14 USCIS Questions in honor of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

01. Martin Luther King was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, which was one of the original colonies. **There were 13 original states. Name three.** (64) (Circle 3)
   a) Alabama
   b) Mississippi
   c) North Carolina
   d) Tennessee
   e) South Carolina
   f) Virginia

02. MLK was named after his father Michael King Sr. After a trip to a church conference in Germany, the father changed his and his son’s name to Martin Luther King in honor of Martin Luther, a German church reformer even though Hitler was the current German leader. **Who did the U.S. fight in World War II?** (81)
   a) China, Japan, Russia
   b) England, Germany, Holland
   c) Germany, Italy, Japan
   d) Japan, Indonesia, and the Philippines

03. In 1946 while MLK was still a college student, the Atlanta Constitution newspaper published his letter to the editor stating that black people "are entitled to the basic rights and opportunities of American citizens." **What does the U.S. Constitution do?** (2)
   a) changes amendments
   b) defines states’ rights
   c) protects basic rights of Americans
   d) sets up local governments

04. In 1948, MLK was ordained and appointed assistant pastor at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. **What is freedom of religion?** (10)
   a) You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.
   b) You cannot practice any religion.
   c) You must practice a religion.
   d) You must practice Christianity.

05. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to vacate her seat and move to the rear of a city bus for a white passenger. In response, MLK led a year-long boycott against the Montgomery bus system. In late 1956, the US Supreme Court declared Alabama’s bus segregation laws unconstitutional and MLK was one of the first riders on the newly integrated buses. **What does the judicial branch do?** (27)
   a) changes the Constitution
   b) decides if a law goes against the Constitution
   c) makes federal law
   d) regulates all US transportation systems

06. In 1961, MLK met with President Kennedy and urged him to issue a second Emancipation Proclamation to eliminate racial segregation. **What did the (first) Emancipation Proclamation do?** (76)
   a) freed the communists
   b) freed the immigrants
   c) freed the prisoners
   d) freed the slaves

07. In the spring of 1963, several newspapers published “The Letter from Birmingham Jail”; MLK wrote this open letter while serving time in jail for acts of civil disobedience. This letter defended the strategy of nonviolent resistance to racism. **What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?** (55) (Circle 2)
   a) advocate violence
   b) assemble peacefully
   c) petition the media
   d) publicly support or oppose an issue or policy
   e) write to a newspaper
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08. On August 28, 1963, many community, education, labor, and religious groups participated in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. **What movement tried to end racial discrimination?** (84)
   a) the civil rights movement  
   b) the labor union movement  
   c) the pro-life movement  
   d) the religious freedom movement

09. During the March, MLK delivered his “I Have a Dream” Speech at the Lincoln Memorial. He said that his dream was rooted in the promise of the Declaration of Independence: “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed - we hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.” **What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?** (7)
   a) emancipation and equality  
   b) freedom and the pursuit of happiness  
   c) life and liberty  
   d) love and happiness

10. After the March, MLK and other civil rights leaders met with President Kennedy and Vice-President Johnson in the White House. This meeting led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. **What did Martin Luther King, Jr. (and his companions) do?** (85)
   a) freed the slaves  
   b) fought for women’s rights  
   c) started the first free libraries  
   d) worked for equality for all Americans

11. On March 7, 1965, voting rights marchers were beaten at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama as they tried to march to Montgomery. Later, MLK and John Lewis led civil rights marchers from Selma to Montgomery after a U.S. District judge upheld the right of demonstrators to conduct an orderly march. **What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?** (51)
   a) freedom of assembly  
   b) freedom to beat protestors  
   c) freedom to petition the government  
   d) freedom to vote

12. In his most controversial speech, “Beyond Vietnam,” MLK claimed that the war was fought by poor black soldiers who did not have equality at home and punished the Vietnamese people who wanted to live in peace. MLK demanded that the U.S. government stop the war immediately. **Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.*** (78)
   a) the Cambodian-Vietnam War  
   b) the First Indochina War  
   c) the Sino-Vietnamese War  
   d) the Vietnam War

13. The day before he was assassinated (April 4, 1968), MLK said: “I’ve seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land.” **What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?** (53)
   a) serve (do important work for) the nation  
   (if needed)  
   b) serve as a member of the county’s Registrar of Voters (if needed)  
   c) serve as a sponsor for immigrant families (if needed)  
   d) serve on work crew to build low-income housing (if needed)

14. Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a holiday in numerous cities and states beginning in 1971, and as a U.S. federal holiday in 1986. **Name two national U.S. holidays.** (100) (Circle 2)
   a) Inauguration Day  
   b) New Year’s Day  
   c) Presidents’ Day  
   d) Valentine Day

[84] https://goo.gl/cAH6mS  
[85] uscizenpod.com, 2017  