
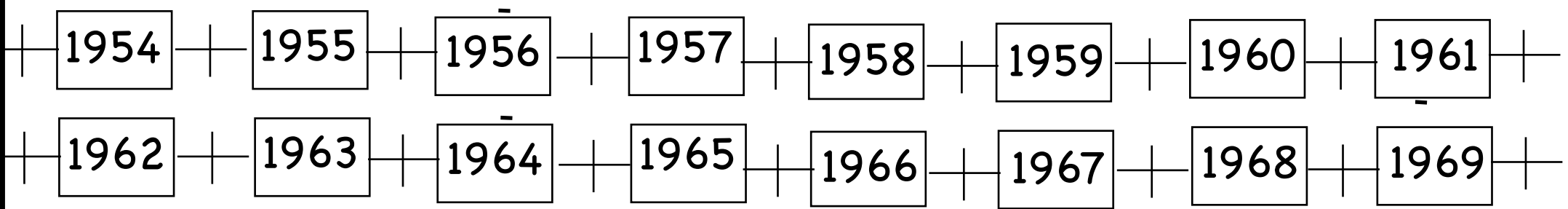


Martin Luther King and Civil Rights


Place the events on the timeline




Martin Luther King shot dead by a gunman. Millions grieve and violent protests take place in many cities.



The first black students at Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas have to be protected by soldiers.



Martin Luther King wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his success as a non-violent protestor.



Black protestors stage a sit in at a 'white' lunch counter at Woolworths in Greensboro. The protest spreads across the nation.

Martin Luther King and Civil Rights

Developed by Steve Cooke

The webaddress for this activity is:
<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/civllrights.pdf>

Last updated 27th May 2009

Good for all pupils!
Vital for EAL pupils!

It's empowering to talk an idea through
before you write about it!

Basic principles behind our talk for
learning activities:
Oracy in curriculum contexts!

Build on children's own prior knowledge.
Move from concrete to abstract.
Ensure everyone works with
everyone else.
Extend social language towards
curriculum language.
Provide motivating ways to go over the
same knowledge more than once.

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals throughout the European Union to promote inclusive education. We develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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Website: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org>

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening . They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

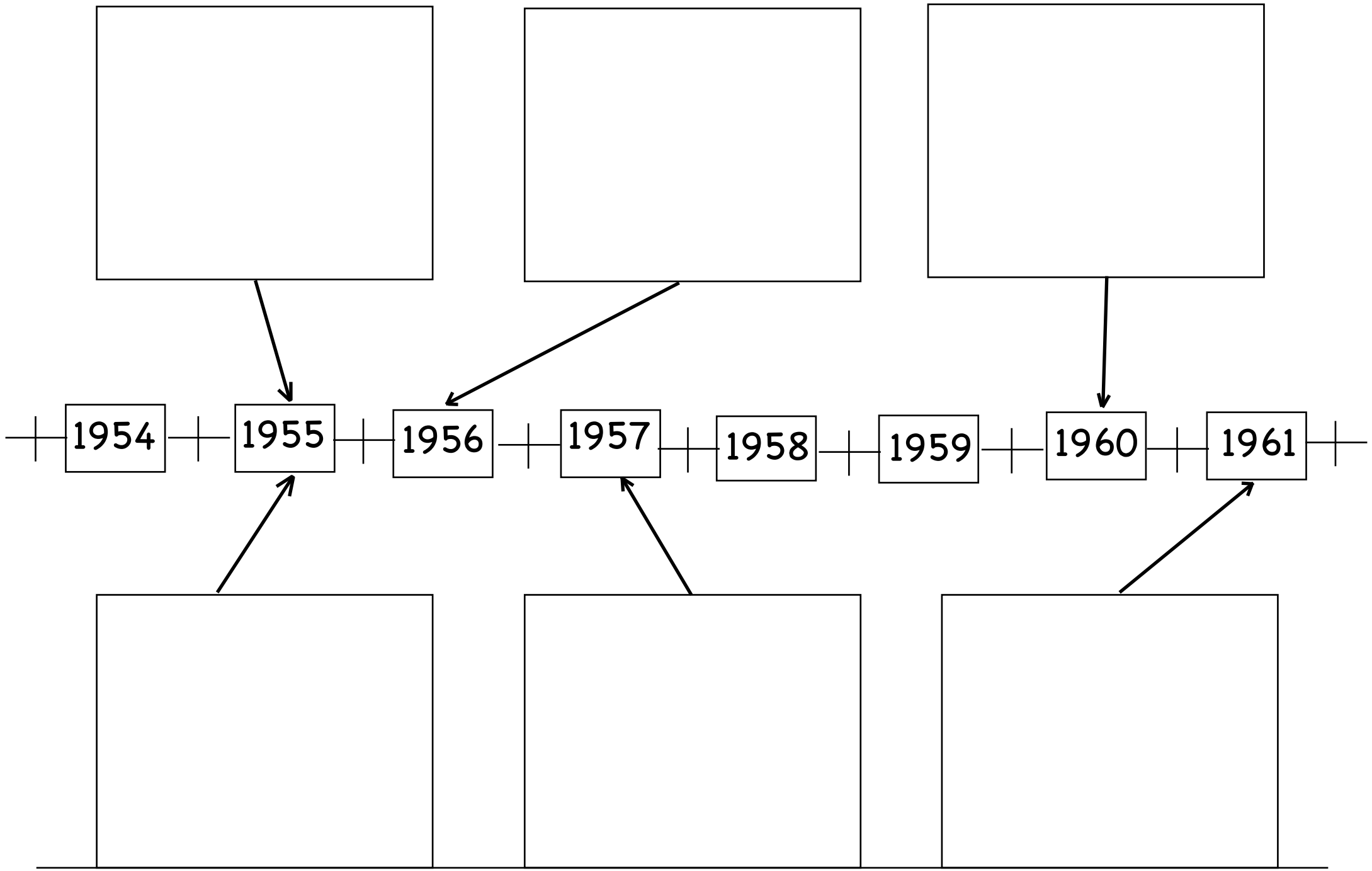
*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

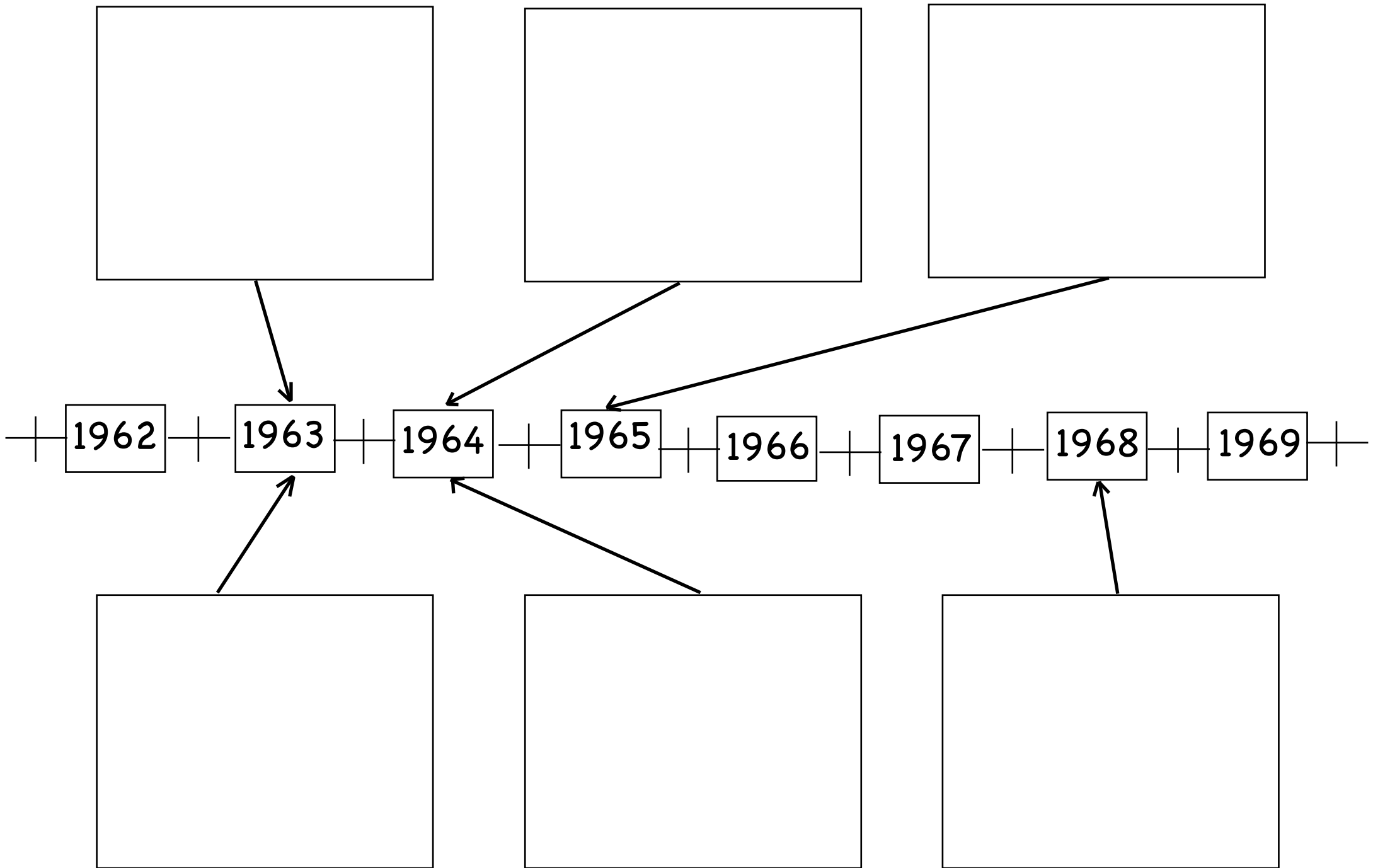
*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.







Martin Luther King wins the Nobel Peace Prize for his success as a non-violent protestor.



Rosa Parks is arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus.



The bus boycott finally leads to the end of segregation on Montgomery buses



The first black students at Central High School, Little Rock, Arkansas have to be protected by soldiers.



Martin Luther King leads a protest in Birmingham, Alabama. "End segregation in department stores," he says. Police arrest him and he is jailed.



Black protestors stage a sit in at a 'white' lunch counter at Woolworths in Greensboro. The protest spreads across the nation.



King and others organise a bus boycott in protest against segregated buses. African Americans walk to work or organise car pools.



Freedom riders challenge segregation on buses by riding together. Buses are attacked and many riders are beaten up by white people.



250,000 people march into the centre of Washington. King makes his famous 'I have a dream' speech to the huge crowd.



Three civil rights workers are murdered in Mississippi. Ku-Klux Klan members are suspected, but nobody is arrested.



African Americans face discrimination and threats when they try to vote. King is arrested for protesting about this and is jailed.



Martin Luther King shot dead by a gunman. Millions grieve and violent protests take place in many cities.

Martin Luther King and Civil Rights Timeline.

1929	January 15th. Michael Luther King, later renamed Martin, was born in Atlanta, Georgia. His mother, Alberta was a schoolteacher and his father, Michael (Martin) was minister in a church.
1953	June 18th King marries Coretta Scott. They will have four children, Yolanda (1955), Martin (1957), Dexter (1961) and Bernice (1963). September. King moves to Montgomery, Alabama.
1955	December. A bus boycott is launched in Montgomery after an African -American woman, Rosa Parks, is arrested for refusing to give up her seat for a white person.
1956	December. After more than a year of boycotting buses and legal action, the Montgomery buses become desegregated.
1957	At previously all white Central high school in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1,000 soldiers are called in to protect nine black students and restore order.
1959	King visits India. He had a lifelong admiration for Gandhi, and credited Gandhi's passive resistance techniques for his civil rights successes.
1960	February. Black protesters stage a sit-in at a 'whites only' lunch counter in Woolworths in Greensboro, North Carolina. The protest spreads to other cafes and restaurants across the country.
1961	The Freedom Riders movement starts. Black and white people ride together on buses to protest about segregation on buses. Many of them get beaten up by white people.
1963	King leads protests in Birmingham, Alabama against segregated department stores. He is arrested and put in jail. About 250,000 people march to a rally in the centre of Washington. King makes his famous 'I have a dream' speech to the huge crowd.
1964	King wins the Nobel Peace Prize because of his success as a non-violent leader and protester. Three civil rights workers are murdered in Mississippi. Nobody is arrested for the murders, but many believe they are the work of the Ku-Klux Klan.
1965	February. King and others protest about discrimination in voter registration for elections. He is arrested and put in jail.
1968	April 4th. King is shot dead in Memphis, Tennessee by James Earl Ray.