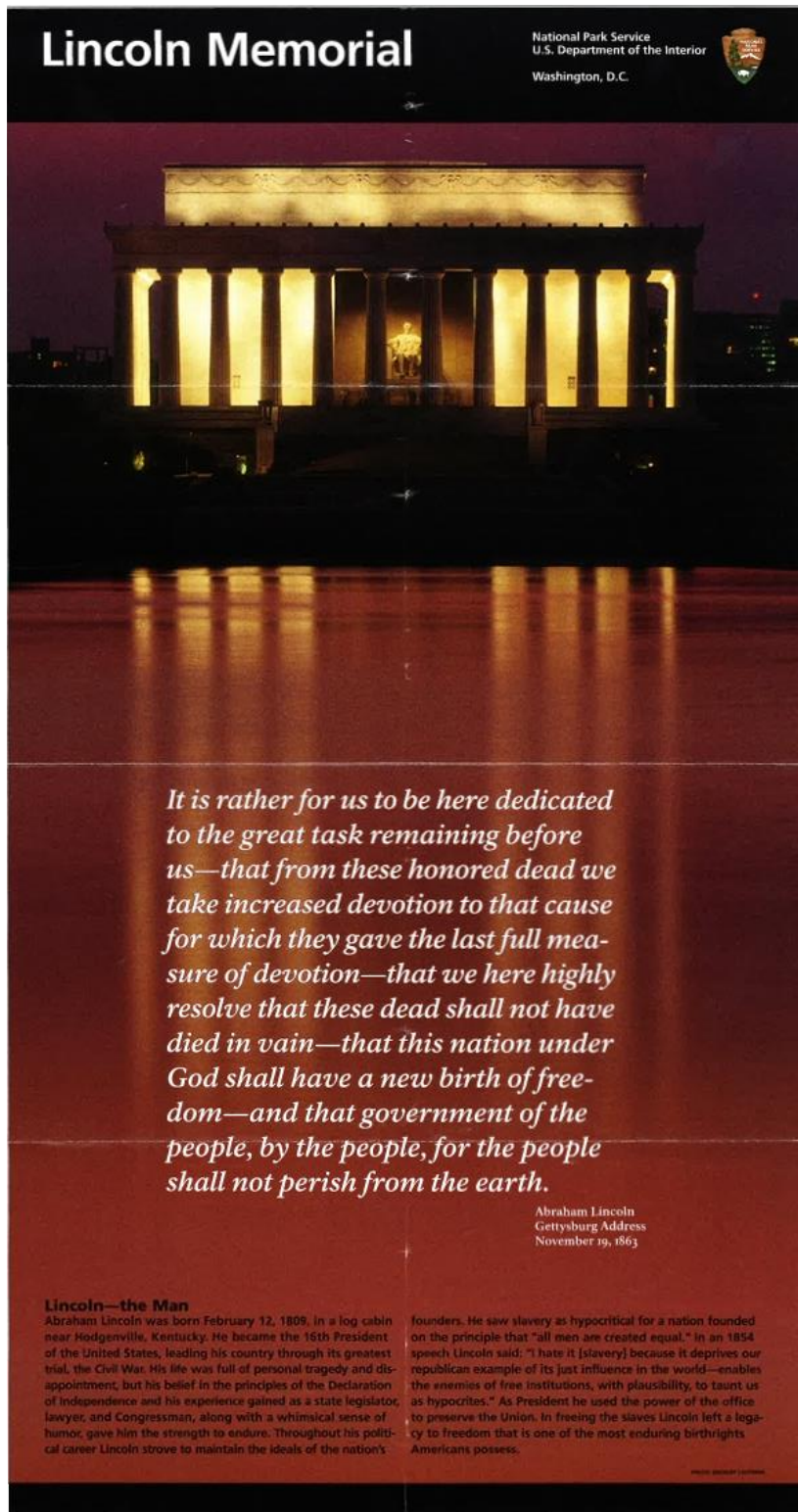


4. Pamphlets

4.1 Pamphlet Lincoln Memorial

National Park Service. (2015) "Lincoln Memorial."



Lincoln Memorial

Lincoln—the President

By condemning slavery's expansion and maintaining that he would not interfere with it where it already existed, Lincoln won the presidential nomination of the Republican Party in 1860. Upon his electoral victory, seven states of the lower South seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. At his inauguration in March 1861 Lincoln implored the South to show restraint and tried to dispel its mistrust, but he also pledged to do whatever was necessary to preserve the Union. The South responded by firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, April 12, 1861. Lincoln in turn, issued the call for troops to put down the rebellion, and four more states in the Upper

South—Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee—seceded. The result was four years of bloody conflict. In January 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free slaves within the states in rebellion, thus raising the war to a higher moral plane. In January 1865 he secured Congressional approval of the 13th Amendment that abolished slavery in the United States. In his Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865, Lincoln offered peace and reconciliation to the South. He was shot by an assassin on April 14, 1865, and died the next day—six days after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his troops at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.



Building the Memorial

Congress incorporated the Lincoln Monument Association in March 1867 to build a memorial to the slain President, but no progress was made until 1901 when the



McMillan Commission chose a West Potomac Park site for the memorial. This decision expanded on the ideas of Pierre L'Enfant, who designed the Federal City and envisioned an open mall area from the Capitol to the Potomac River. Congress agreed on a design submitted by New York architect Henry Bacon, and construction began on February 12, 1914. Daniel Chester French

designed the statue; the Piccirilli Brothers of New York carved it. It is 19 feet tall and 19 feet wide and made from 28 marble blocks. Murals, painted by Jules Guerin depicting principles evident in Lincoln's life, are on the north and south walls above inscriptions of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address. Ernest Bairstow sculpted other features with the assistance of Evelyn Beatrice Longman.

The building is constructed primarily of Colorado Yule marble and Indiana limestone. The 36 columns around the memorial represent the states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death; their names are carved in the frieze. Names of the 48 states in the Union when the memorial was completed in 1922 are carved in the exterior attic walls. A plaque in the plaza commemorates the admission of Alaska and Hawaii. President Warren G. Harding dedicated the memorial on May 30, 1922. Robert Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, gave the principal address at the dedication. Robert Todd Lincoln, the President's only surviving son, attended the ceremony.

Visiting the Memorial

The memorial is open daily except December 25. Park rangers are available to answer questions, give talks, and provide information. Books and educational materials may be purchased in the bookstore on the chamber level. For visitors with disabilities, restrooms and chamber access are in the lower level.

Lincoln Memorial is one of more than 380 parks in the National Park System. The National Park Service cares for these special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. To learn about national parks and National Park Service programs, visit www.nps.gov.



Daniel Chester French, sculptor (left) and Henry Bacon, architect, at the memorial.

More Information
Lincoln Memorial
National Mall and
Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20024
www.nps.gov/linc

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4.2 Pamphlet MLK Memorial

National Park Service. (n.d.). "Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial."

Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.



"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"

Martin Luther King Jr.

This memorial preserves the memory of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929-1968): visionary, faith leader and public intellectual, unwavering advocate of social justice, and martyr to peace, equality, and justice. As he traveled the "torturous road" toward racial equality during the 1950s and 1960s, Dr. King sought to maintain an "abiding faith in America and an audacious faith in the future of mankind."¹ Although most widely known for his leading role in the African-American civil rights movement in the United States, Dr. King was also a tireless advocate for the nation's working class and the oppressed around the world.

NPS Photo

"The fierce urgency of now"²

Dr. King's sense of urgency was made famous in his "Letter from Birmingham Jail" (1963), in which he took exception to eight fellow clergymen who suggested that African-Americans wait patiently for civil rights. Yet his vigorous inclination to decisive action preceded his involvement with the movement for civil rights and world peace. Coming from a family of readers, he made an impression as an exceptionally gifted young man, which accelerated his graduation from high school by the age of 15. Descending from an ancestral line of Baptist ministers, his formative years were spent surrounded by various communities of faith and service. By 1955, at the age of 26, he himself was an ordained Baptist minister, had earned his bachelor of arts, bachelor of divinity, doctorate of philosophy, and started a family.

In 1957, the newly-formed Southern Christian

boycotts in the face of stern opposition. Images of the violence faced by Dr. King and those allied to the cause spread across the nation, introducing him to a public embroiled in the bitter process of desegregation. Advocates and denouncers alike came to know him through his powerfully rendered speeches and writings, in which he called for those seeking equality to "protest courageously and yet with dignity and love."



NPS Photo

Leadership Conference (SCLC) dedicated to racial equality and economic justice, and co-founded by Dr. King, elected him as their president. He asked of those in the movement: "Are you able to accept blows without retaliating?" "Are you able to endure the ordeals of jail?" He proved unafraid of reinforcing his words in leading by example. He organized sit-ins, kneel-ins, mass meetings, and



Dr. King with wife and children.

"An amazing universalism"³

The civil rights movement, galvanized by Dr. King's leadership, resulted in the passage of a series of Civil Rights Acts (1957, 1960, and 1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965). Yet the movement was not bound by the limits of national borders. The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded Dr. King the 1964 Peace Prize for his dedication to nonviolent tactics, an honor which resonated as loud as his powerful writing and oratory to advocates of peace worldwide. His method followed the example of Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Indian independence movement to develop a broad strategy for unarmed resistance. Dr. King was acutely aware of the parallels between the condition of African-Americans and others around the world. Dr. King was personal witness to this relationship, as he visited other nations where such change occurred. He remarked: "An old order of colonialism, of segregation, of discrimination is passing away now."⁴



Dr. King accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, 12/10/1964.



President Lyndon Baines Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, 7/2/1964.



Dr. King speaks to marchers, 8/28/1963.



Dr. King speaks to marchers, 8/28/1963.

For more information about National Mall and Memorial Parks, please contact:

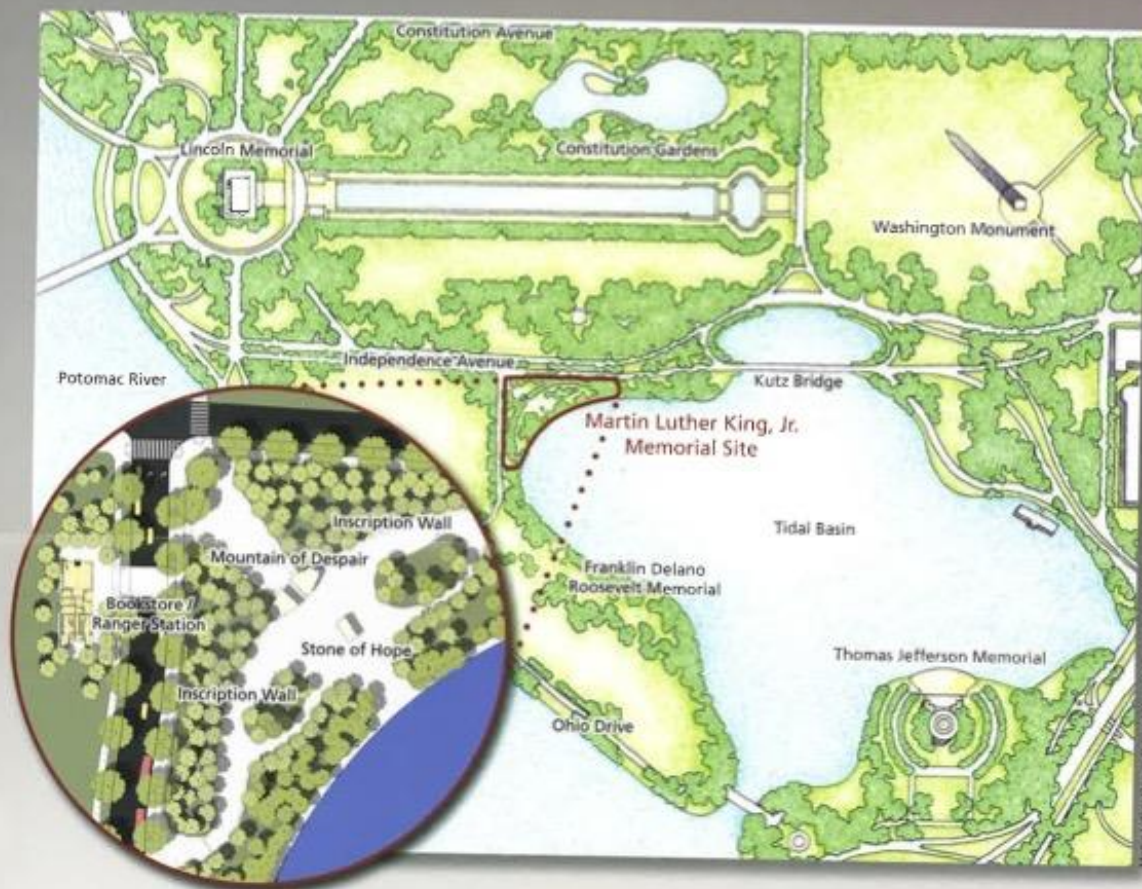
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¹ "Acceptance Speech at Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony," 10 December, 1964.

² "I Have a Dream," 28 August, 1963

³ "The American Dream," 4 July 1965

⁴ "The Birth of a New Nation" 7 April, 1957



"Not an end but a beginning"⁵

Conceived by members of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and completed under the leadership of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Foundation, the memorial was dedicated on August 28, 2011, the 48th anniversary of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The location of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial accentuates his story within the larger narrative of the nation. It reinforces the place of his courageous leadership in the nation's march toward freedom, proudly standing in the vista between the Lincoln Memorial and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. In 1957, on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, a clear symbol of freedom, Dr. King delivered his first national address, "Give Us the Ballot." He returned to the Lincoln Memorial as a key figure supporting the 1963 March on Washington. There, in the defining moment of his leadership in the movement for civil rights, Dr. King delivered his immortal "I Have a Dream" speech. Before an audience of over 200,000 people, he reaffirmed his belief in the ultimate redeemability of the words in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence as that "promissory note to which every American was to fall heir."⁶ This statement stresses the basic freedoms and rights which the Thomas Jefferson

obstacles of segregation and injustice. His image, facing the Tidal Basin, reinforces the boundless opportunities for advancement in the future. The Stone of Hope stands forward of, and is detached from, the Mountain of Despair, a massive gateway representative of the struggle faced in the pursuit of social equality and peace. It also serves as a central entryway for the memorial. Water, representative of vitality and life, descends from fountains flowing from the sides of the Mountain of Despair. The quotations chosen for the inscription walls, which frame the Mountain of Despair and the Stone of Hope, stress four primary messages of Dr. King: justice, democracy, hope, and love.



Memorial's presence clearly reinforces. Prominently in the center of his memorial, the image of Dr. King stands thoughtful and resolute. The work of master sculptor Lei Yixin, his frame emerges from the Stone of Hope, which stands an impressive 28 feet, 6 inches. It serves as a testament to Dr. King's leadership in the civil rights movement as a "drum major" for justice, peace, and righteousness. The enormity and strength of the granite reflects the steadfastness with which Dr. King and other members of the movement confronted the



Dr. King delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech, 8/28/1963.

National Archives Photo 395-35M-481(10716)

*"Unconditional love will have the final word"*⁷

The flowering Japanese cherry trees and their beautiful blossoms, which appear for just a few days every spring, are reminders of the beauty and brevity of life itself. Their return reinforces the tragedy of the untimely passing of Dr. King on April 4, 1968, and the need for persistence in subsequent generations in the struggle for human rights. As the memorial and its environs echo these sentiments in stone, earth, and water, so do the words of Dr. King, delivered in a sadly prophetic speech the day before his death.



Young child in March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom at Washington, D.C., 8/28/1963.

National Archives Photo 395-35M-481(10716)



Well, I don't know what will happen now; we've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't really matter with me now, because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life - longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now, I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over, and I've seen the Promised Land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the Promised Land."

⁵ "I Have a Dream," 28 August, 1963.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ "Acceptance Speech at Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony," 10 December, 1964.

⁸ "I've Been to the Mountaintop" 3 April, 1968

The name, likeness and quotations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. are the intellectual property of The Estate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Inc. and are used with express permission.