

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND THE GLOBAL FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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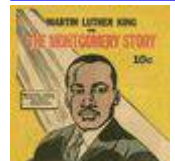
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1929

[January 15 - Martin Luther King, Jr, born in Atlanta, Georgia](#)

1940

[October 9 - Franklin Delano Roosevelt promises equal opportunities in military](#)

1941

[May 1 - A. Philip Randolph calls for one hundred thousand blacks to march on Washington, D.C.](#)

[May 18 - King's grandmother dies; family moves](#)

[June 25 - President Roosevelt establishes the Fair Employment Practices Committee](#)

1943

[June 20 - Detroit race riot erupts at Belle Isle amusement park](#)

1944

[April 17 - King delivers the speech "The Negro and the Constitution"](#)

[June 12 - Smith v. Allright](#)

[September 20 - King begins freshman year](#)

1946

[April 1 - The Supreme Court declares the white primary in Georgia unconstitutional](#)

[June 3 - The U.S. Supreme Courts rules that segregation in interstate bus travel is unconstitutional](#)

[December 5 - Truman establishes the President's Committee on Civil Rights](#)

1947

[October 29 - Committee on Civil Rights issues report](#)

1948

[February 25 - King is ordained at Ebenezer Baptist Church](#)

[June 8 - King graduates from Morehouse College with a Bachelor of Arts degree](#)

[July 14 - Delegates walk out of the Democratic National Convention](#)

[July 26 - Truman desegregates U.S. Armed Forces](#)

[September 14 - King enters Crozer Theological Seminary](#)

1950

[May 16 - Briggs v. Elliot](#)

[June 5 - The U.S. Supreme court declares racially segregated facilities for graduate schools unconstitutional](#)

[August 24 - Edith Sampson becomes first black delegate to UN](#)

1951

[May 8 - King receives Bachelor of Divinity degree from Crozer Theological Seminary](#)

[July 12 - Riot erupts against Black residents in Cicero, Illinois](#)

[September 13 - King enters Boston University's School of Theology](#)

1952

[January 1 - Coretta and Martin meet in Boston](#)

[March 16 - King preaches at Ebenezer's 65th anniversary service](#)

[June 27 - Congress passes the Immigration and Naturalization Act](#)

[November 2 - King receives Alumni Achievement Award from Crozer Theological Seminary](#)

[November 10 - Supreme Court upholds ban on segregation on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad](#)

[December 9 - U.S. Supreme Court begins hearing school desegregation cases](#)

1953

[June 18 - King and Coretta Scott are married](#)

1954

[January 24 - King delivers trial sermon at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama](#)

[February 28 - King delivers trial sermon at Second Baptist Church](#)

[April 14 - King accepts call to Dexter's pastorate](#)

[May 2 - King delivers his first sermon as Dexter Avenue Baptist Church's new minister](#)

[May 17 - The U.S. Supreme Court declares racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional](#)

[June 10 - Southern governors vow to defy the Supreme Court's Brown v. Board of Education ruling](#)

[July 11 - First White Citizen's Council is created](#)

[August 7 - Charles Mahoney confirmed as delegate to the UN](#)

[September 7 - Desegregation begins in Baltimore and Washington, D.C.](#)

[October 30 - Army units fully integrated](#)

[October 31 - King installed as pastor of Dexter](#)

[December 11 - Bunche begins first African-American Nobel Prize recipient](#)

1955

[January 23 - King denounces apathy among church leaders in Birmingham NAACP talk](#)

[March 2 - Claudette Colvin arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to move to the back of the bus](#)

[May 24 - The Little Rock School Board votes on a proposed timeline for desegregating public schools](#)

[June 5 - King receives a doctorate in Systematic Theology from Boston University](#)

[July 14 - Brown v. Board Ruling Impacts Bus Segregation](#)

[August 28 - Emmett Till murdered](#)

[September 21 - Emmett Till's murderers are identified in court](#)

[October 15 - Montgomery girl refuses to yield seat](#)

[November 7 - Supreme Court that segregation in public recreational facilities is unconstitutional](#)

[November 17 - Yolanda Denise King is born.](#)

[December 1 - Rosa Parks is arrested](#)

[December 2 - Women's Political Council calls for bus boycott in Montgomery](#)

[December 5 - Montgomery Improvement Association takes shape to coordinate boycott](#)

[December 9 - Bus company cuts service to black districts](#)



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[April 4, 1967](#)

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["The Drum Major Installs the Band"](#)

[December 12 - Leaders announce carpool; boycott compared to Gandhian movement](#)

[December 17 - King and other MIA representatives meet with white leaders](#)

[December 30 - Montgomery mayor urges citizens to ride buses](#)

1956

[January 3 - Montgomery bus company recommends doubling of fares](#)

[January 11 - Police Commissioner Sellers initiates investigation of bus boycott](#)

[January 12 - MIA board prolongs boycott indefinitely](#)

[January 24 - Mayor urges whites to stop driving black workers](#)

[January 27 - King receives a threatening phone call](#)

[January 28 - King fined for speeding](#)

[January 30 - King's house is bombed](#)

[January 31 - King and four other leaders meet with Alabama governor.](#)

[February 1 - Gray files petition for Browder v. Gayle case](#)

[February 6 - Students riot at the University of Alabama](#)

[February 13 - Judge directs grand jury to determine if boycott is legal](#)

[February 20 - Proposal does not meet MIA demands](#)

[February 22 - Boycott leaders indicted and released on bail](#)

[February 23 - King pleads guilty to speeding charge](#)

[February 24 - MIA leaders plead not guilty to boycott-related charges](#)

[March 6 - Alabama legislators introduce racial segregation bills](#)

[March 8 - Gray and Langford amend Browder v. Gayle](#)

[March 12 - Members of Congress issue "Southern Manifesto"](#)

[March 13 - Alabama governor urges boycott settlement](#)

[March 14 - Eisenhower calls for bi-racial meeting of southern leaders](#)

[March 20 - Prosecution continues case against King.](#)

[March 27 - Alabama Attorney General files motion to dismiss Browder suit](#)

[March 30 - King announces block-by-block voter registration campaign](#)

[April 3 - Montgomery buses reduce service](#)

[April 23 - Supreme Court affirms appellate court's ruling on bus segregation](#)

[April 24 - Montgomery mayor refuses to enforce Supreme Court's ruling](#)

[April 25 - National City Lines announces support for drivers](#)

[April 26 - Unanimous vote to continue boycott](#)

[April 27 - Meeting fails to produce solution](#)

[May 1 - City officials ask court for injunction against bus company](#)

[May 2 - Attorneys request dismissal of city's bill of complaint against the bus company.](#)

[May 9 - Circuit Court Judge rules segregation laws constitutional](#)

[May 11 - District Court hears Browder v. Gayle case](#)

[May 24 - Twenty thousand attend civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden](#)

[May 28 - Florida A&M students launch bus boycott](#)

[May 29 - Florida A&M bus boycott spreads to Tallahassee](#)

[June 1 - Alabama bans NAACP](#)

[June 4 - Tallahassee City Transit suspends service in black districts](#)

[June 5 - U.S. District Court panel rules on Browder v Gayle case](#)

[June 21 - City commission to appeal to Supreme Court](#)

[June 26 - King proposes student boycott](#)

[June 28 - Alabama asks Supreme Court to reverse district court's decision](#)

[June 29 - Bus company lays off 21 drivers](#)

[July 11 - White policeman refuses passage to King](#)
[July 12 - Attorney General subpoenas King](#)
[July 25 - Judge fines Alabama NAACP](#)
[July 26 - MIA board agrees to wait for full Supreme Court to convene on Browder case](#)
[August 11 - King testifies before Democratic National Convention then speaks in Buffalo and receives award](#)
[August 13 - Alabama Supreme Court denies Alabama NAACP's request](#)
[August 25 - The home of Robert Graetz is bombed](#)
[August 27 - Black Montgomery civic organizations ask Eisenhower for federal investigation](#)
[August 30 - Riots after enrollment of African-American high school children in Texas](#)
[September 18 - MIA executive board agrees to seek federal protection](#)
[September 25 - MIA committee meets to consider how to reconcile with white community](#)
[September 27 - King denied service in Atlanta restaurant](#)
[October 1 - MIA holds mass meeting including training in nonviolence](#)
[October 20 - Tallahassee citizens convicted for aiding boycotters](#)
[October 29 - King announces boycott will continue due to possible court injunction against carpool](#)
[November 1 - Boycott leaders petition District Court to block injunction](#)
[November 2 - MIA petition refused](#)
[November 4 - King preaches at Dexter](#)
[November 14 - Carpool injunction upheld, boycott voted to continue until court mandate arrives](#)
[November 15 - U.S. Supreme Court rules that bus segregation laws are unconstitutional](#)
[December 10 - US Attorney General calls for "voluntary compliance" with Supreme Court's ruling](#)
[December 21 - Montgomery City Lines resumes full bus service](#)
[December 23 - King's home attacked in the aftermath of bus desegregation](#)
[December 25 - Shuttlesworth's home bombed](#)
[December 26 - Snipers target buses in Montgomery, Birmingham attempts to desegregate buses](#)
[December 29 - City halts after-dark bus service after shootings](#)

1957

[January 10 - Racists bomb black churches in Montgomery](#)
[January 11 - SCLC is founded](#)
[January 23 - Black resident of Montgomery forced by Klan to jump to his death from bridge](#)
[February 14 - King is elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#)
[February 18 - King is honored on Time Magazine cover](#)
[March 6 - King celebrates Ghana's independence from Great Britain](#)
[April 7 - King Jr.'s sermon "The Birth of a New Nation" delivered in Montgomery, Alabama](#)
[May 17 - King addresses crowd of twenty thousand at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C.](#)
[July 18 - King delivers opening prayer for that evening's revival during Billy Graham's](#)

ten-week evangelical

August 29 - Civil Rights Act of 1957 signed

September 4 - Arkansas National Guard prevents black students from entering school

September 23 - Little Rock nine enter high school

September 25 - King applauds President Eisenhower's decision to send federal troops to Little Rock

October 2 - King delivers speech at workers' conference

November 7 - King preaches "Loving Your Enemies"

1958

January 28 - Congressman Powell charges President Eisenhower with indifference to civil rights

May 27 - Ernest Green becomes the first African-American to graduate from Little Rock Central High School

June 23 - King meets with Eisenhower

June 29 - Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth's Bethel Street Baptist Church is bombed

July 19 - Lunch counter sit-ins begin in Wichita, Kansas

September 3 - King is arrested for loitering

September 5 - King is convicted of disobeying a police order

September 17 - King's first book is published

September 20 - King is stabbed in Harlem department store

October 25 - Youth March for Integrated Schools in Washington

1959

February 3 - King goes to India

February 10 - King party has dinner with Prime Minister Nehru

May 19 - Public access to the Atlanta Public Library is integrated

October 8 - King preaches at D.C. church's Men's Day

December 28 - King and Wilkins plans for voter registration campaign

1960

January 11 - Georgia Governor withholds education funding

February 1 - The Greensboro Four sit at a Woolworth's lunch counter reserved for white customers

February 9 - Bomb explodes at home of Carlotta Walls

February 17 - King is arrested and charged with falsifying his 1956 and 1958 Alabama state income tax returns

February 27 - 82 protesters arrested in protest against segregated Nashville stores

February 29 - Alabama Governor warns students at state capitol protest

March 1 - Students stage protest against segregation at Montgomery capitol building

March 2 - 60 students arrested at Nashville bus station protest

March 6 - 800 African-Americans march toward Alabama state capitol building

March 15 - Committee on Appeal for Human Rights holds first sit-in

March 16 - San Antonio integrates lunch counters

March 30 - Marshall police break up lunch counter sit-in

April 19 - The home of African-American lawyer and city councilman Z. Alexander Looby is bombed

April 24 - A major race riot develops when black citizens visit the whites-only section of Biloxi Beach

[April 25 - Tennessee's federal court removes restrictions on black voting](#)
[April 26 - Reverend Theodore Roosevelt Thompson stages a one-man sit-in in Dallas](#)
[May 6 - President Dwight Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1960](#)
[May 10 - Nashville stores desegregate lunch counters](#)
[May 28 - King is acquitted of tax evasion by an all-white jury in Montgomery, Alabama](#)
[June 9 - King and Randolph announce plans for the March on the Conventions Movement for Freedom Now](#)
[June 23 - King discusses civil rights with presidential candidate Senator John F. Kennedy](#)
[July 10 - Martin Luther King and A. Philip Randolph lead protest against Democratic party in Los Angeles](#)
[July 25 - Greensboro lunch counters desegregated](#)
[July 28 - King advocates political nonpartisanship](#)
[October 17 - Woolworth, Grant, Kress, and McCrory-McClellan integrate lunch counters](#)
[October 19 - King is arrested at Atlanta sit-in](#)
[October 26 - Robert Kennedy calls Georgia Governor S. Ernest Vandiver and Judge Oscar Mitchell seeking King's release](#)
[October 27 - King is released from Reidsville, Georgia, state prison](#)
[November 8 - Kennedy wins close Presidential election, receiving strong support from black voters](#)
[November 14 - Ruby Nell Bridges becomes first African-American child to attend William Frantz Elementary School](#)
[November 16 - New Orleans demonstrators protest against school integration](#)
[December 5 - U.S. Supreme Court rules segregation in interstate bus terminal restaurants unconstitutional](#)

1961

[January 9 - Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes integrate University of Georgia](#)
[January 12 - President Eisenhower says discrimination is morally wrong](#)
[February 6 - Rock Hill demonstrators arrested; decide to remain in jail](#)
[March 7 - Atlanta city officials agree to integrate lunch counters](#)
[March 28 - Police clear out 100 black demonstrators from Jackson courthouse](#)
[May 4 - The Freedom Riders leave Washington, D.C. to challenge segregated travel facilities in the South](#)
[May 14 - Bus carrying Freedom Riders is fire-bombed on Mother's Day near Anniston, Alabama](#)
[May 17 - Nashville Freedom Riders arrested while waiting for buses in Birmingham](#)
[May 21 - After the first group of Freedom Riders is assaulted in Alabama, King addresses a mass rally in Montgomery](#)
[May 24 - Freedom Riders leave Montgomery, arrive in Jackson and arrested](#)
[September 22 - Segregation is banned at interstate travel facilities](#)
[December 16 - King is arrested with more than 700 Albany protesters](#)
[December 18 - Albany city leaders negotiate settlement](#)

1962

[January 19 - Protestors force Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to temporarily shut down](#)
[January 23 - CORE launches sit-ins against segregation at University of Chicago](#)

campus

March 16 - Four students stage sit-in at office of U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy

March 26 - U.S. Supreme Court rules that Tennessee must abide by the U.S. Constitution

April 3 - Department of Defense orders that military reserve units integrate

April 21 - Agreement is made to end discriminatory hiring practices in Augusta, Georgia supermarkets

July 10 - Ralph Abernathy and King are found guilty of “parading without a license”

July 25 - King calls for Day of Penance to atone for violence

July 27 - Albany city hall prayer vigil ends in arrest

August 10 - King leaves jail in Albany, Georgia, and agrees to halt demonstrations

August 15 - Martin Luther King, Jr. released from jail in Albany

September 10 - James Meredith enrolls at the University of Mississippi

September 26 - James Meredith’s is denied entry into the University of Mississippi

1963

January 13 - Federal troops arrive in Birmingham

January 19 - King talks with the Kennedys

February 6 - King meets with Ford Foundation representative Heald in New York and rejects visit to White House

February 25 - U.S. Supreme Court upholds right to hold public demonstrations in Edwards v. South Carolina

February 28 - President Kennedy proposes civil rights reforms to Congress

March 6 - King participates in Operation Bread Basket protest

March 7 - King criticizes Albany government, attends LA WCLC installation rally

March 28 - Bernice Albertine King is born

April 4 - King gives a press conference to Birmingham residents and and speaks at the evening mass meeting.

April 6 - Civil rights demonstrators stage a prayer protest in Birmingham

April 8 - King asks local pastors for support

April 9 - King asks local professionals for support

April 10 - King declares marching plans, gets injunction against him

April 12 - King and Abernathy are arrested in Birmingham, Alabama

April 13 - King placed in solitary confinement

April 17 - King continues with his letter

April 22 - King appears in Birmingham court

April 25 - King meets with local white ministers

April 26 - King found guilty, speaks at mass meeting

May 1 - King returns to Birmingham for new demonstrations

May 2 - The Children’s Crusade begins in Birmingham

May 3 - Hundreds of black children gather at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church for second march

May 5 - King delivers Birmingham version of “Paul’s Letter to American Christians” at EBC

May 9 - King criticizes lack of Federal intervention, reaches agreement on 3 movement demands

May 13 - King urges blacks to stay nonviolent

[May 16 - King found guilty of violating city injunction](#)
[May 20 - The U.S. Supreme court finds segregation ordinances unconstitutional, making sit-ins legal](#)
[June 4 - King requests inquiry into Atlantic Steel hiring practices](#)
[June 10 - King criticizes Kennedy, talks over phone with advisors](#)
[June 13 - King turns down Kennedy invitation](#)
[June 27 - King gives interview with LOOK Magazine](#)
[July 8 - King sends telegram to LBJ about St. Augustine](#)
[July 13 - King denies Communist ties](#)
[July 15 - King urges faith in nonviolence in Birmingham mass meeting](#)
[July 16 - King speaks at UN conference on Apartheid](#)
[July 22 - King issues 'Call to Action'](#)
[July 25 - King denies Atlanta Constitution story, officially announces O'Dell's resignation](#)
[July 29 - King asks for 1000 volunteers at Birmingham mass meeting](#)
[August 9 - King attends emergency planning meeting](#)
[August 16 - King denies more Communist allegations](#)
[August 21 - King delivers Remaining Awake Through a Great Revolution at Chicago](#)
[August 27 - King flies to Chicago, goes to DC for March preparation](#)
[August 28 - March on Washington](#)
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[September 5 - King attends Dorchester planning meeting](#)
[September 16 - King urges nonviolence repeatedly in Birmingham](#)
[September 17 - King blames Wallace in interview for violence](#)
[September 18 - King delivers "Eulogy for the Martyred Children"](#)
[September 29 - White students withdraw rather than integrate high school](#)
[September 30 - King backs down from immediate demonstrations in Birmingham](#)
[October 6 - King calls for federal investigation in New Orleans](#)
[October 18 - King delivers Facing the Challenge of a New Age at South Bend](#)
[November 6 - King delivers lecture at end of two-day nonviolence conference](#)
[November 9 - King receives St. Francis Peace Medal award](#)
[November 19 - King receives award, gives message at New York, meets up with Levison](#)
[November 22 - President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas](#)
[November 24 - King publishes essay, gives speech in Washington](#)
[November 25 - King attends Kennedy funeral, talks to LBJ](#)
[December 3 - King talks with President Johnson, then heads to New York](#)
[December 15 - King speaks at 4000-person rally in Atlanta park](#)
[December 23 - King receives telephone call from President](#)
[December 30 - King receives congratulation letters for Time Man of the Year Award](#)

1964

[January 18 - King meets with President Lyndon Johnson](#)
[January 31 - Louis Allen is shot to death near McComb, Mississippi](#)
[March 5 - Martin Luther King leads 10,000 in support of Kentucky state public accommodations law](#)
[March 23 - Violence erupts in Jacksonville after a black woman is shot and killed](#)
[March 26 - King meets Malcolm X](#)

[April 20 - Black students in Cleveland boycott school in protest](#)
[April 22 - CORE members demonstrate at the NY World's Fair](#)
[May 25 - The U.S. Supreme Court finds the closing of Prince Edward public schools to be unconstitutional](#)
[May 26 - King appeals for outside assistance in St. Augustine, Florida](#)
[June 5 - King's book Why Can't We Wait is published](#)
[June 11 - King is arrested for demanding service at a white-only restaurant](#)
[June 18 - Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernathy arrested for protesting segregation at Monson Motor Lodge](#)
[June 21 - Three civil rights workers are reported missing in Mississippi](#)
[June 25 - Hundreds of whites attack antisegregation march in St. Augustine](#)
[July 2 - King attends the signing of the 1964 Civil Rights Act](#)
[July 21 - King arrives in Mississippi to assist civil rights effort](#)
[August 4 - The bodies of three missing civil rights workers are found in Mississippi](#)
[August 20 - President Johnson signs the Economic Opportunity Act](#)
[August 22 - King testifies at Democratic convention on behalf of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party](#)
[September 8 - Public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, reopen](#)
[October 9 - Klan member agrees to testify in the murder of Shwerner, Chaney, and Goodman](#)
[December 10 - King Receives Nobel Peace Prize](#)

1965

[January 19 - Sixty-two voting rights protesters arrested at Dallas County courthouse in Selma, Alabama](#)
[February 1 - King is jailed with more than two hundred others after voting rights march in Selma, Alabama](#)
[February 9 - Martin Luther King meets with President Johnson regarding voters' rights](#)
[February 21 - Malcolm X is assassinated in Harlem](#)
[March 5 - King and Johnson meet to discuss voting rights act](#)
[March 7 - Voting rights marchers are beaten at Edmund Pettus Bridge](#)
[March 9 - King leads second attempt at a voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala.](#)
[March 13 - President Johnson denounces the brutality in Alabama in a meeting with governor George Wallace](#)
[March 15 - President Johnson addresses Congress in support of a Voting Rights Bill](#)
[March 20 - President Johnson federalizes the Alabama National Guard to oversee Selma to Montgomery march](#)
[March 25 - Selma to Montgomery March](#)
[April 25 - Segregationist Lester Maddox leads 2,000 in march](#)
[July 4 - King preaches "The American Dream"](#)
[July 17 - King arrives in Los Angeles at the invitation of local groups](#)
[July 26 - King leads march to Chicago City Hall and addresses a rally](#)
[August 6 - The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law](#)
[August 11 - Massive rioting begins in Watts](#)
[December 4 - President Johnson prohibits discrimination in federal aid](#)

1966

[January 7 - King announces the start of the Chicago Campaign](#)

[January 16 - King applauds antiwar stance of SNCC activist Julian Bond](#)

[February 11 - Kick-off meeting for Operation Breadbasket](#)

[June 5 - King preaches "Guidelines for a Constructive Church"](#)

[June 6 - James Meredith, who integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962, is wounded](#)

[June 7 - King, McKissick and Carmichael continue the "Meredith March Against Fear"](#)

[June 16 - Stokely Carmichael ignites controversy by using the phrase "black power"](#)

[June 26 - March Against Fear](#)

[July 6 - Vice President Hubert Humphrey writes King](#)

[July 10 - King leads thousands of protestors from a rally at Soldier's Field to Chicago's City Hall](#)

[July 15 - Mayor Richard Daley and King announce new programs and initiatives for Chicago blacks](#)

[August 5 - Angry whites attack civil rights march through Chicago's southwest side](#)

[August 26 - King arranges "Summit Agreement" with Major R. Daley and other Chicago leaders](#)

[September 12 - Black students attacked at integrated school](#)

[October 6 - 100th civil rights march in Grenada, Mississippi](#)

[October 24 - Demonstrators in Grenada, Mississippi protest harassment](#)

1967

[February 25 - King delivers the speech "The Casualties of the War in Vietnam"](#)

[April 4 - King delivers his first public antiwar speech, "Beyond Vietnam," at New York's Riverside Church](#)

[April 9 - King preaches "The Three Dimensions of a Complete Life"](#)

[May 22 - At an SCLC staff retreat King calls for a radical redistribution of economic and political power](#)

[June 11 - King preaches "A Knock at Midnight"](#)

[June 13 - Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African-American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court](#)

[July 26 - National SNCC chairman H. Rap Brown is arrested for inciting riot](#)

[July 29 - President Johnson appoints a National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders](#)

[August 25 - J. Edgar Hoover begins investigations](#)

[August 27 - King preaches "Why Jesus Called a Man a Fool"](#)

[October 1 - Wall of Respect dedicated in Chicago](#)

[November 7 - Carl Stokes and Richard Hatcher become first black mayors of major U.S. cities](#)

[December 4 - King launches the Poor People's Campaign](#)

1968

[January 16 - King announces the Washington Spring Project as part of Poor Peoples Campaign](#)

[February 4 - King delivers his "Drum Major Instinct" sermon in Atlanta, Georgia](#)

[March 3 - King delivers his "Unfulfilled Dreams" sermon in Atlanta, Georgia](#)

[March 18 - King speaks to striking sanitation workers in Memphis](#)

[March 23 - King addresses a rally for the Poor People's Campaign in Augusta, Georgia](#)

[March 28 - King leads a solidarity march for the sanitation workers of Memphis](#)

[March 31 - King preaches at the National Cathedral in Washington D.C.](#)

[April 3 - King delivers his final speech](#)

[April 4 - King is assassinated at Lorraine Motel](#)

[April 7 - National Day of Mourning to honor King](#)

[April 8 - Silent march to honor King, support sanitation workers](#)

[April 9 - King's funeral in Atlanta, Georgia](#)

[April 16 - Settlement reached in Memphis sanitation workers' strike](#)

[May 23 - African-American poet Henry Dumas is shot and killed by a transit police officer](#)

[June 8 - James Earl Ray is arrested and charged with the murder of Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

[August 1 - President Johnson signs Housing and Urban Development Act](#)

[September 27 - Huey Newton is sentenced](#)

[October 16 - U.S. olympic sprinters give Black Power salute during medal ceremony](#)

[November 5 - Shirley Chisholm is elected to U. S. House of Representatives](#)

1969

[January 17 - Two leaders of the Black Panther Party are killed at UCLA by US organization members](#)

[May 5 - Moneta Sleet, Jr. becomes the first African-American man to win a Pulitzer Prize](#)

[June 26 - The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change is founded](#)

[October 29 - Supreme Court mandates immediate school desegregation](#)

1971

[April 28 - Rear Admiral Samuel L. Gravely is the first African-American to achieve Flag Rank in the Navy](#)

[June 14 - The U.S. Supreme Court rules that officials may close swimming pools to avoid desegregating them](#)

[June 17 - The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals orders complete desegregation in 81 Southern school district](#)

1973

[September 17 - Illinois becomes the first state to declare King's birthday a legal holiday](#)

1974

[July 25 - The U.S. Supreme court rules against busing as a remedy for segregated schooling](#)