

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What is author trying to achieve through his speech?

Ans. The author is trying to achieve the support of the listeners in the freedom struggle for Negroes by his speech. He also wants to attract the listener toward the pitious condition of the Negroes.

Q. 2. Do you think Martin Luther is a great orator? What, according to you, are qualities of a great orator? What does Martin Luther urge his people to do?

Ans. Yes, I think Martin Luther King is a great orator. I think a great orator is a speaker who holds up the excitement of listener and influences the mind of listeners. A great orator has the quality of impacting listeners heart about the topic. Martin Luther urged his people to fight for the freedom and rights and justice of the Negroes.

Q. 3. What is their pledge?

Ans. Their pledge is to march ahead and never to turn back. They are not satisfied until they get their rights and till they will march for the freedom and justice and go ahead.

Q.4. What are the 'trials and tribulations' the author talks about?

Ans. The 'trials and tribulations' author talks are the hardship and torments people had to suffer when they raise their voice against the injustice and discrimination.

Q. 5. 'This is our hope'. What is the hope?

Ans. The hope is the dream of every valley being exalted, every mountain and hill low, the rough paces being plain, the crooked places made straight and the hope that the glory of god be seen by all fleshes alike. The hope is dream which author sees and he is sure it will come true. The hope is the expectation of the dream coming true (of the author).

Q. 6. If America is to become a great nation, what must become true?

Ans. If America has to become a great nation, it should not overlook the problems of negroes and give all the citizenship rights to them. America should prohibit racial discrimination and work for the welfare of negroes, the natives of America.

Q.7. Why and when will they thank the almighty ?

Ans. They will thank almighty the freedom rings in every, state and city, village and town, every where. They will thank him, because, with his mercy at last the blacks will be free and all could live with same rights and freeness.

Q. 8. What was the momentous decree? What did it do?

Ans.Millions of Negro had been scared in the flames of withering injustice. Five crore years ago a great American announced to set the Negro free from captivity. This was a momentous decree because hundred years later they faced the same tragic problem of slavery. One hundred years later the life of the Negro was still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

Q. 9. Which 'check' do they have to cash? What does 'insufficient funds' indicate? Explain.

Ans. They have to cash a check that will give them upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

Instead of honouring, America has given the Negro people a bad check which has come backmarked 'insufficient funds' because the bank of justice is bankrupt. There are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of the nation. So the check is of insufficient funds..

Q.10. What would be fatal for the nation? Why? Explain.

Ans. It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of the Negro. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an

invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening of the nation return to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. So it would be fatal for the nation.

Q. 11. What does Martin Luther urge his people to do? How should it be conducted?

Ans. Martin Luther wants to say something to his 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.

It should be conducted forever struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. It must not allow creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again it must be risen to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. The destiny of the White is tied up with the destiny of the Negro and the one's freedom is inextricably bound to the freedom of another. And both the White and the Negro can not walk alone.

Q. 12. What is their pledge? When will they be satisfied?

Ans. As they walk, they make the pledge that they shall always march ahead. They can not turn back.

They will be satisfied till justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream.

Q. 13. What is the tragic fact that Martin Luther mentions? Why is it so tragic?

Ans. Martin Luther mentions the tragic condition of the Negro. Some of them come there out of great trials and tribulations. Some of them have come

fresh from narrow cells. Some of them have come from areas where their quest for freedom left them battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. They have been the veterans of creative suffering. They are in difficulties. In the valley of despair they become frustrate because they are not given justice and fundamental rights.

Q. 14. What was his dream? Elaborate"

Ans. Martin Luther had a dream that one day his nation would rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. He said to consider the truth that all men are created equal. He had a dream that the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners of the red hill of Georgia would be able to sit down together in a table of brotherhood. One day the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice would be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. He had dreamt that one day his four children would be recoginzed by their characters not by their colour of skin. In the state of Alabama the girls and boys of the Black would walk together with the boys and girls of the white skin like brothers and sisters.

Q. 15. What is his hope?

Ans. His hope is to tansform the jangling discords of his nation into a beautiful syphony of brotherhood. With this faith the people 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 they will be free one day.

Q. 16. If America is to become a great nation then what 'must become true' according to Martin Luther King Jr? Elaborate.

Ans. If America is to become a great nation the bell of freedom will be rung from the prodigions hillstops of New York Hampshire. Freedom will be rung from the mighty mountains of New York. Freedom will be rung from

Colorado, California, Stone Mountain of Georgia, Mountain of Tennessee, Molehill of Mississippi and from every mountain side.

Q. 17. Why will they thank the Almighty ?

Ans. After freedom the racial distinction between the White and Black will be abolished. All the Americans will breath free air. For this they will thank Almighty.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. 'The life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. Elaborate.

Ans. It has the clear meaning that the life of Negro is still like that of a disabled person because if is captivated with the handcuffs of seperation (on basis of race) and the fetters of discrimination. The Negroes are thought to be inferior to the whites and so are not given the proper rights of a citizen but are tormented every where. In such circumstances Negroes are like a disabled person who cant do anything on and for its own. They are racially discriminated everywhere and are still fettered. They are tribulated, tortured and tormented. They are not given the right to vote, they are not allowed to go to public palces and are cut off from the society as if they are not humans. This in human act done with them has crippled their life.

Q. 2. What would be fatal for nation? Why? Explain.

Ans. It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of the Negro. It would be so because the sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom. Negro is grated his citizenship rights and they will begin a revolt for their rights and justice. The whirlveinds of this revolt will continue to shake the foundations of nation until the bright day of justice emerges and if the nation doesnot even

understand then and do something for Negroes this revolt will take a furious form and that could be seriously fatal and injurious for the nation.

Q.3. What was the 'dream'? How many times 'I have a dream' appears in lesson? Discuss the importance of this repetition?

Ans. The 'dream' is that some day the racial discrimination would come to an end, the son of slaves and owners will share the same table of fraternity, Mississippi state will calm down with justice and freedom, his children will never have to suffer racial discrimination, Alabama has black and white children together hands in hands. 'I have a dream' phrase is repeated Nine times in the chapter. The importance of the repetition is that the writer wants to draw the attention of people towards the dream because it is the dream after which they have to start the revolt, and to see the dream come true, they have to fight against the brutality of the government. This repetition is done to signify its meaning.

Q.4. What is the pledge? When will it be fulfilled?

Ans. The pledge is to always march ahead on the path of freedom and never to turn back but to move ahead with chest puffed. It will be fulfilled when the Negroes get their rights and freedom. They get justice and are not tortured, tormented, segregated, discriminated and separated from rest of the society. It will be fulfilled when Negroes are free from the clutches of slavery and are given citizenship rights.

Q.5. Do you have a dream for your state? Narrate your dream in your own words.

Ans. I dream that my state is a clean and tidy state where all the people are employed. All children go to school. All the people are literate. The roads are plain without holes and ditches in them. Stray animals do not roam here and there around the city. The city is green and spotlessly clean. Every body follows traffic rules. The government rules justly. There is no discrimination on the basis of race, colour, caste, creed etc. None of the officials are

corrupt. Everybody has the same rights to give vote or to elect their own representative.

Everybody gets proper food clothes and shelter. Justice, non violence and truth prevades every where.

Q. 6. Narrate in brief 'I have a Dream' in your own words.

Ans. 'I have a Dream' is a piece of speech delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. on the eve of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC on 28 August 1963. In this speech he has given his larger views on civil rights. He speaks about his dream of seeing Alabama as a developed state, free of racial distinction of the Whites and Blacks. He says he has in his dream that one day his nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed.

The appalling condition of Negro in America is pitiable. They have been seared in the flames of withering injustice. They feel they are a cut off from the society. The time has come to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. The struggle will continue until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. For the development of the Nation, the destiny is tied up with both the White and Black people. He morally busts up the Negro to continue their struggle until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like mighty stream.

I have a dream to change the fate of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, the slums of Ghettos and the Northern cities. All men are created equal. The dream of mine is to break the curtain of slaves and slaveness, so that they can sit down together at a table of brotherhood. Nobody will be recognized or judged by the colour of his skin but by the content of his

character. All the Black and White boys and girls will walk together as sisters and brothers.

With hope and faith Martin Luther conveys his messages to the people of America to stand up for freedom. And then the song of freedom will be sung everywhere by everybody.

This is hope. This is the faith with which he returns to the south. With this faith they will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into 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. He knows that they will be free one day. This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing and enjoy together. They say "Their country is a sweet land of liberty. He dreams that the different places for liberty and freedom will fill the environment with mirth and pleasure.

Lastly he says that when the voice of freedom emerges out from every village, every state and every city, they will be able to join hands with black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestant and Catholics. And they will be thankful to God Almighty for the freedom at last.