

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929, the son of a Baptist minister. He attended Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary, and Boston University. He met Coretta Scott in Boston, and they later married.

Reverend King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. In Montgomery, his family lived in the parsonage that belonged to the church.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was a powerful speaker. He did not believe in violence to achieve what was right, but in peaceful protests. He co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to fight racism.

Reverend King moved his family to Atlanta. In Atlanta, he became co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father. At the March on Washington in 1963, he made his "I Have a Dream" speech. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. The peaceful protests he led helped get the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed.

He went to Memphis, Tennessee, to support a strike in 1968. On April 4, 1968, while in Memphis, Martin Luther King, Jr., was killed. The Martin Luther King, Jr., National Memorial opened in 2011, in Washington, D.C.





Martin Luther King, Jr.

Facts



1. Born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929
2. Married Coretta Scott
3. Powerful speaker
4. Did not believe in violence
5. Co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
6. Made "I Have a Dream" speech at the 1963 March on Washington
7. Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964
8. Helped get the Voting Rights Act of 1965 passed
9. Killed on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee



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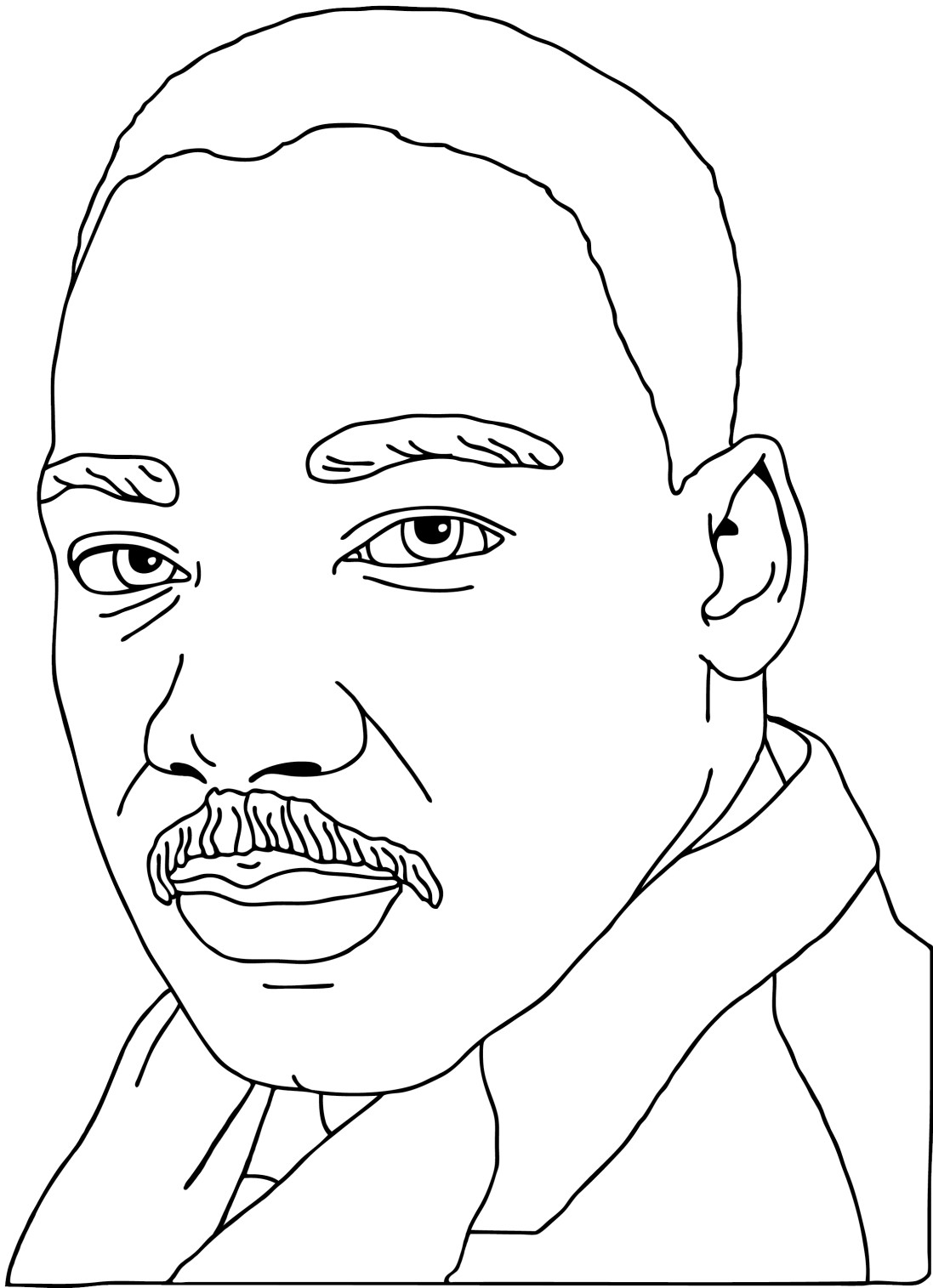


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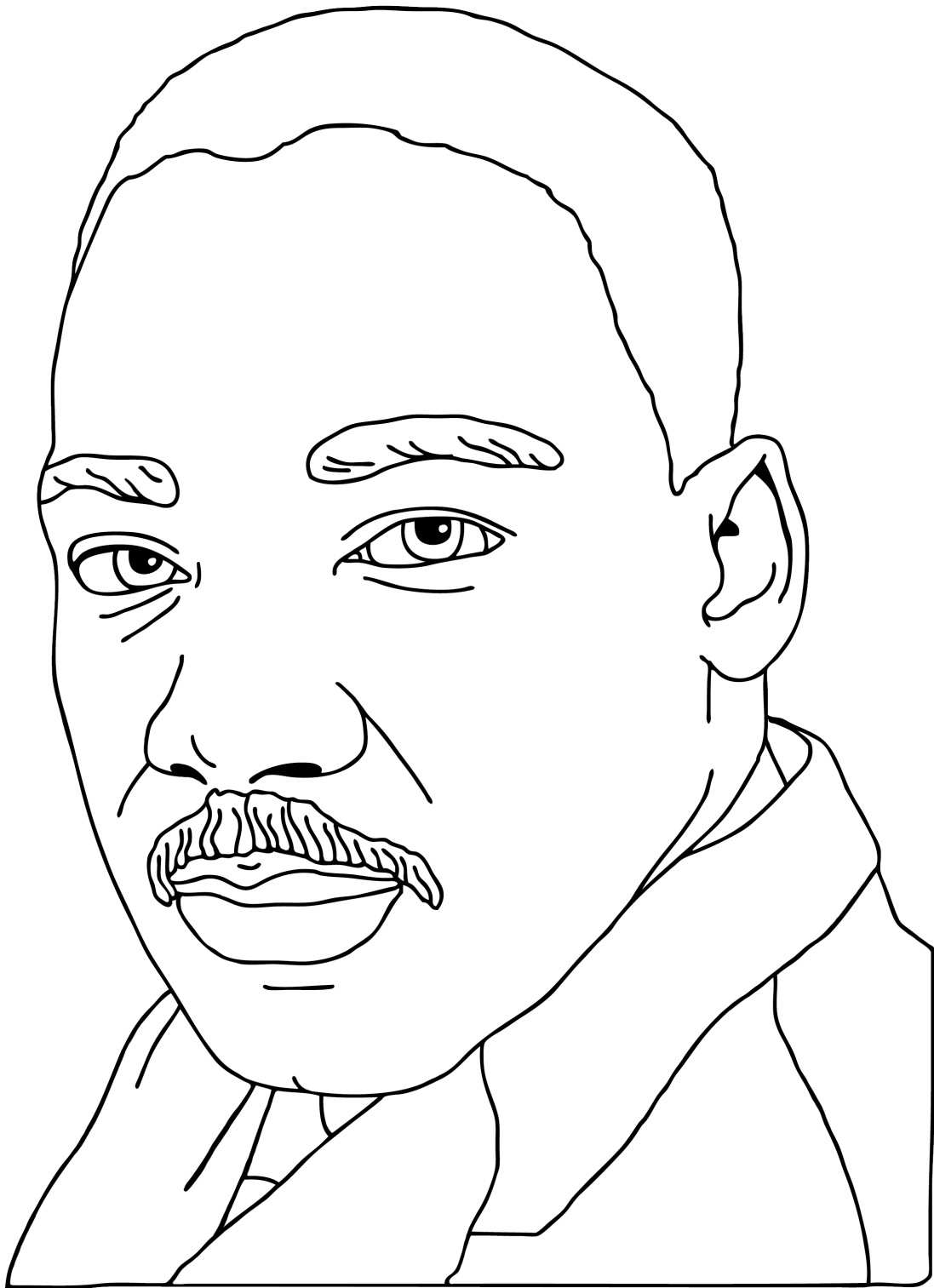


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Coretta Scott King

Coretta Scott King was born near Marion, Alabama, on April 27, 1927. She attended Antioch College in Ohio, and then, in 1951, she began attending the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. While attending school there, she met Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a theology student at Boston University. They were married in 1953. After both had finished their studies, they moved to Montgomery, Alabama, where her husband had accepted the position of pastor at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Coretta King helped her husband with his work in the civil rights movements in the 1950s and 1960s and was involved in things such as the Montgomery bus boycott and the work to pass the Civil Rights Act. She continued her work in the civil rights movement after her husband was assassinated in 1968 and founded the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia. It is usually called the King Center.

In 1969, she began the Coretta Scott King Award, which is given each year to an African American author for an outstanding book for children. In 1979, an award was added for an outstanding African American illustrator. Ms. King died on January 30, 2006.





Coretta Scott King

Facts



1. Born near Marion, Alabama, on April 27, 1927
2. Attended New England Conservatory of Music in Boston
3. Married Martin Luther King, Jr.
4. Took part in the Montgomery bus boycott
5. Founded the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia
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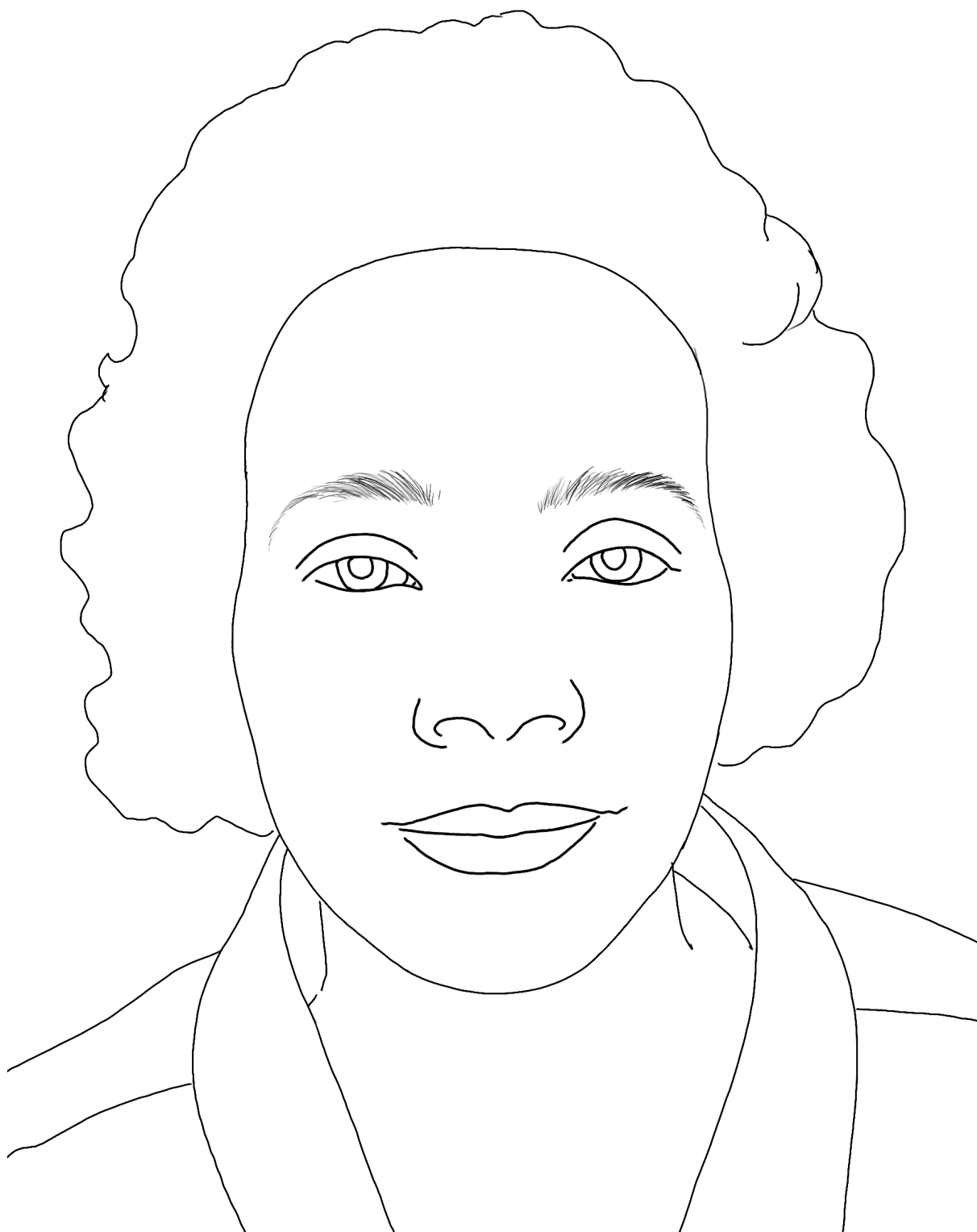
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Coretta Scott King



Coretta Scott King

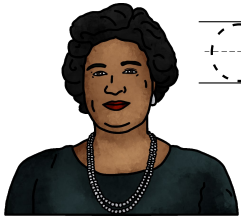
Constance Baker Motley

Constance Baker Motley was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 14, 1921. She was not allowed to be admitted to a public beach and skating rink at one point in her life, which ignited her interest in civil rights. She was very qualified for a college education but was not able to afford one. However, a wealthy philanthropist was so impressed by her academic abilities that he offered to pay for her college education. She graduated from New York University in 1943.

In 1946, after obtaining her degree in law from Columbia University in New York City, she married. Even before she graduated from law school, she joined the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the NAACP where she worked with Thurgood Marshall. While working there for more than twenty years, she won nine cases concerning civil rights that she argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. These cases included the 1962 case concerning the right of James H. Meredith to be admitted to the University of Mississippi. She served one full term in the New York State Senate. In 1966, Ms. Motley was nominated to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, making her the first African American woman to be appointed a federal judge. She later became chief judge, and then senior judge.

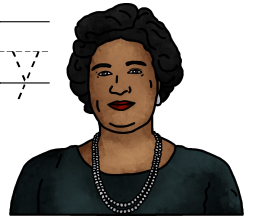
She received many awards and honorary degrees and was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1993. She published her autobiography in 1998. Ms. Motley died on September 28, 2005.





Constance Baker Motley

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2. Law degree from Columbia University
3. Joined the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the NAACP
4. Worked with Thurgood Marshall
5. Argued before the U.S. Supreme Court
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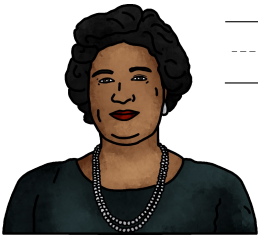


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Handwriting practice lines consisting of three sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for writing practice.



Main body of the page containing multiple sets of horizontal lines for handwriting practice, each set consisting of three lines (top, middle dashed, bottom).

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Constance Baker Motley



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Charles Drew

Charles Drew was born on June 3, 1904, in Washington, D.C. He attended McGill University Medical School and graduated from there in 1933. He did a great deal of research on blood plasma between 1938 and 1940 and earned his doctorate at Columbia University in 1940.

Dr. Drew and his associate, John Scudder, researched the problems in the body caused by an imbalance of fluid, especially after trauma. They showed how important it is to get plasma transfusions into the body as soon as possible in emergency cases. Plasma could be given to someone without waiting for the blood type to be checked. He found ways to process and store large amounts of blood plasma.

Since he was a leading authority in the field of blood plasma, he organized and directed blood plasma programs early in World War II. In 1941, he became medical director of a Red Cross program that collected plasma for the military fighting in World War II. His efforts and the plasma collected saved millions of lives during the war. In 1942, Dr. Drew resigned his post and became a surgeon and professor of medicine at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C., and Howard University. The NAACP awarded Dr. Drew the Spingarn Medal in 1944, and he became the chief of staff at Freedmen's Hospital the same year. He became medical director at Freedmen's in 1946. On April 1, 1950, Dr. Drew was in an automobile accident and died less than three hours later.





Charles Drew

Facts



1. Born on June 3, 1904, in Washington, D.C.
2. Doctorate from Columbia University
3. Researched blood plasma and imbalance of fluids after trauma
4. Found ways to process and store large amounts of blood plasma
5. Became medical director of program that collected plasma for the military in World War II
6. Saved millions of lives
7. Won Spingarn Medal in 1944
8. Died on April 1, 1950



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Three sets of horizontal lines for writing, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.



Multiple sets of horizontal lines for writing, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

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Charles Drew



Charles Drew

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., was born in Washington, D.C., on December 18, 1912. His father, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was an Army officer. In 1940, his father became the highest ranking African American officer when he became a brigadier general.

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., attended the United States Military Academy at West Point and was a United States Air Force officer. He was a leader of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. The Tuskegee Airmen had an outstanding record in combat, and Mr. Davis himself flew 60 combat missions and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross. He helped with plans to desegregate the Air Force in 1948 and fought in the Korean War.

In 1959, Mr. Davis became the highest ranking African American military officer in the United States when he achieved the rank of major general. He became a lieutenant general in 1965 and retired from the Air Force in 1970 after serving during the Vietnam War. He was an assistant secretary of the Department of Transportation from 1971 to 1975. He published his autobiography in 1991 and was promoted to four-star general in 1998. General Davis died on July 4, 2002.





Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Facts



1. Born in Washington, D.C., on December 18, 1912
2. Attended the United States Military Academy at West Point
3. Leader of the Tuskegee Army Airfield during World War II
4. Flew 60 combat missions
5. Earned the Distinguished Flying Cross
6. Helped desegregate Air Force
7. Became highest ranking African American officer in U.S. in 1959
8. Became four-star general in 1998
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Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.



Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Benjamin Banneker

Benjamin Banneker was born near Baltimore, Maryland, on November 9, 1731. His grandmother taught him to read and write, and he attended a small school for a time. When he later began farming, he continued studying mathematics and taught himself astronomy.

In 1753, he completed a clock that he had built of wood. He had carved every gear by hand, using only a pocket watch and a picture of a clock as models. The clock was so accurate that it kept time almost perfectly for more than 50 years.

From 1791 to 1796, Mr. Banneker made all the calculations necessary to produce a yearly almanac. He sent it to Thomas Jefferson, who forwarded it to the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, France. He also sent Mr. Jefferson a letter about abolishing slavery and improving attitudes toward African Americans.

Thomas Jefferson recommended Mr. Banneker to assist Major Andrew Ellicott in surveying the boundaries for the District of Columbia. Benjamin Banneker died on October 25, 1806.





Benjamin Banneker

Facts



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2. Taught to read and write by his grandmother
3. Taught himself astronomy
4. In 1753, completed a clock built of wood
5. Wrote almanac forwarded by Thomas Jefferson to Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris
6. Recommended by Thomas Jefferson to assist in surveying the District of Columbia
7. Died on October 25, 1806



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Benjamin Banneker



Benjamin Banneker

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