



English Written Test

NAME _____ Class _____ Mark _____

A – Before reading the text answer the following questions:
Are there any black offshoots in our country?
(Express your views in no more than 30 words.)

Read the following text attentively.

THE EARLY CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Martin Luther King's civil rights activities began with a protest of Montgomery's segregated bus system in 1955. That year, a black passenger named Rosa Parks was arrested for disobeying a city law requiring that blacks give up **their** seats on buses when white people wanted to sit in their seats or in the same row. Blacks leaders in Montgomery urged blacks to boycott (refuse to use) the city's buses. The leaders formed an organization to run the boycott, and asked King to serve as president. In his first speech as the leader of the boycott, King told his black colleagues: "First and foremost we are American citizens... we are not here to advance racism... The only religion we have... is the religion of justice... The great glory of American democracy is the right to protest for right."

Boycotts ended King's bus, but King continued to lead an anti-violence protest. Thousands of blacks boycotted the buses for over a year. In 1956, the United States Supreme Court ordered Montgomery to provide equal, integrated seating on public buses. The boycott's success was King national hero and revealed **him** as a symbol of Southern blacks' new efforts to fight racial injustice.

King and other civil rights leaders then organized a massive march in Washington, D.C. The march called the March on Washington, was intended to highlight African-American wrongdoings and to urge Congress to pass Kennedy's law. On August 28, 1963, over 200,000 protesters, including many whites, gathered in the Lincoln Memorial in the capital. The high point of the rally, King's stirring "I have a dream" speech, eloquently defined the moral basis of the civil rights movement.

On April 4, 1968 Martin Luther King was shot and killed.