

Korrekturhinweise

Congressman John Lewis

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Begründungen

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The text says: "It was Sunday, March 7, 1965, and a voting-rights march from Selma to Montgomery had barely begun when Alabama state troopers charged a line of nonviolent demonstrators led by the twenty-five-year-old John Lewis." John Lewis therefore marched at the front of the protesters.

1

The text says: "'I'm going to die here.' Yet for Lewis there was, strangely, no sense of panic, no gasping, no thrashing, no fear: He was at peace." In the face of death, Lewis therefore felt calm.

2

The text says: "What had begun as an ordinary day in a small Southern town was soon to be known as Bloody Sunday, and the scene at the bridge became that rarest of things: a crossroads in the long story of civilization." The incident in Selma was therefore soon given a special name.

3

The text says: "Within months came the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a landmark victory in the decades-long battle against Jim Crow." As a consequence of the incident in Selma, laws for elections therefore changed.

4

The text says: "[...] but he still embodies the spirit of Bloody Sunday: His was—is—a vision of nonviolent social change that has more in common with the martyrs of old than with the politics of a given hour." Lewis therefore stands for the idea of peaceful resistance.

5

The text says: "Born in 1940 to sharecropper parents, Lewis overcame a childhood stutter by preaching to chickens on the family farm in Pike County, Alabama." At a young age, Lewis therefore talked to animals to practice speaking.

6

The text says: "After the Montgomery bus boycott catapulted Martin Luther King, Jr., to fame, Lewis sought out the emerging civil-rights icon, became chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and began a fabled life in the movement." John Lewis therefore was at university when he became a political activist.