

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.
National Historic Site
Georgia

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Map and Guide



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An ordained minister from age 19, King cultivated a speaking style

that endowed sermons and speeches alike with his own brand of vitality.



Johnson Publishing Company

The 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom marked the third anniversary of

the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling.



UPI/Bettmann Archive

Police jailed King, colleague Ralph Abernathy, and other protesters in

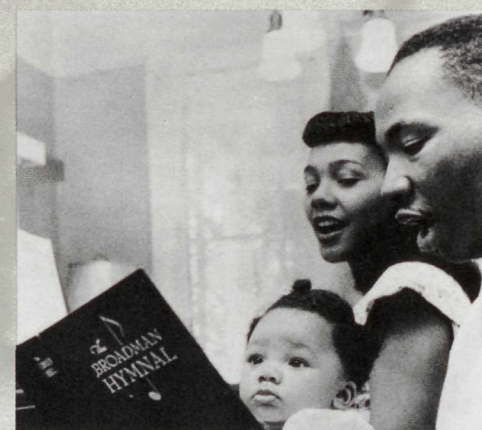
1964 for demanding service in a St. Augustine, Florida, restaurant.



Johnson Publishing Company

With Dr. King in the lead, many thousands in support of voting rights joined

the March 1965 trek from Selma to Montgomery.



Johnson Publishing Company

"In spite of Martin's being away so much," recalled Coretta Scott King, "he

was wonderful with his children, and they adored him."



Wide World Photos

King, along with SCLC officials Jesse Jackson and Ralph Abernathy, greeted

the press from the Lorraine Motel balcony, April 3, 1968.

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15, 1929, at 501 Auburn Avenue, NE, in Atlanta, Ga. His father was a Baptist minister, and his mother was a musician. His childhood was not especially eventful. He grew up as the second of three children in a black neighborhood, attending all-black schools. At 19 he graduated in 1948 from Morehouse College in Atlanta. Before he turned 27 he had earned two other degrees, a B.D. from Crozer Theological Seminary and a PhD in systematic theology from Boston University.

From the time that he and his bride, the former Coretta Scott, moved to Montgomery, Ala., to accept the pastorate of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in 1954, King was destined to play an important role in the history of the United States. The year after he arrived in Montgomery, Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to move to the back of a bus, and the support group that was organized to defend her and to boycott the bus company, the Montgomery Improvement Association, chose King as its leader. Soon his eloquent voice on behalf of the disadvantaged was heard not only in Montgomery but in many parts of the United States and, ultimately, around the world.

Perhaps King was always committed to non-violence. But his visit to India in 1957 and his personal encounter with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and with Indian teachings of non-violence strengthened his resolve to use them in his quest for racial justice. This resolve is set forth in his first book *Stride Toward Freedom*, an account of the successful Montgomery bus boycott.

It was evident by 1958 that King's activities in the movement to secure equal rights interfered with his pastoral duties. He was traveling constantly and his association with such other leaders as A. Phillip Randolph, Whitney Young, and Roy Wilkins required regular meetings. Consequently, in 1960, King resigned his pastorate in Montgomery, moved to Atlanta, and became president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a new but rapidly growing civil rights organization committed to non-violence. He also served as co-pastor with his father at Ebenezer Baptist Church and worked with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Increasingly, King advocated and practiced civil disobedience to what he termed "immoral laws." In 1960 he was sentenced to four months in Reidsville State Prison in Georgia for allegedly trespassing at a department store in Atlanta and for violating probation for a traffic violation several months earlier. Because of widespread fears for his safety in Reidsville, his jailing became an issue in the presidential election when Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy expressed his concern to Mrs. King, while Republican candidate Richard M. Nixon did not.

In the next few years King intensified his drive for equal rights, staging boycotts in Albany, Georgia, in 1961-62 and in Birmingham, Ala., in the spring of 1963. There were violent responses from parts of the public as well as from the police, as homes and churches were bombed and civil rights workers were murdered. Meanwhile, King urged his followers to practice non-violence as they committed acts of civil disobedience. King himself was arrested and jailed. When eight prominent white Birmingham clergymen, in a statement called "An Appeal for Law and Order and Common Sense," criticized blacks for disobeying the law, King felt obliged to respond. "An individual who breaks the law that conscience tells him is unjust and who willingly accepts the penalty of imprisonment in order to arouse the conscience of the community over its injustice," said King in his memorable "Letter from Birmingham Jail," "is in reality expressing the highest respect for the law."

The early summer of 1963 was filled with planning for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, sponsored by the Urban League, the NAACP, the American Negro Labor Council, the National Council of Churches, the National Catholic Conference, the

American Jewish Council, SNCC, SCLC, and other groups. On August 28, more than 250,000 people of every race and creed marched on Washington. The leaders met with President Kennedy and then several spoke to the assembled crowds. King electrified the audience with his now-famous "I have a dream" speech.

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. . . . I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with—with this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope."

It was a momentous year for King. That autumn he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace, and in December *Time* magazine chose him as its "Man of the Year." The following year, at the insistence of King and his followers and with the prodding of President Lyndon B. Johnson, Congress passed the first civil rights bill since 1875.

It was, perhaps, the events of the preceding year as well as his hopes for the future that moved King to write in 1964 his second book *Why We Can't Wait*. Even as he explained why blacks could not wait, road blocks were clearly visible. The march from Selma to Montgomery in March 1965 to press for a voting rights bill was almost stalled as the opposition gained strength. By this time, moreover, some segments of the civil rights movement began to lose confidence

in non-violence as a means of achieving equality. Although the Voting Rights Act became law in 1965, King's efforts the following year to fight discrimination in Chicago were less than successful. The old tactics of boycotting, picketing, and demonstrating were unfruitful. White backlash and more subtle forms of discrimination immeasurably complicated the task.

In 1967 King surprised many observers by speaking out against the Vietnam War. He was aware that his position might undercut his role as spokesman for civil rights, but he was convinced that his position in the movement would be compromised if he did not oppose the war. Thus the Vietnam War was more than a distraction; it became an occasion for King to look at himself, his own people, his government, and the way in which economic privation, political disadvantage, and the relations of nations were interconnected. It was a time of re-evaluation and earnest searching for permanent solutions. His quest was expressed in his book *Where Do We Go from Here?*, published in 1967.

In 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., became the second American black and, at 35, the youngest man ever to be honored with the Nobel Peace Prize. UPI/Bettmann Archive

Even as he sought a resolution of his dilemmas, King continued the task of supporting those who attempted to better their condition. In the early spring of 1968 he went to Memphis to assist the sanitation workers who were on strike. It was there that he was assassinated on a motel balcony on April 4, 1968. News of his death set off several days of rioting in some cities as millions in the Nation and around the world mourned his death.

King was not only the most eloquent spokesman for racial justice of his time; he was also the most successful. He raised the discussion of human rights to a new level, and he developed techniques and approaches that made activism in civil rights a viable policy by which stated goals could be achieved. He discovered, however, that it was far easier to secure basic civil and voting rights—as difficult as that was—than to remove from a society the racial prejudices and discriminatory practices by which it had lived for centuries. But by his teachings and example, he infused his own and succeeding generations with a commitment to racial equality and a zeal to work diligently for it. That legacy was second in importance only to the goals that he achieved in his own time.

—John Hope Franklin

I HAVE A DREAM

Sweet Auburn

Early 20th-century Atlanta contained many distinct sections, each a reflection of the people within its bounds. Auburn Avenue was the main artery through one prosperous community which over the years had come to symbolize achievement for Atlanta's black people. After the Civil War, former slaves bought property east of the city's central business district on what was then Wheat Street, a busy east-west thoroughfare. Many black entrepreneurs accumulated profits enough to build comfortable homes a little farther east, away from the marketplace. Wheat Street grew to be a mixture of old and young, promi-

nent and obscure, and—until the onset of racial trouble in the early 1900s—black and white. Business executives and factory workers alike took pride in their surroundings, putting up residences, office buildings, and places of worship whose facades displayed the finest elements of late-Victorian architecture. In 1893, citizens petitioned the city council to change the name of Wheat Street to Auburn Avenue, which they thought more stylish.

In 1909 the Reverend A. D. Williams, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, purchased a large home on

Auburn Avenue. Williams played an important role in the community, because the lives of many persons in black Atlanta centered around the church. An eloquent speaker and noted local political activist, he contributed his efforts—and meeting space in his church building—to a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of black citizens. But it was the minister's grandson whose name would become synonymous with the national civil rights movement. On January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King, Jr., was born at his grandfather's home.

About Your Visit

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site was established in 1980 to preserve the birthplace and boyhood surroundings of the nation's foremost civil rights leader. The historic site, which includes the Martin Luther King, Jr., Birth Home, Ebenezer Baptist Church, and the gravesite, is surrounded by a preservation district, which helps to insure the integrity of the Sweet Auburn community and protects historic structures.

Visitors traveling to the park on southbound I-75 or I-85 should exit at Butler St.; northbound vehicles will take the Edgewood/Auburn Avenue exit. The route from there to the park is marked by signs. Visitor parking is available only in the lot accessible from Edgewood Avenue, near the NPS Interpretation and Visitor Services Office. The park is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Scheduled tours of the birth home and church are conducted year-round.

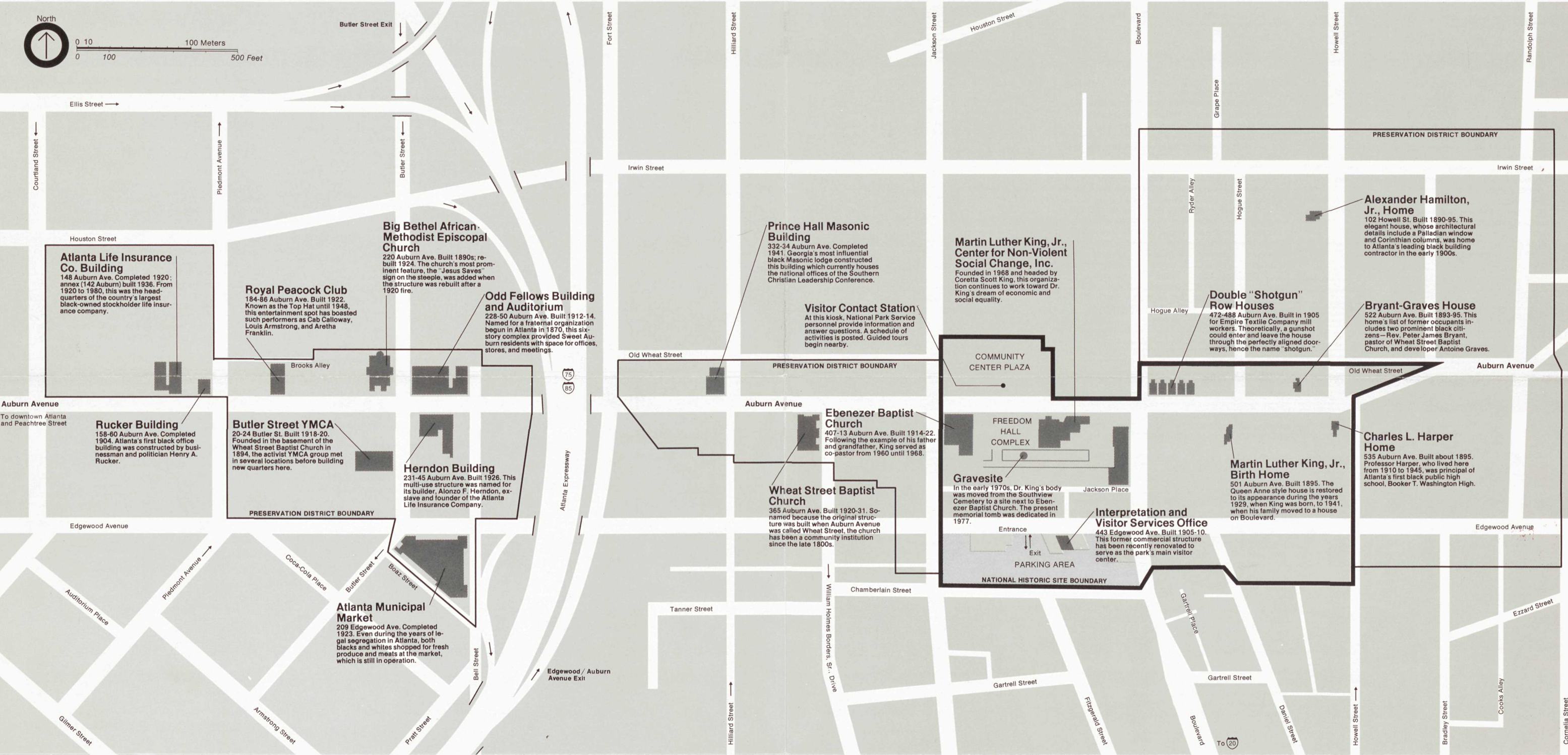
Most buildings in the historic site and preservation district are privately occupied and may be viewed from the outside only.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is 522 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30312, is in charge.

parlors, a newspaper, a library, and a business college. All were black-owned or black-operated. And the district thrived. The opportunities available here to blacks, even in the face of Atlanta's rigid segregation laws, inspired political leader John Wesley Dobbs to nickname the area "Sweet Auburn." Years later Dobbs' own grandson, Atlanta Mayor Maynard H. Jackson, added that the Auburn area had offered blacks "the three B's—bucks, ballots, and books!"

Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child. Nor did he forget racial prejudice,

the seemingly insurmountable barrier that kept black Atlantans from accomplishing all they might have. It was to Sweet Auburn that he returned in 1960 to serve with his father as co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist and to head the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. And, as the world mourned on an early spring day in 1968, it was to Sweet Auburn that the body of Martin Luther King, Jr., was brought one last time.



A walk through Sweet Auburn

"Auburn Avenue was like a grand lady," a writer recalled in the 1970s. "In her prime she was the talk of the town—young, vivacious, and beautiful. Everyone loved her, respected her, and wooed her."

A walk through the national historic site and preservation district will

add rich detail to the story of a great American.

This era in Sweet Auburn's history is well represented by buildings that date from the late 1800s and early 1900s. Sweet Auburn is still an active community; most historic structures house residents or businesses and are not open to the public. Visitors can tour the Martin Luther King, Jr., Birth Home and the Ebenezer Baptist Church, both carefully restored to re-create the childhood years of Sweet Auburn's most famous resident.



Ebenezer Baptist Church. Dr. King's father—usually called "Daddy King"—once proclaimed that Ebenezer Baptist Church was a home for everyone "from PhD's to no D's." The church was founded at another location in 1886, eight years before the Reverend A. D. Williams was named pastor. The present Gothic Revival structure was completed in 1922.

Like churches everywhere it offered spiritual guidance and comfort in time of need. But Ebenezer's role in the community was not solely religious. An article in



the *Atlanta Daily World* reported that immediately after Williams' proud announcement in 1929 that Ebenezer Baptist was nearly out of debt, "the church dedicated itself to

the advancement of black people and support of every righteous and social movement."

For more than 80 years this church's ministers were members of the same family. In 1931, upon William's death, his son-in-law, Martin Luther King, Sr., took over as pastor and served until he retired in 1975. King himself preached his first sermon here at age 17 and joined his father as co-pastor from 1960-68. In 1957, the organizational meeting for the

Southern Christian Leadership Conference was held at Ebenezer.

The church was also the scene of tragic episodes in the King family history. Crowds of people gathered here in April 1968 to view King's body as it lay in state during his funeral. In 1974 Dr. King's mother was fatally shot by an assassin as she sat at the church organ.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Birth Home. Located at 501 Auburn Avenue, the 14-room, two-story Queen Anne style residence was built by a white contractor in 1895. Fourteen years later, King's grandfather bought the house; it was occupied by Williams or members of his family for the next 32 years.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1926, his daughter Alberta married Martin Luther King, Sr., a young minister. The couple lived upstairs in Williams'

house; King worked weekdays, preached Sundays, and spent evenings at the city's More-



house College studying toward his divinity degree. Their three children, including their second child, Martin Jr., were born in the home.

The Kings and Alberta's mother remained here after Williams died in 1931. Ten years later, after the death of his grandmother, 12-year-old M.L. and his family moved a few blocks away to a new home.

