Remember! Celebrate! Act!

A Mission Still to Fulfill!

OHIO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
HOLIDAY COMMISSION 2012 CALENDAR

2012 January

January 15,1929 | Michael King, later known as Martin Luther King, Jr., is born to the Rev. Martin Luther King and Mrs. Alberta Christine Williams King in Atlanta, Ga.

December 2011

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February 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

CLEVELAND
Aug. 7, 1956

Dr. King speaks to an assembly of Black funeral directors about the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
The Measure of a Man

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 New Year's Day Seventh Day of Kwanzaa/Imani (Faith)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
8	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12** State MLK Celebration Noon Capitol Theatre, Riffe Center, Columbus, Ohio	**13** Dr. Robert C. Weaver becomes first Black nominated to serve on a U.S. Presidential Cabinet (Secretary of HUD) (1966)	**14**
15 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. born in Atlanta, Ga. (1929)	**16** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
22	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27** International Holocaust Remembrance Day	**28**
29	**30** Mohandas Gandhi is assassinated in New Delhi, India (1948) The Kings' third child, Dexter Scott, born in Atlanta, Ga. (1961) Coretta Scott King passes away (2006)	**31**				

2012 February

1954 | The Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. appoints Dr. King as the 20th pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala.

January 2012

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March 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

COLUMBUS
Nov. 22, 1959

Dr. King delivers the sermon at Union Grove Baptist Church as part of the church's 71st anniversary celebration. Dr. King often visited Columbus, where he participated in worship and fellowship activities at Union Grove Baptist Church.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"We must come to see that the end we seek is a society at peace within itself, a society that can live with its conscience." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *How Long, Not Long*		
			1 Black History Month begins	**2** First Civil Rights Act Passes (1866) Groundhog Day	**3** 15th Amendment giving African American men the right to vote ratified (1870)	**4** Rosa Parks born in Tuskegee, Ala. (1913)
5	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
12 Abraham Lincoln born in Hardin County, Ky. (1809) NAACP founded (1909)	**13**	**14** Valentine's Day	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
19	**20** Presidents' Day	**21** Malcom X, leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and former Black Muslim leader, assassinated in New York City (1965)	**22** George Washington born in Westmoreland County, Va. (1732) Ash Wednesday	**23**	**24**	**25**
26	**27** Eastern Orthodox Lent begins	**28**	**29**			

2012 March

1955 | The 381-day Montgomery bus boycott begins. Dr. King is unanimously elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

February 2012

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April 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

ATHENS
Dec. 27, 1959 - Jan. 2, 1960

Dr. King attends the 18th Ecumenical Student Conference on the Christian World Mission. The conference themes are "racial tension" and "technological upheaval."

"And as we struggle to make racial and economic justice a reality, let us maintain faith in the future."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Testament of Hope

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6 U.S. Supreme Court rules against citizenship for African Americans (1857)	7 "Bloody Sunday" in Selma, Ala. (1965) Purim begins at sundown	8 Harriet Tubman born in Dorchester County, Md. (1820) Purim	9 Dr. King holds press conference launching Poor People's Campaign at Paschal's Restaurant, Atlanta, Ga. (1968)	10
11 Daylight Saving Time begins	12	13	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day
18	19	20 Spring begins	21 Selma Freedom March led by Dr. King (1965)	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 The King's fourth child, Bernice Albertine, born in Atlanta, Ga. (1963)	29	30	31 Cesar Chavez born in San Luis, Ariz. (1927)

2012 April

1956 | Dr. King is arrested on a charge of traveling 30 mph in a 25-mph zone in Montgomery, Ala. He is released on his own recognizance.

March 2012

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May 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

MANSFIELD
Sept. 23, 1962

Dr. King dedicates Mount Hermon Baptist Church, the newly constructed church of his uncle, the Rev. Joel L. King, Sr.

"For we must come to see that peace is not merely the absence of some negative force, it is the presence of a positive force. True peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is presence of justice and brotherhood."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Love, Law and Civil Disobedience

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Palm Sunday	**2**	**3**	**4** Dr. King assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. (1968)	**5**	**6** Good Friday Passover begins at sundown	**7** Passover - First Day
8 Coretta Scott King leads Memorial March in Memphis, Tenn., with sanitation workers (1968) Easter Passover - Second Day	**9** Passover	**10** Passover	**11** Passover	**12** Passover	**13** Passover - Seventh Day	**14** Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington, D.C. (1865) Passover - Eighth Day
15 Eastern Orthodox Easter	**16**	**17**	**18** Statewide MLK Oratorical Contest Kings Arts Complex, Columbus Yom Hashoah begins at sundown	**19** Yom Hashoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day)	**20**	**21**
22 Earth Day	**23** Cesar Chavez passes away (1993)	**24**	**25** Dr. Frederick Douglass Patterson founds United Negro College Fund (UNCF) (1944) Yom Ha'atzma'ut begins at sundown	**26** Yom Ha'atzma'ut	**27** Coretta Scott born in Marion, Ala. (1927)	**28**
29	**30**					

2012 May

1957 | An unexploded bomb is discovered on the front porch of the Kings' house.

April 2012

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June 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS
May 14, 1963

Dr. King speaks to the Episcopal Society for Christian and Racial Unity at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He discusses the nonviolent protests in Birmingham, Ala.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"Ultimately, a genuine leader is not a searcher for consensus, but a molder of consensus." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *Remaining Awake Through a Great Revolution*		
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10 Lag B'Omer	11	12
13 Mother's Day	14	15 Yolanda Denise King, the King's eldest daughter, passes away (2007)	16	17 Brown v. Board of Education ruling to end segregation in schools (1954) Dr. King delivers "Give Us the Ballot" speech at National Prayer Pilgrimage, Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C. (1957)	18	19 Malcom X born in Omaha, Neb. (1925) Armed Forces Day
20	21	22	23	24	25	26 Shavout begins at sundown
27 Shavout	28 Memorial Day Shavout	29 Memorial Day	30	31		

2012 June

1958 | 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 $100 bond.

May 2012

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July 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

WILBERFORCE
1964

Dr. King gives the commencement address at Wilberforce University.

"Men often hate each other because they fear each other; they fear each other because they don't know each other; they don't know each other because they can not communicate; they can not communicate because they are separated."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5 Presidential candidate Sen. Robert Kennedy assassinated in Los Angeles, Calif., and dies the next day (1968)	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Civil Rights activist Medgar Evers assassinated in Jackson, Miss. (1963)	13 Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court (1967)	14 Flag Day	15 Dr. King launches Summer Community Organization and Political Education project (SCOPE) and trains 500 students to register voters in five southern states (1965)	16
17 Father's Day	18 Martin Luther King, Jr. marries Coretta Scott (1953)	19 Juneteenth (African American Emancipation Day)	20 Summer begins	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 Alberta Williams King, mother of Dr. King, shot and killed playing organ in Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga. (1974)

2012 July

1960 | Dr. King is acquitted of a tax evasion charge by an all-white jury in Montgomery, Ala.

June 2012

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August 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

WEST BERLIN
September 1964

Dr. King and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy visit West Berlin at the invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"Rarely do we find men who willingly engage in hard, solid thinking. There is an almost universal quest for easy answers and half-baked solutions. Nothing pains some people more than having to think." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *Strength to Love*		
1	2	3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7
8	9 14th Amendment granting African Americans citizenship ratified (1868)	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18 Nelson Mandela, president of South Africa and political activist, born in Transkei, South Africa (1918)	19	20 First of Ramadan	21 Alfred Daniel King, Dr. King's younger brother, is found drowned in his own pool, Atlanta, Ga. (1969)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 Tisha B'Av begins at sundown
29 Tisha B'Av	30	31				

2012 August

1961 | Dr. King visits Albany, Ga., in response to a call from Dr. W. G. Anderson, the leader of the Albany Movement, to desegregate public facilities.

July 2012

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September 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

OBERLIN
Oct. 22, 1964

Dr. King speaks to 2,500 students at Oberlin College. His speech is titled "The Future of Integration."

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"It's not merely an emotional something. Love is creative, understanding goodwill for all men. It is refusal to defeat any individual." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *Loving Your Enemies*		
			1	2	3	4
5	6 President Lyndon Johnson signs Voting Rights Act of 1965	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition	24	25
26 Women's Equality (Suffrage) Day	27 King Center spearheads 20th Anniversary of the March on Washington (1983) MLK Federal Holiday Commission established (1984)	28 The March on Washington and Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" Speech (1963)	29	30 Thurgood Marshall confirmed as the first Black justice on the U.S. Supreme Court (1967)	31	

2012 September

1964 | Dr. King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

August 2012

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October 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

DAYTON
Nov. 29, 1964

Dr. King speaks to more than 6,200 people in the University of Dayton field house about the systems of segregation.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The yearning for freedom eventually manifests itself, and that is what happened to the American Negro." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *Letter from the Birmingham Jail*		
						1
2	3 Labor Day	4 Desegregation of Little Rock Central High School (1957)	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 Willie Christine King Farris, Dr. King's older sister, born in Atlanta, Ga. (1927) Patriot Day	12	13 Alberta Williams King, Dr. King's mother, born in Atlanta, Ga. (1904)	14	15
16 Rosh Hashanah begins at sundown	17 Rosh Hashanah	18 Rosh Hashanah	19	20 Colin Powell becomes the military's highest-ranking Black as chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1989)	21 Autumn begins	22
23 Sukkot begins at sundown 30	24	25 Yom Kippur begins at sundown	26 Yom Kippur	27	28	29

2012 October

1966 | An antiwar statement by Dr. King is read at a large Washington rally to protest the war in Vietnam. Dr. King agrees to serve as a co-chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.

September 2012

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November 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

MANSFIELD
Oct. 10, 1965

Dr. King speaks at a celebration at Mount Hermon Baptist Church honoring his uncle, the Rev. Joel L. King, Sr., for his fifth year of service at the church.

"We must see that peace represents a sweeter music, a cosmic melody that is far superior to the discords of war. ... If we have the will and determination to mount such a peace offensive, we will unlock hitherto tightly sealed doors of hope and bring new light into the dark chambers of pessimism."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Where Do We Go From Here

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Sukkot - First Day	**2** Sukkot - Second Day	**3** Sukkot	**4** Sukkot	**5** Sukkot	**6** Sukkot
7 Shemini Atzeret begins at sundown Sukkot	**8** Columbus Day Shemini Atzeret Simchat Torah begins at sundown	**9** Simchat Torah	**10** President Jimmy Carter signs legislation establishing Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site and Preservation District in Atlanta, Ga. (1980)	**11**	**12**	**13**
14	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18** King Center breaks ground for Freedom Hall Complex in Atlanta, Ga. (1979)	**19**	**20**
21	**22**	**23** The Kings' second child, Martin Luther III, born in Montgomery, Ala. (1957)	**24** Rosa Parks passes away (2005) United Nations Day	**25**	**26** (Eid) al Adha	**27**
28	**29**	**30**	**31** Halloween			

2012 November

1967 | Dr. King announces the formation by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of a Poor People's Campaign, with the aim of representing the problems of poor blacks and whites.

October 2012

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December 2012

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KING ACROSS OHIO

YELLOW SPRINGS
1965

Dr. King gives the commencement address at Antioch College.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				"We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly." Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. *Letter from the Birmingham Jail*		
				1	2	3
4 Barack Obama elected 44th President of the United States of America (2008) Daylight Saving Time ends	5	6 Election Day	7	8	9	10
11 Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. passes away (1984) Veterans Day	12	13	14	15 First of Muharram	16	17 The Kings' first child, Yolanda Denise, born in Montgomery, Ala. (1955)
18	19	20	21	22 President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963) Thanksgiving	23	24 Ashura
25	26	27	28	29	30	

2012 December

1968 | Dr. King delivers his last speech, "I've Been to the Mountain Top," at Mason Temple in Memphis, Tenn.

November 2012

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January 2013

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KING ACROSS OHIO

ADA
Jan. 12, 1968

Dr. King speaks to 3,000 students, faculty and others at Ohio Northern University's weekly chapel service at the invitation of the university chaplain, Dr. James "Jim" Udy.

"Nonviolence is ultimately a way of life that men live by because of the sheer morality of its claim."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Stride Toward Freedom

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Rosa Parks arrested in Montgomery, Ala., for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated city bus (1955) Rosa Parks Day (Ohio)
2	**3**	**4**	**5** Montgomery bus boycott begins (1955)	**6** 13th Amendment abolishes slavery (1865)	**7** Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day	**8** Hanukkah begins at sundown
9 Hanukkah	**10** Dr. King receives Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway (1964) Hanukkah	**11** Hanukkah	**12** Hanukkah	**13** Hanukkah	**14** Hanukkah	**15** Hanukkah
16 Hanukkah	**17**	**18**	**19** Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. born in Stockbridge, Ga. (1899)	**20**	**21** Montgomery bus boycott ends (1956) Winter begins	**22**
23 Fifth Day of Kwanzaa/Nia (Purpose) **30**	**24** Sixth Day of Kwanzaa/Kuumba (Creativity) **31**	**25** Christmas	**26** First Day of Kwanzaa/Umoja (Unity)	**27** Second Day of Kwanzaa/Kujichagulia (Self-Determination)	**28** Third Day of Kwanzaa/Ujima (Collective Work and Responsibility)	**29** Fourth Day of Kwanzaa/Ujamaa (Cooperative Economics)

A Chronology of the Life and Legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1929
Jan. 15 - Michael King, later known as Martin Luther King, Jr., is born to the Rev. Martin Luther King and Mrs. Alberta Christine Williams King in Atlanta, Ga.

1935 to 1944
King, Jr. attends David T. Howard Elementary School, Atlanta University Laboratory School and Booker T. Washington High School.

1947
King, Jr. is licensed to preach with his father at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga.

1948
At age 19, King, Jr. graduates with a bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., where he enrolled at age 15.

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

1951
May 6 to 8 - King, Jr. graduates from Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania with a bachelor of divinity degree.

1953
June 18 - King, Jr. marries Coretta Scott in Marion, Ala.

1954
Oct. 31 - The Rev. King, Sr. installs Martin Luther King, Jr. as the 20th pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala.

1955
June 5 - King, Jr. is awarded his doctorate in systematic theology from Boston University in Boston, Mass.

Nov. 17 - The Kings' first child, Yolanda Denise, is born in Montgomery, Ala.

Dec. 5 - Dr. King is unanimously elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association at a meeting of community leaders. The association organized the successful 381-day bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., following Rosa Parks' arrest on Dec. 1, 1955, for her refusal to give up her bus seat in defiance of Jim Crow (segregation) laws.

1956
Jan. 26 - Dr. King is arrested on a charge of traveling 30 mph in a 25 mph-zone in Montgomery, Ala. He is released on his own recognizance.

Jan. 30 - A bomb is thrown onto the porch of Dr. King's Montgomery home. Mrs. King is in the house with baby Yolanda Denise. No one is injured. A crowd gathers and calls for violent retaliation. Dr. King urges nonviolence.

Feb. 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."

Aug. 10 - Dr. King is a speaker before the platform committee of the Democratic Party in Chicago, Ill.

1957
Jan. 27 - An unexploded bomb is discovered on the front porch of the Kings' house.

Feb. 14 - Dr. King establishes the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to fight for civil rights and against segregation. He is elected as the group's first president.

Feb. 18 - Dr. King is featured on the cover of Time magazine.

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

June 13 - Dr. King meets with U.S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Oct. 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 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), A. Philip Randolph and Lester Granger meet with U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Sept. 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 $100 bond.

Sept. 4 - After pleading not guilty, Dr. King is convicted on the charge of failure to obey an officer. Despite Dr. King's objections, the fine is paid almost immediately by Montgomery Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.

Sept. 17 - Dr. King's book *"Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story"* is published by Harper & Row.

Sept. 20 - Dr. King is stabbed in the chest by Izola Curry, who is subsequently alleged to be mentally deranged. The stabbing occurs in Harlem, N.Y., while Dr. King is autographing his recently published book. His condition was said to be serious but not critical.

1959
Jan. 30 - Dr. King meets with Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers Union, in Detroit, Mich.

Feb. 2 to March 10 - Dr. and Mrs. King spend a month in India studying Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence as guests of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Dr. King resigns as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to focus full-time on the civil rights movement.

Nov. 22 - Dr. King delivers the sermon at Union Grove Baptist Church in Columbus, Ohio, as part of the church's 71st anniversary celebration. Dr. King often visited Columbus, where he participated in worship and fellowship activities at Union Grove Baptist Church. During his visits, he stayed at the home of Union Grove's pastor, the Rev. Phale D. Hale, and his wife, Cleo Hale.

1960
Jan. 24 - The King family moves to Atlanta, Ga., to allow Dr. King to devote more time to the SCLC. Dr. King becomes co-pastor, with his father, of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Feb. 17 - A warrant is issued for Dr. King's arrest on charges that he falsified his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income tax returns.

April 15 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is founded to coordinate student protests at Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., on a temporary basis. The committee becomes a permanent organization in October 1960. Dr. King and James Lawson are the keynote speakers at the Shaw University founding ceremony.

May 28 - Dr. King is acquitted by an all-white jury of the tax-evasion charge in Montgomery, Ala.

June 10 - Dr. King and A. Philip Randolph announce plans for picketing both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

June 24 - Dr. King has a conference with U.S. presidential candidate John F. Kennedy about issues pertaining to race.

A Chronology of the Life and Legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (continued)

Oct. 19 - After lunch counter sit-ins begin in Greensboro, N.C., Dr. King is arrested during a sit-in while waiting to be served at an Atlanta restaurant. Although sentenced to four months for violating the state's trespassing law, he is released after presidential candidate John F. Kennedy and his brother and campaign manager, Robert, intervene.

Oct. 22 to 27 - The trespassing charges are dropped. All jailed demonstrators were released except Dr. King, who is held on a charge of violating a probated sentence in a traffic arrest case. He is transferred to the DeKalb County Jail in Decatur, Ga., and is then transferred to the Reidsville State Prison on a $2,000 bond.

1961

Jan. 30 - A third child, Dexter Scott, is born to Dr. and Mrs. King in Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 15 - Dr. King arrives in Albany, Ga., in response to a call from Dr. W.G. Anderson, the leader of the Albany Movement, to desegregate public facilities.

Dec. 16 - Dr. King is arrested at an Albany, Ga., demonstration. He is charged with obstructing the sidewalk and parading without a permit.

1962

Feb. 27 - Dr. King is tried and convicted for leading the December march in Albany, Ga.

May 2 - Dr. King is invited to join the protests in Birmingham, Ala., about the city's segregation system.

July 27 - Dr. King is arrested in Albany, Ga., at a city hall prayer vigil and jailed on charges of failure to obey a police officer, obstructing the sidewalk and disorderly conduct.

Sept. 23 - Dr. King dedicates Mount Hermon Baptist Church, the newly constructed church of his uncle, the Rev. Joel L. King, Sr. in Mansfield, Ohio.

Oct. 16 - Dr. King meets with U.S. President John F. Kennedy at the White House for a one-hour conference.

1963

March 28 - The King's fourth child, Bernice Albertine, is born.

March to April - Sit-in demonstrations are held in Birmingham, Ala., to protest segregation of eating facilities. Dr. King is arrested.

April 16 - Dr. King writes the "Letter From Birmingham Jail" while imprisoned for demonstrating against the segregation of eating facilities.

June - Dr. King's book *"Strength To Love"* is published by Harper & Row.

Aug. 28 - The March on Washington, the first large, integrated protest march, is held in Washington, D.C. Dr. King delivers his "I Have A Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Afterward, he and other civil rights leaders meet with President Kennedy in the White House.

1964

May to June - Dr. King joins other SCLC workers in a demonstration for the integration of public accommodations in St. Augustine, Fla. He is arrested and jailed.

June - Dr. King's book *"Why We Can't Wait"* is published by Harper & Row.

July 2 - Dr. King attends the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 at the White House, where the law was signed by U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson.

September - Dr. King and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy visit West Berlin, Ohio, at the invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt.

Sept. 18 - Dr. King has an audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican.

Dec. 10 - Dr. King receives the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway. At age 35, he is the youngest person in history to receive the honor and the second African American.

1965

March 21 to 25 - The Selma-Montgomery March takes place again, this time led by Dr. King. More than 3,000 protest marchers leave Selma for a march to Montgomery, Ala., protected by federal troops. They are joined along the way by a total of 25,000 marchers. Upon reaching the U.S. Capitol they hear an address by Dr. King.

July - Dr. King visits Chicago, Ill. SCLC joins with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, led by Al Raby, in the Chicago Project.

Oct. 10 - Dr. King speaks at a celebration at Mount Hermon Baptist Church in Mansfield, Ohio, honoring his uncle, the Rev. Joel L. King, Sr., for his fifth year of service at the church.

1966

Jan. 22 - Dr. King moves into a Chicago slum tenement to attract attention to the living conditions of the poor.

Feb. 23 - Dr. King meets with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims, in Chicago.

Spring - Dr. King tours Alabama to help elect Black candidates. The Alabama primary election is held, and for the first time since Reconstruction Blacks vote in significant numbers.

May 16 - Dr. King's anti-war statement is read at a large Washington, D.C., rally to protest the war in Vietnam. Dr. King agrees to serve as a co-chairman of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam.

July 10 - Dr. King launches a drive to make Chicago an open city regarding housing, which would enable African Americans to live in any neighborhood.

Aug. 5 - Dr. King is hit by rocks in Chicago as he leads a march against discrimination.

Aug. 10 - Dr. King launches a campaign to end discrimination in housing, employment and education in Chicago.

1967

January - Dr. King writes his book *"Where Do We Go From Here?"* while in Jamaica.

March 25 - Dr. King attacks the U.S. government's Vietnam policy in a speech at the Chicago Coliseum.

April 4 - Dr. King makes a statement about the war in Vietnam, "Beyond Vietnam: A Time to Break Silence," at Riverside Church in New York City.

July 26 - Black leaders Dr. King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young appeal for an end to the riots, "which have proved ineffective and damaging to the civil rights cause and the entire nation."

Oct. 30 - The Supreme Court upholds the contempt-of-court convictions against Dr. King and seven other Black leaders who led the 1963 marches in Birmingham, Ala. Dr. King and his aides enter jail to serve four-day sentences.

Nov. 27 - Dr. King announces SCLC's formation of the Poor People's Campaign to focus on jobs and freedom for economically disadvantaged people of all races.

1968

March 28 - Dr. King leads 6,000 protesters on a march through downtown Memphis, Tenn., in support of striking sanitation workers.

April 3 - Dr. King addresses a rally of striking sanitation workers and their supporters in Memphis. He also delivers his last speech, entitled "I've Been to the Mountaintop," at the Memphis Masonic Temple.

A Chronology of the Life and Legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (continued)

April 4 - Dr. King is assassinated by a single rifle shot to the head and neck. He was killed while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis. He had left his room to greet visitors who had assembled in the parking lot below.

April 9 - Hundreds of thousands of people attend funeral services for Dr. King in Atlanta, Ga.

1980

October - Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Site established in Atlanta. Site includes his birthplace, Ebenezer Church and the King Center.

1983

Jan. 18 - Following passage of Public Law 98-144, U.S. President Ronald Reagan signs a proclamation declaring the third Monday in January of each year a public holiday in honor of the birthday of Dr. King.

1985

July - Coretta Scott King and three of her children are arrested protesting apartheid outside the South African embassy in Washington, D.C.

1986

Jan. 20 - First national celebration of Dr. King's birthday as a holiday.

1999

Arizona is the last of the 50 states to enact legislation celebrating Dr. King's birthday as a holiday.

December - A jury in Memphis found that a conspiracy existed between a bar owner and others including governmental agencies in the assassination of Dr. King.

2006

Jan. 14 - Coretta Scott King makes the last speech of her life at "Salute to Greatness" dinner.

Jan. 30 - Coretta Scott King dies from respiratory failure due to complications after a serious stroke and cancer.

2007

May 15 - Yolanda Denise King, the oldest child of Dr. and Mrs. King, dies.

2008

May 25 - A daughter is born to Martin Luther King III and his wife, Arndrea. They name her Yolanda after his late sister.

Nov. 4 - Barack Obama elected president of the United States. He will be the first African American president.

2009

Jan. 20 - Barack Obama sworn in as the 44th president of the United States. He is the first African American president.

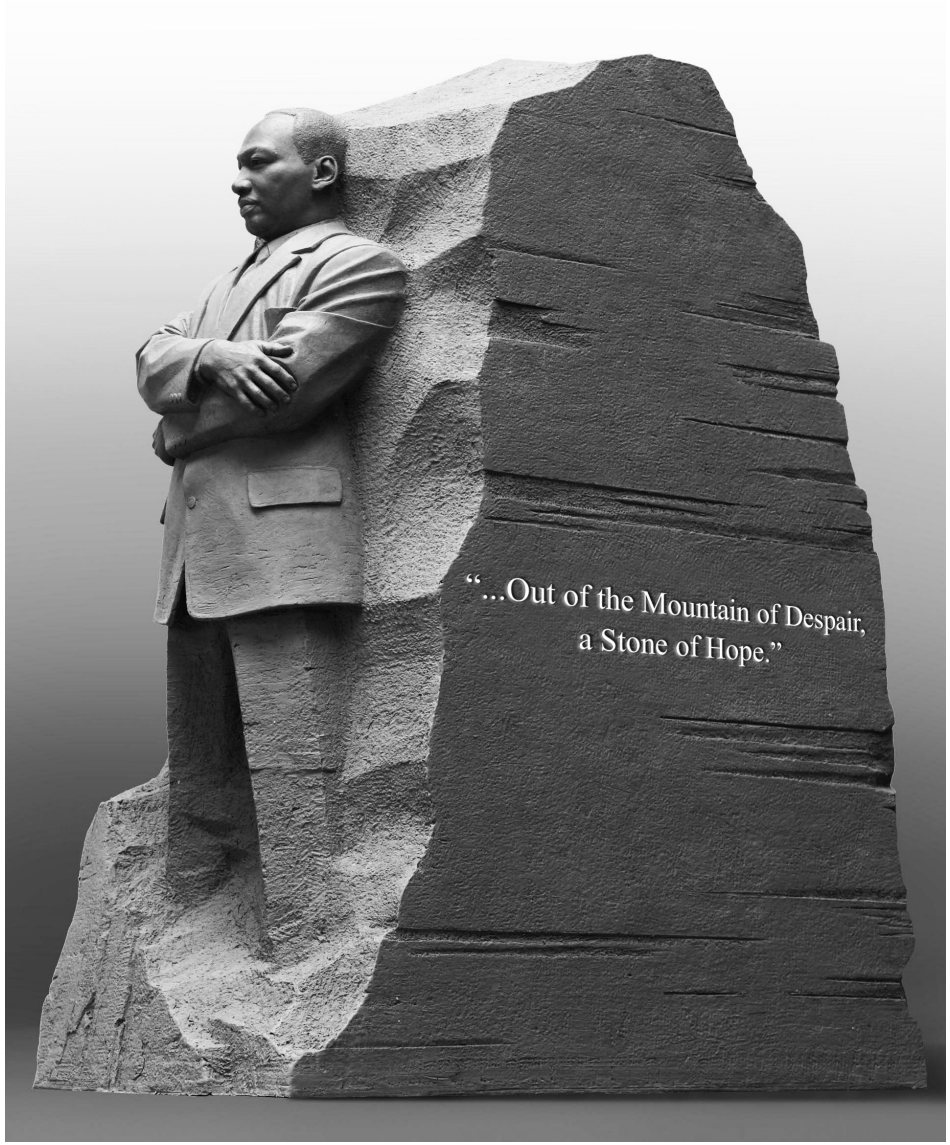
Oct. 29 - Bernice King, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. King, elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. A post once held by her late father and her brother Martin Luther King III.

2010

Feb. 1 - The International Civil Rights Center and Museum opens in Greensboro, N.C., to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the F.W. Woolworth sit-ins. The 43,000 square-foot museum is located on the historic site where four courageous students from North Carolina A&T University protested at a whites-only lunch counter.

2011

Oct. 16 - The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is dedicated at the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The official address of the monument, 1964 Independence Ave. SW, commemorates the year the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law.



I Have a Dream

Delivered to more than 200,000 civil rights supporters on Aug. 28, 1963, from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial during the *March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom*.

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon of hope to millions of Negro slaves, who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity. But one hundred years later, the Negro is still not free.

One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacle of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our great republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned.

Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check that has come back marked "insufficient funds." But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is not time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism.

Now is the time to make real the promise of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood.

Now is the time to make justice a reality to all of God's children. It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of its colored citizens. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual.

There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges. But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice.

In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds.

Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must ever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. They have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no we are not satisfied and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream. I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of your trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by storms of persecutions and staggered by the winds of police brutality.

You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our modern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair. I say to you today, my friends, that even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow. I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

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 that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification; that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted and every hill and every mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plains and the crooked places will be made straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to climb up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day. This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring!" And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that, let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi and every mountainside.

And when this happens, when we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every tenement and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old spiritual, "Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Ohio Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission

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