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## Martin Luther King Jr Believes There Is Something Bigger Than Himself

“I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. This is the way our world is made. No individual or nation can stand out boasting of being independent. We are interdependent” (1959). Martin Luther King Jr. dedicated his life towards helping others and believing that there was something bigger than himself, due to his family’s long tenure as pastors of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, which started with his grandfather in 1914, and where King served as co-pastor with his father from 1960 until his death on fourth of April, 1968. His faith fuelled him towards his protesting for black people in America as well and his want to lead others for human rights whenever there was injustice whether it was local or global.

Ever since he was a young child, Martin Luther King Jr. was an incredibly bright person and he was admitted into Morehouse College at age 15 (“Martin Luther King, Jr.: Timeline.” Research Guides,). He got intrigued by social liberties, because of Gandhi's strategy of peacefulness which he found and turned out to be very intrigued when he ventured out to India with his better half, Coretta Scott King, and met with Muhammad Jinnah. Following the increase of a significant triumph in the Bus Boycott of 1956, when the deserting of the transport benefits by dark individuals prompted their integration, King became the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957. The beliefs for this association originated from Christianity, anyway the methods for peacefulness from Gandhi (The Nobel Peace Prize 1964.). His arrangement of peacefulness brought about his capture multiple times, and he was and by mishandled multiple times as a result of it. From 1957 to 1968, King visited more than 6,000,000 miles to convey more than over two thousand talks and to address 200 and fifty thousand with his 'I have a dream speech. In spite of the fact that King turned into a nonentity for dark people in dissenter America, he was likewise a nonentity for human rights at whatever point there was foul play, regardless of whether it was locally, broadly, or internationally.

The King family had been living in Montgomery for not exactly a year when the seriously unintegrated city turned into the preeminent pinpoint of the brief increment of the battle for social equality in America, stirred by the milestone *Brown v. Board of Education* of 1954. On the first of December in 1955, Rosa Parks, secretary of the locale section of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), would not hand over her seat to a white traveler on a Montgomery transport and was captured. Activists composed a transport blacklist that would proceed for 381 days. The Montgomery Bus Boycott set an extreme monetary strain on the overall population travel framework and downtown close by entrepreneurs. They chose Martin Luther King, Jr. to be the pioneer of this dissent just as being the official representative. When the Supreme Court administered separate seating on open transports disallowed in November 1956, King had entered the national spotlight as a persuasive supporter of sorted out, peaceful opposition.

King had moreover become an objective for racial oppressors, who had firebombed his family home that January. On the twentieth of September 1958, Izola Ware Curry strolled into a Harlem retail chain where King was marking books and asked, 'Are you, Martin Luther King?' When he answered 'yes,' she wounded him in the chest with a blade. King survived, and furthermore, the attempted death exclusively reinforced his commitment to aloof obstruction:

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“The experience of these last few days has deepened my faith in the relevance of the spirit of nonviolence if necessary social change is peaceful to take place.”

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