

I'd rather go to jail with dignity

1929 January 15. Martin Luther King, Jr., is born to Reverend and Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr. (the former Alberta Christine Williams), in Atlanta, Georgia.

1936-1944. King attends David T. Howard Elementary School, Atlanta University Laboratory School, and Booker T. Washington High School. He does *not* graduate from high school, but enters Morehouse College (Atlanta) by passing the entrance examination.

1947. King is licensed to preach and become assistant to his father, who is pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta.

1948 February 25. King is ordained as a Baptist minister.

June. King graduates from Morehouse with a B.A. in sociology.

September. King enters Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa. After hearing Dr. A.J. Muste and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson preach on the life and teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, he begins to study Gandhi seriously.

1951 June. King leaves Crozer with a B.D. degree.

1953 June 18. King marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Alabama.

1954 May 17. The Supreme Court of the United States rules unanimously in *Brown vs. Board of Education* that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

1954 October 31. King is installed by Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., as the twentieth pastor of the Dexter Avenue Church, Montgomery.

1956 June 5. Boston University grants King the Ph.D. in Systematic Theology.

November 17. Yolanda Denise King born in Montgomery.

December 1. Mrs. Rosa Parks, a forty-two-year-old Montgomery seamstress, refuses to relinquish her bus seat to a white man, and is arrested.

December 5. The first day of the bus boycott. The trial of Mrs. Parks. A meeting of movement leaders is held. Dr. King is unanimously elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, whose name is proposed by Rev. Ralph Abernathy.

December 10. The Montgomery Bus Company suspends service in Black neighborhoods.

1956

1956 January 26. Dr. King is arrested on a charge of traveling thirty miles an hour in a twenty-five-mile-an-hour zone in Montgomery. He is released on his own recognizance.

January 30. A bomb is thrown onto the porch of Dr. King's home in Montgomery. Mrs. King and Mrs. Roscoe Williams are in the house with baby Yolanda. No one is injured.

February 2. A suit is filed in federal district court asking that Montgomery's travel segregation laws be declared unconstitutional.



September 3, 1958 — Montgomery, Alabama

February 21. Dr. King is indicted with other figures in the Montgomery bus boycott on the charge of being party to a conspiracy to hinder and prevent the operation of business without "just or legal cause."

June 4. A United States District Court rules that racial segregation on city bus lines is unconstitutional.

June 27. Dr. King is the guest speaker at the annual NAACP convention in San Francisco.

August 10. Dr. King is a speaker before the platform committee of the Democratic Party in Chicago.

November 13. The U.S. Supreme Court upholds the lower court in declaring unconstitutional Alabama's state and local laws requiring segregation on buses.

December 21. Montgomery buses are integrated.

1957

1957 January 27. An unexploded bomb is discovered on Dr. and Mrs. King's front porch.

January 10-11. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is formed at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta. Dr. King is elected its president.

February 18. *Time* magazine puts Dr. King on its cover.

May 17. Dr. King delivers a speech for the Prayer Pilgrimage For Freedom celebrating the third anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. The speech, entitled "Give Us the Ballot," is given at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.

June 13. Dr. King meets with then-U.S. vice president, Richard Nixon.

September 2. Dr. King addresses a Labor Day seminar on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

September. President Dwight D. Eisenhower federalizes the Arkansas National Guard to escort nine Negro students to an all-white high school in Little Rock, Arkansas.

September 9. The first civil rights act since Reconstruction is passed by Congress, creating the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

October 23. A second child, Martin Luther III, is born to Dr. and Mrs. King.

1958

June 23. Dr. King, along with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, A Philip Randolph, and Lester Granger, meets with President Eisenhower.

September 3. Dr. King is arrested on a charge of loitering (later changed to "failure to obey an officer") in the vicinity of the Montgomery Recorder's Court. He is released on one hundred dollars bond.

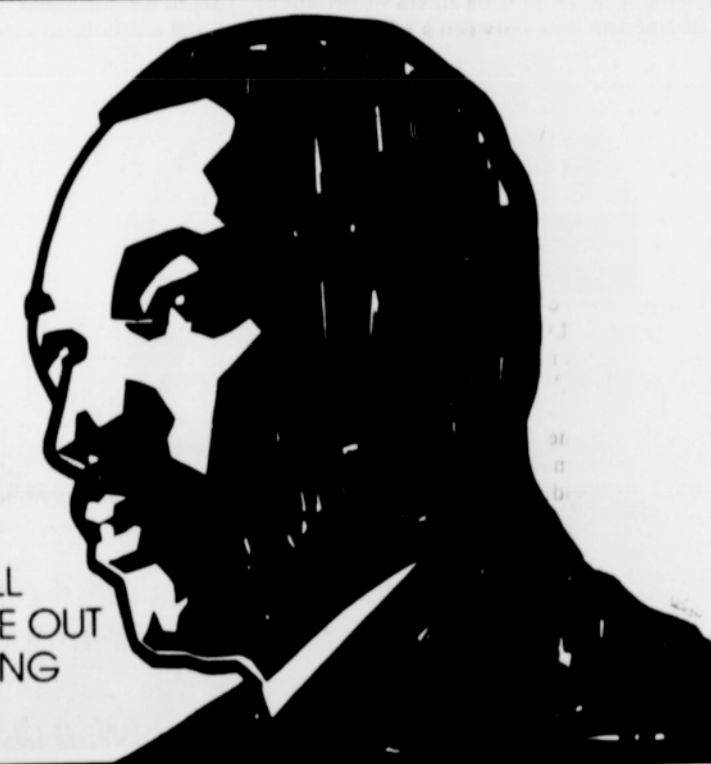


Sit-in: 1960

We
must
keep
his
dream
alive!

K IENOW'S

I
HAVE A DREAM
THAT ONE DAY
THIS NATION WILL
RISE UP AND LIVE OUT
THE TRUE MEANING
OF ITS CREED:



**WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT;
THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.**

—"I Have a Dream"
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

IN OBSERVANCE
MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY
January 15
BLACK HISTORY MONTH
February

Oregon Education Association