Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

Malcolm X was one of the most (1) _______________ (INFLUENCE) African American leaders of the civil rights era. He transformed himself from a (2) _______________ (CRIME) into a powerful defender of the rights of blacks.

Malcolm X was born as Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska. His father was the follower of a black leader who had political and (3) _______________ (ECONOMY) ties to Africa. In 1931, Malcolm's father was found dead after being run over by a streetcar. Malcolm believed white (4) _______________ (RACE) were responsible for his father's death. At the age of 12 his mother was transferred to a mental hospital and Malcolm had to spend the rest of his (5) _______________ (CHILD) in foster homes. During this period of his youth he became discouraged by racial prejudice (6) _______________ (SURROUND) him.

In 1941, Malcolm moved to Boston where he became involved in criminal (7) _______________ (ACT). In 1946, he was arrested for (8) _______________ (BURGLAR) and sent to prison. There he joined the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, an organisation that regarded white people as devils. After being released from prison in 1952, Malcolm adopted X as his last name. The letter stood for the (9) _______________ (KNOW) African name of slave ancestors.

Malcolm X quickly became the Nation of Islam's most (10) _______________ (EFFECT) speaker. He urged blacks to live separately from whites and to win their (11) _______________ (FREE) "by any means necessary." However, as time went on, he became (12) _______________ (SATISFY) with the Nation of Islam, in part because the group avoided political activity.

In 1964, Malcolm X broke with the organisation. A short time later, he travelled to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, where he met Muslims of (13) _______________ (VARY) ethnic backgrounds. He changed his name once again and came back to the United States to found a new group, the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

In the final years of his life Malcolm X took a more moderate view of civil rights issues. He sought (14) _______________ (COOPERATE) with Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights activists who favoured non-violent protests. But by this time, some Black Muslims had condemned Malcolm X as a hypocrite and traitor because of his (15) _______________ (CRITICIZE) of the group's leader, Elijah Muhammad.

On February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was (16) _______________ (FATAL) shot while giving a speech in New York City. Three members of the Nation of Islam were convicted of the crime. Malcolm's views reached many people after his death through the (17) _______________ (PUBLISH) of his autobiography.
Malcolm X was one of the most influential African American leaders of the civil rights era. He transformed himself from a min or criminal into a powerful defender of the rights of blacks.

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In 1941, Malcolm moved to Boston where he became involved in criminal activities. In 1946, he was arrested for burglary and sent to prison. There he joined the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, an organisation that regarded white people as devils. After being released from prison in 1952, Malcolm adopted X as his last name. The letter stood for the unknown African name of slave ancestors.

Malcolm X quickly became the Nation of Islam's most effective speaker. He urged blacks to live separately from whites and to win their freedom "by any means necessary." However, as time went on, he became dissatisfied with the Nation of Islam, in part because the group avoided political activity.

In 1964, Malcolm X broke with the organisation. A short time later, he travelled to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, where he met Muslims of various ethnic backgrounds. He changed his name once again and came back to the United States to found a new group, the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

In the final years of his life Malcolm X took a more moderate view of civil rights issues. He sought cooperation with Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights activists who favoured non-violent protests. But by this time, some Black Muslims had condemned Malcolm X as a hypocrite and traitor because of his criticism of the group's leader, Elijah Muhammad.

On February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was fatally shot while giving a speech in New York City. Three members of the Nation of Islam were convicted of the crime. Malcolm's views reached many people after his death through the publication of his autobiography.