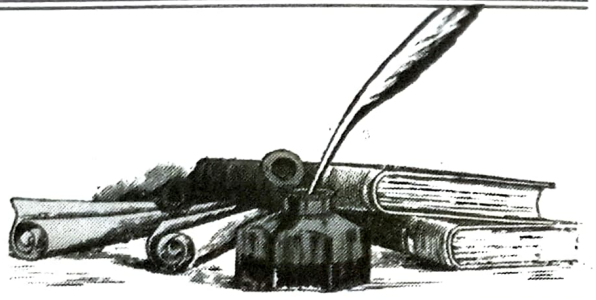



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# I HAVE A DREAM

*Martin Luther King, Jr.*



I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

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.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. And so we've come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. And so, we've come to cash this check,

a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of Now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. And those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. And there will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

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.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom.

We cannot walk alone.

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

We cannot turn back.

There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. \*\*We cannot be satisfied as long as the negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their self-hood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating: "For Whites Only."\*\* We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until "justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream."

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. And some of you have come from areas where your quest -- quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive. Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed.

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

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

I have a dream today!

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.

I have a dream today!

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."

This is our hope, and this is the faith that I go back to the South with. 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.

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:

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!

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.

And so let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire.

Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York.

Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.

Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado.

Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California.

But not only that:

Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia.

Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee.

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi.

From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

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:

Free at last! Free at last!

Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!

### **Life of the author:**

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. (1929-1968)

Martin Luther King Jr. was one of America's iconic figures who, on the one hand was a young Christian leader, social activist, political philosopher and an important exponent of Civil rights movements by nonviolence in America. His father Martin Luther King Sr. was also a famous leader in Civil rights movements. In the hands of Martin Luther King Jr. the movements against the discrimination upon black people in America took a new powerful turn. He had participated in a number of marches among which the Washington March in 1963 was one of the most important ones. The text *I Have a Dream* is taken from a path-breaking speech delivered by him in this march. This Washington march and later Selma to Montgomery march conducted and participated by him had very deep impact in the implementation of a number of Acts by the government, namely the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

He had won the Nobel Prize in 1964 for his constant battle against racial inequality by the power of non-violence. He was also vocal against the Vietnamese war in 1968. Unfortunately he was assassinated in the same year. Although the police had arrested the assassin but the real mastermind behind this act had never been caught and this remains a mystery. However, the Nation did pay its homage to late Martin Luther King Jr. in the best way possible. He was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977, Congress Gold Medal in 2003. Every third Monday of January is now celebrated in America as Martin Luther King Jr. Day to commemorate his relentless nonviolent activism against racial discrimination.

### Summary :

During the historical landmark event of the Washington March in 1963 a huge number of people (both black and white) had gathered near the Lincoln Memorial to listen to the speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr.: a speech which later on is incorporated into a text named I Have a Dream. In this speech he addressed the entire Nation reminding it to the great acts of former President of America, Abraham Lincoln who had signed the Emancipation Proclamation exactly a century ago in 1863. Unfortunately the good intentions of Abraham Lincoln had gone in vain; the black people in America still suffer the discrimination in every sector in their lives. In this speech Martin Luther King Jr. expressed his deep wish about a future when this discrimination would no longer exist. He mentioned about the plights of the black people in America and assured them to return home with a hope that the movement would surely see a brighter day by abolishing racial inequality. He also acknowledged those white people who had accumulated in the audience to listen to this historical speech. In a beautifully curated poetic oratory this speech indeed became a historical event in America.



## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ)

Marks

**2**

**1. What kind of a text is I Have a Dream?**

- (A) Elegy  
(B) Short story  
(C) Speech  
(D) Biography

**2. What is the objective of this text?**

- (A) Demonstration for freedom  
(B) Protest against Govt. policy of immigration  
(C) Amendment of constitution  
(D) Building up of an opposition party

**3. This text marks itself as an important episode by being a**

- (A) Commemorative speech  
(B) Historical gathering for demonstration  
(C) Document for climate change  
(D) Nobel prize winning literature

4. **The text refers to a great American leader. Who is he?**
- (A) Columbus (B) Pablo Neruda  
(C) John F. Kennedy (D) Abraham Lincoln
5. **Which particular injustice does this text refer to?**
- (A) Racism on the basis of color, (B) Child trafficking  
(C) Domestic violence (D) Communal hatred
6. **Who are referred to as 'millions of slaves' in the text?**
- (A) The Roman gladiators  
(B) The servants without salary  
(C) The King's slaves  
(D) The black people brought as slaves from Africa
7. **What did the great leader do for/against the slaves in the previous century?**
- (A) He ordered to form a separate country for them  
(B) He sanctioned equal rights for them  
(C) He ordered to drive them away from America  
(D) He invited them to make their own political party
8. **What is the practical situation of colored America after a century of Abraham Lincoln's great deed?**
- (A) The country is yet to accept the black people as some of their own  
(B) The country leaves peacefully in perfect harmony with the black people  
(C) The country has made separate areas for the black people to live  
(D) The country appreciates Black people as artists
9. **What is the meaning of the refrain, "lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity"?**
- (A) There are no nearby islands in the ocean  
(B) This island is running under great financial crisis  
(C) This island is poor in principle in spite of being wealthy  
(D) This island is filled with rich people
10. **How can somebody be in exile in his own land?**
- (A) It is a metaphorical way of expressing a notion of lonely life  
(B) It means that the person is imprisoned in his own land  
(C) It means that the person has chosen to remain aloof from others  
(D) None of the above

- 11. What was the promise made in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence?**
- (A) That there would be free medical service to the entire citizen
  - (B) That immigrants into the country would be treated with due respect
  - (C) That the country would serve as a pillar of support for all nations
  - (D) That all men and women (black and white) would enjoy equal rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness
- 12. Which is the metaphor used to identify the treatment received by the black people by the white people in America?**
- (A) They are referred to as slaves working in the dirty dungeons
  - (B) They are referred to as the Nigers
  - (C) They receive black cakes on Christmas
  - (D) They are given a bad check marked, 'insufficient fund'
- 13. What is the meaning of the line, "...we have come to our Nation's Capital to cash a check"?**
- (A) The bank is in the capital city of their Nation
  - (B) They have come to claim the materialization of a promise made a century back
  - (C) The checks they were given have bounces and they have come to claim for compensation
  - (D) They are running short of money and need some urgent cash in the Nation's capital
- 14. Why is it proclaimed that America has given the black people a 'bad check'?**
- (A) The check was issued by a bank which has been bankrupted lately
  - (B) The check was issued from an account which did not have proper bank balance
  - (C) The promises of equality made to the black people has been completely violated by the American white people
  - (D) A separate Nation is formed by the black people
- 15. How have the white Americans broken their promise to the black people?**
- (A) They have maintained strict discrimination between black and white people in every aspect of their lives
  - (B) They have refused to supply sufficient food to the black people
  - (C) They have still kept them as slaves in their properties
  - (D) They have not accepted Abraham Lincoln and his deeds

**16. Why does the author believe that they can find justice in the capital of the Nation?**

- (A) The Nation's capital has the largest court
- (B) By virtue of their movement they can attain justice
- (C) The banks in the capital are having enough cash in their vaults
- (D) They have never come to the capital; hence they believe this place has better opportunity

**17. The author refers to some important steps to be undertaken at this time by the Nation. Which is the thing that he discourages?**

- (A) To indulge on educational excellence
- (B) To indulge in the luxury of cooling off
- (C) To enjoy holidays in beach destinations
- (D) To operate train services to the central states of America

**18. Why is this racial injustice referred to as 'quicksand'?**

- (A) It would result in utter deterioration of the entire Nation
- (B) It increases the amount of desert lands in America
- (C) It sinks silently
- (D) It discourages international tourists for safety issues

**19. What is meant by 'solid rocks of brotherhood'?**

- (A) Solid rocks where brothers can play
- (B) It is a name of a popular tourist destination in America
- (C) It means a strong base of the sentiment of fraternity
- (D) It refers to a region in the Rocky Mountains where the rock formation is generally very heavy

**20. In which year did this historical speech take place?**

- (A) 1955
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1953
- (D) 1963

**21. How does the speaker believe to bring justice to the black people in America,**

- (A) By revolt
- (B) By request
- (C) By court case
- (D) None of these

- 22.** According to the speaker if the Nations makes the mistake to overlook the urgency of this revolt it would be \_\_\_\_\_ for the country.
- (A) Wonderful (B) Beneficial  
(C) Fatal (D) Controversial
- 23.** This protest will take away all sorts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from America until the colored citizen are granted their due democratic rights.
- (A) Food and shelter (B) Rest and tranquility  
(C) Bread and butter (D) Peace and order
- 24.** How does the phrase 'for white only' cast a democratic injustice?
- (A) It marks the very basic discrimination between the whites and the blacks  
(B) It spoils even the upcoming generations  
(C) It shows the pride of the white people  
(D) All of the above
- 25.** The black people in America are either not allowed to cast their vote or not willing to cast their vote for anyone. Why?
- (A) They are not properly literate  
(B) They do not believe in the system of election  
(C) They are not given citizenship in America  
(D) They are not given voting rights somewhere, and election ticket somewhere
- 26.** The typical style of oration of Martin Luther King, Jr. in this speech has been
- (A) Argumentative  
(B) Repetitive  
(C) Spiritual  
(D) A mode of debate and discussion
- 27.** The metaphors of 'water' and 'mighty stream' have been used to signify justice and righteousness in the text. Isn't this too much of an expectation?
- (A) Justice should be just; if it becomes as plain as water it would lose its strength  
(B) Righteousness cannot be as ample as the flow of a mighty stream; the nation would be spoiled then

Ⓒ The colored people of America have been suppressed for long; hence it is a hyperbolic expression that only expresses the extent of their deprivation

Ⓓ All of the above

**28. What is the implication of the refrain, “from a smaller ghetto to a larger one”?**

Ⓐ From a forcefully restricted periphery for minority people, to the expanse of the entire Nation

Ⓑ From a single island to a cluster of islands in the vast ocean

Ⓒ From the dense forests in Africa to the vastly populated cities in America

Ⓓ Dedicated to the spirit of free roaming, one does wish to fly freely from one place to another without any boundary of borders

**29. Why does a colored person in New York believe that he has nothing for which to vote?**

Ⓐ The ethics of fair election process is not followed here

Ⓑ Whoever wins the election does not do anything for the colored persons

Ⓒ The colored people do not have any representative of their community in the election

Ⓓ Both Ⓑ and Ⓒ

**30. Why are the black people mostly rejected by the hotels of the cities or motels of the highways?**

Ⓐ They are generally very dirty and they spoil the interior of the properties

Ⓑ They come from remote villages and prefer to do camping in the Nature,

Ⓒ They are victims of racism

Ⓓ Their food habits are very different and it is not served in most of the hotels and motels

**31. The speaker has repeatedly emphasised the matter of their being satisfied. During a political speech it may be a very common style of speaking in order to grab public attention. Is there any literary significance of this emphasise?**

Ⓐ It is a verbatim way of delivering a speech

Ⓑ It makes the speech sound more poetic

Ⓒ There is no extra literary significance of such speaking

Ⓓ None of the above

- 32. The author strongly believes that the bank of justice is not bankrupted, because**
- (A) Humanity can never completely die in any civilisation
  - (B) The bank of justice is maintained by the judges of the Supreme Court
  - (C) Rich men's bank can never get bankrupted
  - (D) Justice has a close connection with finance and it can never dry out
- 33. What is the 'sacred obligation' that the people of America have dishonoured?**
- (A) The Constitution of America
  - (B) The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence
  - (C) The Land reform bill of America
  - (D) The Constitution and the Social Reformation Act
- 34. Is there any connection of real cash with the 'check' that the author refers to in his speech?**
- (A) Cash and check are always connected terms
  - (B) In America no discussion ends without a handsome reference to money; hence cash is definitely related to check
  - (C) There is no cash in the bank and is suggested by the message 'insufficient fund'; hence the relationship between cash and check, though obvious, does not apply here
  - (D) The check is a promise and the cash is its materialization; there is no real connection between the two in this context
- 35. What is the relationship between the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Abraham Lincoln?**
- (A) Both dreamt about the same thing; equal right for black and white people
  - (B) Both have toiled very hard for this dream
  - (C) It is assumed that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated because of his proactive measures taken to fulfill this dream
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 36. If the claim of the author about the lack of freedom and security of his community is true how do they actually live in America?**
- (A) They live a life as the 'others'
  - (B) They have some small restricted pockets of areas to live and roam around
  - (C) Their existence is still no better than the slaves brought from Africa
  - (D) All of the above

- 37. Can the black people in America proclaim majority in the country and use posters like 'for black only'?**
- (A) In terms of their physical stamina and capacity they can easily do so
  - (B) Politics can make anything come true in any time
  - (C) Out of this fear only the White people are not encouraging much the blacks
  - (D) The nature of the black people is such that they would never even think about such acts
- 38. How does the poet mention the victims of racism undergoing legal prosecutions?**
- (A) The author addresses them in his audience by referring to their plight under police custody
  - (B) Those victims are mentioned by the author as the helpless persons, who suffer for other person's faults
  - (C) In the audience there are people who are victims and also winners of racial hatred
  - (D) The speaker diplomatically avoids any mention about such victims
- 39. They are suffering in both social circumstances and legal prosecutions because**
- (A) They do not know the codes of conduct properly
  - (B) There is an inherent note of arrogance in their attitude
  - (C) They are always at the other end of racial nepotism
  - (D) They have poor luck
- 40. How does the speaker console these victims in his speech?**
- (A) He encourages them to have more strength to tolerate the pain
  - (B) He assures them that they can now go back to their individual places and there would not be any more fear of such racism
  - (C) He asks them to be ready for better legal fight
  - (D) He appeals to them join his revolt and be in a group so that the strength of the group can scare the enemies
- 41. Why does the speaker consider that his dream is deeply rooted in the American dream?**
- (A) His dream is located in the country of America
  - (B) Like the American dream this dream also runs behind a vague thing
  - (C) Like the American dream this dream also wishes for the overall development of the nation
  - (D) Like the American dream this dream also wishes to earn wealth

- 42.** On the one hand the speaker proclaims to have a strong and robust revolt against racism and on the other hand he talks about a humble dream of the nation's overall progress without causing harm to anyone. How do these two aspects of thought coincide in the same speech?
- (A) This is the way the speech becomes a literary document along with becoming a historical one. It has its essential human values intact
  - (B) The speaker has understood it well that it is not the time to indulge in a battle against racism in a straight forward manner. Hence his reference to the humble dream is a diplomatic stance to softly deal with the issue
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
- 43.** Why does the speaker dream about unification in the next generation?
- (A) The process of unification takes time
  - (B) Their generation has already been poisoned with the thoughts of racism and now to eradicate the poison in full is very difficult
  - (C) The table of brotherhood is also practiced by the white and black people in some places of the country
  - (D) All of the above
- 44.** What does the speaker dream about the future of the state of Mississippi?
- (A) It would have its salt water lakes areas transformed into beautiful tourist spots
  - (B) It would have a parallel government
  - (C) It would evolve from the darkest area of racism to the blooming area of freedom and justice
  - (D) It would end its journey of black slaves
- 45.** How many children does the speaker have?
- (A) 3
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 6
- 46.** How is the behaviour of the present Governor of Alabama?
- (A) He is like Abraham Lincoln; very much eager to have a racism-free state
  - (B) He is a notorious black hater
  - (C) He is a famous celebrity in Hollywood, and he loves the black people very much
  - (D) He does possess an attitude of indifference about the black people

- 47.** As per the dream of the speaker how would the children of black families and white families behave with each other?
- Ⓐ They would learn how to hate each other
  - Ⓑ No matter how educated they might become, the essential sense of difference would always work in them
  - Ⓒ They would become step-brothers and step-sisters
  - Ⓓ They would join hands together
- 48.** What is the implication of the section where the speaker dreams about all hostile places in Nature to have reduced their extent of hostility?
- Ⓐ It is a symbolic representation of life's becoming more comfortable by virtue of the disappearance of racism
  - Ⓑ This is a much awaited government project. This was made keeping view the growing interest in the tourism of those areas
  - Ⓒ It is a dream about better connectivity; the more various places would be connected the more will the thoughts of racism would be reduced
  - Ⓓ None of the above
- 49.** What are 'mountain of despair' and 'stone of hope'?
- Ⓐ These are a specific area in the southern part of America
  - Ⓑ The extent of their despair and humility of their hope are metaphorically presented in this fashion
  - Ⓒ The mountains in Chicago are better known by the name of 'mountain of despair'
  - Ⓓ Stones are generally thrown into some sacred water with the hope of a better future
- 50.** Narrate the emotional implication of the song "my country...".
- Ⓐ It is a patriotic song
  - Ⓑ It is the anthem of the black people
  - Ⓒ It talks about the lineage of the black people in America
  - Ⓓ It showcases how many things the countrymen would do together
- 51.** Where was this speech delivered?
- Ⓐ Civil Rights office, America
  - Ⓑ The Independence war memorial
  - Ⓒ The Mountains of Mississippi
  - Ⓓ The Lincoln Memorial

- 52. What was the most prominent movement/activity under the leadership of Martin Luther King Jr.?**
- (A) American Independence
  - (B) Land reformation Act of America
  - (C) Civil rights movement in America
  - (D) Voting rights movement for women in America
- 53. How was Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated?**
- (A) He was shot while in the gallery of a theatre
  - (B) He was shot while he was in a car with his family
  - (C) He was shot in a library in New York
  - (D) He was shot in a motel in Tennessee
- 54. When was Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated?**
- (A) 1955
  - (B) 1968
  - (C) 1965
  - (D) 1958
- 55. How long did Martin Luther King Jr. live?**
- (A) 39 years
  - (B) 49 years
  - (C) 59 years
  - (D) 50 years and 3 months
- 56. Martin Luther King Jr. was a man of versatile qualities. What is not true among the followings?**
- (A) He was a political leader and philosopher
  - (B) He was a social activist
  - (C) He was a prolific writer
  - (D) He was a Christian minister
- 57. In which year did Martin Luther King Jr. win the Nobel Prize?**
- (A) 1961
  - (B) 1962
  - (C) 1963
  - (D) 1964
- 58. Martin Luther King Jr. Was awarded the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (A) His speech titled 'I Have a Dream'
  - (B) His activities against racism through nonviolent resistance
  - (C) His fight for voting rights for women
  - (D) His peace keeping mission throughout America

- 59.** The speech 'I Have a Dream' was delivered during \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) The Albany movement
  - (B) The Civil Disobedience movement
  - (C) The Washington March
  - (D) Selma voting rights movement
- 60.** The speech 'I Have a Dream' was delivered on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) 15 January 1965
  - (B) 25 March 1964
  - (C) 18 August 1963
  - (D) 28 August 1963
- 61.** Who had signed the Emancipation Proclamation?
- (A) Martin Luther King Jr
  - (B) Martin Luther King Sr
  - (C) Abraham Lincoln
  - (D) George Washington
- 62.** On which date was the Emancipation Proclamation signed?
- (A) 15 January 1865
  - (B) 25 March 1864
  - (C) 18 August 1863
  - (D) 1 January 1863
- 63.** Why is the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation relevant to the text?
- (A) The Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves (black men) as free
  - (B) The Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves (black men) as brothers
  - (C) The Emancipation Proclamation declared all the slaves (black men) should be sent back to Africa from where they were forcefully brought to America
  - (D) The Emancipation Proclamation declared all the Civil War would no longer be continued
- 64.** What is the irony mentioned in the text in relation to the Emancipation Proclamation?
- (A) It is signed by the President of America, but not yet passed in the Parliament
  - (B) It was signed by the President of America exactly 100 year back, but is yet to come to practice by the citizen
  - (C) It said the black men should not be slaves any more, but now the white men have become slaves
  - (D) It was signed a Century ago and is now being amended

- 65. After how many years of civil war was the Emancipation Proclamation signed?**
- (A) After 3 years of bloody Civil War
  - (B) After 4 years of bloody Civil War
  - (C) After 5 years of bloody Civil War
  - (D) After 6 years of bloody Civil War
- 66. What was the intended result of this Emancipation Proclamation?**
- (A) That the black men as slaves should get higher and regular wages
  - (B) That the African American people working as slaves should become independent
  - (C) That America should continue as a combination of several United States
  - (D) That rebels fighting in the Civil War should accept that slaves are also human beings
- 67. Why is Abraham Lincoln referred to here as 'a great American'?**
- (A) He was the noblest of all historical figures in America, especially for his movements against the system of slavery
  - (B) He can be considered as the all time greatest President of America
  - (C) Because of him America could become independent and united
  - (D) All of the above
- 68. What is the significance of 'symbolic shadow' of the great American?**
- (A) The speech of this text was delivered in Lincoln Memorial Hall and in favour of the same battle that Lincoln fought
  - (B) The failure of the movement of Lincoln is symbolically anticipated to succeed this time
  - (C) The great American has symbolical influence upon all American citizen
  - (D) None of the above
- 69. What is referred to as the long night of captivity in the text?**
- (A) The plight of the black men, who were kept captive by the white rebels
  - (B) The illegal immigrants who are kept captive by the authorities for interrogation
  - (C) The Afro-American slaves and their long history of being such
  - (D) The age old tradition of slavery

- 70. What is mentioned as the 'great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves'?**
- (A) The speech by Martin Luther King Jr
  - (B) The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln
  - (C) The Washington March
  - (D) None of the above
- 71. What does the speaker expect from the check?**
- (A) Riches of freedom and security of justice
  - (B) Equal rights and recognition as freed persons
  - (C) All facilities of education, treatment and life-style
  - (D) Due scopes for education and job opportunity at the end of the identity of being slave
- 72. To which natural element is 'Negro's legitimate discontent' compared?**
- (A) The colour black
  - (B) The heavy storm
  - (C) The sweltering summer
  - (D) Invigorating autumn
- 73. What does the 'invigorating autumn' mean in this text?**
- (A) A time of freedom and equality
  - (B) A time of self recognition
  - (C) A time of mutual respect and compassion
  - (D) A time of the upheaval of the Negros
- 74. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?**
- (A) 1774
  - (B) 1775
  - (C) 1776
  - (D) 1778
- 75. From whom does this Declaration of Independence seek to be independent?**
- (A) Its own prejudice about the rights of human being
  - (B) From the captivity of the kingdom of Great Britain
  - (C) From the other colonies in America
  - (D) From the overpowering Spanish captivity
- 76. How many colonies in America did take part in this stance of independence?**
- (A) 13
  - (B) 23
  - (C) 30
  - (D) 19

- 77.** There were 55 delegates who signed the Declaration of Independence. With which term are they referred to in this text?
- (A) The Negros
  - (B) The checkers of the nation
  - (C) The architects of the republic
  - (D) The Great Americans
- 78.** Which is the 'sacred obligation' that America has dishonoured and violated?
- (A) Providing all men, black and white, unalienable rights
  - (B) Providing all men, black and white, liberty
  - (C) Providing all men, black and white, life and pursuit of happiness
  - (D) All of the above
- 79.** What is meant by the phrase 'solid rock of brotherhood'?
- (A) Strong foundation of unity
  - (B) Strong rocks coming from the valley of Brotherhood
  - (C) Sophisticated and erudite culture
  - (D) None of the above
- 80.** 'Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred', comment upon the speaker's intension.
- (A) It is a diplomatic stance to gain sympathy
  - (B) It is a genuine motivation for non-violent movement
  - (C) The Negros could not take aggressive steps due to the discriminating laws
  - (D) It is simply a piece of poetic oratory
- 81.** The speaker recognises the brotherly feelings from some white men as well. Why?
- (A) They have gathered here to listen to his speech
  - (B) They have realised that their freedom is the same with the freedom of the black men
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
- 82.** As per the text how is justice expected to roll down?
- (A) Like free action of truth
  - (B) Like the deserving potion
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Like water

**83. As per the text how is righteousness expected to roll down?**

- (A) Like God's blessings (B) Like the fragrance of flowers  
(C) Like a mighty stream (D) Like the river towards ocean

**84. Why does the speaker consider that some of the audience might have experienced life in imprisonment and other forms of police brutality?**

- (A) It is the common scenario in America  
(B) Most of the black men in America are in some way or the other fighting for their freedom  
(C) Law and order are over-written against the black men in America  
(D) Black men in America are mostly illiterate and aggressive, resulting in very frequent legal prosecutions running against their names

**85. What does the speaker comment about a suffering that is unearned?**

- (A) It is redemptive (B) It is undeserving  
(C) It is unjustified (D) It is unlawful

**86. What does the speaker mean by the phrase 'creative suffering'?**

- (A) Suffering that the creative men receive  
(B) Suffering that are created than are inflicted by nature  
(C) Suffering that the wise men receive  
(D) Suffering that the freedom fighters receive

**87. The speaker wishes in his dream speech that one day the sons of the slaves and also of the slave owners would sit together at a table of brotherhood. Where should be the place?**

- (A) By the lakes of Mississippi (B) On the red hills of Georgia  
(C) At the Lincoln memorial hall (D) At the parliament house

**88. Why does the speaker wish that some day in Alabama black boys and girls will join hands with white boys and girls?**

- (A) Alabama is the most notorious and uncivilized place in America  
(B) Alabama has the highest potentiality to see this wish being fulfilled in future  
(C) Alabama is one of the most racist states in America because of its present Governor  
(D) Alabama is at the centre of freedom fighting movements of the black people

**89.** The speaker says, "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;" What is the meaning of this change of landscape?

- (A) A crater will be created
- (B) Change of climate will abolish all human prejudice
- (C) God's grace will fall on all equally
- (D) The entire Nation will have equality for all men

**90.** Into what does the speaker wish the 'jangling discords' of his nation to transform?

- (A) An untangled freedom
- (B) A beautiful symphony of brotherhood
- (C) Free breathing air
- (D) A sovereign state

## Answer

1. (C)	2. (A)	3. (B)	4. (D)	5. (A)	6. (D)	7. (B)	8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (A)
11. (D)	12. (D)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (A)	16. (B)	17. (B)	18. (A)	19. (C)	20. (D)
21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (B)	24. (D)	25. (D)	26. (B)	27. (C)	28. (A)	29. (D)	30. (C)
31. (B)	32. (A)	33. (B)	34. (D)	35. (D)	36. (D)	37. (D)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (B)
41. (C)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (C)	45. (B)	46. (B)	47. (D)	48. (A)	49. (B)	50. (C)
51. (D)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (B)	55. (A)	56. (C)	57. (D)	58. (B)	59. (C)	60. (D)
61. (C)	62. (D)	63. (A)	64. (B)	65. (A)	66. (B)	67. (D)	68. (A)	69. (C)	70. (B)
71. (A)	72. (C)	73. (A)	74. (C)	75. (B)	76. (A)	77. (C)	78. (D)	79. (A)	80. (B)
81. (C)	82. (D)	83. (C)	84. (C)	85. (A)	86. (D)	87. (B)	88. (C)	89. (D)	90. (B)