

WoodmereArtMuseum

TELLING THE STORY OF PHILADELPHIA'S ART AND ARTISTS



Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Learn and Create Workbook

In conjunction with

MLK Day Virtual Family Program

Mon., Jan. 18
3-4 pm | FREE

Woodmere Art Museum and members of the Arpeggio Jazz Ensemble present a family program celebrating Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement.

Explore the story behind Harriet Tubman's journey to freedom and the legacy of Dr. King through musical narratives, the art of Jerry Pinkney, and interactive fun activities for children and families.

This event is FREE, but pre-registration is required. Registrants will receive a confirmation email with the meeting link:

https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Lve7GLd8TXGjcLRLLr_3zw

This program is offered in partnership with the:

Chestnut Hill Business Association

and

Chestnut Hill Community Association

9201 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19118 | 215-247-0476

woodmereartmuseum.org

Learn about legends of the Civil Rights Movement. Use markers, colored pencils, or crayons to create portraits and remember their words and legacy.



Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman (1822-1913) was born into slavery in Maryland. Having endured the cruel conditions and injustices of slavery, she found the courage to escape in her mid-twenties, travelling by herself along the Underground Railroad, from Maryland to Philadelphia.

She became a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, risking her life by returning to the South many times to rescue family members and others enslaved. Tubman became known as "Moses of Her People" for leading many to freedom.

During the Civil War, Tubman served as a nurse, scout, and spy for the Union Army and was the first woman to lead a Union military raid on a Confederate outpost that liberated over seven hundred enslaved people.

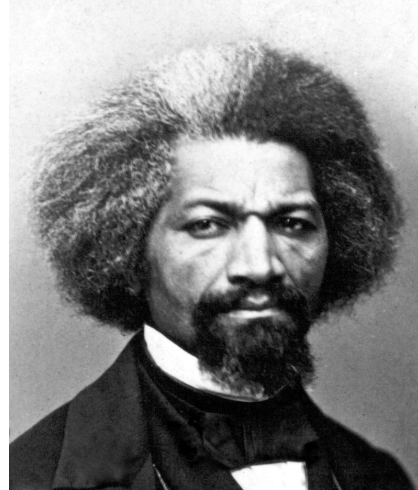
FYI: The Underground Railroad was not a real railway. It was a secret organization for a system of shelters and travel routes providing escape from enslavement in the South and a path to freedom in the North and Canada.

The Underground Railroad used railroad terms to describe its organization. People escaping slavery were called "passengers"; people who led others along the route were called "conductors"; hideouts and homes where people hid along the way were called "stations."



"I had reasoned this out in my mind; there was one of two things I had a right to, liberty, or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other..."

Harriet Tubman



Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass (1818-1895) was born into slavery in Maryland. As a young boy, he was sold to a family in Baltimore where the master's wife began teaching him to read. As it was illegal to teach reading to those enslaved, her husband ended these lessons. Douglass persevered teaching himself to read and write and went on to teach other enslaved people.

In the years that followed his escape from slavery, Douglass wrote articles and books that told his story. He gave powerful speeches that made the abolition of slavery a crucial, national issue. He urged black men to enlist in the Union Army to defend their own liberty and met with President Lincoln to demand equal treatment for black soldiers.

Douglass is known as a leader in the abolitionist movement and a force of change in this country. He dedicated his life to the fight for human rights and was an inspiration for the Civil Rights Movement.



**"Some know the value of education by having it.
I knew its value by not having it."
Frederick Douglass**

Jackie Robinson



On opening day of the 1947 baseball season, Jackie Robinson (1919-1972) became the first African American to play major league ball. He played first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Born in Georgia, Robinson was raised by a single mother and grew up in California. He excelled in sports and attended UCLA, becoming the first athlete to win varsity letters in baseball, basketball, football and track.

Robinson was drafted into the army during WWII and promoted to the rank of lieutenant, despite the prejudice that prevented most African Americans from becoming officers. He was later court martialed for refusing to move to the back of an Army bus, but was acquitted of the charges and received an honorable discharge.

Though Robinson's performance with the Brooklyn Dodgers helped lead the team to six league championships and a World Series victory, he was often challenged by threats, racial violence, and aggression on the playing field. After retiring from baseball, he used his status as a star athlete to gain support for the Civil Rights Movement and worked with Dr. King at rallies, fundraising events, and demonstrations.

Dr. King told Robinson, "You have made every Negro in America proud through your baseball prowess and your inflexible demand for equal opportunity for all."



"The right of every American to first-class citizenship is the most important issue of our time."

Jackie Robinson



Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks (1913–2005) lived in Montgomery, Alabama, during a time when segregation or the separation of people by race, was legal in the South. This meant that Black Americans were required to give up their seats if a white person needed it and sit in the back of the bus.

One December day in 1955, Rosa Parks was coming home by bus from a long day of work. She refused to give up her seat to a white man and was arrested. This action inspired Dr. King and other Black leaders to organize the Montgomery Bus Boycott, where Black people would refuse to ride the city buses as a protest against racial segregation. Since a majority of the bus riders were Black, they knew this would cause financial problems for the system. The boycott lasted 382 days and ended only when the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation was unconstitutional and Black people had equal rights to sit wherever they wanted on a bus.

Parks's actions sparked civil rights activism throughout the country. She became a national symbol of dignity and strength in the struggle to end racial segregation.



"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically...

No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."

Rosa Parks



Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968) was born and grew up in Atlanta, Georgia, attending segregated public schools. After college, seminary and graduate schools, he became the pastor of a Montgomery, Alabama Baptist Church.

Dr. King believed in the power of non-violent protest to achieve equality and racial justice. In 1955, when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man, the NAACP, (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), asked Dr. King to speak at the first non-violent demonstration for civil rights in the country, now known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott. He emerged as an inspiring civil rights leader and went on to speak to people across the country, supporting protests and actions against racial injustice.

In 1963, Dr. King directed the peaceful demonstration called the March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs. There he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech to 250,000 people. After the march, King and other civil rights leaders met with President Kennedy and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to discuss the need for civil rights legislation. This resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965.

At the March on Washington, King remarked:
"as television beamed the image of this extraordinary gathering across the border oceans, everyone who believed in man's capacity to better himself had a moment of inspiration and confidence in the future of the human race."

"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."

Martin Luther King, Jr.

