



Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

Welcome to the *Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial* in Washington D.C.

Read the following information about Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial. The words that are in **bold** will help you answer questions from the Civics part of the Naturalization Test. The words that are underlined are vocabulary words from the Reading and Writing parts of the Naturalization Test.

Civics Test Questions are highlighted for quick reference.





Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a leader in the civil rights movement during the 1950s and 1960s.

The civil rights movement tried to end racial discrimination.

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination

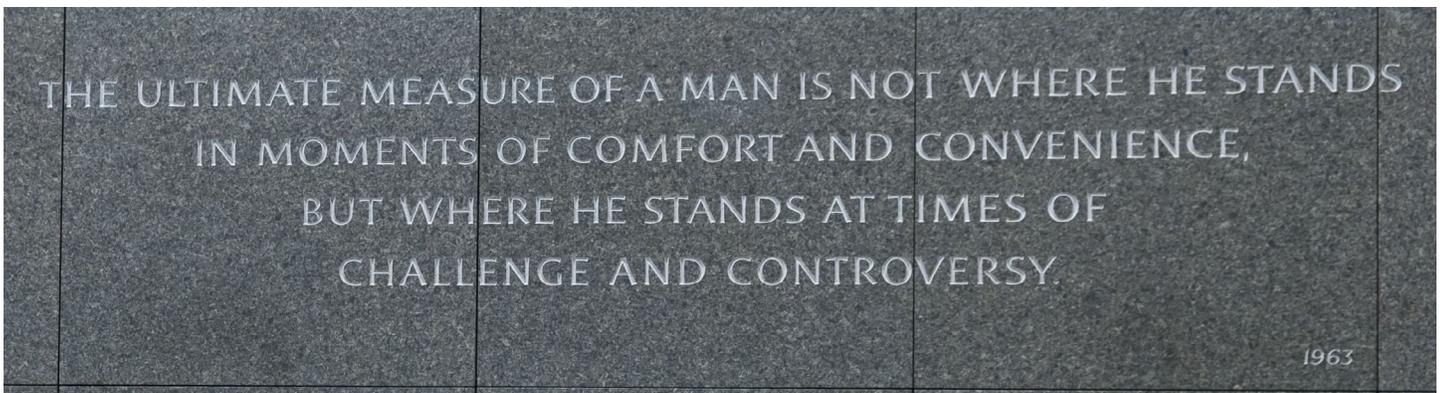
Racial discrimination means that a person is treated unfairly because of their race.

States in the south in the United States required that white people and people of color remain segregated.

The word “segregated” means separated.

In the civil rights movement, **Martin Luther King, Jr. worked for equality for all Americans.**

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?



Montgomery Bus Boycott

One way that Martin Luther King, Jr. worked for the equality for all Americans was by trying to end segregation in the southern states.

For example, when riding on a public bus, black people had to sit in the back of the bus. White people sat in the front of the bus.

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In 1955, a black woman in Montgomery, Alabama named Rosa Parks sat in the front of the bus. She refused to move to the back of the bus and got arrested.

Martin Luther King, Jr. organized the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

A boycott is a form of protest where individuals refuse to buy products or services or participate in an event until changes are made.

Everyone who participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott refused to ride on public buses until Black people were no longer required to sit in the back of the bus.

The boycott ended when the Supreme Court said that segregation on public buses is against the Constitution.

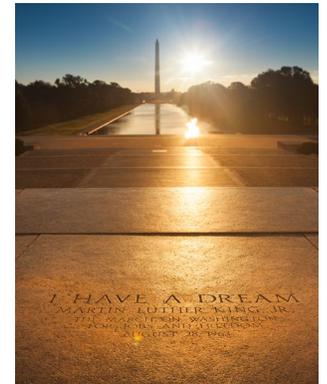
The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States.

38. What is the highest court in the United States?

“I Have a Dream”

In 1963, Dr. King gave a famous speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. It is called the “I Have a Dream” speech.

There is a quote on the side of his statue that refers to the “I Have a Dream” speech. In the speech, Dr. King said, “With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope.”



New Laws

Dr. King worked to convince Congress and President Lyndon Johnson to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This law says that a person cannot be discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

Dr. King also worked to convince Congress and President Lyndon John to pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This law made it illegal for states to racially discriminate against people in voting.

Voting in federal elections is one right that is only for United States citizens. Voting in federal elections is also a responsibility that is only for United States citizens. Dr. King wanted to make sure everyone who is eligible to vote could do so.

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50. Name one right only for United States citizens.

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?

Dr. King was assassinated in 1968 in Memphis, TN.

In 1983, **Martin Luther King, Jr. Day became a national holiday.** We celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. Day on the third Monday in January.

100. Name two national U.S. holidays.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial was opened in opened in 2011.

It is located in the Tidal Basin. There are 3 other major memorials located around the Tidal Basin:

- The Thomas Jefferson Memorial
- The George Mason Memorial
- The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial

Memorable Contributions to American Civil Rights

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is located on a line directly between the Lincoln Memorial and Thomas Jefferson.



Martin Luther King, Jr., Abraham Lincoln, and Thomas Jefferson are connected because they all made important contributions to civil rights in American history.

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Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The **Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in southern states** during the Civil War.

75. *What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*

76. *What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?*

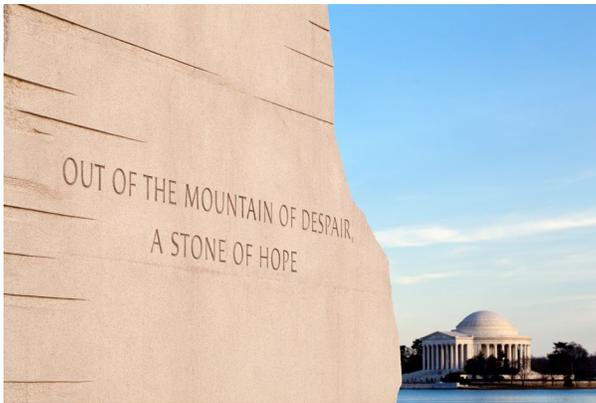
Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted on July 4, 1776. On July 4, we celebrate Independence Day. It is a national holiday.

62. *Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?*

63. *When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?*

99. *When do we celebrate Independence Day?*

100. *Name two national holidays?*



In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson said that “all men are created equal.”

The statue of Dr. King in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial looks out over the Tidal Basin and directly faces the Thomas Jefferson Memorial.

This is a symbol of Dr. King’s work fighting to fulfill the promise of equality for all Americans that was written in the Declaration of Independence.



Vocabulary for the Reading and Writing Parts of the Naturalization Test

The table below contains the underlined words from the information you just read about Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial. They are some of the vocabulary words for the Reading and Writing parts of the Naturalization Test.

Vocabulary for Both the Reading and Writing Test	Vocabulary for the Writing Test
Abraham Lincoln/Lincoln Citizen/Citizens Congress Independence Day One People President Right/Rights South State/states United States Vote	Civil War July white

To see a full list of the 100 questions on the Naturalization Civics Test, and a full list of the vocabulary on the Reading and Writing Test, please visit the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center: www.uscis.gov/citizenship.