

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Langston Hughes' hidden influence on MLK

By Jason Miller  
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*Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968) and Langston Hughes (1902-1967) were both leaders of important movements and furthered the rights of African Americans. While King was the leader of the civil rights movement, Hughes was most famous for his poetry and his role in the Harlem Renaissance. In this informational text, Jason Miller explores how Hughes' poetry influenced King. As you read, take notes on the connections the author draws between Hughes' poetry and King's speeches.*

- [1] For years, Martin Luther King Jr. and poet Langston Hughes maintained a friendship, exchanging letters and favors and even traveling to Nigeria together in 1960.

In 1956, King recited Hughes' poem "Mother to Son" from the pulpit<sup>1</sup> to honor his wife Coretta, who was celebrating her first Mother's Day. That same year, Hughes wrote a poem about Dr. King and the bus boycott titled "Brotherly Love." At the time, Hughes was much more famous than King, who was honored to have become a subject for the poet.

But during the most turbulent<sup>2</sup> years of the civil rights movement, Dr. King never publicly uttered the poet's name. Nor did the reverend overtly invoke<sup>3</sup> the poet's words.

You would think that King would be eager to do so; Hughes was one of the Harlem Renaissance's leading poets, a master with words whose verses inspired millions of readers across the globe.



*"Martin Luther King - March on Washington" by Unknown is in the public domain.*

- [5] However, Hughes was also suspected of being a communist sympathizer. In March of 1953, he was even called to testify before Joseph McCarthy during the Red Scare.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, King's opponents were starting to make similar charges of communism against him and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, accusing the group of being a communist front. The red-baiting<sup>5</sup> ended up serving as some of the most effective attacks against King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

1. a raised platform to preach from
2. **Turbulent (adjective):** characterized by conflict or disorder
3. **Invoke (verb):** to refer to something
4. a nationwide fear in the United States of the presence of communists
5. to harass or persecute someone because they're a known or suspected communist

It forced King to distance his organization from men with similar reputations — Bayard Rustin, Jack O'Dell and even his closest adviser, Stanley Levison.

It also meant he needed to sever<sup>6</sup> any overt ties to Hughes.

But my research has found traces of Hughes' poetry in King's speeches and sermons. While King might not have been able to invoke Hughes' name, he was nonetheless able to ensure that Hughes' words would be broadcast to millions of Americans.

## Beating back the red-baiters

- [10] In the 1930s, Hughes earned a subversive<sup>7</sup> reputation by writing several radical poems. In them, he criticized capitalism, called for worker's to rise up in revolution and claimed racism was virtually absent in communist countries such as the U.S.S.R.

By 1940, he had attracted the attention of the FBI. Agents would sneak into his readings, and J. Edgar Hoover derided<sup>8</sup> Hughes' poem "Goodbye Christ" in circulars he sent out in 1947.

Red-baiting also fractured black political and social organizations. For example, Bayard Rustin was forced to resign from the SCLC after African-American Congressman Adam Clayton Powell threatened to expose Rustin's homosexuality and his past association with the Communist Party USA.

As the leading figure in the civil rights movement, King had to toe a delicate line. Because he needed to retain popular support — as well as be able to work with the Kennedy and Johnson administrations — there could be no question about where he stood on the issue of communism.

So King needed to be shrewd about invoking Hughes' poetry. Nonetheless, I've identified traces of no fewer than seven of Langston Hughes' poems in King's speeches and sermons.

- [15] In 1959, the play "A Raisin in the Sun" premiered to rave reviews and huge audiences. Its title was inspired by Hughes' poem "Harlem."

"What happens to a dream deferred?" Hughes writes. "Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun? ... Or does it explode?"

Just three weeks after the premiere of "A Raisin in the Sun," King delivered one of his most personal sermons, giving it a title — "Shattered Dreams" — that echoed Hughes' imagery.

"Is there any one of us," King booms in the sermon, "who has not faced the agony of blasted hopes and shattered dreams?" He'd more directly evoke Hughes in a later speech, in which he would say, "I am personally the victim of deferred<sup>9</sup> dreams."

Hughes' words would also become a rallying cry during the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

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6. **Sever (verb):** to put an end to a relationship or connection; to break off  
7. characterized as undermining an established or existing system, especially a government  
8. **Deride (verb):** to ridicule  
9. **Defer (verb):** to put off something; postpone

[20] During the grind of the year-long boycott, King spurred activists on by pulling from “Mother to Son.”

“Life for none of us has been a crystal stair,” King proclaimed at the Holt Street Baptist Church, “but we must keep moving.” (“Well, son, I’ll tell you / Life for me ain’t been no crystal stair,” Hughes wrote. “But all the time / I’ve been a-climbin’ on.”)

## Did Hughes inspire the dream?

King’s best-known speech is “I Have a Dream,” which he delivered during the 1963 March on Washington.

Nine months before the famous march, King gave the earliest known delivery of the “I Have a Dream” speech in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. (We can also now finally hear this connection after the reel-to-reel tape of King’s First Dream was recently discovered.)

But the roots of “I Have a Dream” go back even further. On Aug. 11, 1956, King delivered a speech titled “The Birth of a New Age.” Many King scholars consider this address — which talked about King’s vision for a new world — the thematic precursor to his “I Have a Dream” speech.

[25] In this speech, I recognized what others had missed: King had subtly ended his speech by rewriting Langston Hughes’ “I Dream a World.”

A world I dream where black or white,

Whatever race you be,

Will share the bounties of the earth

And every man is free.

[30] It is impossible not to notice the parallels in what would become “I Have a Dream”: I have a dream that one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers.

King spoke truth to power, and part of that strategy involved riffing or sampling Hughes’ words. By channeling Hughes’ voice, he was able to elevate the subversive words of a poet that the powerful thought they had silenced.

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## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement identifies the central idea of the text?
  - A. Despite not explicitly discussing Hughes or his poetry, King quietly conveyed Hughes' words and ideas in several of his speeches.
  - B. King allowed the political views of others to dictate his actions when he decided to distance himself from his friend Hughes.
  - C. King continued to very clearly quote Hughes' poetry and support both his work and personal ideas throughout the civil rights movement.
  - D. Without the influence of Hughes' poetry, it's unlikely that King's speeches would have been so moving or influential.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "But during the most turbulent years of the civil rights movement, Dr. King never publicly uttered the poet's name. Nor did the reverend overtly invoke the poet's words." (Paragraph 3)
  - B. "The red-baiting ended up serving as some of the most effective attacks against King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference." (Paragraph 6)
  - C. "Because he needed to retain popular support — as well as be able to work with the Kennedy and Johnson administrations — there could be no question about where he stood on the issue of communism." (Paragraph 13)
  - D. "Just three weeks after the premiere of 'A Raisin in the Sun,' King delivered one of his most personal sermons, giving it a title — 'Shattered Dreams' — that echoed Hughes' imagery." (Paragraph 17)
  
3. Which of the following describes the author's overall purpose in the text?
  - A. to show readers that Hughes and King remained in contact over the years
  - B. to prove to readers that elements of King's speeches were inspired by Hughes
  - C. to explore possible reasons for why King distanced himself from Hughes
  - D. to discuss how Hughes' poetry was influenced by King's activism
  
4. How does paragraph 21 contribute to the author's discussion of King and Hughes?
  - A. It draws indisputable parallels between Hughes' poetry and King's speech.
  - B. It emphasizes how King was inspired more by Hughes' ideas than his poetry.
  - C. It stresses the risks King took by continuing to quote Hughes' poetry.
  - D. It reveals that Hughes and King had similar struggles through life.

5. What is the relationship between King's image and his work in the civil rights movement?

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