



LLS.
EST. 2020



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Preface

Here at Language Learning Scotland, we have decided that as an education centre, we should not just be educating students about Modern Languages, but also allow them to access content which permits learning about a range of current issues faced in the modern world. For this reason, we have decided to create a series of special reading exercises dedicated to the BLM movement. As time goes on we hope that we can create more resources to educate young people on a range of current topics. Please note that the point of these resources is not to offend anyone and we will try as far as possible not create anything with a bias.

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Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr nació el 15 de enero de 1929 en Atlanta, Georgia. King murió el 4 de abril de 1968 en Memphis, Tennessee. Fue un ministro bautista y activista social que dirigió el movimiento de derechos civiles en los Estados Unidos desde mediados de la década de 1950 hasta su muerte por asesinato en 1968. Su liderazgo fue fundamental para el éxito de estos movimientos. Poner fin a la segregación legal de los afroamericanos en el sur y otras partes de los Estados Unidos. King ganó notoriedad nacional, al frente de la Conferencia de Liderazgo Cristiano del Sur, que promovió tácticas no violentas, como la marcha masiva sobre Washington que tuvo lugar en 1963. El propósito de esta marcha era hacer realidad los derechos civiles. Recibió el Premio Nobel en 1964 debido a su reconocido liderazgo y activismo.

El Sr. King provenía de un entorno burgués cómodo, inmerso en la tradición del ministerio negro del sur: su padre y su abuelo materno eran predicadores bautistas. Sus padres habían ido a la universidad y el padre de King sucedió a su padrastro como pastor de la prestigiosa Iglesia Bautista Ebenezer en Atlanta. El joven Martin recibió una educación sólida y creció en una familia extensa y amorosa.

Aunque no tenía la intención de seguir los pasos de su padre para unirse al ministerio, cambió de opinión bajo la tutoría del presidente de Morehouse, el Dr. Benjamin Mays, un teólogo influyente y un ardiente defensor. de igualdad racial. Después de graduarse en 1948, King ingresó al Seminario Teológico Crozer en Pensilvania, donde obtuvo una licenciatura en teología, ganó una prestigiosa beca y fue elegido presidente de su clase mayoritaria predominantemente blanca.

Martin Luther King, Jr. trabajó con varios grupos de derechos civiles y religiosos para organizar la Marcha por el Empleo y la Libertad de Washington, una manifestación política pacífica diseñada para arrojar luz sobre las injusticias que los afroamericanos continuaron sufriendo en todo el país.

King recibió póstumamente la Medalla Presidencial de la Libertad y la Medalla de Oro del Congreso. El Día de Martin Luther King Jr. se estableció como un día festivo en ciudades y estados de todo Estados Unidos a partir de 1971; la fiesta fue promulgada a nivel federal por la legislación firmada por el presidente Ronald Reagan en 1986. Cientos de calles en los EE. UU. han sido renombradas en su honor, y un condado en Washington fue dedicado nuevamente para él. El Memorial de Martin Luther King Jr. en el National Mall en Washington, D.C., se dedicó en 2011.

Celebrado el 28 de agosto y con la asistencia de unos 200,000 a 300,000 participantes, el evento es ampliamente considerado como un hito en la historia del movimiento de derechos civiles estadounidense y un factor en la aprobación de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964. La marcha de Washington culminó en El discurso más famoso de King, conocido como el discurso "Tengo un sueño", un llamado vibrante por la paz y la igualdad que muchos consideran una obra maestra de la retórica.

Questions

1. The beginning of the passage gives a brief overview of the life of Martin Luther King Jr.

- (A) Who was Martin Luther King? (2)
- (B) What did Martin Luther King lead (1)
- (C) How did he did? (1)

2. King's leadership is then further discussed.

- (A) How is his leadership described in the passage? (3)
- (B) What did the Southern Christian Leadership Conference promote? (1)

3. The second paragraph looks into King's Childhood.

- (A) What sort of background did King come from? (2)
- (B) What did his father and maternal grandfather do? (1)
- (C) What type of education did King receive? (1)

4. This paragraph looks into Martin Luther King Jr's decision to not follow in his father's footsteps and how that changed.

- (A) Who was Dr. Benjamin Mays? (2)
- (B) When did King graduate? (1)
- (C) Where did Martin Luther King Jr earn his bachelor of Divinity degree? (1)

5. This paragraph looks at the March on the Washington event.

- (A) Who attended this event? (1)
- (B) What is this event regarded as? (2)
- (C) What does the passage describe King's famous speech as? (1)

Now consider the article as a whole.

6. What is the writer's overall purpose in writing about this subject? Justify your response with close reference to the points made and the language used (7)

7. Translate the underlined section into **English** "King recibió póstumamente ... se dedicó en 2011". (20).

Total: 47 marks

The Answer Scheme is on the following page.

Answer Scheme

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Mark</u>
1	<p>A) He was a Baptist minister and social activist (who lead the civil rights movement in the United States)</p> <p>B) The civil rights movement in the United States</p> <p>C) Assassination in1968</p>	4
2	<p>A) His leader ship was fundamental to the success of this movement in ending the legal segregation of African Americans in the South and other areas of the USA</p> <p>B) Non-violent tactics (such as the massive march on Washington in 1963)</p>	4
3	<p>A) He came from a comfortable middle class//rooted in the black ministry tradition of the South</p> <p>B) They were baptist preachers</p> <p>C) King received a solid education</p>	4
4	<p>A) Dr Benjamin Mays, an influential Theologian and a staunch advocate of racial equality</p> <p>B) 1948</p> <p>C) Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania</p>	4
5	<p>A) The event was attended by some 200,000 to 300,000 people</p> <p>B) It is widely regarded as a turning point in this history of the American Civil Rights Movement and a factor in the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act</p> <p>C) "A vibrant call for peace and equality"</p>	4

Advanced Higher Spanish Reading Exercise 7

<p>6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A realistic view of the topic – the movement was shaped and lead by Mr. King • Awareness of the fact that it wasn't easy being a black citizen in the South and other areas of the USA • To provide an insight into the life of the leader – “the idea of this text is to give an insight into the life of a leader” • Stereotypes are challenged – a black man receiving a solid education • Racism is evident throughout – hence the march on Washington • To share Martin Luther King Jr's leadership and activism and the impact it had. • Any other marking can be determined by a class teacher 	<p>7</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>“King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom // and the Congressional Gold Medal. // Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a holiday in cities and states throughout the United States beginning in 1971 //; the holiday was enacted at federal level // by legislation signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1986. // Hundreds of streets in the U.S. have been renamed in his honour, // and a county in Washington was rededicated for him. // The Martin Luther king Jr. Memorial on the National Mall in Washington D.C., // was dedicated in 2011.”</p>	<p>20</p>
	<p>Total</p>	<p>47</p>

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