“If you can’t fly, then run, if you can’t run, then walk, if you can’t walk, then crawl, but whatever you do, you have to keep moving forward.

— Martin Luther King Jr.
**Martin Luther King Jr.** was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. He was an American Baptist minister, activist, humanitarian, and leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.

He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent civil disobedience based on his Christian beliefs.

King helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

On October 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolence.

He was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis, Tennessee.
Martin Luther King Jr. believed in the racial and ethnic equality of all people, and nonviolent protest.

He also believed in the "Beloved Community". The term referred to his belief that all people should be able to have enough to eat, enough money to sustain themselves, and a roof above their heads. It also referred to how he valued love and peace rather than hate and war.

The African-American Civil Rights Movement encloses social movements in the United States whose goals were to end racial segregation and discrimination against black Americans and to secure legal recognition and federal protection of the citizenship rights enumerated in the Constitution and federal law.

This article covers the phase of the movement between 1954 and 1968, particularly in the South.
On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks refused to obey bus driver James F. Blake's order to give up her seat in the colored section to a white passenger, after the white section was filled. Parks was not the first person to resist bus segregation. Parks's act of defiance and the Montgomery Bus Boycott became important symbols of the modern Civil Rights Movement. She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation. She organized and collaborated with civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr.
When Martin Luther King, Jr. heard that Mrs. Parks had been arrested, he called a meeting at his church. A huge crowd gathered to hear what he had to say. People wanted things to change, but they were afraid. They did not want to be arrested or attacked. People shrugged their shoulders and said there was nothing they could do.

On the morning of December 5th, not everyone, but many people of color refused to ride the bus. They walked.
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE USA

We are in the Jim Crow era: Jim Crow is a law based on racial discrimination and segregation. Racial segregation in the US is the segregation of facilities, services, and opportunities such as housing, medical care, education, employment, and transportation along racial lines. The expression most often refers to the legally or socially enforced separation of African Americans from other races, but also applies to the general discrimination against people of color by white communities.
The legitimacy of laws requiring segregation of blacks was debated by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1896. The Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of a Louisiana statute that required railroad companies to provide "Separate but equal" accommodations for white and black passengers and prohibited whites and blacks from using railroad cars that were not assigned to their race.
Examples of discrimination:

- Anti-miscegenation laws (also known as miscegenation laws) prohibited whites and non-whites from marrying each other.
- White and black students were not allowed to go to the same school.
- Separated hospitals for black and white people.
- Black and white people had to live in separated places.
- Black maid were not allowed to use the same bathroom of the family she worked for.
"I Have a Dream" is a public speech delivered by American civil rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr. on August 28, 1963, in Washington D.C. in which he calls for an end to racism in the United States, the speech was a defining moment of the American Civil Rights Movement.

King originally designed his speech as a homage to Abraham Lincoln’s speech, timed to correspond with the 100-year centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Martin Luther King often used the rhetoric to reinforce his speech, such as “I have a dream” and “Now is the time”.

Among the most quoted lines of the speech include "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!"

"Out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope" M.L.King

The ideas in the speech reflect King's social experiences of ethnocentric abuse, the mistreatment and exploitation of blacks
“I have a dream that my four 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.”