

TASK. VOCABULARY REVIEW. FILL IN THE BLANKS. STUDY THE GLOSSARY BY NAVES ONLINE AT <https://quizlet.com/178098496/flashcards>

Called. To call -ed -ed: E.g. The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were inherently unequal in a case (1a)

_____ *Brown versus Board of Education:*

llamado. Llamar

Civil Rights Movement. E.g. Before the Civil Rights Movement began segregation policies kept African Americans in a separate and generally inferior world from Whites: Movimiento por los derechos civiles.

Defeat. Stunning defeat. E.g. In 1954 Jim Crow suffered a **stunning defeat**: The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were inherently unequal: derrota. Derrota descomunal, impresionante

Fully-fledged. E.g. Martin Luther King organized **full-fledged boycott** of the Montgomery city bus system: en toda regla, de pleno derecho.

Known as. To know, (1)_____, known. E.g. MLK MLK went on to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination (2)_____ as the Civil Rights Movement

Leader. Leadership. To lead, (3)_____, led. MLK emerged as one of the most influential (4)_____ in the 20th century: Lider, liderazgo. Liderar

March, marches. E.g. In 1963 MLK organized the (5)_____ on Washington.

Named. To name -d -d. The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a tailor's assistant (6)_____ Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger: que se llamaba. Nombrar.

Preacher. E.g. E.g. MLK began his career as a Baptist (7)_____ : pastor protestante

Segregation, segregated -- Integration, integrated. E.g. Thirteen months after the Montgomery bus boycott, the buses (8)_____ : segregación, segregado -- integración, integrado.

Segregation. E.g. The Montgomery boycott inspired more efforts to end (9)_____ : segregación

Tailor. Tailor's assistant. The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a (10)_____ named Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger: sastre, bordadora. Ayudante de sastre.

Treatment. Equal treatment. Equal treatment under the law. E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for (11)_____ : Trato. Igualdad de trato. Igualdad de trato bajo la ley

Under the law. E.g. The Civil Right Movement he helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment (12)_____ : bajo la ley

To be assassinated. On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King (13)_____ in Memphis (Tennessee)

To be awarded. E.g. In 1964 MLK (14)_____ the Nobel Peace Prize.

To begin, began, (15)_____. E.g. MLK (16)_____ his career as a Baptist preacher: empezar

To change -d -d. E.g. The Civil Rights Movement was changing the nation.

To come, came, come. E.g. More than 200,000 people (17)_____ to Washington to demand equality for blacks

To eat, ate, (18)_____. E.g. African Americans (19)_____ in separate restaurants

To fight for, fought for, (20)_____. E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to (21)_____ equal treatment under the law: Luchar por

To give up, (22)_____, **given up.** E.g. Blacks had to (23)_____ their seats to any white people standing on a bus

To go on, went on, (24)_____. E.g. MLK (25)_____ to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination: continuar.

To have to, had to, had to. E.g. African Americans (26)_____ use separate public rest rooms: tener que

To keep, (27)_____, kept. E.g. Before the Civil Rights Movement began segregation policies (28)_____ African Americans in a separate and generally inferior world from Whites: mantener, guardar

To lead, led, (29)_____. E.g. The Civil Right Movement he helped to (30)_____ lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for people treatment under the law and completing King's legacy greater social justice for all Americans.

To live on, lived on, lived on. E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law: seguir vivo, continuar vivo, continuar existiendo

To make, made, (31)_____. E.g. Martin Luther King Jr. (32)_____ history

To pass -ed -ed. E.g. In 1964 Congress (33)_____ the Civil Rights Act which made racial discrimination in public places illegal. The 1963 March in Washington urged Congress to (34)_____ pending civil rights: aprobar

To sit, sat, sat. E.g. African Americans had to (35)_____ in the back of buses: sentarse

To speak, spoke, (36)_____. E.g. Standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial King (37)_____ the words "I have a dream today": Hablar, pronunciar, formular, decir

To stand, (38)_____, **stood.** E.g. Standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial MLK spoke the words "I have a dream today": Estar de pie, plantar

Naves 2017 Worksheet on *Martin Luther King Jr. Remembered* Video by National Geographic

NAVES GLOSSARY KEY <https://quizlet.com/178098496/flashcards>

- **Called. To call -ed -ed.** E.g. The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were inherently unequal in a case called Brown versus Board of Education: llamado. Llamar
- **Civil Rights Movement.** E.g. Before the Civil Rights Movement began segregation policies kept African Americans in a separate and generally inferior world from Whites: Movimiento por los derechos civiles.
- **Defeat.** Stunning defeat. E.g. In 1954 Jim Crow suffered a stunning defeat: The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were inherently unequal: derrota. Derrota descomunal, impresionante
- **Fully-fledged.** E.g. Martin Luther King organized full-fledged boycott of the Montgomery city bus system: en toda regla, de pleno derecho.
- **Known as. To know, knew, known.** E.g. MLK MLK went on to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination known as the Civil Rights Movement
- **Leader. Leadership. To lead, led, led.** E.g. MLK emerged as one of the most influential leaders in the 20th century: Lider, liderazgo. Liderar
- **March, marches.** E.g. In 1963 MLK organized the March on Washington.
- **Named. To name -d -d.** The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a tailor's assistant named Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger: que se llamaba. Nombrar.
- **Preacher.** E.g. E.g. MLK began his career as a Baptist preacher: pastor protestante
- **Segregation, segregated -- Integration, integrated.** E.g. Thirteen months after the Montgomery bus boycott, the buses integrated: segregación, segregado -- integración, integrado.
- **Segregation.** E.g. The Montgomery boycott inspired more efforts to end segregation: segregación
- **Tailor. Tailor's assistant.** The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a tailor's assistant named Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger: sastre, bordadora. Ayudante de sastre
- **Treatment. Equal treatment. Equal treatment under the law.** E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law: Trato. Igualdad de trato. Igualdad de trato bajo la ley
- **Under the law.** E.g. The Civil Right Movement he helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law: bajo la ley
- **To be assassinated.** On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis (Tennessee)
- **To be awarded.** E.g. In 1964 MLK was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- **To begin, began, begun.** E.g. MLK began his career as a Baptist preacher: empezar
- **To change -d -d.** E.g. The Civil Rights Movement was changing the nation.
- **To come, came, come.** E.g. More than 200,000 people came to Washington to demand equality for blacks
- **To eat, ate, eaten.** E.g. African Americans ate in separate restaurants
- **To fight for, fought for, fought for.** E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law: Luchar por
- **To give up, gave up, given up.** E.g. Blacks had to give up their seats to any white people standing on a bus
- **To go on, went on, gone on.** E.g. MLK MLK went on to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination: continuar.
- **To have to, had to, had to.** E.g. African Americans had to use separate public rest rooms: tener que
- **To keep, kept, kept.** E.g. Before the Civil Rights Movement began segregation policies kept African Americans in a separate and generally inferior world from Whites: mantener, guardar
- **To lead, led, led.** E.g. The Civil Right Movement he helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for people treatment under the law and completing King's legacy greater social justice for all Americans.
- **To live on, lived on, lived on.** E.g. The Civil Right Movement MLK helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law: seguir vivo, continuar vivo, continuar existiendo
- **To make, made, made.** E.g. Martin Luther King Jr. made history
- **To pass -ed -ed.** E.g. In 1964 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act which made racial discrimination in public places illegal. The 1963 March in Washington urged Congress to pass pending civil rights: aprobar
- **To sit, sat, sat.** E.g. African Americans had to sit in the back of buses: sentarse
- **To speak, spoke, spoken.** E.g. Standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial King spoke the words "I have a dream today": Hablar
- **To stand, stood, stood.** E.g. Standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial MLK

<https://sites.google.com/a/xtec.cat/teresa-naves/inputs/authors/activists/martin-luther-king/mlk-rememberd-national-geo-video>

<https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/news/mlk-day-vin> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPeJODx5SsY&t=7s>

Naves 2017 Worksheet on *Martin Luther King Jr. Remembered* Video by National Geographic

spoke the words "I have a dream today":

Estar de pie, plantar

MLK Remembered National Geographic Video.

TASK. FILL-IN THE BLANKS

Before watching the video,

- 1) Fill-in the blanks. Make the necessary changes to the word in parenthesis. Pr: Present Simple Pt: Past Simple. Pt Pass: Pt in passive voice. Pt Pt: Past participle. Sup: Superlative
- 2) Fill -in the blanks with the words and expressions provided in { }. Translate them from Spanish into English
- 3) Fill-in the blanks with the correct dichotomy from the ones provided in square brackets.

Watch the video and check your answers. The key is also provided at the end of this document.

He (begin, pt) (1)_____ his career as a Baptist preacher but (go on, pt) (2)_____ to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination (known, pt part) (3)_____ as the Civil Rights Movement. Along the way, Martin Luther King Jr. (make, pt) (4)_____ history and emerged as one of (influential, sup) (5)_____ leaders in the 20th century.

Before the Civil Rights Movement (begin, pt) (6)_____ segregation policies {conocidas como} (7)_____ Jim Crow laws (keep, pt) (8)_____ African Americans in a separate and generally [superior world / inferior world] (9)_____ from Whites. African Americans (go, pt) (10)_____ to separate public schools, (eat, pt) (11)_____ in separate restaurants and even had to use separate public restrooms, they had to {sentarse} (12)_____ the back of buses and {ceder} (13)_____ their seats to any white people standing. But in 1954 Jim Crow suffered [a minor defeat / a stunning defeat] (14)_____: The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were [inherently fair / inherently unequal] (15)_____ in a case called "Brown versus Board of Education".

The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a tailor's assistant named Rosa Parks refused to give (prep) up her bus seat for a white passenger. Parks was arrested but Martin Luther King organized full-fledged boycott of the Montgomery [city bus system / city train system] (16)_____. Thirteen months [later / earlier] (17)_____, the buses integrated. The Montgomery boycott inspired [more efforts / less efforts] (18)_____ to end segregation.

In 1963 King and other civil rights leaders organized the March on [Montgomery / Washington] (19)_____. More than 200,000 people came to the nation's capital to demand equality for [blacks / whites] (20)_____ and urged Congress to pass pending civil rights lines standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial King spoke the words "I have a dream today" describing his home for a [past / future] (21)_____ in which all men would be brothers.

The civil rights movement was changing the nation. In 1964 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act which (make, pt) (22)_____ racial discrimination in public places [legal/ illegal] (23)_____ the same year king (award, pt pass) (24)_____ the Nobel Peace Prize. On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King (assassinate, pt pass) (25)_____ in Memphis (Tennessee) but the movement he helped to lead lived (prep) (26)_____ inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment (prep) (27)_____ the law and completing King's legacy greater social justice for all Americans.

Naves 2017 Worksheet on *Martin Luther King Jr. Remembered* Video by National Geographic

a stunning defeat ate began began blacks city bus system future give up illegal inferior world inherently unequal kept known known as later made made more efforts on sit in the most influential under was assassinated was awarded Washington went went on

KEY

MLK Remembered National Geographic Video. Naves Cloze

He (begin, pt) began his career as a Baptist preacher but (go on, pt) went on to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination (known, pt part) known as the Civil Rights Movement. Along the way, Martin Luther King Jr. (make, pt) made history and emerged as one of (influential, sup) the most influential leaders in the 20th century. Before the Civil Rights Movement (begin, pt) began segregation policies {conocidas como} known as Jim Crow laws (keep, pt) kept African Americans in a separate and generally [superior world / inferior world] inferior world from Whites. African Americans (go, pt) went to separate public schools, (eat, pt) ate in separate restaurants and even had to use separate public rest rooms, they had to {sentarse} sit in the back of buses and {ceder} give up their seats to any white people standing. But in 1954 Jim Crow suffered [a minor defeat / a stunning defeat] a stunning defeat: The Supreme Court declared that separate schools for Blacks and Whites were [inherently fair / inherently unequal] inherently unequal in a case called "Brown versus Board of Education".

The following year, in Montgomery, Alabama, a tailor's assistant named Rosa Parks refused to give (prep) up her bus seat for a white passenger. Parks was arrested but Martin Luther King organized full-fledged boycott of the Montgomery [city bus system / city train system] city bus system. Thirteen months [later / earlier] later, the buses integrated. The Montgomery boycott inspired [more efforts / less efforts] more efforts to end segregation. In 1963 King and other civil rights leaders organized the March on [Montgomery / Washington] Washington. More than 200,000 people came to the nation's capital to demand equality for [blacks / whites] blacks and urged Congress to pass pending civil rights lines standing at the base in the Lincoln Memorial King spoke the words "I have a dream today" describing his home for a [past / future] future in which all men would be brothers. The civil rights movement was changing the nation. In 1964 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act which (make, pt) made racial discrimination in public places [legal/ illegal] illegal the same year king (award, pt pass) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King (assassinate, pt pass) was assassinated in Memphis (Tennessee) but the movement he helped to lead lived (prep) on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment (prep) under the law and completing King's legacy greater social justice for all Americans.

TASK. READING

He began his career as a **Baptist preacher** but went on to lead a sweeping grassroots effort to end racial discrimination known as the **Civil Rights Movement**. Along the way, **Martin Luther King Jr.** made history and emerged as one of the most influential leaders in the 20th century.

Before the **Civil Rights Movement** began segregation policies known as **Jim Crow laws** kept **African Americans** in a separate and generally inferior world from **Whites**. African Americans went to separate public schools, ate in separate restaurants and even had to use separate public rest rooms, they had to sit in the back of buses and give up their seats to any white people standing. But in 1954 Jim Crow suffered a stunning defeat: **The Supreme Court** declared that separate schools for **Blacks and Whites** were inherently unequal in a case called ***Brown versus Board of Education***.

The following year, in **Montgomery, Alabama**, a tailor's assistant named **Rosa Parks** refused to give up her bus seat for a white passenger. Parks was arrested but Martin Luther King organized full-fledged boycott of the Montgomery city buse system. Thirteen months later, the buses integrated. **The Montgomery boycott** inspired more efforts to end segregation.

In 1963 King and other civil rights leaders organized the **March on Washington**. More than 200,000 people came to the nation's capital to demand equality for blacks and urged Congress to pass pending civil rights laws. Standing at the base in the **Lincoln Memorial** King spoke the words "**I have a dream today**" describing his home for a future in which all men would be brothers.

The civil rights movement was changing the nation. In 1964 Congress passed the **Civil Rights Act** which made racial discrimination in public places illegal the same year king was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize**. On April 4th 1968 Martin Luther King was assassinated in **Memphis (Tennessee)** but the movement he helped to lead lived on inspiring other groups such as Hispanics, women and the disabled to fight for equal treatment under the law and completing King's legacy greater social justice for all Americans.

<http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/news/mlk-day-vin>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fPeJOdX5SsY&t=7s>