King’s widow, Coretta Scott King, asked Clayborne Carson to edit her late husband’s work into a biographical format. Carson assembled a comprehensive collection of recordings, writings, and documentary materials to construct a first-person account of one of the twentieth century’s most influential men. Reviewers agree that the editor chose each word carefully when informing the readers of King’s legacy. The book provides a detailed description of each chapter of King’s life: the mild-mannered child, the dedicated minister, the loving husband and father, and the world-famous leader.

Two of the most important civil rights advocates of the 1960s were Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. Given their common interests, the dreamer and the doubter formed complex and ever-evolving relationships with each other. These heroes are bound together by great accomplishments, and unfortunately, they are also bound by greater tragedies. Only 62 days separated their two assassinations: MLK was shot dead on April 4, 1968, and RFK was shot on June 5, 1968, and pronounced dead on June 6, 1968.

King wrote this book on civil rights and social justice during the years of the civil rights struggle. Readers claim that this book has changed their lives, and King’s wife, Coretta Scott King, explains that the key element is that King explains his philosophy of nonviolence and justice accompanied by his religious views. The book is made up of short sermon fragments, some of which were composed in prison, and it offers redemptive love.
This book collects the most important speeches of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The collection includes the “I Have a Dream” speech, the Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech, and more. In addition, there are contributions from many influential figures such as Rosa Parks and Aretha Franklin.

Being born as black women at the beginning of the 20th century, these three extraordinary mothers learned to survive America’s racist practices, and they passed their knowledge of resistance and equal justice to their children. Berdis Baldwin influenced the writing of James Baldwin. Alberta King taught MLK the importance of faith and social justice. Louise Little taught Malcolm X about his activist roots.

One day before his assassination, Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his final public speech at Memphis’s Clayborn Temple in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 3, 1968. He talked about having “some difficult days ahead,” but knowing that “people will get to the promised land.” After twelve years of fighting, King made racial equality a reality. Other speeches and writings on nonviolence, integration, and black nationalism are also included.