Background notes for “A Letter from Birmingham Jail”

Fill in the blanks as you see or hear them.

* The Birmingham Campaign began on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with coordinated marches and sit-ins against racism and racial segregation in Birmingham, Alabama.
* The non-violent campaign was coordinated by Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and King's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Circuit Judge W. A. Jenkins issued a blanket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against "parading, demonstrating, boycotting, trespassing and picketing".
* Leaders of the campaign announced they would disobey the ruling.
* On \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, King was roughly arrested with Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth and other marchers—while thousands of African Americans dressed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked on.
* King met with unusually harsh conditions in the Birmingham jail. An ally smuggled in a newspaper from April 12, which contained "A Call for Unity" a statement made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against King and his methods.
* The “A Call for Unity" clergymen agreed that social injustices existed but argued that the battle against racial segregation should be fought solely in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They criticized Martin Luther King, calling him an “outsider” who causes trouble in the streets of Birmingham
* “A Call for Unity” provoked King and he began to write a response on the newspaper itself.
* King writes in *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*: “Begun on the margins of the newspaper in which the statement appeared while I was in jail, the letter was continued on scraps of writing paper supplied by a friendly black trustee, and concluded on a pad my attorneys were eventually permitted to leave me.”