

# Martin Luther King Economic Justice


**ECONOMIC JUSTICE VOICES IN AMERICA** <sup>2</sup>



**Martin Luther King's  
Economic Bill of Rights  
April 1968**

- 1) "A meaningful job at a living wage"
- 2) "A secure and adequate income" for all those unable to find or do a job
- 3) "Access to land" for economic uses
- 4) "Access to capital" for poor people and minorities to promote their own businesses
5. Ability for ordinary people to "play a truly significant role" in the government

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## Introduction to Martin Luther King and Economic Justice

**Martin Luther King Jr.** is primarily known for his leadership in the civil rights movement and his advocacy for racial equality; however, his vision extended far beyond issues of race. He recognized that economic justice was essential for achieving true equality and freedom for all, particularly for African Americans and the poor. King's commitment to economic justice was evident in his speeches, writings, and actions, culminating in his involvement in the Poor People's Campaign shortly before his assassination in 1968. This article explores King's perspective on economic justice, the historical context of his economic advocacy, and his lasting impact on contemporary discussions about economic inequality.

# **The Historical Context of Economic Inequality in America**

To understand Martin Luther King Jr.'s approach to economic justice, it is crucial to examine the socio-economic conditions of America during the 1960s.

## **The Legacy of Slavery and Segregation**

- Systemic Inequality: The legacy of slavery and systemic racism had created significant economic disparities between white Americans and African Americans. Discriminatory practices in employment, housing, and education limited opportunities for black individuals and families.
- The Great Migration: Many African Americans moved from rural areas in the South to urban centers in the North during the Great Migration, seeking better job opportunities. However, they often found themselves in overcrowded neighborhoods with inadequate access to quality education and decent jobs.

## **The Economic Landscape of the 1960s**

- Poverty Rates: By the 1960s, poverty rates among African Americans were disproportionately high, with many living below the poverty line. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 41% of black families lived in poverty compared to 12% of white families.
- Civil Rights Movement: While the civil rights movement focused on dismantling segregation and securing voting rights, activists like King recognized that true equality could not be achieved without addressing economic injustices.

## **King's Vision of Economic Justice**

Martin Luther King Jr. articulated a comprehensive vision of economic justice that encompassed several key elements: