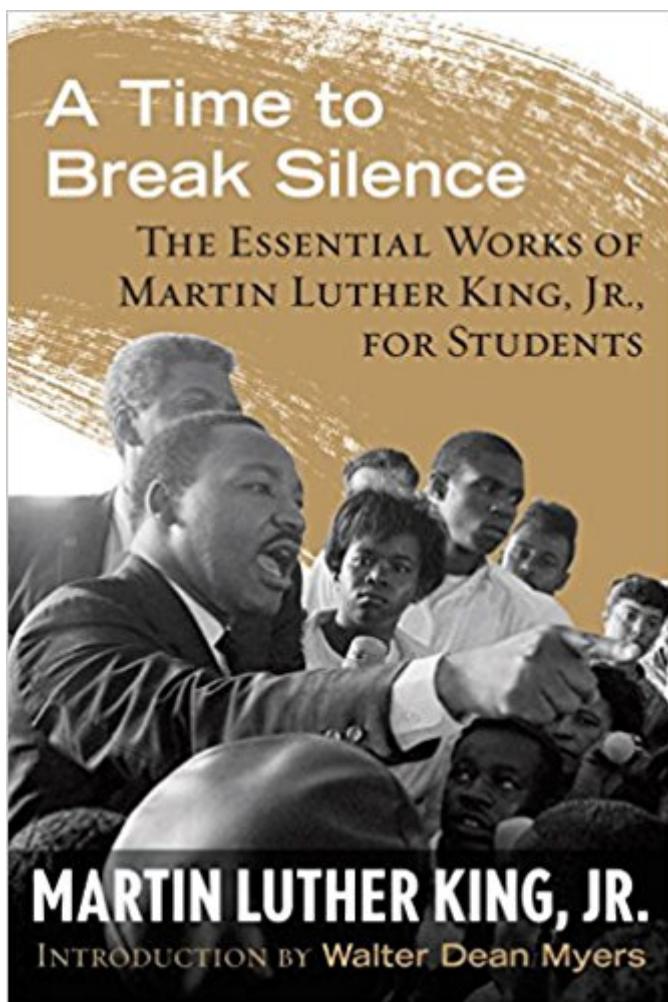


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# A Time To Break Silence: The Essential Works Of Martin Luther King, Jr., For Students (King Legacy)



## Synopsis

The first collection of Kingâ™s essential writings for high school students and young people A Time to Break Silence presents Martin Luther King, Jr.'s most important writings and speechesâ "carefully selected by teachers across a variety of disciplinesâ "in an accessible and user-friendly volume. Now, for the first time, teachers and students will be able to access Dr. King's writings not only electronically but in stand-alone book form. A Arranged thematically in five parts, the collection includes nineteen selections and is introduced by award-winning author Walter Dean Myers. Included are some of Dr. Kingâ™s most well-known and frequently taught classic works, including âœLetter from Birmingham Jailâ • and âœI Have a Dream,â • as well as lesser-known pieces such as âœThe Sword that Healsâ • and âœWhat Is Your Lifeâ™s Blueprint?â • that speak to issues young people face today.

## Book Information

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## Customer Reviews

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929â™1968), Nobel Peace Prize laureate and architect of the nonviolent civil rights movement, was among the twentieth centuryâ™s most influential figures. One of the greatest orators in U.S. history, King was the author of several books, including *Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story*, *The Trumpet of Conscience*, *Why We Canâ™t Wait*, and *Where Do We Go from Here: Chaos or Community?* His speeches, sermons, and writings are inspirational and timeless. King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968. A Walter Dean Myers is the critically acclaimed best-selling author of more than eighty books for

children and young adults. In 2012, Myers was named National Ambassador for Young People's Literature.

From âœBlack and White Togetherâ •Faced with diminishing adult support for protests in Birmingham, in 1963 Dr. King turned to the cityâ™s young people. James Bevel of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) suggested recruiting local students to participate, reasoning that since they did not have jobs to lose, they would be more willing to risk arrest. After being trained in the principles of nonviolence, more than one thousand African American students skipped their classes on May 2 and gathered in downtown Birmingham, marching directly into police lines to demand desegregation of local businesses, public facilities and restaurants. While hundreds were arrested and jailed, many more young people returned the next day to take their places. In the ensuing confrontation, T. Eugene âœBullâ • Connor, Birminghamâ™s commissioner of public safety, ordered fire hoses and police dogs to be unleashed on the unarmed protestors. Here, Dr. King recounts the âœChildrenâ™s Crusadeâ • and other important events that led to the end of segregation in Birmingham. After eight days of imprisonment, Ralph Abernathy and I accepted bond to come out of jail for two purposes. It was necessary for me to regain communication with the S.C.L.C. officers and our lawyers in order to map the strategy for the contempt cases that would be coming up shortly in the circuit court. Also, I had decided to put into operation a new phase of our campaign, which I felt would speed victory. I called my staff together and repeated a conviction I had been voicing ever since the campaign began. If our drive was to be successful, we must involve the students of the community. In most of the recent direct-action crusades, it had been the young people who sparked the movement. But in Birmingham, of the first four or five hundred people who had submitted themselves to arrest, two-thirds had been adults. We had considered this a good thing at the time, for a really effective campaign incorporates a cross section of the community. But now it was time to enlist the young people in larger numbers. Even though we realized that involving teenagers and high-school students would bring down upon us a heavy fire of criticism, we felt that we needed this dramatic new dimension. Our people were demonstrating daily and going to jail in numbers, but we were still beating our heads against the brick wall of the city officialsâ™ stubborn resolve to maintain the status quo. Our fight, if won, would benefit people of all ages. But most of all we were inspired with a desire to give to our young a true sense of their own stake in freedom and justice. We believed they would have the courage to respond to our call. James Bevel, Andy Young, Bernard Lee and Dorothy Cotton began visiting colleges and high schools in the area. They invited students to attend after-school meetings at churches. The word spread fast, and the response from

Birminghamâ™s youngsters exceeded our fondest dreams. By the fifties and by the hundreds, these youngsters attended mass meetings and training sessions. They listened eagerly as we talked of bringing freedom to Birmingham, not in some distant time, but right now. We taught them the philosophy of nonviolence. We challenged them to bring their exuberance, their youthful creativity, into the disciplined dedication of the movement. We found them eager to belong, hungry for participation in a significant social effort. Looking back, it is clear that the introduction of Birminghamâ™s children into the campaign was one of the wisest moves we made. It brought a new impact to the crusade, and the impetus that we needed to win the struggle. Immediately, of course, a cry of protest went up. Although by the end of April the attitude of the national press had changed considerably, so that the major media were according us sympathetic coverage, yet many deplored our âœusingâ• our children in this fashion. Where had these writers been, we wondered, during the centuries when our segregated social system had been misusing and abusing Negro children? Where had they been with their protective words when, down through the years, Negro infants were born into ghettos, taking their first breath of life in a social atmosphere where the fresh air of freedom was crowded out by the stench of discrimination? The children themselves had the answer to the misguided sympathies of the press. One of the most ringing replies came from a child of no more than eight who walked with her mother one day in a demonstration. An amused policeman leaned down to her and said with mock gruffness: âœWhat do you want?â• The child looked into his eyes, unafraid, and gave her answer. âœFreedom,â• she said. She could not even pronounce the word, but no Gabriel trumpet could have sounded a truer note. Even children too young to march requested and earned a place in our ranks. Once when we sent out a call for volunteers, six tiny youngsters responded. Andy Young told them that they were not old enough to go to jail but that they could go to the library. âœYou wonâ™t get arrested there,â• he said, âœbut you might learn something.â• So these six small children marched off to the building in the white district, where, up to two weeks before, they would have been turned away at the door. Shyly but doggedly, they went to the childrenâ™s room and sat down, and soon they were lost in their books. In their own way, they had struck a blow, for freedom. The children understood the stakes they were fighting for. I think of one teenage boy whose fatherâ™s devotion to the movement turned sour when he learned that his son had pledged himself to become a demonstrator. The father forbade his son to participate.âœDaddy,â• the boy said, âœI donâ™t want to disobey you, but I have made my pledge. If you try to keep me home, I will sneak off. If you think I deserve to be punished for that, Iâ™ll just have to take the punishment. For, you see, Iâ™m not doing this only because I want to be free. Iâ™m doing it also because I want freedom for you and Mama, and I

want it to come before you die.â •That father thought again, and gave his son his blessing.The movement was blessed by the fire and excitement brought to it by young people such as these. And when Birmingham youngsters joined the march in numbers, an historic thing happened. For the first time in the civil-rights movement, we were able to put into effect the Gandhian principle: â œFill up the jails.â •Jim Bevel had the inspiration of setting a â œDâ • Day, when the students would go to jail in historic numbers. When that day arrived, young people converged on the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in wave after wave. Altogether on â œDâ • Day, May 2, more than a thousand young people demonstrated and went to jail. At one school, the principal gave orders to lock the gates to keep the students in. The youngsters climbed over the gates and ran toward freedom. The assistant superintendent of schools threatened them with expulsion, and still they came, day after day. At the height of the campaign, by conservative estimates, there were 2,500 demonstrators in jail at one time, a large proportion of them young people.Serious as they were about what they were doing, these teenagers had that marvelous humor that arms the unarmed in the face of danger. Under their leaders, they took delight in confusing the police. A small decoy group would gather at one exit of the church, bringing policemen streaming in cars and on motorcycles. Before the officers knew what was happening, other groups, by the scores, would pour out of other exits and move, two by two, toward our goal in the downtown section.Many arrived at their destination before the police could confront and arrest them. They sang as they marched and as they were loaded into the paddy wagons. The police ran out of paddy wagons and had to press sheriffâ ™s cars and school buses into service.Watching those youngsters in Birmingham, I could not help remembering an episode in Montgomery during the bus boycott. Someone had asked an elderly woman why she was involved in our struggle.â œIâ ™m doing it for my children and for my grandchildren,â • she had replied.Seven years later, the children and grandchildren were doing it for themselves.

Timeless wisdom

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