

Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières > English > Movements > World level (Movements) > Feminist Movements > History of Women's Movements > **History (United States): The women who stood with Martin Luther King Jr. and (...)**

# History (United States): The women who stood with Martin Luther King Jr. and sustained a movement for social change

Thursday 9 March 2023, by [CRAWFORD Vicki](#) (Date first published: 8 March 2023).

**From family to grassroots activists, these are some of the women who shaped MLK's vision and campaigns.**

Contents

- [An activist in her own right](#)
- [Women and the March](#)
- [Hidden in plain view](#)

Historian [Vicki Crawford](#) was one of the first scholars to focus on women's roles in the civil rights movement. Her 1993 book, "[Trailblazers and Torchbearers](#)," dives into the stories of female leaders whose legacies have often been overshadowed.

Today she is the director of the Morehouse College [Martin Luther King Jr. Collection](#), where she oversees the archive of his sermons, speeches, writings and other materials. Here, she explains the contributions of women who influenced King and helped to fuel some of the most significant campaigns of the civil rights era, but whose contributions are not nearly as well known.

## **An activist in her own right**

Coretta Scott King is often remembered as a devoted wife and mother, yet she was also a committed activist in her own right. She was deeply involved with social justice causes before she met and married Martin Luther King Jr., and long after his death.

Scott King served with civil rights groups throughout her time as a student at Antioch College and the New England Conservatory of Music. Shortly after she and King married in 1953, the couple returned to the South, where they lent their support to local and regional organizations such as the NAACP and the [Montgomery Improvement Association](#).

They also supported the Women's Political Council, an organization founded by female African American professors at Alabama State University that facilitated voter education and registration, and also protested discrimination on city buses. These local leadership efforts paved the way for widespread support of [Rosa Parks' resistance](#) to segregation on public busing.

[Photo: Martin Luther King Jr. and his wife Coretta Scott King work in his office in Atlanta in July 1962.]

Following her husband's assassination in 1968, Coretta Scott King devoted her life to institutionalizing his philosophy and practice of nonviolence. She established [the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change](#), led a march of sanitation workers in Memphis and joined efforts to organize [the Poor People's Campaign](#). A longtime advocate of workers rights, she also supported a 1969 [hospital workers' strike](#) in South Carolina, delivering stirring speeches against the treatment of African American staff.

Scott King's commitment to nonviolence went beyond civil rights at home. During the 1960s, she became involved in peace and anti-war efforts such as [the Women's Strike for Peace](#) and opposed the escalating war in Vietnam. By the 1980s, she had [joined protests](#) against South African apartheid, and before her death in 2006, she spoke out [in favor of LGBT rights](#) - capping a lifetime of activism against injustice and inequalities.

## **Women and the March**

While Scott King's support and ideas were particularly influential, many other women played essential roles in the success of the civil rights movement.

Take the most iconic moment of the civil rights struggle, in many Americans' minds: the Aug. 28, 1963, [March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom](#), at which King delivered his landmark "[I Have a Dream](#)" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

As the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the march approaches, it is critical to recognize [the activism of women](#) from all walks of life who helped to strategize and organize one of the country's most massive [political demonstrations](#) of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Yet historical accounts overwhelmingly highlight the march's male leadership. With the exception of [Daisy Bates](#), an activist who read a short tribute, no women were invited to deliver formal speeches.

*[Photo: Members of Carmel Presbyterian Church donating money for the March on Washington.]*

Women were among the key organizers of the march, however, and helped recruit thousands of participants. [Dorothy Height](#), president of the National Council of Negro Women, was often the lone woman at the table of leaders representing national organizations. [Anna Arnold Hedgeman](#), who also served on the planning committee, was another strong advocate for labor issues, anti-poverty efforts and women's rights.

*Photo: Dorothy Height stands with Martin Luther King Jr. in November 1957.]*

Photographs of the march show women attended in large numbers, yet few historical accounts adequately credit women for their leadership and support. Civil rights activist, lawyer and Episcopalian priest [Pauli Murray](#), among others, called for a gathering of women [to address this](#) and other instances of discrimination a few days later.

## **Hidden in plain view**

African American women [led and served](#) in all the major campaigns, working as field secretaries, attorneys, plaintiffs, organizers and educators, to name just a few roles. So why did early historical accounts of the movement neglect their stories?

There were women propelling national civil rights organizations and among King's closest advisers.

[Septima Clark](#), for example, was a seasoned educator whose strong organizing skills played a consequential role in voter registration, literacy training and citizenship education. [Dorothy Cotton](#) was a member of the inner circle of [the Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#), of which King was president, and was involved in literacy training and teaching nonviolent resistance.

*[A civil rights marcher exposed to tear gas holds an unconscious Amelia Boynton Robinson after mounted police officers attacked marchers in Selma.]*

Yet women's organizing during the 1950s and 1960s is most evident at local and regional levels, particularly in some of the most perilous communities across the deep South. Since the 1930s, [Amelia Boynton Robinson](#) of Dallas County, Alabama, and her family had been fighting for voting rights, laying the groundwork for the struggle to end voter suppression that continues to the present. She was also key in planning the 50-mile [Selma-to-Montgomery march](#) in 1965. Images of the violence that marchers endured – particularly on the day that came to be known as Bloody Sunday – [shocked the nation](#) and eventually contributed to the passage of the landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965.

*[Civil rights activist Amelia Boynton Robinson attends an awards ceremony in New York in 2011.]*

Or take Mississippi, where there would not have been a sustained movement without women's activism. Some names have become well known, like [Fannie Lou Hamer](#), but others deserve to be.

Two rural activists, Victoria Gray and Annie Devine, joined Hamer as representatives to the [Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party](#), a parallel political party that challenged the state's all-white representatives at the 1964 Democratic Convention. A year later, the three women represented the party [in a challenge](#) to block the state's congressmen from taking their seats, given ongoing disenfranchisement of Black voters. Though the congressional challenge failed, the activism was a symbolic victory, serving note to the nation that Black Mississippians were no longer willing to accept centuries-old oppression.

Many African American women were out-front organizers for civil rights. But it is no less important to remember those who assumed less visible, but indispensable, roles behind the scenes, sustaining the movement over time. <http://theconversation.com/republishing-guidelines> —>

[Vicki Crawford](#), Professor of Africana Studies, [Morehouse College](#)

---

## **P.S.**

- The Conversation. Publié: 8 mars 2023, 14:39 CET.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

- [Vicki Crawford](#), [Morehouse College](#)

- The Conversation is a nonprofit news organization dedicated to helping academic experts share ideas with the public. We can give away our articles thanks to the help of foundations, universities and readers like you. [Donate Now to support research-based journalims](#)