

Writing: Lesson 32

Writing the Middle Paragraphs

Today the students will practice writing their complete three middle paragraphs for an informative/explanatory essay using quotes, paraphrasing and own thoughts and ideas.

The following passages will be used in this lesson:

**Excerpt from the “I Have a Dream” Speech
Celebrating His Legacy
Martin Luther King Jr.**

1. Let’s start with the passages on Martin Luther King Jr.

PROMPT - *Martin Luther King Jr. was an inspirational civil rights leader. Think about what you have learned about Martin Luther King Jr. Use information from the passages to explain what you learned about Martin Luther King Jr.*

2. Let’s plan for this prompt together:

Example planning

I Martin Luther King Jr.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| T1 Life | a. early life | b. assassination |
| T2 Civil Rights | a. I have a dream speech | b. making a difference |
| T3 Legacy | a. national holiday | b. memorial |

C Martin Luther King Jr.

3. Now using the document camera, let’s begin to write the essay.
4. Remember, each middle paragraph will have about 10-12 sentences: Topic sentence, 4-5 sentences about A, and 4-5 sentences about B and a wrap up. The A and B sentences will be a balance of quotes, paraphrasing and own thoughts/ideas.
5. Starting with I, ask the students what we write in this paragraph. They should answer: **Hook, 3 reasons/topics, and closing sentence.**
6. Write the I paragraph (color code).

Example:

Martin Luther King Jr. was an inspirational civil rights leader in American history.
Some interesting things about Martin Luther King Jr. are his remarkable life, his leadership during the civil rights movement, and his legacy after his death. Martin Luther King Jr. is an American hero.

7. Now we move on to T1. Remember that this paragraph is made up of: T, 4-5A, 4-5B, and W.

Let’s start with our topic sentence. Remember we need to have all 3 parts: transition word, prompt and topic for that paragraph.

Example -

First, Martin Luther King Jr.’s life was short but remarkable.

8. Now we are going to write 4-5 sentences about our A (early life) and 4-5 sentences about our B (assassination). Remind students to look at their plan to see what their A's and B's are.
9. Remember, we are still writing 4-5 about A and 4-5 about B, but we are now using quotes, paraphrasing and own thoughts and ideas for those sentences.
10. Our A is about "early life." So go to the first paragraph of the article Martin Luther King Jr. where it talks about his early life. Let's introduce the topic and then use a QUOTE from this passage.

Many people do not know a lot about Martin Luther King's early life, such as the fact that his birth name was actually Michael King Jr. According to the article Martin Luther King Jr., Michael King Sr. "changed his name to Martin Luther King Sr. in honor of a German religious leader named Martin Luther. Later on Michael Jr. followed his father's lead and changed his name to Martin Luther King Jr."

****That is three sentences about A**

11. Now I am going to put my own thought/idea about that quote.

I think that both Martin Luther King Sr. and Martin Luther King Jr. lived up to their new names because they were both great religious leaders.

****That is my 4th sentence about A**

12. Now I will paraphrase some of the information from the same text about his schooling.

Based on what I read in the same text I learned that Martin Luther King Jr. was also an excellent student in college, met and married Coretta Scott during his doctoral studies in Boston, and had four children.

****Now I have 5 sentences about A (early life).**

13. Now it is time to write 4-5 sentences about B (assassination). First I have to introduce the topic. Since I already used a quote and a paraphrase, I am going to start with paraphrasing some of the information about "assassination" in the article Martin Luther King Jr.

Unfortunately, Martin Luther King Jr.'s life was cut short by assassination. The passage Martin Luther King Jr. explains that Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated by a man named James Earl Ray in April 1968. He was shot in the neck while standing outside of his hotel room in Tennessee.

****That is three sentences about B**

14. Now I am going to put my own thought/idea about that paraphrase.

Martin Luther King Jr.'s tragic death makes me wonder what more great work he could have done had he survived and lived a long life. I'm glad James Earl Ray was captured and spent the rest of his life in jail.

****That is my 4th and 5th sentence about B.**

If my thought/idea was only 1 sentence long, I could have paraphrased again. I cannot use another quote. Use only 1 quote per middle paragraph. Sometimes your thought/idea can be more than one sentence. Encourage students to push themselves to 5 sentences for A and B.

15. All we are missing is our wrap up sentence. Give some examples that I can use for this paragraph.

Example: **Martin Luther King Jr. was more than a civil rights leader and it is important to learn about other aspects of his life when learning about him.**

16. Now our T1 paragraph should have 10-12 sentences:

Topic Sentence

4-5 Sentences about A

4-5 Sentences about B

Wrap Up

****This one is color coded by topic sentence (red), A sentences (green), B sentences (blue), and wrap up (purple)**

First, Martin Luther King Jr.’s life was short but remarkable. Many people do not know a lot about Martin Luther King’s early life, such as the fact that his birth name was actually Michael King Jr. According to the article Martin Luther King Jr., Michael King Sr. “changed his name to Martin Luther King Sr. in honor of a German religious leader named Martin Luther. Later on Michael Jr. followed his father's lead and changed his name to Martin Luther King Jr.” I think that both Martin Luther King Sr. and Martin Luther King Jr. lived up to their new names because they were both great religious leaders. Based on what I read in the same text I learned that Martin Luther King Jr. was also an excellent student in college, met and married Coretta Scott during his doctoral studies in Boston, and had four children. Unfortunately, Martin Luther King Jr.’s life was cut short by assassination. The passage Martin Luther King Jr. explains that Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated by a man named James Earl Ray in April 1968. He was shot in the neck while standing outside of his hotel room in Tennessee. Martin Luther King Jr.’s tragic death makes me wonder what more great work he could have done had he survived and lived a long life. I’m glad James Earl Ray was captured and spent the rest of his life in jail. **Martin Luther King Jr. was more than a civil rights leader and it is important to learn about other aspects of his life when learning about him.**

****This one is color coded by quotes (blue), paraphrasing (green), own thoughts/ideas (red), and wrap up (purple)**

First, Martin Luther King Jr.'s life was short but remarkable. Many people do not know a lot about Martin Luther King's early life, such as the fact that his birth name was actually Michael King Jr. According to the article [Martin Luther King Jr.](#), Michael King Sr. "changed his name to Martin Luther King Sr. in honor of a German religious leader named Martin Luther. Later on Michael Jr. followed his father's lead and changed his name to Martin Luther King Jr." **I think that both Martin Luther King Sr. and Martin Luther King Jr. lived up to their new names because they were both great religious leaders.** **Based on what I read in the same text I learned that Martin Luther King Jr. was also an excellent student in college, met and married Coretta Scott during his doctoral studies in Boston, and had four children.** Unfortunately, Martin Luther King Jr.'s life was cut short by assassination. **The passage [Martin Luther King Jr.](#) explains that Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated by a man named James Earl Ray in April 1968. He was shot in the neck while standing outside of his hotel room in Tennessee.** **Martin Luther King Jr.'s tragic death makes me wonder what more great work he could have done had he survived and lived a long life. I'm glad James Earl Ray was captured and spent the rest of his life in jail.** **Martin Luther King Jr. was more than a civil rights leader and it is important to learn about other aspects of his life when learning about him.**

- 17. Now we will do the same for T2. Let’s work on this one together.
- 18. Let’s start with the first sentence. What is this sentence called? (T sentence)
- 19. What should it start with? (Second)
- 20. It should say: ***Second, Martin Luther King Jr. played a major role in the civil rights movement for equality.***
- 21. The next sentences are 4-5A. We need to write 4-5 sentences about A (I Have a Dream speech).

-Remember to balance quotes, paraphrasing and own thoughts and ideas.

- 22. Write the T2 paragraph together. When finished, your T2 should have ten to twelve sentences (T, 4-5A, 4-5B, W).

T2 Example -

Second, Martin Luther King Jr. played a major role in the civil rights movement for equality. One way he played a role in the fight for equality was by giving his most famous I Have a Dream speech. Based on what I read in Excerpt from I Have a Dream Speech, he believed that one day people of all colors would be equal and have the rights promised to all Americans in the U.S. Constitution. He also emphasized that African Americans should never give up on their fight to be equal and never use violence to achieve their goal. Martin Luther King Jr. was determined to make the future of America for African Americans different from the past. In addition to his speech, Martin Luther King Jr. did other things that made a difference in the civil rights movement. “Martin Luther King Jr. and 60 ministers and civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to organize non-violent protests for civil rights,” states the author of the article Martin Luther King Jr. These nonviolent protests such as sit ins, boycotts and marches made a huge difference in working toward civil rights for African Americans. As described in the text Martin Luther King Jr., the bus boycott Martin Luther King Jr. lead ended when the buses were desegregated, his sit ins lead to the desegregation of lunch counters and his I Have a Dream speech resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Martin Luther King Jr. was behind many victories for African Americans during this time. I believe that the Civil Rights Movement might not have been as successful without Martin Luther King Jr.

To create this wrap-up sentence, I used ideas from the text

These are 2 back-to-back sentences where I paraphrased. Notice that I used EBT in the first sentence, but not in the 2nd sentence. If the sentences are back-to-back and the information is from the same article...you only have to write EBT for the first sentence. Only when they are back-to-back!

- 23. Have students complete T3 on their own.
- 24. Show examples and non-examples of their T3’s under the doc camera.

Name: _____

Writing: Lesson 32
Student Practice/Homework

T3 Paragraph



Excerpt from Martin Luther King's I Have a Dream Speech 1200



1 Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

2 But there is something that I must say to my people, who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice: In the process of gaining our rightful place, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again, we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

3 We cannot walk alone.

4 And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead.

5 We cannot turn back.

6 Let us not wallow in the valley of despair, I say to you today, my friends.

7 And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

8 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."

9 I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.



- 10 I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.
- 11 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.
- 12 I have a *dream* today!
- 13 I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of "interposition" and "nullification" -- one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.
- 14 I have a *dream* today!
- 15 I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, 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."
- 16 This is our hope, and this is the faith that I go back to the South with.
- 17 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.
- 18 And this will be the day -- this will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning:
- 19 *My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring!*
- 20 And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.
- 21 And when this happens, and when we allow 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, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:
- 22 *Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!*



Celebrating His Legacy 1030



National Holiday

23 Martin Luther King Jr. Day is a national holiday marking the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr. It is observed on the third Monday of January each year, which is around King's birthday, January 15. Only two other figures have national holidays in the U.S. honoring them: George Washington and Christopher Columbus.

24 Honoring Martin Luther King Jr. with a national holiday wasn't easy. In fact, it took 15 years to create the holiday. The campaign for a federal holiday in King's honor began soon after his assassination in 1968. President Ronald Reagan didn't sign the holiday into law until 1983, and it was first observed three years later in 1986. At first, some states resisted observing the holiday. They gave it alternative names or combined it with other holidays. It was until 2000 that Martin Luther King Jr. Day was officially observed in all 50 states for the first time.

National Memorial

25 The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial is located in Washington, D.C. The Memorial covers four acres and includes a granite statue of Martin Luther King carved by sculptor Lei Yixin. The memorial opened to the public on August 22, 2011. The official address of the monument, 1964 Independence Avenue, S.W., commemorates the year the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law.

26 The centerpiece for the memorial is based on a quote from King's "I Have A Dream" speech: "Out of a mountain of despair, a stone of hope." A 30 feet high statue of King is named the Stone of Hope. It stands past two other pieces of granite that symbolize the "mountain of despair." When visitors come to the memorial, they pass through the Mountain of Despair on the way to the Stone of Hope, symbolically moving through the struggle as Dr. King did during his life. In addition to the statue, a 450 feet long inscription wall includes fourteen memorable quotes from King's sermons and speeches.



27 The statue of Martin Luther King Jr. was positioned so that he is looking over the water toward the horizon. The cherry trees around the memorial bloom every year during the anniversary of King's death. Although this is not the first memorial to an African American in Washington, D.C., King is the first African American honored with a memorial on or near the National Mall and only the fourth non-President have a memorial.

“Celebrating His Legacy” written for educational purposes.



Martin Luther King Jr. ¹¹²⁰

Early Life

28 Martin Luther King Jr. was born as Michael King Jr. on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. Martin Luther King Jr. was the middle child of Michael King Sr. and Alberta Williams King. Martin Luther King Jr.'s father, Michael King Sr., was also a successful minister. He changed his name to Martin Luther King Sr. in honor of a German religious leader named Martin Luther. Later on Michael Jr. followed his father's lead and changed his name to Martin Luther King Jr. Martin had one older sister and one younger brother. The King children grew up in a secure and loving environment but did experience racism in Atlanta.

29 King attended Morehouse College. He earned a sociology degree in 1948. Next, he attended Crozer Theological Seminary School in Chester, Pennsylvania. He was valedictorian of his class in 1951 and elected student body president. King then got his doctorate degree from Boston University where he met Coretta Scott. She was studying at the New England Conservatory School in Boston. They were married in June 1953 and had four children: Yolanda, Martin Luther King III, Dexter Scott and Bernice.

Civil Rights Movement

30 On December 1, 1955 Rosa Parks boarded the bus to go home from work when the bus driver demanded that Parks and several other African Americans give up their seats. Three other African American passengers reluctantly gave up their places, but Parks refused. Rosa Parks was arrested. On the night that Rosa Parks was arrested, civil rights leaders met to plan a citywide bus boycott. NAACP leader E.D. Nixon elected Martin Luther King Jr. to lead the boycott. The bus boycott lasted 382 days. Both King's and E.D. Nixon's homes were attacked. Finally, the courts ruled that bus transportation could no longer be segregated.

“The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy.”

31 In January 1957, Martin Luther King Jr. and 60 ministers and civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to organize non-violent protests for civil rights. King met with religious and civil rights leaders and lectured all over the country on race-related issues. Martin Luther King Jr. also encouraged college students to continue to use nonviolent methods during their protests. King and 36 students were arrested for peacefully sitting in the lunch counter area after the store refused to serve them. By August of 1960, the sit-ins had been successful in ending segregation at lunch counters in 27 southern cities.

32 On August 28, 1963, the historic March on Washington drew more than 200,000 people in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial. It was here that King made his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, emphasizing his belief that someday all men could be brothers. This resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 authorizing the federal government to enforce desegregation of public accommodations and outlawing discrimination in publicly owned facilities. This also led to Martin Luther King receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.



Assassination

33 On April 4, 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. was shot to death at a hotel in Memphis, Tennessee. A single shot fired by James Earl Ray from over 200 feet away at a nearby motel struck King in the neck. James Earl Ray assassinated King by firing a rifle from a bathroom window that looked out onto the hotel balcony where King was standing. He died one hour after being shot.

34 James Earl Ray was placed on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives List. He used a fake name and escaped to Canada, stayed for a month, then flew to England. Ray was finally caught on June 8 at Heathrow Airport in London, England. Ray pleaded guilty in March 1969 and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He died on April 23, 1998.

“Martin Luther King Jr.” written for educational purposes.