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| His grandfather, A.D. Williams, was a rural minister for years and then moved to Atlanta. |
| Martin Luther King Jr. was born, in Atlanta, Georgia. |
| Three years before Martin was born his father Michael King Sr. married Alberta Williams after an eight-year courtship. The newlyweds moved to A.D. Williams home in Atlanta. |
| Growing up in Atlanta, Georgia, Martin Luther King Jr. entered public school at age 5. |
| He was baptised two years after starting school, but the event made little impression on him. |
| Martin was 12 years old when his grandmother, Jennie, died of a heart attack. The event was traumatic for Martin, more so because he was out watching a parade against his parents' wishes when she died. |
| Martin attended Booker T. Washington High School, where he was said to be a precocious student. He skipped both the ninth and eleventh grades, and entered Morehouse College in Atlanta at age 15. | |
| Martin graduated with a sociology degree after four years in Morehouse College and entered Crozer Theological **Seminary** where he was ordained to the Baptist ministry. | |
| During his last year in **seminary**, Martin came under the influence of theologian Reinhold Niebbuhr who became a mentor and was probably the single most important influence in Martin's intellectual and spiritual development. After being accepted at several colleges for his doctoral study including Yale and Edinburgh in Scotland, King enrolled in **Boston University.** | |
| Aged 24, Martin married Coretta Scott and settled in Montgomery, Alabama. | |

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| A year after he was married Martin became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, Alabama. |
| After four years in **Boston University** he completed his Ph.D. and was award his degree. |
| Six months after receiving his Ph.D, he joined the **bus boycott** after Rosa Parks was arrested and four days later he was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, making him the official spokesman for the boycott. |
| The **bus boycott** ended after 382 days and during that time Martin’s home was attacked. |
| Shortly after the bus boycott ended Martin formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to fight segregation and achieve civil rights. |
| At the age of 29, Martin published his first book, *Stride Toward Freedom*. |
| Four years prior to making his *I Have a Dream* speech, with the help of the American Friends Service Committee, and inspired by Gandhi's success with non-violent activism, Martin visited Gandhi's birthplace in India. The trip affected him in a deeply profound way, increasing his commitment to America's civil rights struggle. |
| In Atlanta, Martin was arrested during a sit-in waiting to be served at a restaurant. He was sentenced to four months in jail, but after intervention by John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, he was released. |
| During the unsuccessful Albany, Georgia movement, Martin was arrested again and jailed. He was now 33 years old. |
| Eight years after being arrested for joining the bus boycott, Martin led the historic ***March on Washington***which drew more than 200,000 people in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial. It was here that he made his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, emphasizing his belief that someday all men could be brothers. |
| A year after the ***March on Washington*,** Martin received the Nobel Peace Prize. |
| The day before he was fatally shot he told supporters, "I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight that we, as a people, will get to the promised land." The next day, while standing on a balcony outside his room at the Lorraine Motel, Martin Luther King Jr. was struck by a sniper's bullet. |

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| 1893 |
| January 15, 1929 |
| 1926 |
| 1934 |
| 1936 |
| May, 1941 |
| 1944 |
| February 25, 1948 |
| 1951 |
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| June 5, 1955 |
| December , 1955 |
| December, 1956 |
| 1957 |
| 1958 |
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| 1962 |
| 1963 |
| 1964 |
| April, 1968 |