

1. **Achievement. To achieve -d -d. E.g. The holiday recognizes the great achievements Martin Luther: :** Logro, consecución. Lograr, alcanzar
2. **Birth. Date of birth. E.g. Dr. King's date of birth is January 15th, but the actual holiday is on the third Monday in January:** Nacimiento. Fecha de nacimiento
3. **Campaign. E.g. King's campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics:** Campaña
4. **Campaign for. To campaign -ed -ed for. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder helped the campaign for the holiday:** Campaña por. Hacer campaña para
5. **Cause. A principle, aim, or movement to which one is committed and which one is prepared to defend or advocate. E.g. King's friendship with President John F. Kennedy also helped his cause:** Causa
6. **Civil rights laws. The various civil rights laws have made it illegal to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. Discrimination that interferes with voting rights and equality of opportunity in education, employment, and housing is unlawful. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965):** Leyes de los derechos civiles
7. **Civil rights movement. E.g. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important leader of the American civil rights movement. The civil rights movement was a struggle by African Americans in the mid-1950s to late 1960s to achieve civil rights equal to those of whites, including equal opportunity in employment, housing, and education, as well as the right to vote, the right of equal access to public facilities, and the right to be free of racial discrimination:** Movimiento por los derechos civiles
8. **Civil rights. The rights that each person has in a society whatever their race, sex or religion. Civil rights include freedom, equality in law and in employment and the right to vote:** Derechos civiles
9. **Degree; Ph.D. E.g. King graduated from college with a degree and a Ph.D. in religious studies:** Grado, licenciatura; doctorado
10. **Great, greater than, the greatest. E.g. Dr King was one of the greatest Americans ever:** Grande, mayor que, el mayor
11. **In favour of E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still the largest petition in U.S. history in favour of an issue:** A favor de.
12. **Issue. E.g. King's campaigns soon elevated the Civil Rights Movement to be the most important issue in American politics:** Asunto, tema
13. **Large, larger than, the largest. E.g. Six million people signed a petition for the American Congress to create a holiday to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King's achievements. It is still the largest petition in U.S. history in favour of an issue:** Grande, más grande que, el más grande.
14. **Leader. Leadership. E.g. King's leadership in the campaign to achieve equal rights for black Americans changed America forever:** Líder, liderarazgo.
15. **March. March for Jobs and Freedom. E.g. King helped organize the famous March for Jobs and Freedom on Washington in 1963:** Marcha
16. **Martin Luther King Jr. Day E.g. Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a U.S. holiday that celebrates the birth date of one of America's greatest civil rights leaders:** Día de Martin Luther King, Jr.
17. **Media coverage. E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for racial equality:** cobertura mediática, cobertura de los medios de información
18. **Non-violent protest. The doctrine, policy, or practice of rejecting violence in favor of peaceful tactics as a means of gaining political objectives. E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for racial equality:** Protestas no violentas
19. **Non-violent resistance. E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with non-violent resistance:** Resistencia no violenta
20. **Nonviolent resistance (NVR or nonviolent action) is the practice of achieving goals such as social change through symbolic protests, civil disobedience, economic or political noncooperation, satyagraha, or other methods, without using violence:** Resistencia no violenta
21. **Racial discrimination. Racial discrimination is when a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of their race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin or immigrant status:** Discriminación racial
22. **Racial equality. E.g. King realized that non-violent protest would attract extensive media coverage of the struggle for racial equality:** Equidad racial o igualdad racial
23. **Racial segregation. Racial segregation is the separation of humans into ethnic or racial groups in daily life. It may apply to activities such as eating in a restaurant, drinking from a water fountain, using a public toilet, attending school, going to the movies, riding on a bus, or in the rental or purchase of a home or of hotel room E.g. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery.:** Segregación o discriminación racial

24. **Segregation. Segregation laws. E.g. King was instrumental in achieving many successes in ending segregation laws. Segregation is the act of separating, especially when applied to separating people by race. An example of segregation is when African American and Caucasian children were made to attend different schools:** Segregación
25. **Speech, speeches. E.g. King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech is one of the greatest in human history:** Discurso, discursos
26. **Struggle. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights:** Lucha
27. **Success. E.g. King was inspired by Mohandas Gandhi's success with non-violent resistance:** Éxito
28. **To appeal -ed -ed. E.g. King spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony:** Apelar
29. **To be assassinated. E.g. King was assassinated on April 4, 1968:** Ser asesinado
30. **To be born. E.g. King was born in 1929 in Atlanta:** Nacer
31. **To become, became become. E.g. The USA became a more equal society:** Devenir, llegar a ser.
32. **To be instrumental in achieving something. To achieve -d -d. E.g. King was instrumental in achieving many successes in ending segregation laws:** Ser la clave en la consecución
33. **To earn -ed -ed. E.g. King's efforts to end racial discrimination earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964:** Ganar, hacer ganar, hacer merecedor, otorgar.
34. **To lead, led, led. E.g. Kings focus on non-violent protests led to new laws that ended racial discrimination in America:** Liderar, conducir, acompañar
35. **To lead, led, led. Leader. E.g. King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott which ended racial segregation on public buses in Montgomery:** Liderar. Líder
36. **To make, made, made. E.g. King made to American society:** Hacer
37. **To make someone aware of something. To make, made, made. E.g. The song made millions of Americans aware of the campaign:** Hacer a alguien consciente de algo.
38. **To meet with success. To meet, met, met. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965):** Encontrar el éxito
39. **To observe -d -d. E.g. In the year 2000, all 50 states observed the Martin Luther King Jr, Day holiday:** Celebrar, festejar, observar.
40. **To pass -ed -ed. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965):** Aprobar
41. **To pay, paid, paid. E.g. Stevie Wonder pays tribute to King with his song "Happy Birthday":** Pagar
42. **To pay tribute to somebody with something. E.g. Stevie Wonder pays tribute to King with his song "Happy Birthday":** rendir tributo a alguien con algo, rendir homenaje a alguien con algo. Lit. Pagar tributo a alguien con algo.
43. **To release -d -d. E.g. The musician Stevie Wonder released a hit single called "Happy Birthday" in 1980:** Lanzar, producir, publicar
44. **To see, saw, seen. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights:** Ver
45. **To show, showed, shown. E.g. Martin Luther King's Day shows just how important Martin Luther:** Mostar, enseñar
46. **To sing -ed -ed. Signature. E.g. In 1983, the then President Ronald Reagan signed Martin Luther King Jr. Day holiday into U.S. law. Firmar. Firma:** Firmar. Firma
47. **To speak spoke, spoken. E.g. King spoke to the nation appealing for racial harmony:** Hablar
48. **Upbringing. E.g. King's father was a reverend and so he had a religious upbringing. Upbringing IS the treatment and instruction received by a child from its parents throughout its childhood:** Educación, formación, criarse
49. **Voting rights laws. Voting Rights Act of 1965 definition. A law passed at the time of the civil rights movement. It eliminated various devices, such as literacy tests, that had traditionally been used to restrict voting by black people. E.g. King's non-violent protests met with success as Congress passed civil rights laws (1964) and voting rights laws (1965):** Leyes del derecho a voto.
50. **Weapon. E.g. King saw non-violent resistance as a "potent weapon" in America's struggle for civil rights:** Arma, armamento