A. Philip Randolph was born in Crescent City, Florida, on April 15, 1889, the second of two sons born to a black family. He was a labor and civil rights leader who played a crucial role in the American labor movement and the civil rights movement of the 20th century. Randolph is best known for his work in organizing the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963, which was a pivotal event in the struggle for civil rights and economic justice.

Randolph was born into poverty and grew up in a family that moved frequently due to his father's job as a railroad porter. He attended high school in Jacksonville, Florida, and went on to study at Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute. After graduating, he worked as a railroad porter and later as a conductor for the Alabama-C繁殖铁路公司, where he became involved in labor organizing.

Throughout his career, Randolph was a strong advocate for the rights of black workers, and he played a key role in the development of the American Federation of Labor. He was also a prominent figure in the civil rights movement, and he used his position as head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to promote desegregation and civil rights legislation.

In 1963, Randolph organized the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, which brought together thousands of people from across the country to demand jobs and freedom. The march was a significant moment in the civil rights movement, and Randolph's leadership was pivotal in bringing it to fruition.

After the march, Randolph continued to be an active figure in the civil rights movement, and he worked to support the efforts of other leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X. He was also involved in the push for civil rights legislation, and he worked to ensure that the rights of black workers were protected.

Randolph passed away on April 16, 1979, but his legacy as a leader in the civil rights movement lives on. His contributions to the struggle for jobs and freedom continue to be remembered and celebrated, and his impact on the American labor and civil rights movements cannot be overstated.