Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

The March on Washington, 1963

**The Effects of King’s Speech**

Dr. King is known as one of the greatest orators in the history of the American Revolution. His powerful speech on human rights galvanized people of all races to act for their legitimate rights. He wanted to bring equality to America and advocated for the civil rights for all people, regardless of their race, ethnicity and social class. In the revolutionary year of 1963, Dr. King along with the other companions of the civil rights movement organized a massive march to raise voice for the equal rights in Washington, D.C. Several protestors also demanded the minimum wage for all workers because there was a huge wage gap. In the History of Washington, D.C.'s history, it was the largest gathering ever and also the site o of King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech. The effects of the march and the speech built the pressure on the president to push for civil rights laws to pass through Congress. The King was a hero and it was a huge success for him that he was awarded statesmanship by the state for starting movements against racism and class system (Branch 64).

**The Realization of the King’s Dream in Present Times**

The dream has become a symbol representing King’s life, which is considered as a movement for civil rights (Duffy and Besel). The King's dream has been realized in today's world to some extent. Although there are laws against racial discrimination in the current American constitution, the general racial biases and racial discrimination still exists in the present American society. The recent events of killings of the Black people by police officials indicate that the King's dream still needs to be realized. The recent social movement of "Black Life Matters" also proves that black people are still looked down upon in present times. America needs another civil rights movement to end the racial biases.

Works Cited

Branch, T. *The King Years: Historic Moments in the Civil Rights Movement*. Simon & Schuster, 2013, https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=LtBTdfATp6EC.

Duffy, Bernard, and Richard Besel. “Martin Luther King Jr.’s ‘I Have a Dream’ and the Politics of Cultural Memory: An Apostil.” *Communication Studies*, vol. 23, July 2010. *ResearchGate*, doi:10.1080/0895769X.2010.496287.