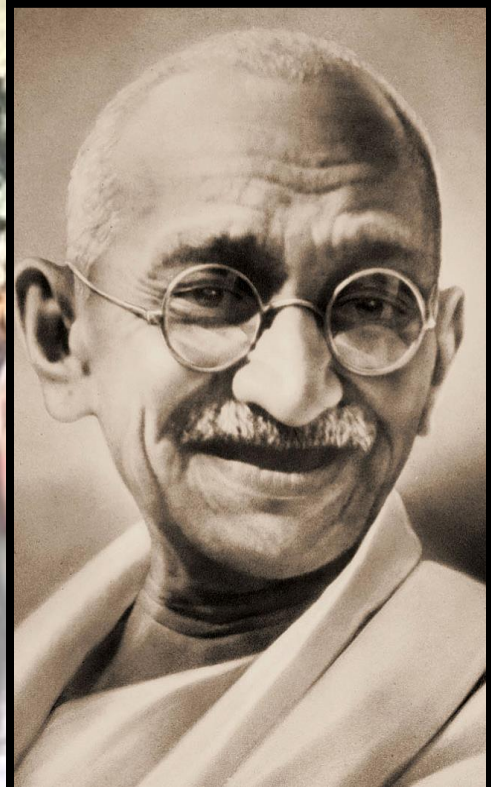
Some of his other famous quotes include:



*“An eye for an eye ends up making the whole world blind.”*



*“You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.”*



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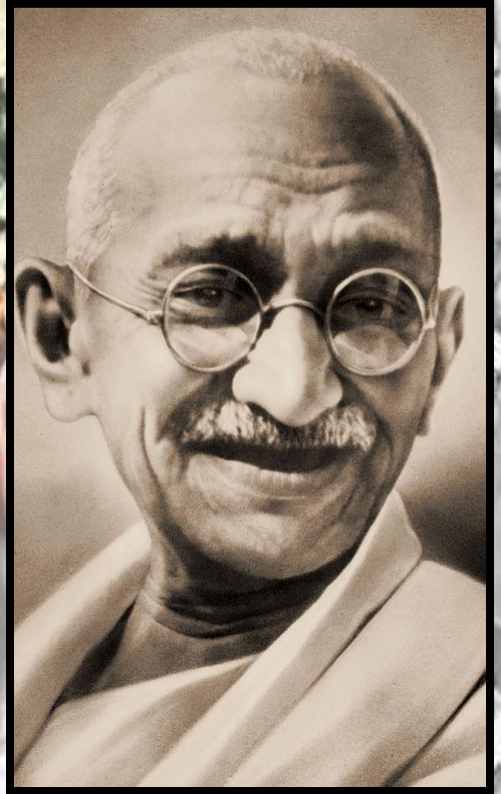




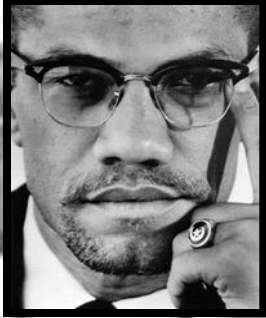


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

Using tactics like **hunger strikes** and other forms of passive resistance **to help bring together Hindus and Muslims, Gandhi led India to independence in 1947** and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. (Sadly, he was assassinated in **1948.**)





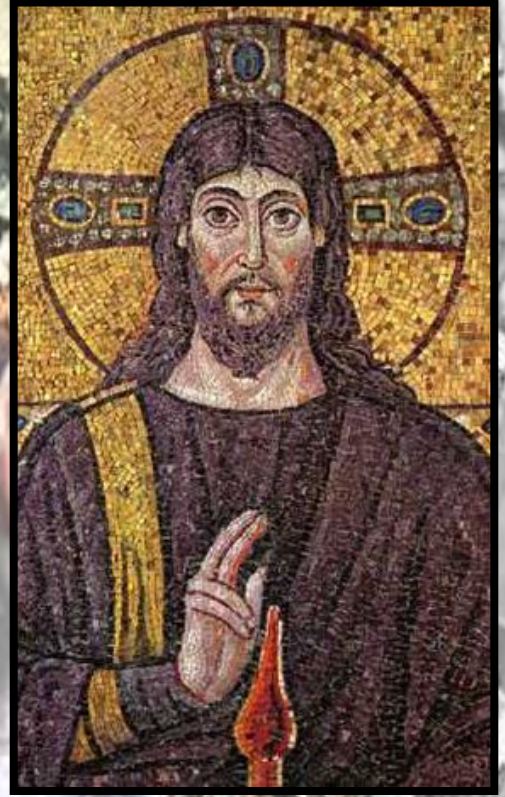


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

The final person that influenced MLK's nonviolent resistance was:



**4. Jesus Christ.** In particular, MLK was drawn to Christ's preaching about **loving your enemies**. (MLK and his father were both reverends.)



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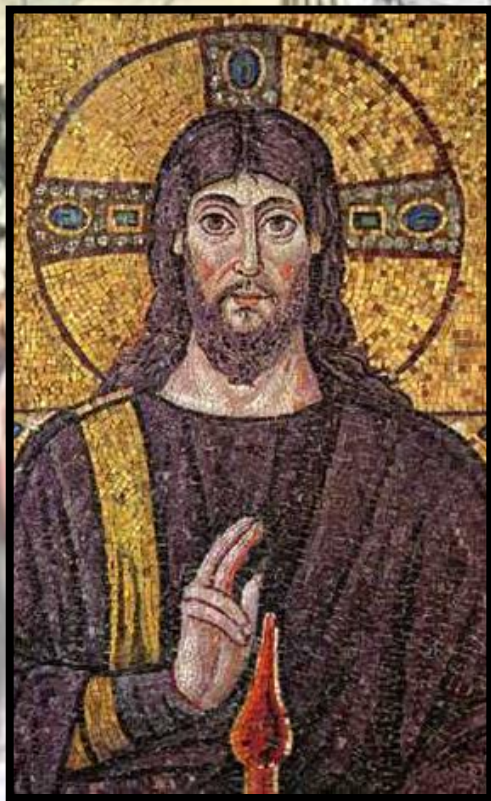


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

**Christ preached** turning the other cheek as well as multiple **ways to keep the peace despite disagreements.** He said:



*“Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.”*



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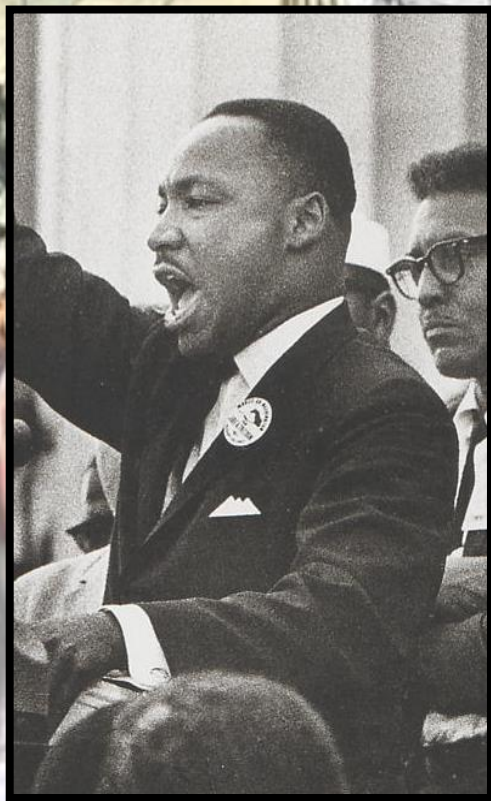
## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*



**MLK** relied heavily on **this nonviolent resistance and soul force** because *“in order to gain our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deed”*.



**“Sit-ins”** would soon become a tactic of the movement. This **is** where demonstrators remain seated until forcibly removed.



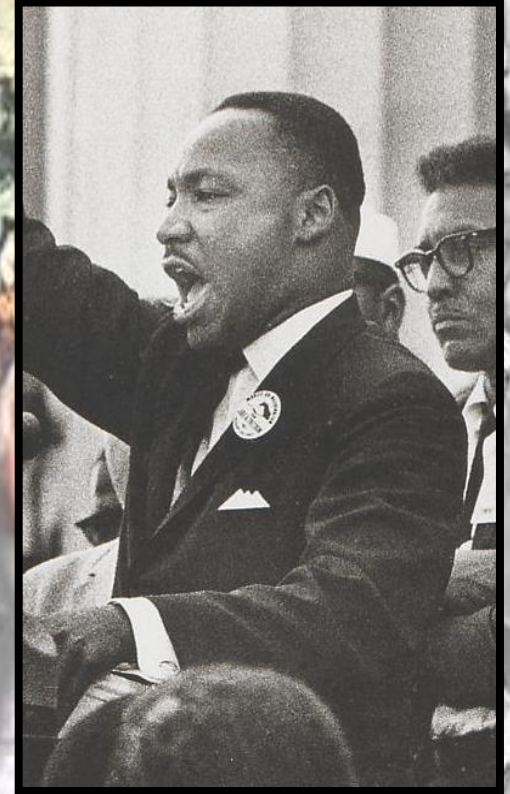
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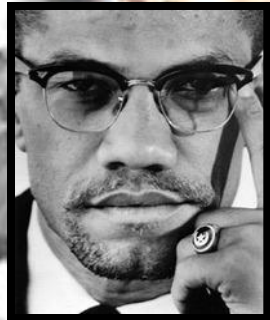


## CRB7: *Nonviolent Resistance*

**After the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended, MLK began teaming up with civil rights leaders to found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to continue nonviolent actions. Using black churches as a base, the SCLC staged protests throughout the South.**







## Civil Rights Battle #8: "Sit-ins"

On February 1, 1960, four black students in Greensboro, North Carolina sat at the "whites-only" counter.

They were refused service, but the "sit-in" grew to 150. Whites attacked the students, and the event was covered on TV.







# CRB8: "Sit-ins"



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# CRB8: "Sit-ins"



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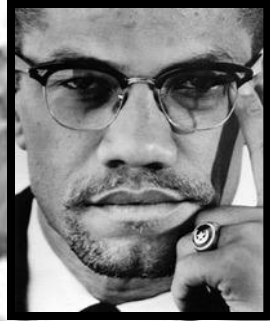


# CRB8: "Sit-ins"



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## Civil Rights Battle #9: *“Freedom Rides”*

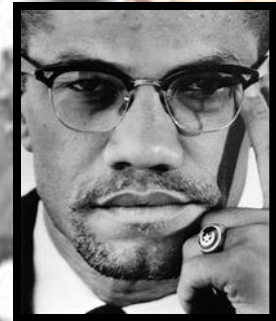
The **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** and the **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** soon set out to test compliance with a **1960** Supreme Court ruling that prohibited segregation in facilities for interstate travel.



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## CRB9: "Freedom Rides"

To do so, they organized the "Freedom Rides".



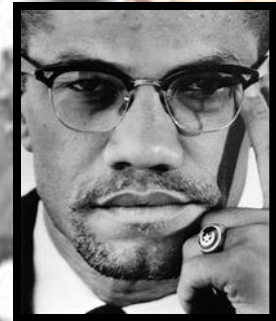
These were bus trips throughout the South that attempted to desegregate buses.



As expected, they encountered violent resistance from whites.







## CRB9: "Freedom Rides"

**Some of the buses that these "Freedom Riders" were on were bombed.**

**The Freedom Riders gave world publicity to the racial discrimination and, in doing so, helped bring about positive change.**







WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?




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**FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 6 (AH 5.06)**

**QUESTION 1** 


1. Explain the story behind MLK, Jr.'s "name change".



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**FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 6 (AH 5.06)**

**QUESTION 2** 




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2. MLK's nonviolent resistance was based on four influential people. Who were the first and second? What drew MLK to each? What did these two do that made them "nonviolent"?





**FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 6 (AH 5.06)**

**QUESTION 3** 




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3. MLK's nonviolent resistance was based on four influential people. Who were the third and fourth? What drew MLK to each? What did these two do that made them "nonviolent"?



**FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 6 (AH 5.06)**

**QUESTION 4** 

4. How does a "sit-in" work?  
Explain happened in North Carolina on February 1, 1960.



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**FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 6 (AH 5.06)**

**QUESTION 5**

5. Who were the "Freedom Riders"? What were they trying to do? What happened to many of them?



! THINK  
✓ CHECK  
> SUBMIT



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