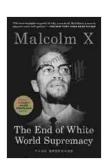
The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches That Changed History

White world supremacy is a racist ideology that asserts that white people are superior to all other races. This ideology has been used to justify centuries of oppression and violence against people of color.

The End of White World Supremacy is a collection of four speeches that challenged this racist ideology and helped to pave the way for the civil rights movement. These speeches, delivered by Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. Du Bois, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X, are powerful indictments of white supremacy and calls for a more just and equitable world.



The End of White World Supremacy: Four Speeches

by MALCOLM ${\sf X}$

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 4.8 out of 5 Language : English : 869 KB File size Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled X-Ray : Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 170 pages



Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in Maryland in 1818. He escaped to freedom in 1845 and became a leading abolitionist and author. In his speech "What to the Slave Is the Fourth of July?", Douglass argued that the Declaration of Independence was a hypocritical document for a nation that enslaved millions of people.

"This Fourth of July is yours, not mine," Douglass said. "You may rejoice, I must mourn."

Douglass's speech was a powerful indictment of slavery and helped to raise awareness of the plight of enslaved people.

W.E.B. Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois was born in Massachusetts in 1868. He was the first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard University. Du Bois was a sociologist, historian, and civil rights activist. In his speech "The Souls of Black Folk", Du Bois argued that the problem of race in America was not simply a matter of individual prejudice, but a systemic problem that required a fundamental change in society.

"The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color-line," Du Bois said. "The relation of the darker to the lighter races of men is the problem of the century."

Du Bois's speech was a groundbreaking analysis of race in America and helped to lay the foundation for the civil rights movement.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1929. He was a Baptist minister and civil rights leader. King is best known for his "I Have a Dream" speech, which he delivered at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963. In his speech, King called for an end to racial segregation and discrimination.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character," King said.

King's speech was a powerful call for racial equality and helped to inspire the civil rights movement.

Malcolm X

Malcolm X was born in Omaha, Nebraska in 1925. He was a civil rights activist and Nation of Islam leader. Malcolm X is best known for his speeches on black nationalism and self-defense. In his speech "The Ballot or the Bullet", Malcolm X argued that black people should use any means necessary to achieve their freedom.

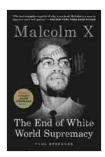
"We must ballot or the bullet," Malcolm X said. "We must use any means necessary to get our freedom."

Malcolm X's speech was a controversial call for black empowerment and helped to raise awareness of the plight of black people in America.

The End of White World Supremacy is a collection of four speeches that changed the course of history. These speeches, delivered by Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. Du Bois, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X,

challenged the racist ideology of white supremacy and helped to pave the way for the civil rights movement.

These speeches are still relevant today, as the fight against racism and white supremacy continues. They are a reminder of the power of words to change the world.



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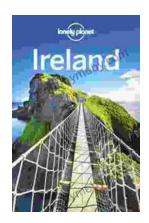
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