

# MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. LAPBOOK



Designed by  
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L-MLK



Martin Luther King Jr. Lapbook

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## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

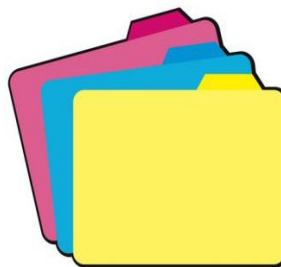
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, but coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# Martin Luther King Jr. Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

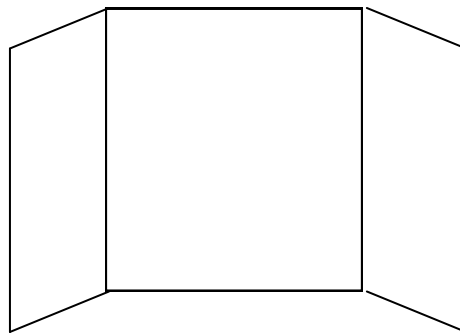
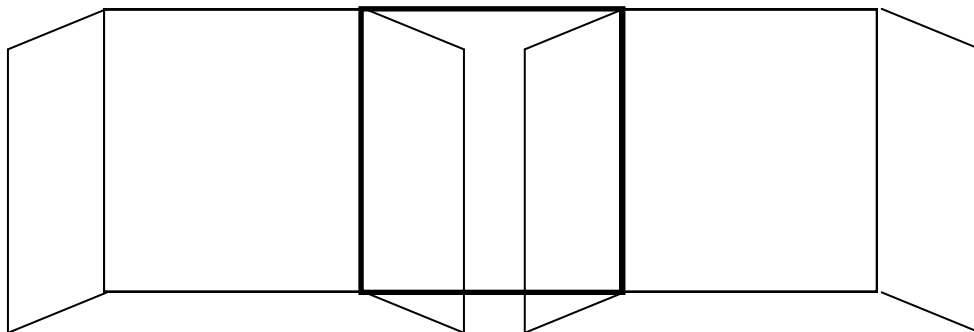


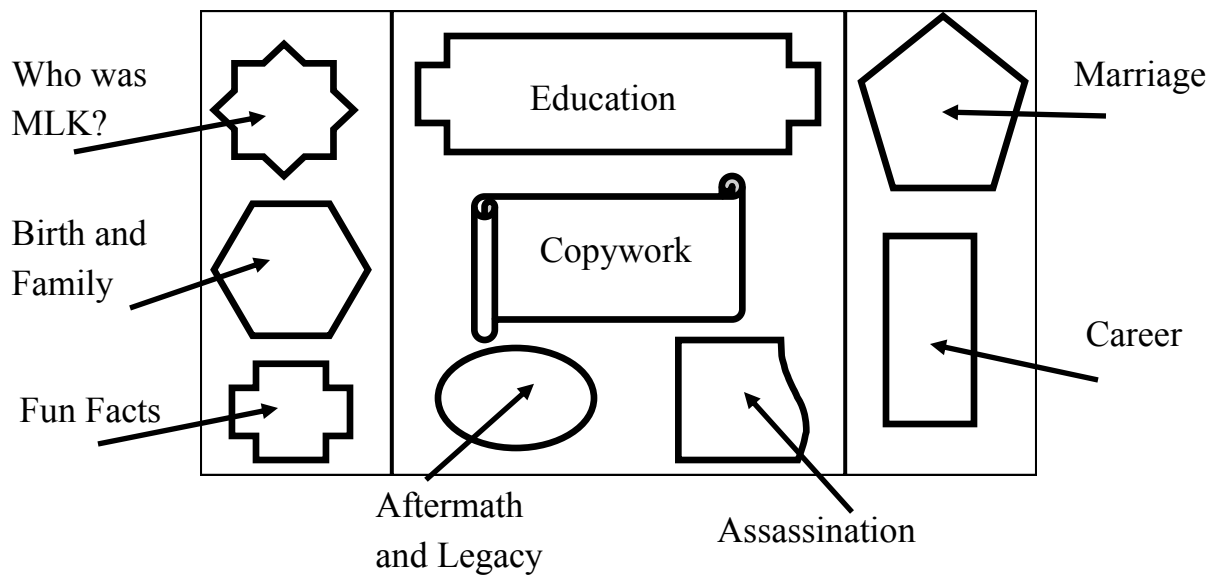
Figure 2



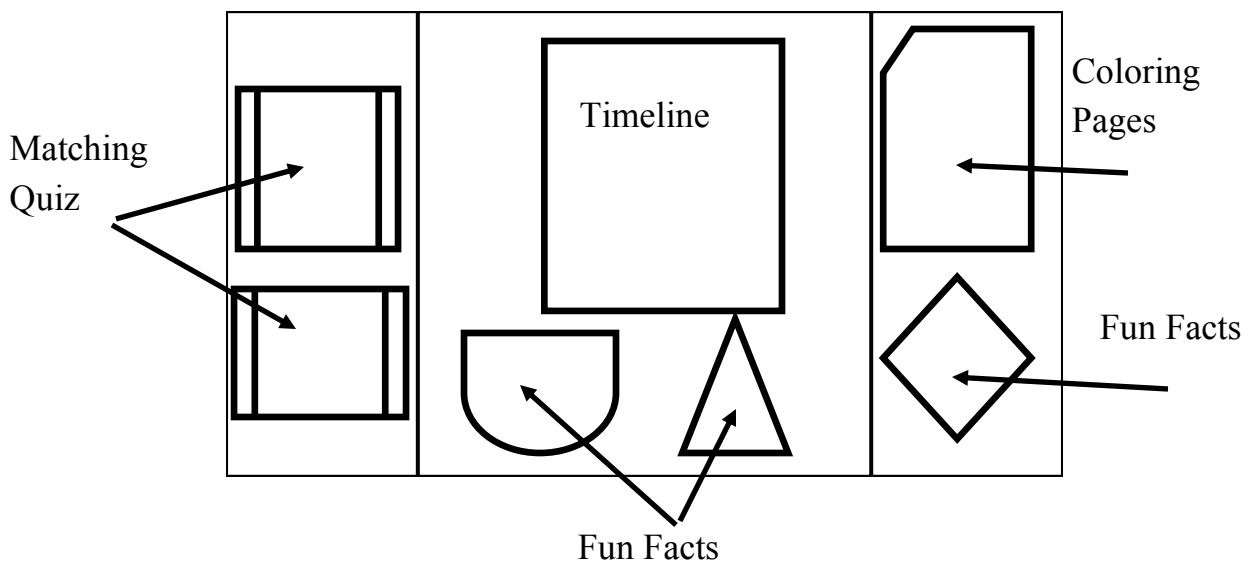
# Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

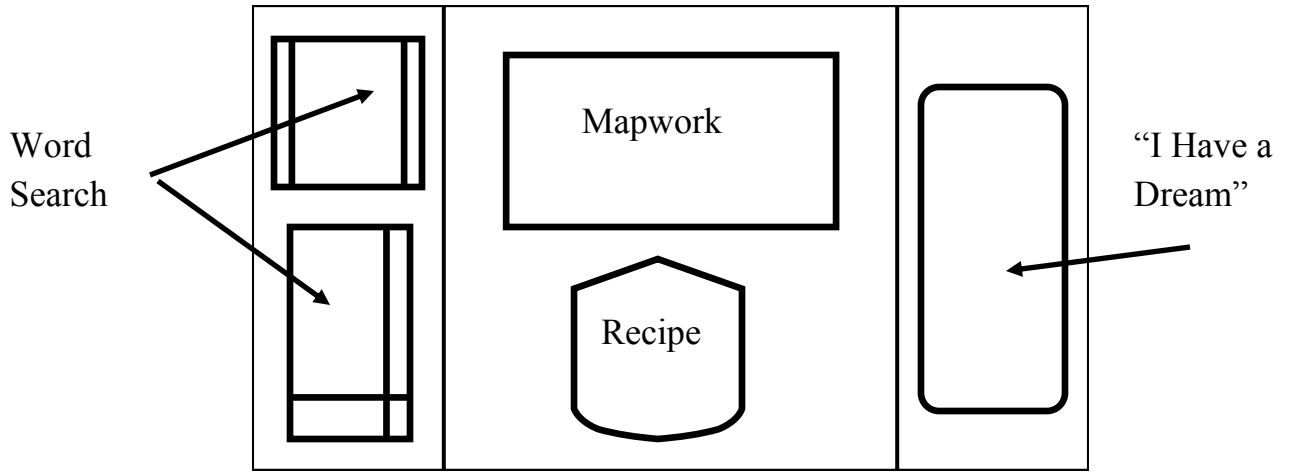
Folder 1



Folder 2

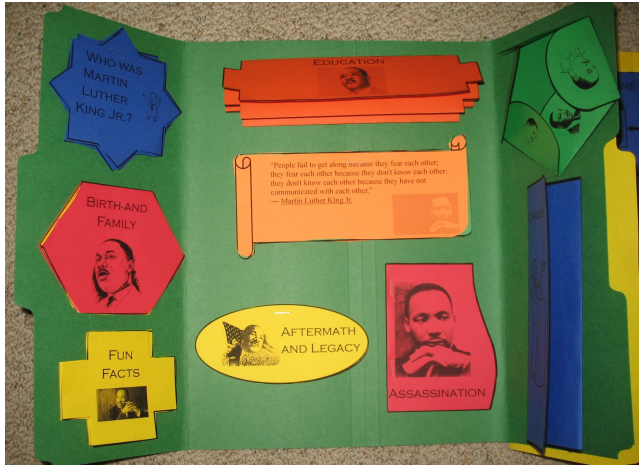


Folder 3

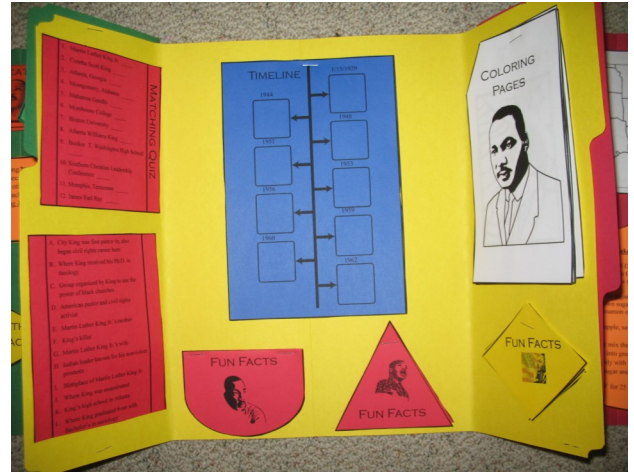


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

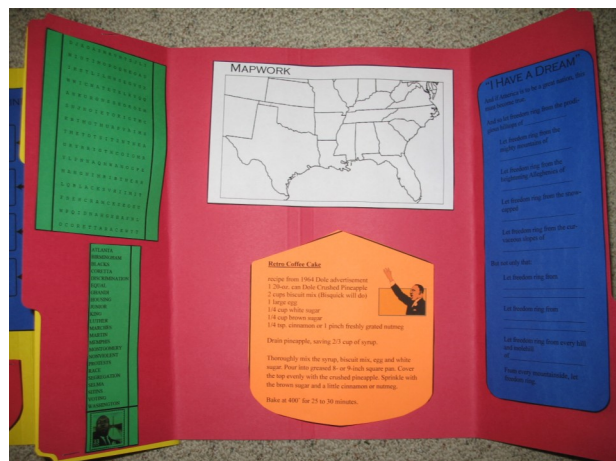
Folder 1



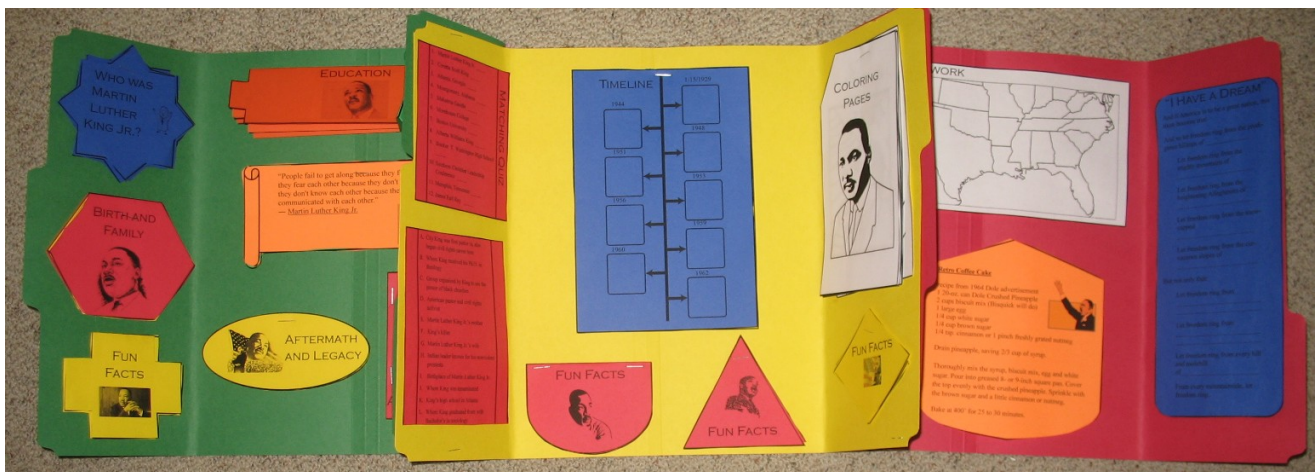
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders





# Martin Luther King Jr. Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** Who was Martin Luther King Jr.?

**\*Student Instructions:** Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What was he famous for? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

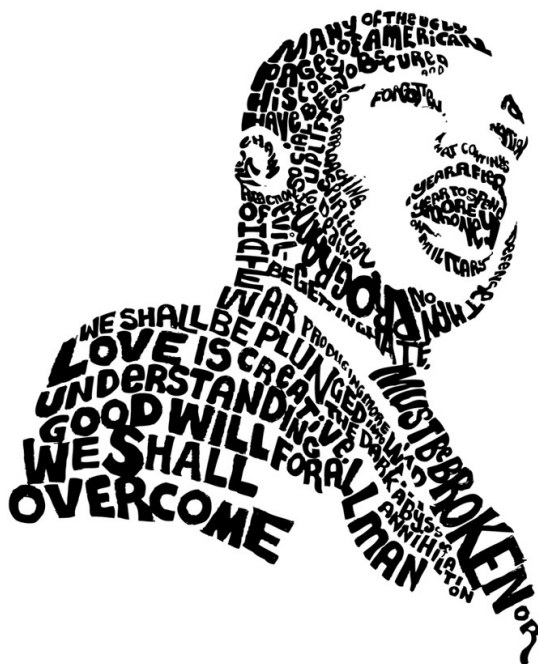
**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Birth and Family

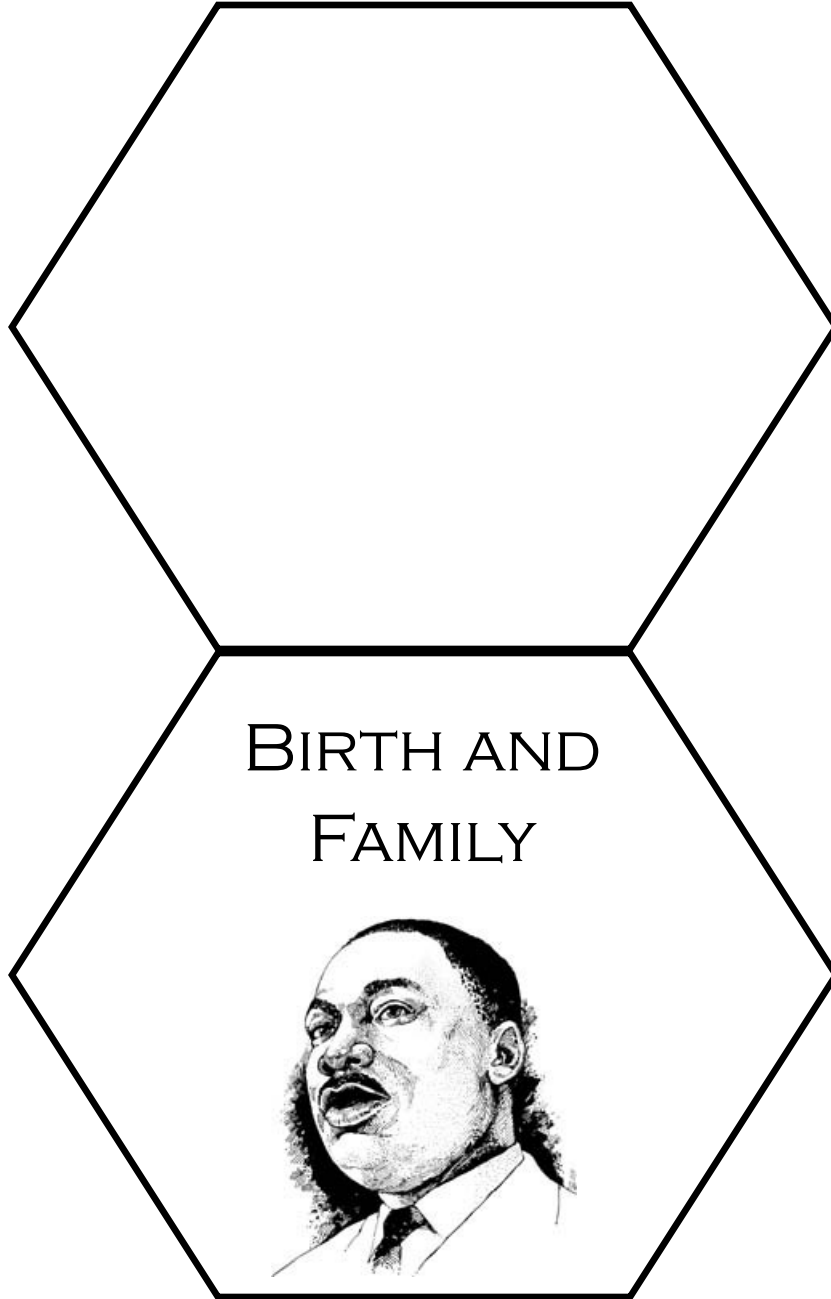
**\*Student Instructions:** Where and when was Martin born? Who were his parents? What was he named at birth? Why was this changed? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

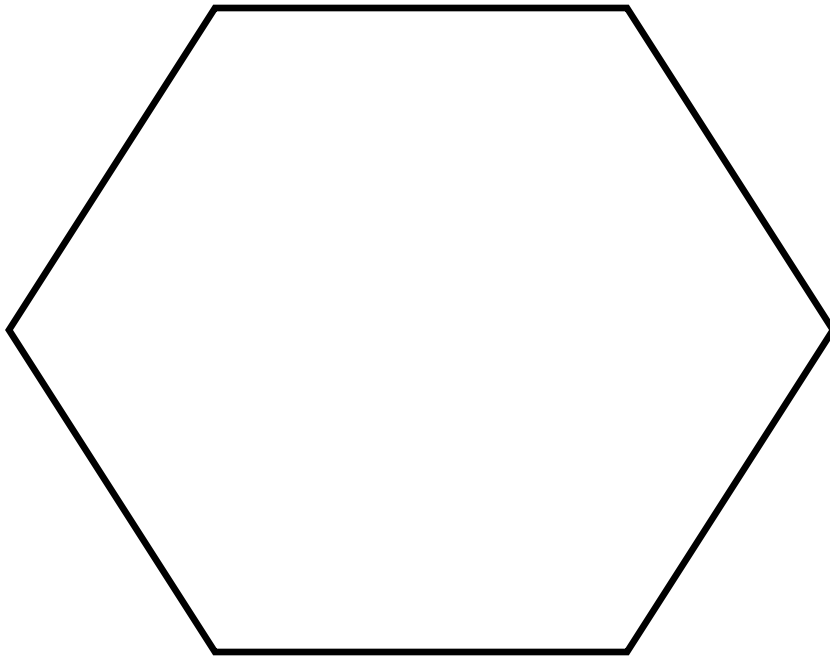
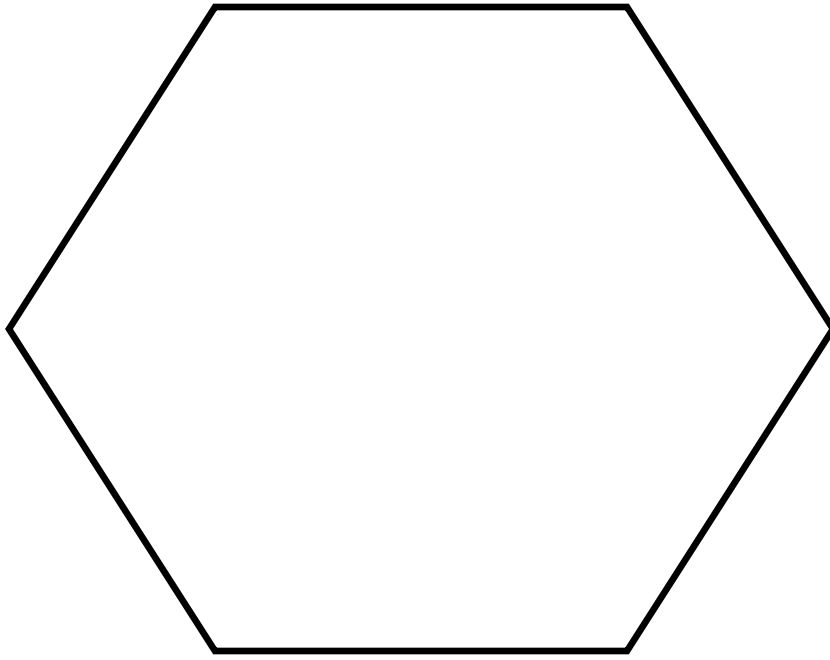
**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and additional pages. Fold the booklet along the center line so that the title is on the front. Insert the additional pages inside and secure with a staple at top.



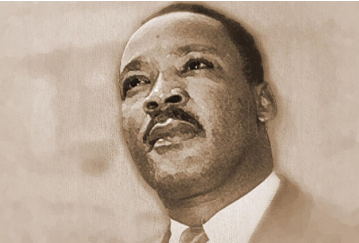
WHO WAS  
MARTIN  
LUTHER  
KING JR.?



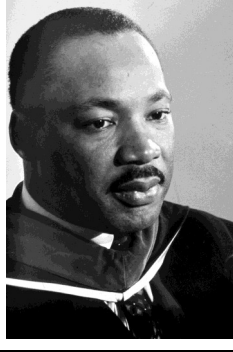




EDUCATION



## **Martin Luther King, Jr.**



### **Who was Martin Luther King, Junior?**

Martin Luther King, Jr., was an American pastor, activist, and leader in the American Civil Rights movement. He is best known for trying to use nonviolent civil disobedience methods instead of violence to achieve his aims.

Martin was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. His parents were the Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., and Alberta Williams King. Martin was the middle child, with an older sister, Willie Christine King, and a younger brother, Alfred Daniel Williams King. Both Martin and his father were originally named Michael. After a trip to Germany in 1934, the father changed both his and his son's name to Martin Luther King in honor of the German religious reformer, Martin Luther.

As a young man, Martin sang with his church choir and enjoyed music. His mother was an accomplished organist and choir leader. At age thirteen, King admitted that he was skeptical of Christianity, but he later found the Bible to be so full of truths that he decided to become a minister.



### **Education**

King attended Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta. He was known for his public speaking ability and was on the school's debate team. During his junior year, he won a speech prize at an oratorical contest in Dublin, Georgia. Returning to Atlanta by bus, he and his teacher were ordered by the driver to stand so that white passengers could sit. King eventually complied, but he said that the incident made him angrier than he'd ever been in his entire life.

King skipped both 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades of high school. During King's junior year, Morehouse College announced that it would open up admissions to any high school junior who could pass the entrance exam. Many students had left the school to fight in WWII. At age 15, King passed this exam and entered Morehouse. In

1948, he graduated from Morehouse with a degree in sociology and entered Crozer Theological Seminary. He felt that the church would satisfy his inner urge to serve humanity.

At Crozer King was elected student body president and was valedictorian of his 1951 graduating class. He earned a fellowship for graduate study and, in the end, chose Boston University for his doctoral studies. In Boston, he met Coretta Scott, an aspiring singer and musician at the New England Conservatory School. They were married on June 18, 1953, on her parents' lawn in Heiberger, Alabama. The Kings had four children: Yolanda King, Martin Luther King III, Dexter Scott King, and Bernice King. Martin Luther King Jr. received his doctoral (Ph.D.) on June 5, 1955. He was only twenty-five years old.



## Career

King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, when he was twenty-five years old. His faith was strongly based on the commandment of loving your neighbor as yourself. He believed in loving your enemies as well, praying for them and blessing them.

Inspired by the nonviolent activism of Mahatma Gandhi in India, King had long wanted to visit that nation. With the assistance of a Quaker group, he was able to make that trip in 1959. This trip deeply affected him, furthering his understanding and commitment to nonviolent resistance and the struggle for civil rights in America. He was also influenced by the idea of refusing to cooperate with an evil system.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, a black woman, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Laws throughout the South, called Jim Crow laws, enforced racial segregation. King and others organized and led the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This boycott lasted 385 days, during which King's house was bombed and he was arrested. Eventually, the U.S. District Court ruled that racial segregation on Montgomery buses was illegal. King's role in this boycott made him a national figure and the best known spokesman for the civil rights movement.



In 1957, King and other civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as a way to organize the power of black churches to conduct nonviolent protests furthering civil rights reform. King led this group until his death. King believed that organized, nonviolent protest against southern segregation would lead to better media coverage of the struggle for black equality. King organized and led marches for the