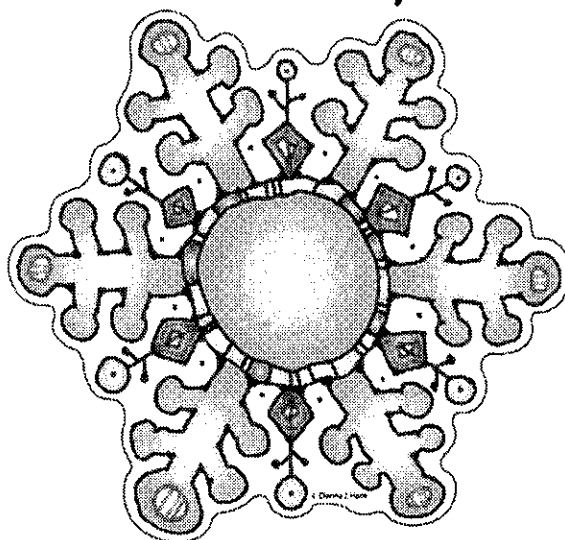


Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Snow Day #7



- Read "Famous Speeches: Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream"
- Answer 4 comprehension questions from article
  - Write about your Snow Day
  - Complete Double Digit Addition math sheet

# Famous Speeches: Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream"

By Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., adapted by Newsela staff on 09.01.16

Word Count **1,282**



On Aug. 28, 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, addresses marchers during his "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. (AP Photo/File)

*Editor's Note: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave a speech on Aug. 28, 1963. To many, it is one of the greatest in American history. The speech was made in front of more than 200,000 civil rights marchers. They were in Washington, D.C. It was a march for jobs and freedom. In the speech, King begins by talking about President Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln freed the slaves in 1863. One hundred years later, King says there is still work to do. Black Americans are still waiting for equal rights.*

I am happy to be here today. Today will go down in history. This is the greatest march for freedom in the history of our country.

We stand here under a statue. It is President Abraham Lincoln's statue. One hundred years ago, he freed the slaves. His words were a great light of hope to millions of black slaves. The sun rose to end the long night of slavery.

Now, it is 100 years later. And yet, the black American is still not free. One hundred years later, we are still chained. We suffer because of the separation of black and white. One hundred years later, the black man lives on a poor, lonely island. All around him is an ocean of riches. Yet, the black man is still a stranger in his own land.

Rich words were written in the Constitution. Wonderful words were written in the Declaration of Independence. These were the documents our country was created with. The words were a promise for every American. We are here to make sure this promise is kept. This was a promise to all men. Yes, it was a promise to all black men, too. The promise was that men would be paid with the God-given rights. They would be given life, liberty and a fair chance at happiness.

This never happened for black Americans. Black Americans were never paid. The promise was worthless. Now, we must fight for our payment. We were promised the riches of freedom and justice.

### **"We Seek The Sunny Path To Justice"**

We have also come to tell America now is the time. Now is the time to rise from the low, dark land of segregation. We seek the well-lit path to justice. Now is the time to lift our nation. It should be above being judged by skin color. We must climb up to brotherhood. Now is the time for justice. This hot summer of change will lead to a fresh autumn of freedom.

The year 1963 is not an end. It is only a beginning. This nation cannot go backward. There will be no peace in America until black people are given their rights. The winds of change shake this nation. We seek the bright day when justice shines.

But there is something more that I must say to my people. We must be peaceful. We must have pride and focus. We must use peaceful protest. We cannot take in hatred. We must not hate all white people. Many of our white brothers are here today. They know their future is tied to our future. Their freedom is tied to our freedom. We cannot walk alone. We cannot turn back.

Some ask us questions. They say, "When will you be done fighting?" We can never be done. The black man is still the victim of beatings by police. We can never be done. We still cannot sleep in motels or hotels. We cannot be done fighting. Black people just move from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be done. Our children are hurt by signs that read, "For Whites Only." We cannot be done. A black person in Mississippi cannot vote. We cannot be done. The black American in New York has nothing to vote for. No, no, we are not done. We will not be done until justice rolls down like a waterfall. We will not be done until righteousness flows like a mighty stream.

Some of you have gone through much trouble to be here today. Some have just come from small jail cells. Some have come after being beaten by cruel police. Know that suffering makes one stronger. 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 poor areas of our northern cities. Know that somehow this world will be changed. Let us rise from the low place of sadness.

### **"They Will Sit At The Table Of Brotherhood"**

Yes, we face difficulties today and tomorrow. But, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that this nation will live up to its words.

In the Declaration of Independence, our founding fathers wrote, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." I have a dream. One day on the red hills of Georgia people will sit at a table. The sons of slaves will join the sons of slave owners. They will sit at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream. Even the state of Mississippi, with its cruel injustice, will change. It will be a place of freedom and justice. I have a dream. My four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin. They will be judged by who they are on the inside.

I have a dream today!

Down in Alabama, there are hateful people. Their governor blocks our rights. One day, there will be a change. Little black boys and girls will be free to join hands with little white boys and girls. They will be as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today!

One day everything that is low shall rise up. Everything that is high up shall be made low. The rough places will be made smooth. The crooked places will be made straight. The glory of the Lord shall be seen by all. All shall see it together.

This is our hope. With faith, I go back to the South. With this faith, we will change huge mountains of sadness. They will become small stones of hope. With this faith, we will change words of anger. They will become songs of brotherhood. With this faith, we will be able to work together. We will pray together. We will struggle together. We will go to jail together. We will stand up for freedom together. With faith, we know we will be free one day. This will be the day we can truly sing, "My Country 'Tis of Thee." We will sing: "Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

So let freedom ring. From the wonderful hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York and Pennsylvania, let freedom ring. From the Rockies of Colorado, let freedom ring. From the slopes of California, let freedom ring! But not only that. Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee! Let freedom ring from every hill in Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

When we let freedom ring, we get closer to that day. On that day, all of God's children will be able to join hands. Black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics will all be together. They will sing in the words of an old church song: "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

*© 1963 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; © renewed 1991 Coretta Scott King*

**Quiz**

- 1 Read the selection from the introduction [paragraphs 1-6].

*It is 100 years later. The black American is still not free. One hundred years later, we are still chained up by the separation of black and white.*

Which choice explains what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. meant when he used the word "chained"?

- (A) Black Americans were locked up in jail.
  - (B) Black Americans did not have all the rights they should have.
  - (C) Black Americans disagreed with the Civil Rights movement.
  - (D) Black Americans were not allowed to be separate from white people.
- 2 Read the selection below from the section "We Seek The Sunny Path To Justice."

*The black man is still the victim of beatings by police. We can never be done. We still cannot sleep in motels or hotels. We cannot be done fighting.*

Based on this excerpt from the article, what is the meaning of the word "victim"?

- (A) someone who has earned a victory
  - (B) someone who is treated fairly by others
  - (C) someone who is hurt by someone else
  - (D) someone who treats others meanly
- 3 Which statement BEST describes what Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. thinks about civil rights for African-Americans?
- (A) He wanted black Americans and white people to have the same rights and live peacefully together.
  - (B) He wanted black Americans to gain their rights by fighting against white people.
  - (C) He wanted black Americans to remain separated from white people.
  - (D) He wanted black Americans to be given money for the unfairness of slavery.

- 4 Read the paragraph below from the section "They Will Sit At The Table Of Brotherhood."

*Down in Alabama, there are hateful people. Their hateful governor blocks our rights. One day in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls. They will be as sisters and brothers.*

What is the author's MAIN purpose for including this information?

- (A) to show that all sisters and brothers argue with each other
- (B) to show that people living in Alabama were the meanest in the country
- (C) to show that black Americans would always struggle for equal rights
- (D) to show that black Americans could overcome unfairness and be treated equally





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Use your number grid and your counting patterns in order to solve these 2 digit plus 2 digit addition problems. If you cannot remember your counting patterns, you may draw base-10 blocks to help you.

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| 1.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ +20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ +17 \\ \hline \end{array}$  |
| 3.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ +18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ +22 \\ \hline \end{array}$  |
| 5.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ +23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ +34 \\ \hline \end{array}$  |
| 7.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ +24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ +26 \\ \hline \end{array}$  |
| 9.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ +31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10.<br>$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ +29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |