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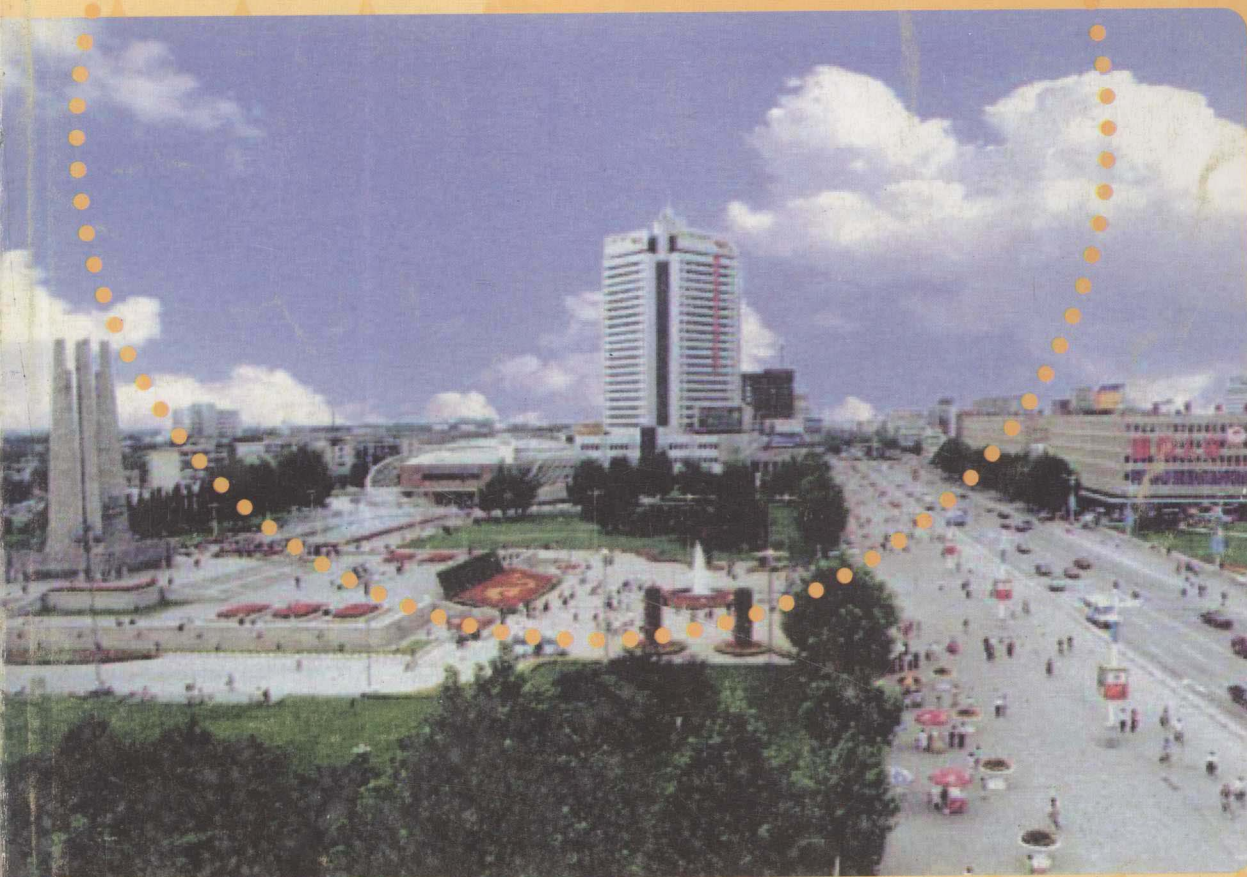


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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英 语

(选修 I)

(供高中三年级第一学期使用)

10

Senior
Student
Book



[中 国] 河北教育出版社
[加拿大] DC加拿大国际交流中心 合作编写

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出版者的话

亲爱的同学们，这套《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语》是河北教育出版社和 DC 加拿大国际交流中心共同组织国内外富有英语教学经验的专家、教授、教研员及一线教师根据普通高中《英语课程标准》（实验）编写而成的，供普通高中一至三年级学生使用。

这套教材充分吸收世界上最先进的外语教学理念和实践经验。它尊重语言学习的客观规律，注重强调在进一步发展学生综合语言运用能力的基础上，着重提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力，特别注重提高学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力，培养学生的综合语言运用能力和创新精神，符合当代高中学生的年龄、心理和认知特点。

这套教材语言信息含量大。它涉及人文、地理、自然、科学等各个领域，兼顾了多种学科知识的相互交叉、相互渗透，反映了当代社会、经济、科技、教育等各个领域发展的新动向，有助于提高学生整体的文化素养。

这套教材内容丰富，体裁多样，语言地道，富有时代感。它展现中西方国家的不同文化背景，注重中外文化的介绍与比较，以培养学生理解和包容多种不同文化的胸怀，增强学生继承、发扬民族文化，同时又借鉴、吸取其他优秀文化的意识，有助于学生形成跨文化交际的意识和基本的跨文化交际能力，有利于帮助学生形成正确的世界观、价值观，提高学生整体的人文素养。

这套教材注重以学生为主体，设计了许多有意义的实践活动，鼓励学生通过积极尝试、自我探究、自我发现和主动学习等学习方式，形成自己的语言学习的过程与方法。它把对学生学习策略、学习方法的指导融入到学生的自我评价过程中，有利于学生对自己的学习过程进行积极的反思，调整学习策略，培养自主学习能力，从而为终身学习打下基础。

这套教材分为必修课程、选修课程系列Ⅰ和系列Ⅱ三大板块。其中必修课程共有5个模块（即英语1～英语5），供高中一年级至二年级第一学期使用；选修课程系列Ⅰ为顺序选修课程，是在必修课程模块的基础上顺序开设的课程，共有6个模块（即英语6～英语11）；选修课程系列Ⅱ为任意选修课程，供学生在高中阶段根据自己的兴趣和爱好选修。这套教材包括《教科书》、《教师用书》、《互动学案》以及录音磁带等。同时，我们还提供了丰富的网络资源。如与教材配套的电脑家教版（下载地址：<http://www.100e.com/lesh010.asp>），以及教学论坛（www.sowerclub.com）。

在本套教材的编写过程中，加拿大阿尔伯塔大学教育学院在教材的课程设计、编写方面给予了许多帮助。对此，我们表示感谢。

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Unit One

MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

A man who won't die for something is not fit to live.

I refuse to accept the view that mankind is so tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war that the bright daybreak of peace and brotherhood can never become reality. I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word.

– Martin Luther King

You are still a slave if only your limbs are free.

– German Proverb



SECTION 1

EXPLORING NEW IDEAS

Reading 1:

I Have a Dream (Adapted)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. King was an eloquent Baptist minister and leader of the civil rights movement in America from the mid-1950s until his death in 1968. He earned his Doctor of Philosophy from Boston University in 1955. King promoted non-violent means to achieve civil rights reform. He was awarded the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

On April 4, 1968, King was shot by James Earl Ray while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee. He was only 39 at the time of his death, when he was turning his attention to a nationwide campaign to help the poor.

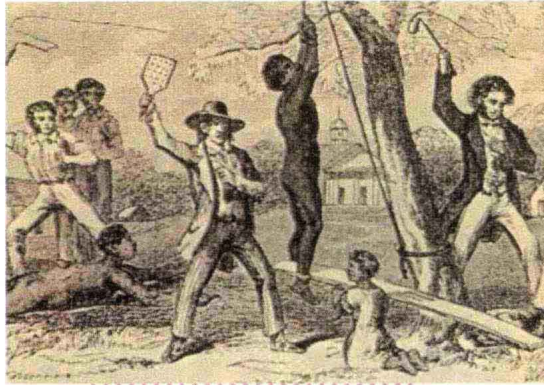
I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.



I have a dream!

“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of



The black slaves are being whipped.

START YOUR ENGINES

Who is Martin Luther King? What dream does he have? How does he describe his dream?

former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that my four 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.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day the state of Alabama, whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, will be transformed into a situation where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low,

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To **exalt** means to raise somebody or something to a higher position.



Civil rights marches

the rough places
will be made
plain, and the
crooked places
will be made
straight, and the
glory of the Lord
shall be revealed,
and all flesh shall

see it together.

This is our hope.
This is the faith
with which I return
to the South. With
this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain
of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be
able to transform the jangling discords of our nation
into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this
faith we will be able to work together, to pray
together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to
stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will
be free one day.

And if America is to be a great nation, this must
become true.

So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of
New Hampshire.

Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New
York.

Let freedom ring from the heightening
Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

Let freedom ring from the
snowcapped Rockies of Colorado!

Let freedom ring from the
curvaceous peaks of California! But

not only that; let freedom ring
from Stone Mountain of Georgia!

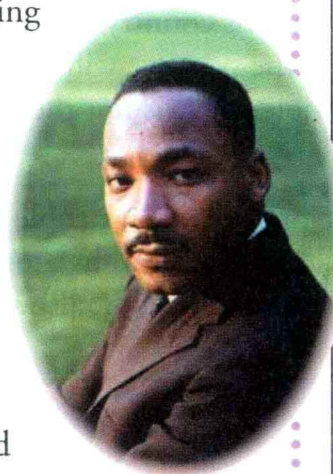
Let freedom ring from Lookout
Mountain of Tennessee!

Let freedom ring from every hill and
every molehill of Mississippi. From every
mountainside, let freedom ring.

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from
every village and every hamlet, from every state and
every city, we will be able to speed up that day when
all of God's children, black men and white men, will

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To **hew** means to carve or cut large
pieces out of something solid



be able to join hands and sing in
the words of the old Negro
spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last!
Thank God Almighty, we are free
at last!"

Notes:

1. On August 28, 1963, King led a massive march on Washington D.C., where he delivered, on the steps at the Lincoln Memorial, his now famous "I Have a Dream" speech.
2. In the sentence "... and all flesh shall see it together," the word flesh refers to human beings.
3. In the sentence "...with which I return to the South," the South refers to the southern part (the Old South) of the United States where there were/are many African Americans, and where there was strong racial discrimination.
4. Negro is an old-fashioned word that refers to someone with black skin who comes from Africa or whose ancestors came from Africa. Now people use black(s), black people, Africans, or African Americans.
5. Spiritual (also Negro spiritual) is a noun referring to religious folksong of the type originally sung by black slaves in America.



Reading 2:

Statement on the Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Robert F. Kennedy (April 4, 1968) (adapted)

I have bad news for you, for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight.



Robert F. Kennedy

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort.

In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black, you can be filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge.

Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love...

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness; but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or they be black.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times; we've had difficult times in the past; we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings who abide in our land...

Notes:

1. Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the 35th US president John F. Kennedy, was born in Boston, Suffolk County, Mass. on November 20, 1925. He was a senator from 1965 to 1968. Like Martin Luther King and his brother J. F. Kennedy before him, he was assassinated in Los Angeles, California on June 6, 1968.
2. To **abide** means to stay or live.



SECTION 2

MEANING IN CONTEXT



Practice Makes Perfect!

A. Understanding the text

1. New words

a. Match the words on the left with definitions or synonyms on the right.

transform

creed

nullification

eloquent

prodigious

assassination

an system of beliefs or opinions

separation

expressive and persuasive

amazingly large in size or amount

murder, deliberate and unlawful killing of a person

change

b. Answer the following questions.

Reading 1:

- (a) When King said "I say to you today, my friends...", what was the date of "today"?
- (b) Where does the creed "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal" come from?
- (c) How many children did King have at that time?
- (d) Can you locate, on a map of the United States, the states and mountains that are mentioned in King's speech? These states and mountains include:
Georgia, Alabama, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado, California, Tennessee, Mississippi, the Alleghenies, the Rockies

Reading 2:

- (a) Who was Robert F. Kennedy?
- (b) When and why did he give this speech, which is also regarded as one of the most famous speeches in the United States?
- (c) What was the purpose of the speech?
- (d) Are there similarities between this speech and King's speech as far as rhetoric is concerned?

B. Consider the issues.

Repetition and parallelism in the readings

"I Have a Dream" is a powerful protest against racial discrimination. Part of its power comes from its masterful use of literary devices such as repetition and parallelism. Repetition is the repeated use of the same word or word pattern. For example, in the first text, the patterns

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day...



Let freedom ring...

are effectively repeated many times.

Parallelism means using the same grammatical structures for coordinated words, phrases, and clauses. For example, in the first and second reading, we find structures like:

...we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together...

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness...

Now find from the texts as many examples of repetition and parallelism as you can.

C. Learning words and expressions in context

1. **Phrases and expressions.** Study the following list of phrases and expressions from the text:

be rooted in
rise up
live out (the true meaning of...)
transform... into
speed up (that day)
dedicate... to
be filled with

Now work in pairs and make sentences with the phrases listed above.

2. **The word *live*.** Look at the sentence from the text: "I have a dream that my four 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." What does *live* mean in different contexts?

If you haven't been to the Great Wall, you *haven't lived*.

We eat to *live*, but not *live* to eat.

Where does he *live*? What does he do *for a living*?

We *lived* every turn of King's story as it was told.

Many African Americans do not have enough to *live on*.

King *lived out* the meaning of what he fought for.

The old man *lived* through both world wars.

D. Listening practice

Listen to a passage about Martin Luther King. Circle the correct answers.

- Martin Luther King attended a high school where black and white students studied together. This statement is _____.
a. true b. false
c. INP (Information Not Provided)
- It was _____ that Martin Luther King met and married Coretta Scott.
a. in Boston b. in Georgia
c. at Morehouse College d. in Alabama
- From 1957 to 1968, King _____.
a. travelled over six million miles
b. spoke over twenty-five hundred times
c. wrote five books and numerous articles
d. did all of the above
- In 1963, King was named Man of the Year by _____.
a. John F. Kennedy b. Lyndon B. Johnson
c. Time magazine
- King won the _____.
a. Nobel Prize for Literature b. Nobel Peace Prize
c. Nobel Prize for Economics

E. Active interaction

Situational dialogue: Going to a student conference on human rights.

Li Ming: Are you going to the student conference on human rights this weekend, Jenny?

Jenny: You bet! I've been looking forward to it for more than two weeks!

Li Ming: What's the big deal? You've been to this kind of thing many times before.

Jenny: Yeah, I know, but this time Vandana Shiva is the main speaker. I love to hear her talk.

Li Ming: She's the woman from India, isn't she? I thought she



was an environmentalist.

Jenny: That's right. She's also a feminist. And because she is both a woman in the science field and a woman of colour who works in North America, she has first-hand experience about how it feels to be a visible minority. I think she has ideas that make sense for many different people.

Li Ming: I'll make sure that I go listen to her. But I can't get carried away just listening to speakers. I volunteered to organize one of the discussion groups. We're going to discuss the issue of racial profiling.

Jenny: Interesting! Can I join your group? I'm concerned about that kind of discrimination. I think that even if the intention is good, it can easily get out of hand.

Li Ming: Well, I agree with you, but it will be interesting to find out what other opinions there are.

Jenny: What time does the session start?

Li Ming: Ten o'clock. On Saturday. See you then?

Jenny: Yup, see you then. Take care.

Your turn!

Work in pairs. Role-play the dialogue, and then create your own dialogue.

F. Constructing meaning through writing: I Have a Dream

Many things in life are regrettably imperfect. Some of them need to be improved and changed, including environmental pollution, gaps between the rich and the poor, children dropping out of school and health problems. Think of something that you believe should be changed for the better, no matter how difficult it is. Dream about a better world by writing an essay or speech "I Have a Dream."

You can practise talking about human rights. What words do you know that are related to human rights?



Feel free to borrow the literary devices you have identified in King's address of the same title, including repetition and parallelism. Try to make your writing eloquent, convincing, and powerful!

G. Put your skills to use!

Your assignment – Speech contest: I Have a Dream

This unit project is a speech contest. Combine the unit project with your writing assignment. Here's what you should do.

1. Read aloud and appreciate King's address until you can recite it. Get inspired by his dream, and his methods of conveying the dream to his audience.
2. If possible, listen to some famous speeches, including the live recording of King's address.
3. Write your "dream" speech. If necessary, collect pictures and other audio and visual materials that can help express the dream in your heart. Practise your oral speech.
4. Hold a speech contest. All the speakers are encouraged to organize their presentations in any creative way they choose.

Check yourself!

Check to see where you are in **listening** according to the following criteria. Grade yourself with A, B, C, D or F.

- ❖ I can determine mood, attitudes and feelings of what I listen to. ()
- ❖ I can understand sufficient vocabulary, idioms and colloquial expressions to follow detailed stories of general popular interest. ()
- ❖ I can follow clear and coherent extended instructional texts and directions. ()



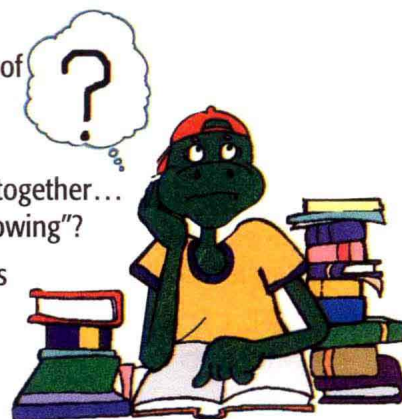
SECTION 3

FOLLOW THE RULES

Grammar Refresher

A. Danny's questions:

1. In the sentence of the 1st text "With this faith we will be able to **hew** out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope," what is the object of the verb **hew**?
2. In the sentence "With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together... **knowing** that we will be free one day," what is the logical subject of "knowing"?
3. In the long sentence in the 2nd text "What we need in the United States is not division... whether they **be** white or they **be** black," is the verb **be** used correctly? Why?



B. Subject-verb agreement (II)

1. In the last unit of Book 9, you were asked to apply some of the rules you had learned governing subject-verb agreement to some sentences. Here we'll continue to do some exercises. Circle the correct forms of verbs.
 - a. My scissors _____ (is / are) nowhere to be found.
 - b. My pair of scissors _____ (is / are) nowhere to be found.
 - c. That people are different from one another _____ (is / are) obvious.
 - d. To get a driver's license _____ (was / were) Danny's goal.
 - e. Eight hundred kilometers _____ (is / are) too far to drive in one day.
 - f. Arthritis _____ (is / are) no fun to have.
 - g. One-third of the families in our neighbourhood _____ (has / have) computers.
 - h. One-fifth of the book _____ (is / are) about life in the old China.
 - i. A number of people _____ (is / are) waiting to be treated.
 - j. The number of students taking the course _____ (is / are) 26.
 - k. A lot of our lab equipment _____ (has / have) been imported from abroad.
 - l. Going for long walks in the country _____ (is / are) good for your health.
2. What follows is a passage about an earthquake. Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

Here _____ (be) the latest report on the earthquake, which _____ (have) caused a great deal of damage and heavy loss in our area. A lot of houses near the epicentre of the quake _____ (be) badly damaged. A number of trees _____ (be) uprooted, so _____ (be) careful if you _____ (drive). All the electricity _____ (be) shut off for the time being. Water _____ (be) turned off also. None of the highways _____ (be) currently open to traffic. Almost every side street _____ (be) jammed with drivers trying to get back home. The police _____ (be) directing traffic at major intersections. To date, the number of deaths resulting from the earthquake _____ (be) four.



C. Non-predicate verbs (I)

Non-predicate verbs include infinitives, gerunds, and present and past participles. In previous books, we discussed separately their meanings and the use of tenses in both the active and passive voice. Now let's see how well you can use non-predicate verbs.

Infinitives vs. v-ing forms: Should we use infinitives or v-ing forms in the following sentences and passages?

- _____ (learn) English grammar is fun.
- _____ (master) English grammar needs constant practice.
- It takes a long time _____ (master) English grammar.
- Danny doesn't quite understand the need _____ (learn) Chinese grammar.
- I'm sorry _____ (be) late for the meeting.
- _____ (discover) the best in people, we should follow a number of rules. The first rule is _____ (expect) the best from the people you lead. The second rule is _____ (make) a thorough study of the other person's needs. _____ (walk) a mile in another person's shoes will allow a leader _____ (understand) someone he or she is working with.
- Many people have never learned the pleasure of _____ (set) high standards and _____ (live) up to them.
- _____ (man) the space shuttle, _____ (show) sportsmanship, _____ (practise) penmanship, _____ (do) a man-sized job – all this is the language of a male-centred culture. Such language does not adequately serve our _____ (change) society... And language is changing, constantly _____ (create) new words that can change our culture, our society, our humanity.

D. Brain teasers

1. Actual language spoken during courtroom trials

Q: Did he pick the dog up by the ears?

A: No.

Q: What was he doing with the dog's ears?

A: Picking them up in the air.

Q: Where was the dog at this time?

A: Attached to the ears.



Q: Could you see him from where you were standing?

A: I could see his head.

Q: And where was his head?

A: Just above his shoulders.

2. Catch the humour if you can:

Son: Dad, if an airplane leaves Chicago and flies 500 miles an hour west with a 300-mile an hour wind coming east for two hours, and then flies 600 miles an hour with a 100-mile an hour wind coming east, and then flies 700 miles an hour for 2 hours with no headwind, how far will that plane have flown?

Father: Son, I'll call my office in the morning and have you switch to an easier flight.

Teacher: Young man, you haven't handed in one homework assignment since we started this class. Won't you please do tonight's assignment?

Fred: What? And ruin a perfect record?

Teacher: Fred, the story you handed in, called "Our Dog," is exactly like your brother's.

Fred: Of course. It's the same dog.

Dad: I don't understand your poor history grades. I always did well in history when I was a kid.

Fred: Dad, there's a lot more history now than when you were a kid.

"Please hush," said the librarian to some noisy students. "The people around you can't read."

"Really?" asked one little girl. "Then why are they here?"



SECTION 4

READING FOR HISTORY

Martin Luther King's Civil Rights Dream

"I Have a Dream"



Lincoln Memorial

On a cloudy day in Washington, D. C., an 82-year-old man slowly made his way up the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. He stopped at an inscription on the granite landing at the foot of the marble monument. It read: "I have a dream."

This is where Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous speech, calling for racial equality, on August 28, 1963, more than 40 years ago. The old man, by the name of Bennett, was one of the 250 000 people who had gathered for "The March on Washington," a multiracial demonstration for jobs, justice and civil rights.

"It was a strange day," Bennett recalled. "We were all very touched by the speech and the preaching. But we didn't realize what Dr. King had said until it was over and there was time for it to sink in."

Today, King's 16-minute address is widely considered the greatest American speech of the 20th century. It helped shape the civil and human rights movement, not only in the United States but also around the world.

On a cloudy day in Washington, D. C., an 82-year-old man slowly made his way up the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. He stopped at an inscription on the granite landing at the foot of the marble monument. It read: "I have a dream."

QUICK CHECK

Demonstration refers to public organized march or large gathering protesting against or supporting somebody or something.



WHILE YOU READ

What led Martin Luther King to have his dream that actually changed the course of American history?

It built a framework for racial reconciliation, and gave America an opportunity to repair its past and rebuild its future.

Freedom Trains

The 1963 "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom" was the brainchild of A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first black labour union in the United States.

After President John F. Kennedy submitted a civil rights bill to the U.S. Congress in June 1963, Randolph believed that a demonstration would help build support for the bill. Kennedy, who had devoted little time to civil rights in office despite a campaign promise to end segregation "with the stroke of a pen," at first opposed the march, fearing violence, but later changed his mind.

The turnout was greater than anyone had expected. "Freedom trains" and "freedom buses" shuttled an estimated 250 000 people to Washington. Many American senators and representatives came.

King's address, the last one that day, was not arranged



as the keynote speech. But once King took to the microphone, the crowd was electrified. His speech was a dazzling demonstration of the power of words.

AFTER YOU READ

Understand and discuss:

1. Why did the civil rights activists choose to make their speeches on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial?
2. What did J. F. Kennedy mean by saying he would end segregation “with the stroke of a pen”?

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

In 1955, the city of Montgomery in the State of Alabama had a municipal law which required black citizens to ride in the back of the city’s buses. On December 1st of that year, Mrs. Rosa Parks, a forty-two-year-old black worker, boarded a city bus and sat in the first row of seats in the black section of the bus.

When some white men got on the bus, the driver, James F. Blake, ordered Mrs. Parks to give up her seat and move back. She refused to move, and Blake called the police to have her arrested.

When Rosa Parks was arrested, the leaders in Montgomery’s black community saw the incident as



an opportunity for launching a protest against the city’s segregation laws. The leaders met to plan a large-scale boycott against the Montgomery city bus lines.

Forty thousand hand bills were printed and passed out among the members of the black community. In addition, on December 4, black ministers throughout the city conveyed the message in their churches. The boycott began on Monday, December 5, and it was an immediate success.

WHILE YOU READ

How did the Montgomery Bus Boycott happen?

According to the bus company receipts, about 90 percent of the blacks who usually rode the buses joined the boycott and found other means of transportation. Later in the evening, the black leaders of the community held another meeting and formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA). Martin Luther King, Jr. was elected as president of this organization.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott continued into 1956. During that time, reactionaries within the local white communities fought back against the protesters in a variety of ways. Blacks riding in carpools were harassed by the police. Bombs were set off at the houses of Martin Luther King and other leaders.

At one point, King was arrested on a petty speeding offense. Later, charges were brought against King as well as the other leaders of the MIA. Finally, in November of 1956, the US Supreme Court declared that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional, and the boycott was brought to an end.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a significant event in the civil rights movement which spanned the 1950s and 60s. The Boycott was important because it caught the attention of the entire nation. People around the country were



made aware of the event because it was launched on such a massive scale and lasted for more than a year.

Furthermore, the Montgomery Bus Boycott was important because it set the tone for the whole civil rights movement. In particular, the Boycott gave Martin Luther King a position of leadership within the national movement and showed that the non-violent method of protest was effective.

Mrs. Rosa Parks

Rosa Louise McCauley was born on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. Her mother, a school teacher, taught Rosa at home until the age of 11, when she moved to Montgomery to live with her aunt.

She attended a private school, the Montgomery Industrial School for Girls, where she cleaned classrooms to pay her tuition. Later she attended Booker T. Washington High School, but was forced to leave to take care of her sick mother.

In 1932 she married Raymond Parks, to whom she would remain married until his death in 1977. Though Raymond had very little formal education, he was self-

taught and supported his wife's desire to return to school to receive her high school diploma, which she did in 1934.

Mrs. Parks was working as a seamstress at a Montgomery department store in 1955. Her refusal to give up her seat led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. A year later the city was served with papers declaring segregation of bus service unconstitutional. The next day Mrs. Parks boarded a bus, and for the first time, was allowed to sit in any unoccupied seat.



Mrs. Rosa Parks

Her trouble, however, was not over. She had lost her job and was unable to find work. Her family was harassed and threatened. In 1957, she moved along with her mother and husband to Detroit where her younger brother lived.

In 1965 she found a job as a clerk and worked until her retirement in 1988. Mrs. Parks now travels the country extensively, lecturing on civil rights. Through the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development, a non-profit organization founded by her, she works with young people to help them achieve their full potential. She has received honorary degrees from ten colleges and universities and has received countless honours and awards.

On April 22, 1998, she attended the groundbreaking ceremonies for the Troy State University Montgomery Rosa Parks Library and Museum to be located on the spot where she was arrested over forty years ago.

AFTER YOU READ

Understand and discuss:

What does Rosa's story tell us about American history?

UNIT CLOSING

Complete the following sentences using attributive clauses. Refer back to the readings if necessary.

1. "I Have a Dream" is a _____.
2. Freedom Trains was a _____.
3. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a _____.
4. Mrs. Rosa Parks is a _____.