

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"AAU Names 8 Eligibles for Sullivan Honor." *Daily News* [New York, New York], 3 Dec. 1961, p. 66. *Newspapers*, www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=32750614&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJQ1OTc2NDc4MiwiiaWF0IjoxNTg5NzY3ODAyLCJleHAiOiJlODk4NTQyMDJ9.sXvf7M40RQ_yNPwBu4ZXiXKDIjEVgQOz-zRrSMh9D7k. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This newspaper is important in showing me that her accomplishments were so big that she was eligible for the Sullivan Honor, given to the top amateur athlete in the US, and it also says that she was able to "set a world record in beating the Russians", showing that the Soviet Union was very competitive, making her win even more amazing.

Beard, Marvin. "Champion Built Life on Challenges." *St. Cloud Times* [Saint Cloud, Minnesota], 7 Nov. 1960, sec. 1, p. 10. *Newspapers*, www.newspapers.com/clip/14829218/wilma_rudolph_2/. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is a newspaper clipping from Wilma Rudolph's time and describes Wilma Rudolph's life briefly. It shows different people's perspectives on Wilma Rudolph, and it also has a few pictures of her. I can use this to show how she affected the people around her and is a primary source since it comes from that time period. It also shows that people thought of her as an amazing woman, since they believe that just being able to walk was a miracle for her, and she was able to overcome things that normal people would just give up on.

"Ed Temple dies: Coached Wilma Rudolph to Olympic gold medals." *Business Insider*, 22 Sept. 2016, www.businessinsider.com/ap-ed-temple-dies-coached-wilma-rudolph-to-olympic-gold-medals-2016-9. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This article showed to me how Ed Temple coached the female track stars to fame, and he helped break racial and gender barriers. The athletes said that Ed Temple was much more than a coach, he was like a father, and understood their problems well. One of his quotes is used in my website, and it shows how Wilma Rudolph broke gender barriers in not just track and field but other sports as well. This is a primary source because it was from the time when Ed Temple dies, and it is as close to the source as possible.

"February 1987 - Olympic Legend Wilma Rudolph On the Job as DePauw's New Track Coach." *Youtube*, uploaded by DePauw University Video - Ken Owen, 5 Dec. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnTR4fJ5Re4. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is an excerpt from a news program that was broadcasted during Wilma Rudolph's time and captures her coaching high school students in track and field at Depauw University. This is important because it is a real interview with Wilma Rudolph, so it is a

primary source. It also helps me understand how Wilma dedicated her life to helping young athletes, teaching students and what her impact was on them.

"1,500 Attend Rudolph Service." *Chicago Tribune*, 20 Nov. 1994, www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1994-11-20-9411200179-story.html. Accessed 14 Dec. 2019.

This archived online newspaper article showed how Rudolph was remembered by the people around her. This helped me understand how important she was to many people, since many famous people, such as Olympians, visited her funeral.

Granger. "Wilma Rudolph." *Fine Art America*, 26 Oct. 2012, fineartamerica.com/featured/wilma-rudolph-granger.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This photo gallery gave me an image of Wilma Rudolph at the start of a race, which I used as the background of my home page. This showed me Wilma Rudolph's running style, and I think that this is a primary source because it is a photo taken at that time, it was just published later.

"A Greyhound bus trip from Louisville, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennessee, and the terminals. Sign at bus station. Rome, Georgia." *Library of Congress*, Sept. 1943, loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3b22541/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This picture was used in the "Historical Context" part of my website, showing the segregation during that time period. The sign shows how "colored" people are treated differently than "white" people.

Harvey, Randy. "Olympic Legend Wilma Rudolph Dies : Sports: Triple gold medalist who inspired a generation of women's track stars loses battle with brain cancer at 54." *LA Times*, 13 Nov. 1994, www.latimes.com./archives/la-xpm-1994-11-13-mn-62263-story.html. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

In this article, people close to Wilma Rudolph were interviewed and expressed how she inspired or affected them. A quote from this article was used in the Poverty section of my website. This newspaper obituary is a primary source because it was written during the time of the event and is close to the original source.

Hersh, Philip. "Her Life's a Sprint, Legacy Long Running." *Chicago Tribune*, 13 Nov. 1994, www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1994-11-13-9411130119-story.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

This archived online newspaper article explained a lot of the challenges that Wilma Rudolph faced, and how she overcame them. It helped me understand how she inspired

many female athletes as well, because many other famous Olympians talked about how they were influenced by her.

Keenan, Marney Rich. "Wilma Rudolph." *Chicago Tribune* [Chicago], 8 Jan. 1989, p. 4. *ChicagoTribune.com*, chicagotribune.newspapers.com/image/388898010/?terms=. Accessed 8 Jan. 1989.

This is a newspaper from Wilma Rudolph's time and includes an interview with her. She talks about her life and how she overcame her obstacles and describes her perseverance to reach her goals. This helped me understand more about Wilma Rudolph and it gave me personal information from Wilma's point of view. A quote from her from this interview was used in my website to show how she affected many people's lives and incited change in the world of sports.

Knight, Athelia. "Olympic Track Star Wilma Rudolph Dies." *The Washington Post*, 13 Nov. 1994, www.washingtonpost.com/archive/sports/1994/11/13/olympic-track-star-wilma-rudolph-dies/311b9a59-73d1-4fba-bd7f-d744cea95332/. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is an archived news report from that time that describes Wilma Rudolph's life, legacy, and death. It talks about her hospitalization and previous illnesses, and says that she died at the age of 54 at 8:30 AM, November 12, 1994. This helped me by describing Wilma Rudolph's death and how she impacted other people; many honored her after her death.

Litsky, Frank. "Ed Temple, Track Coach Who Produced Olympians and National Titles, Dies at 89." *The New York Times*, 23 Sept. 2016, www.nytimes.com/2016/09/24/sports/ed-temple-pioneering-olympic-track-coach-dies-at-89.html. Accessed 21 Jan. 2020.

This newspaper article helped me understand how Ed Temple coached the TSU Tigerbelles and included many quotes from both Ed Temple and his students. A quote from him is used in my website and is used to describe how he helped the Tigerbelles reach gold in the Olympics. This is a primary source because it is from the time when Ed Temple dies.

"Wilma Rudolph, Star of the 1960 Olympics, Dies at 54." *The New York Times*, 13 Nov. 1994, www.nytimes.com/1994/11/13/obituaries/wilma-rudolph-star-of-the-1960-olympics-dies-at-54.html. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is a news article from Wilma Rudolph's time period that describes her death and impact on the world and includes interviews with Rudolph before her death, her family after her death, and other people talking about Rudolph's legacy. This gave me details about her life, and it shows how even though it was nearly impossible for her to even

walk, she became the first American woman to win three Olympic gold medals. It helped me understand that she wasn't the first woman to win three; a woman won four gold medals in the 1948 Olympics in London.

Mitchell, James. "Wilma Rudolph, 1984." *AllPosters*, www.allposters.com/-sp/Wilma-Rudolph-1984-Posters_i9813404_.htm. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This photo shows Wilma Rudolph and her foundation, and this picture was very important in showing Wilma Rudolph's legacy, her foundation to help athletes. Wilma is shown standing in front of her foundation looking very proud, and this picture can help readers understand how Wilma Rudolph used her fame to help others.

"Olympic Gold Medalist Wilma Rudolph Joins DePauw Team." *DePauw University*, 14 Jan. 1987, www.depauw.edu/news-media/latest-news/details/21712/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This provided me with information about Wilma Rudolph coaching young athletes and gave me an image of her that was used in the "After the Olympics" part of my website. It helps to show what Wilma Rudolph looked like after the Olympics and what she did to help young athletes.

"Olympic Runners." *Olympic*, 6 Sept. 1960, www.olympic.org/photos/olympic-runners. Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This photo of the bronze, silver, and gold medal winners of the Olympic track and field event shows Wilma Rudolph with the other racers. This was used in "The 1960 Rome Olympics" part of my website to show the winnings of Wilma Rudolph and help the reader understand what Wilma looked like at that time and how happy and sociable Wilma was.

"Paralyzed as a child, Rudolph became a running star." *Chicago Tribune*, 22 Nov. 1994, www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1994-11-22-9411220052-story.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

This online newspaper article informed about how Wilma Rudolph was an inspiration to kids, and later died from brain cancer. It also talked about her achievements and what she did in her lifetime. This was used in the "Death" and "Legacy" part of my website, since it shows how Wilma died from brain cancer and was an inspiration to many people.

Ray, Bob. *Wilma Rudolph and parents in a parade in Clarksville, Tennessee, after the Rome Olympics, 1960 October 04*. *Nashville Public Library Digital Collection*, 4 Oct. 1960, digital.library.nashville.org/cdm/ref/collection/nr/id/2227. Accessed 16 May 2020.

This newspaper provided insight on what the results were at the Olympics and how they were viewed by the American people. They only mentioned one loss and mostly listed only the American winners, when in fact there were many losses. This newspaper also showed to me that Wilma Rudolph was one of the American champions and that she was viewed greatly internationally.

"Time Hasn't Dimmed Glitter of Wilma Rudolph's Gold Medals." *Chicago Tribune*, 26 June 1988, www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1988-06-26-8801100758-story.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

This online news article talked about Wilma's achievements and how humble she was in real life. It gave me a lot of information about her later life as well, how many people are fans of her and how she was honored in Tennessee. This was used in the "Legacy" and "Accomplishments" part of my website.

To posthumously award a congressional gold medal to Wilma G. Rudolph. *Congress*, 17 Mar. 2005, www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/house-bill/1404/text. Accessed 11 Dec. 2019.

This is a bill passed by the House of Representatives to give a Congressional gold medal to Wilma Rudolph. This is a primary source because it is the digitized version of the actual bill and it is from that time. It lists out some of her biggest achievements in breaking barriers and why she should receive this big award. This helped me understand more about what she did and how she broke down the gender and racial barriers for others as well.

Trowbridge, David J. "Olympic Gold Medalist Wilma Rudolph Leads Protest Against Segregation, 1963." *Clio: Your Guide to History*, 18 Mar. 2016, www.theclio.com/entry/8860. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This website included newspaper clippings, images, and a video of Wilma Rudolph and was extremely important in showing me how Wilma Rudolph became a civil rights activist; she participated in protests to break down segregation laws and used her fame to integrate her city. A picture of the newspaper clipping is used in the Segregation part in my website to show the reader how Wilma Rudolph broke segregation barriers. This is a primary source because it includes newspaper clippings from Jet Magazine and images from that time period, however the written portion is a secondary source.

"Visit of Wilma Rudolph, Olympic Gold Medalist, 4:44 PM." *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*, 14 Apr. 1961, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/JFKWHP/1961/Month%2004/Day%2014/JFKWHP-1961-04-14-E. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with pictures of Wilma Rudolph and her mother talking with John F. Kennedy and the vice president. One of the pictures was used in the "Accomplishments" part of my website to show that one of the honors she received was being able to talk with John F. Kennedy.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Youtube*, uploaded by Keith, 2 Oct. 2009, www.youtube.com/watch?v=q4C5111QnEQ. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This includes a five-minute interview with Wilma Rudolph and other clips from the 1960 Rome Olympics, and she talks about how she struggled with polio and poverty. She also talks about how she felt during the Olympics, and this was important in letting me know what she went through and how she felt before and after the Olympics.

"Wilma Rudolph Battling Cancer." *Chicago Tribune*, 8 Aug. 1994, www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1994-08-08-9408080152-story.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

In this website, the author is talking about how Wilma Rudolph was diagnosed with cancer and is fighting for her life. This was used in the "Death" part of my website because it tells me about how Wilma had cancer, and from other sources she died from cancer.

"Wilma Rudolph Beats Polio To Become Olympic Champion - Rome 1960 Olympics." *Youtube*, uploaded by Olympic, 12 Feb. 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=RLmn7MsDhHU. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is a video of Wilma Rudolph sprinting in the 1960 Rome Olympics, but it did not specify which event. It shows her fluid running style and her time, and it includes her receiving the gold medal.

"Wilma Rudolph chats with President Kennedy at the White House." *Library of Congress*, 1961, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96501005/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020.

I used this image of Wilma Rudolph having the privilege to talk with John F. Kennedy, the president at that time, since it is a great honor. It was used in the "Accomplishments" part of my website to help the reader understand one of her many accomplishments.

"Wilma Rudolph, head-and-shoulders portrait, facing front." *Library of Congress*, 1960, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/96501011/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020.

This has a picture of Wilma Rudolph that was used in the "Thesis" part of my website. It was used to show the reader what Wilma Rudolph looked like during the 1960 Olympics.

Wilma Rudolph Images. *Getty Images*,
www.gettyimages.com/photos/wilma-rudolph?family=editorial&sort=mostpopular&phrase=wilma%20rudolph. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This image gallery provided me with many photos of Wilma Rudolph throughout her lifetime. They are used throughout my website, such as in "The 1960 Rome Olympics" part. It is used to show Wilma Rudolph in action or just photos of her to show readers what she looked like.

"Wilma Rudolph, Olympic Legend and Former Depauw Coach, Dies at 54." *DePauw University*, 13 Nov. 1994, www.depauw.edu/news-media/latest-news/details/22571/. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website contains some video interviews with Wilma in person, and has a description about her death and how she impacted people. This was used in the "Death" part of my website, since it talks about how many people honored her and how she died.

Wilma Rudolph Postage Stamp. *Mystic Stamp Company*, 14 July 2004,
www.mysticstamp.com/Products/United-States/3422/USA/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with an image of a Wilma Rudolph stamp, which was included in the "Accomplishments" part of my website because it is a big honor to be on a postage stamp. I think this is a primary source because it is one of the stamps that Wilma Rudolph was on that Tennessee issued out.

"Wilma Rudolph's Incredible Career | Olympic Records." *Youtube*, uploaded by Olympic, 26 Sept. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=JqI8NyZtCmo. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This video had a biography about Wilma Rudolph, and contains a clip of her running at the Olympics. This was used in my website in the "1960 Olympics" part of my website, to show Wilma in action and receiving her gold medals.

"World Speed Queen Wilma Glodean Rudolph." *Jackson Advocate* [Jackson, Mississippi], 17 Sept. 1960, p. 7. *Chronicling America*,
chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn79000083/1960-09-17/ed-1/seq-7/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This newspaper article was extremely significant in showing me what Wilma's basketball career was like before she went into track and field, and what her everyday life was like. It included details like how she had a very interesting social life, how she came to be nicknamed "Skeeter" and many more. It showed to me how people close to her viewed her.

Secondary Sources

Bain, Miranda. "Biography: Wilma Rudolph- Athlete." *The Heroine Collective*, 16 Mar. 2016, www.theheroinecollective.com/wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.

The website describes Wilma Rudolph's life from her birth to her death, and includes many of Wilma Rudolph's famous quotes and shows how Wilma Rudolph strived for a better society with no segregation. This article supports the claim that Wilma Rudolph is an important figure that broke through barriers because she kept fighting through her sicknesses, segregation, and economic problems and finally achieved her dream of becoming an Olympic athlete, and it also shows how she impacted the world using her fame. It gave me a lot of useful information that I could use when describing Wilma's life and the hardships she had to overcome.

Beaubien, Jason. "Wiping Out Polio: How The U.S. Snuffed Out A Killer." *NPR*, 15 Oct. 2012, www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2012/10/16/162670836/wiping-out-polio-how-the-u-s-snuffed-out-a-killer. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website and podcast provided me with information about polio in the 1950s and gave me images of polio, one of which was used on my website. It was credited to the Boston Children's Hospital, so I captioned it like that, in the "Health" part of my website.

Berkman, Seth. "Iconic moments in sports that defined the '60s." *The Stacker*, 12 Aug. 2019, thestacker.com/stories/3354/iconic-moments-sports-defined-60s. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with an image of Wilma Rudolph in the 1960 Olympics with the other medal winners. It was used in the "Gender" part of my website to show how after winning the Olympics, Wilma Rudolph drew more attention to women's sports, thus breaking many gender barriers in sports.

"Black History Month: Wilma Rudolph brought home gold." *The Tennessean*, 11 Feb. 2015, www.tennessean.com/story/news/2015/02/11/black-history-month-wilma-rudolph-brought-home-gold/23240239/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website article provided me with an image of Wilma Rudolph that was used in the "Conclusion" part of my website as a way to show readers what she looked like. The picture was taken after the Olympics, and it depicts her writing a letter.

Blakemore, Erin. "This athlete conquered poverty, racism, and polio in order to become an Olympian." *Timeline*, 3 May 2018, timeline.com/wilma-rudolph-broke-barriers-and-expectations-when-she-won-the-olympic-s-c3e5de2d412. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website is an important resource because it describes Rudolph's life deeply, and includes information that was omitted from other resources. It helped me understand the hardships that Rudolph had to go through and how much harder it was back then than right now. It also shows how she used her success to make society better by only

attending integrated events. This also gave me an image showing her at her integrated parade, and it was used in the "Segregation" part of my website, and I think that this still counts as a secondary source because it was written by someone not from that time.

Chandler, D. L. "Little Known Black History Fact: Wilma Rudolph." *Black American Web*, Interactive One, blackamericaweb.com/2019/06/24/little-known-black-history-fact-wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 3 Dec. 2019.

This website has a biography about Wilma Rudolph and showed how she overcame polio and went on to outrace everyone else in the world. It gave me information about many of her awards and honors, including having her face on a postal stamp, and she finally passed away at the age of 54 from brain cancer. This helped me understand how she was able to make history in the 1960 Olympics and how what she did made an impact on the world.

"Civil Rights Movement." *ADL*, www.adl.org/education/resources/backgrounders/civil-rights-movement. Accessed 14 Dec. 2019.

This website helped me understand more about the civil rights movement, and its information was used in my historical context part of my website when talking about the civil rights movement. I also used the picture shown on the "Historical Context" part of my website to show the reader what one of the protests during that time looked like and how many people were fighting for civil rights, though they credited it as the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration's photo, so I cited it as that.

Cohen, Sascha. "The Day Women Went on Strike." *Time*, 26 Aug. 2015, time.com/4008060/women-strike-equality-1970/. Accessed 16 May 2020.

This website was helpful when I was researching gender inequality in the 1950s and 1960s. It gave me many details about the women's movement and the protests that day. It also provided me with a photo of the protesting, which was used in the Historical Context part of my website to help readers understand what the women's strike was like and what they were fighting for.

Crawford, Amy. "These Photos Offer a Glimpse Into the Racial Politics of the 1950s South." *Smithsonian Magazine*, 19 Apr. 2017, www.smithsonianmag.com/history/these-photos-offer-glimpse-1950s--south-180962929/. Accessed 16 May 2020.

This article gave me many pictures that depicted what the South in the 1950s looked like, showing the differences between white and black families. One of the pictures was used

to show how the racial segregation in the South caused many black families to live in poverty.

Davila, Florangela. "1960 Rome Games Were a Turning Point for Olympics." *The Seattle Times*, 18 July 2008, www.seattletimes.com/entertainment/books/1960-rome-games-were-a-turning-point-for-olympics/. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This website was extremely important in describing how the 1960 Rome Olympics were very eventful, since there were many famous people doing spectacular things, and it was the first televised Olympic games, which would help Rudolph gain fame faster. It has a very short description of Wilma Rudolph, describing what she did at the Olympics, and continues on to show the other amazing athletes that did incredible or infamous things. This helped me understand how different the 1960 Olympics were and how it contributed to Wilma Rudolph's fame; because it was televised, news about Wilma Rudolph spread more quickly than if it wasn't.

Engel, Keri. "Wilma Rudolph, Olympic gold medalist & civil rights pioneer." *AmazingWomenInHistory.com*, 14 Aug. 2012, amazingwomeninhistory.com/wilma-rudolph-olympic-gold-medalist-civil-right-pioneer/. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website shows Rudolph's determination and how caring her family was. It includes all of her awards, many famous quotes, pictures, and her legacy, and describes her amazing feats in great detail. This helped me understand what it was like back then with many barriers for African Americans and how they struggled just to make a living, and it also shows that, when mentioning her awards, Wilma was the first woman to receive some of them, such as the James E. Sullivan Award for Good Sportsmanship in 1961. It also includes her legacy and has an example of someone impacted by her fame, and how many strove to honor her when she passed away.

Fetter, Henry D. "How the 1960 Olympics Changed America." *The Atlantic*, 4 Sept. 2010, www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2010/09/how-the-1960-olympics-changed-america/62471/. Accessed 6 Dec. 2019.

This website showed to me how Wilma Rudolph actually, in a way, saved America in the Olympic games; many of the other athletes were not performing very well, and Wilma Rudolph got America 3 gold medals. This shows that Rudolph was an American heroine, and she would influence many people, supporting the idea that she broke through barriers to become successful.

Fontenay, Blake. "Ed Temple: Coach Temple's Way." *Tennessee State Library and Archives*, 20 July 2015, sos.tn.gov/tsla/tri-star-chronicles-ed-temple. Accessed 16 May 2020.

This article was very important in showing me what Coach Ed Temple went through and how his previous experience also helped Wilma Rudolph. It also showed how successful he was and described his coaching methods and how he became successful. A picture from this website was used in my website, showing Ed Temple and the Tigerbelles which, at that time, included Wilma Rudolph, and it was put in there to show the reader how close Temple and the Tigerbelles were.

Getchell, Michelle. "Women in the 1950s." *Khan Academy*, www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/1950s-america/a/women-in-the-1950s. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This article was extremely helpful in allowing me to understand what women were going through in the 1950s and how gender inequality was changing throughout that time period. This helped me especially in the Historical Context part of my website, showing how World War II and the Cold War affect gender norms.

Harry Edwards, host. "On The Shoulders Of Giants." *Throughline*, NPR, 14 Feb. 2019. *NPR.org*, www.npr.org/2019/02/12/693878396/on-the-shoulders-of-giants. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This is a podcast that was broadcasted on NPR, and it talks about African American athletes using their fame to protest and change society. It shows how Wilma Rudolph, after overcoming seemingly impossible barriers, was able to achieve her goal and using her fame, she protested against segregation and would only attend events that were integrated. It also includes an actual interview with Wilma Rudolph back in the Rome Olympics, so this is a good resource. This helped me understand how Wilma Rudolph, a black woman, broke the world record, and how she tried to break the segregation barriers in her hometown and other cities in Tennessee.

Harvey, Ian. "She Won Gold and Broke World Records – After Being Told She Would Never Walk." *The Vintage News*, 29 Dec. 2018, www.thevintagenews.com/2018/12/29/wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website includes many pictures and quotes of her and shows the many racial, economic, and health barriers Wilma had to fight against. It also shows that by surviving against polio and being able to walk was her first rise to fame, and she continued to become an Olympic athlete. This helped me understand what Wilma had to deal with back then, and how hard it was to just make a living in a deeply segregated city, and it also shows me that Wilma was a very influential activist, trying to make more cities integrated.

Hodges, Vicki. "Moment In Time: Wilma Rudolph is first American to win a trio of gold medals at 1960 Olympics." *The Telegraph*, 24 Apr. 2020, www.telegraph.co.uk/athletics/2020/04/24/

This website was very significant in allowing me to understand how after the Olympics, other countries also admired her as much as the U.S. did. Quotes from this website were used to show her impact on the entire world and what her other accomplishments were and how they affected others.

"Jim Crow Laws." *History*, 18 Feb. 2018,
www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/jim-crow-laws. Accessed 14 Dec. 2019.

This website article helped me understand more about Jim Crow laws in the south, which enforced racial segregation by prohibiting certain things. This is used in my background/historical context for Wilma Rudolph, and allowed me to know more about what she had to deal with. It is also used in the "Breaking Barriers" part of my website when it talks about racial barriers being struck down.

"Jim Crow Laws." *PBS*, WGBH Educational Foundation,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedom-riders-jim-crow-laws/.
 Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website gave me a lot of information about the Jim Crow laws in the South, where there was a lot of strict segregation. It also gave me a photo that was credited to the Library of Congress, and this photo showed how there were separate waiting rooms based on people's race. This image was used in the "After the Olympics" part of my website.

Johnson, Lucas. "TSU Remembers Famed Alum and Most Iconic Female Track and Field Star, Wilma Rudolph." *The Tennessee Tribune*, 27 June 2019,
tntribune.com/education/college/hbcu/tsu/tsu-remembers-famed-alum-and-most-iconic-female-track-and-field-star-wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This article helped me understand that she was admired by many people, including Muhammad Ali, Ralph Boston who also got a gold medal in the 1960 Olympic long jump event, and many others. They gave their opinions on her in this article, and a picture from this article was used in my website to show Wilma Rudolph racing in another track event before she went to the Olympics.

Kazan, Dick. "How Wilma Rudolph overcame poverty and polio to become famous and an inspiration to others." *Kazan Today*, 1 May 2012,
www.kazantoday.com/WeeklyArticles/wilma-rudolph.html. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This website provides an extremely detailed biography of Wilma Rudolph, focusing on the barriers she had to overcome and how she did it. It also talks about the many awards she received and how after she died, in Tennessee, they honored her birthday by calling it

Wilma Rudolph Day. This helped me understand that poverty and diseases were two of the biggest obstacles she had to overcome; her family, with 22 children, had to work hard in order to survive, and Wilma worked extremely hard just to be able to walk. After overcoming these challenges, she was able to reach fame and influence many people.

Kram, Mark. "Wilma Rudolph." *Encyclopedia*, 8 Nov. 2019, www.encyclopedia.com/people/sports-and-games/sports-biographies/wilma-rudolph. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.

This website describes Rudolph's life in great detail and also includes a related biography about her coach. It has a timeline of important events in her lifetime and includes some of Rudolph's quotes and images. This resource helped me by emphasizing the many barriers back then in Tennessee, such as extreme segregation, poverty, and many others, and how Rudolph would be regarded as a hero because of her determination.

Leopold, Todd. "Author: '60 Olympics brought Games into the modern world." *CNN*, www.cnn.com/2008/SHOWBIZ/books/07/23/maraniss.rome/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with an image of Wilma Rudolph and her education, which was used in the "Early Life" part of my website. This was used to show her education, graduating from Tennessee University. The article also helped me understand how the 1960 Olympics were a turning point of sports and Olympic history, with many firsts.

Liberti, Rita, and Maureen Margaret Smith. *(Re)presenting Wilma Rudolph*. Syracuse, New York, Syracuse UP, 2015.

This book was extremely helpful in helping me understand how Wilma Rudolph broke many, many barriers. It gave me examples of what happened beforehand and what she did, and it gave many useful quotes that I could use. One such quote was used in the Segregation part of my website to help readers understand what Wilma Rudolph went through and how she helped break the racial barrier.

Lindsay, James M. "The History of the Cold War in 40 Quotes." *Council on Foreign Relations*, 7 Nov. 2014, www.cfr.org/blog/history-cold-war-40-quotes. Accessed 10 Dec. 2019.

This website gave me many quotes from famous people, such as the presidents that were elected during the Cold War and many other political figures. It helped me understand more about the Cold War and how many Americans perceived communists and what they should do.

Madison. "Wilma Rudolph." *MyHero.com*, The MY HERO Project, Inc. , 14 Feb. 2015, myhero.com/W_Rudolph_dnhs_kt_US_2015_ul. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website's biography of Wilma Rudolph helped me understand how she was an American hero to many people, and as it shows how her determination and persistence eventually allowed her to become a great athlete. It shows the many obstacles she had to overcome, and how her positive mindset allowed her to reach her goals. This article includes many of Rudolph's quotes and pictures, making it a valuable resource.

"March on Washington." *History*, 29 Oct. 2009,
www.history.com/topics/black-history/march-on-washington. Accessed 16 May 2020.

This website was really helpful in showing me one of the many civil rights protests that occurred during the 1960s time period. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom also showed to me that because of the Jim Crow Laws, African Americans were kept away from better opportunities and jobs that white people could access, and thus many of them, like Wilma Rudolph, were in poverty. A picture from this website was used to show the civil rights movement and how many African Americans were affected.

"Meet... Wilma Rudolph." *Sports in Black and White*, 25 Jan. 2013,
www.sportsinblackandwhite.com/2013/01/25/meet-wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2019.

This website shows what racial segregation Wilma Rudolph had to deal with in her time and how later in her life, she would continue to break down those barriers. This helped me understand more about racism back then, and how it affected Wilma Rudolph. I used this when talking about the barriers Wilma Rudolph faced and how she broke them down.

"Mrs. America: Women's Roles in the 1950s." *PBS*,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/pill-mrs-america-womens-roles-1950s/. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This website helped me understand what the ideal gender roles were for women and what they were expected to do during the 1950s. It showed how women were expected to stay inside of the house and be a stay-at-home mom and have many children and take care of them, and it helped me show how Wilma Rudolph broke gender barriers by going against these norms.

Nadasen, Premilla. "Wilma Rudolph." *Encyclopedia of African-American Culture and History*. Gale, 2006. *Biography in Context*. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This encyclopedia has a brief biography about Wilma Rudolph but describes her legacy and impact on the world. It helped me understand how she helped society become better. It also showed to me her persistence and determination, and how even though the odds were stacked against her, she pushed through and was able to achieve her goal of becoming an Olympic athlete.

"The 1950s." *History*, 17 June 2010, www.history.com/topics/cold-war/1950s. Accessed 7 Dec. 2019.

This website showed me the large events that occurred in the 1950s and how they affected the 1960s, when the 1960 Olympics happened. This helped me understand more about the time period when Wilma Rudolph was a young adult and how it affected her and the nation.

"1960: A Pivotal Year For The Olympics." Hosted by Robert Siegel. *All Things Considered*, NPR, 1 July 2008. Transcript.

This podcast had David Maraniss, the author of a book about the 1960 Olympics, talk about Wilma Rudolph and many other important athletes, and it said that she broke through many barriers and changed the 1960 Olympics. This was used in the "Breaking Barriers" part of my website, because it says how she broke through gender barriers and attracted more attention to women's sports.

Norwood, Arlisha. "Wilma Rudolph." *WomensHistory.org*, National Women's History Museum, 2017, www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/wilma-rudolph. Accessed 7 Nov. 2019.

This website includes many specific details of her life that helped shape Rudolph to the famous athlete she is. The biography helped me understand how her family and the people around her were very supportive of her, and Rudolph used her fame to make society as integrated as possible so that society could become better. It showed how she fought through her sicknesses and persevered to reach her goal of becoming an Olympic athlete. Despite being told she couldn't do it, she refused to believe that and with the help of her family, eventually became the first American woman to win three gold medals at the Olympics.

"Overview of Title IX of the Education Amendments." *The United States Department of Justice*, 7 Aug. 2015, www.justice.gov/crt/overview-title-ix-education-amendments-1972-20-usc-1681-et-seq. Accessed 21 Jan. 2020.

This article explained to me what Title IX did and how it would affect citizens. Title IX was extremely important in allowing gender equality in sports, and this website gave me a concise and detailed description of the law.

"Postwar Gender Roles and Women in American Politics." *History, Art & Archives, U.S. House of Representatives*, 2007, history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/WIC/Historical-Essays/Changing-Guard/Identity/. Accessed 15 May 2020.

This website was helpful in describing to me what gender stereotypes were after World War II, or in the 1950s to 1960s. Because of the war, family "became the center of American life", and postwar wives who were "frustrated with the lack of professional fulfillment" and their daughters who didn't want to live a life like their others started the women's rights movement. This was important in letting me know how the women's rights movement started and why it happened.

Redihan, Erin Elizabeth. *The Olympics and the Cold War, 1948-1968: Sport as Battleground in the U.S.-Soviet Rivalry*. 2017 Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

This book was extremely helpful in allowing me to see how the Cold War and the Red Scare affected the 1960 (and other) Olympics, and how champions such as Wilma Rudolph were viewed differently during those times. This book was used in the Historical Context part of my website and provided insight into the Cold War and the Red Scare.

"Red Scare." *History*, 1 June 2010, www.history.com/topics/cold-war/red-scare. Accessed 10 Dec. 2019.

This website gave me a lot of useful information about the Communist Red Scare caused by the Cold War and provided images. It helped me understand how the Red Scare affected Americans and what people saw in each other.

Rider, Toby C. "Cold War Games: Propaganda, the Olympics, and U.S. Foreign Policy (Sport and Society)." *Amazon*, 26 Apr. 2016, www.amazon.com/Cold-War-Games-Propaganda-Olympics/dp/0252081692. Accessed 21 May 2020.

This site provided me with a picture of an illustration of propaganda depicting the US versus the Soviet Union in the Olympics, and I used this in the Historical Context part of my website to show how the Cold War affected the Olympics.

"Rudolph, Wilma." UXL Encyclopedia of World Biography. Ed. Laura B. Tyle. Vol. 9. Detroit: UXL, 2003. 1646-1649. Gale Virtual Reference Library. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This is an entry in the encyclopedia, and it helped me understand the hardships in Rudolph's life and how she overcame them, and that she was able to become a historical figure because of her achievements and persistence. It shows how she fought against segregation, sacrificing her fame to help others since reporters from the segregated South did not like Wilma going against popular beliefs.

Shoot, Brittany. "The Left Foot Of The Fastest Woman Alive." *Folks*, folks.pillpack.com/left-foot-fastest-woman-alive/. Accessed 15 Dec. 2019.

This website shows how Wilma's left leg was paralyzed by polio, but she was able to fix it and walk again. Later, right before her race at the 1960 Olympics, she twisted her ankle, yet she still beat the odds and won the Olympics. It shows how even though her health conditions threatened her life, she kept persevering and not only survived without the technology we have today, but she went on and became one of the most famous athletes of today.

Siber, Kate. "How Wilma Rudolph Became the World's Fastest Woman." *OutsideOnline.com*, 8 June 2018, www.outsideonline.com/2317131/wilma-rudolph-worlds-fastest-woman. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This showed me many of the problems that Wilma and other African Americans faced; they were given the most menial jobs and were paid very little, so they were usually in poverty. It also shows that Wilma was the first in her family to go to college since it was rare for an African American to have a good education, and she was an activist; she participated in protests against segregation. It helped me understand that Rudolph helped overcome obstacles not only for herself but for others as well. For instance, she helped get rid of segregation in her hometown and spoke out about gender parity in sports.

Smith, Maureen M. *Wilma Rudolph: A Biography*. Westport, Greenwood Press, 2006 Accessed 18 May 2020.

This book was helpful in describing to me her many barriers and how she dealt with her early years, and it also included her later years and what jobs she had after retiring as a track star. A quote from this book was included in the conclusion to show the impact of Wilma Rudolph and how people thought of her.

Thompson, Stephen. "Wilma Rudolph: an American Hero's Lasting Example of Triumph Under Pressure." *Bleacher Report*, 15 May 2012, bleacherreport.com/articles/1184813-american-hero-wilma-rudolph-a-lasting-example-of-triumph-under-pressure. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me learn more about the segregation in Wilma's hometown; there were very few black hospitals and Wilma's mother had to take her to a hospital 50 miles away twice a week. It also shows how she used her fame to impact society, and inspired other women to become the best they could be. It explains the barriers that she had to break through in great detail, making this an important article to look at.

"Tigerbelles." *Olympians*, theolympians.co/tag/tigerbelles/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website gave me information about the Tigerbelles and their coach, Ed Temple, and provided me with an image of the Tigerbelles. This was used in the "Start of her Career" part of the website, showing Wilma Rudolph and the Tigerbelles at the Olympics.

"Title IX enacted." *History*, A&E Television Networks, 23 June 2009,
www.history.com/this-day-in-history/title-ix-enacted. Accessed 21 Jan. 2020.

This article was very helpful in helping me understand how Title IX affected women and sports in general. It showed to me the before and after of the signing of the law and the pros and cons of it. The information in this article allowed me to understand the many gender barriers that Wilma Rudolph may have gone through, and how her achievements may have helped lead to the signing of the law.

Vara, Vauhini. "Race and Poverty, Fifty Years After the March." *The New Yorker*, 27 Aug. 2013,
www.newyorker.com/business/currency/race-and-poverty-fifty-years-after-the-march.
 Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with information about black poverty in the 1950s and gave me a photo of black poverty and African Americans protesting the unfairness of income. This image was used in the "Poverty" section of my website and it helped me understand how race affected poverty levels, with so many African Americans protesting and demanding for fair prices and jobs.

"Wilma Glodean Rudolph." *Amazon*, 26 June 2003,
s3.amazonaws.com/nacda.com/documents/2014/2/11/_nacda_nfoura_2013_14_misc_non_event__WilmaRudolphStory.pdf. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This website is very useful because it helped me understand more about her life; it shows her education, family backgrounds, and many other topics clearly and shows the many barriers that Rudolph had to break through especially segregation. It also shows many of her awards where she was the first woman to win them. It also shows her other accomplishments, such as having a movie after her, meeting famous people, etc., and when she passed away, she was greatly honored by many people.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Black History Now*, 10 July 2011, blackhistorynow.com/wilma-rudolph/.
 Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This website article provided me with a lot of information about Wilma Rudolph, and it also gave me an image of her that was used in the "Sports" part of my website. The image showed her with her gold medal, and it helped me understand how happy and proud Wilma Rudolph felt when winning the Olympics.

Wilma Rudolph. *Black Then*,
blackthen.com/june-23-happy-birthday-late-great-ms-wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020.

This website provided me with a collage of images of Wilma Rudolph, including her gravestone. This image was used in the "Death" part of my website to show many pictures of Wilma Rudolph and honoring her.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 15 June 1995, www.britannica.com/biography/Wilma-Rudolph. Accessed 7 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me understand more about her Olympic career; it included her times for the races and how just her running style astonished people. It also provides details about her promoting track and field running and talks about some of her awards, such as being nominated to the National Track & Field Hall of Fame in 1974, and how she helped develop girls' track and field teams.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Famous African Americans*, www.famousafricanamericans.org/wilma-rudolph. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website showed to me that Wilma was born into unfortunate circumstances; she had a weak immune system and had many diseases, and her family was very poor, and she had to work very hard to be able to participate in the Olympics. It shows how her determination made her who she was, and shows how after the Olympics she continued to impact the world. This was mainly used in the beginning when taking notes about her biography and when talking about early life, and also when talking about her Olympic career.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Sports-Reference.com*, Sports Reference LLC, www.sports-reference.com/olympics/athletes/ru/wilma-rudolph-1.html. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website informed me about how fast Wilma Rudolph really was, showing me all of her times in the 1956 and 1960 Olympics. It also shows that she created the Wilma Rudolph Foundation that helped underprivileged children and aided them in athletics. It mentioned that she impacted women with her performance, determination, and promotion of women's sports. This was mainly used when talking about her Olympic career, since it shows all of her track and field times.

"Wilma Rudolph." *teamusa.org*, United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee, 6 Jan. 1997, www.teamusa.org/Hall-of-Fame/Hall-of-Fame-Members/Wilma-Rudolph. Accessed 7 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me understand how important Wilma Rudolph was; to be nominated to the Olympic Hall of Fame, an athlete has to be voted on, showing how influential Wilma Rudolph was, impacting enough people to be chosen for the Olympic Hall of Fame. This was mainly used when talking about her later life, but it also provided details about her early life as well.

"Wilma Rudolph." *TheOlympians.co*, theolympians.co/tag/wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This source helped me understand that Wilma Rudolph impacted the world by not only becoming the fastest woman in the world but also being a powerful activist. It shows how Wilma Rudolph fought for African American and women's rights in her hometown and that she affected the people around her by later making her hometown, originally a very segregated city, into an integrated city, a first for Clarksville.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Trading Card Database*, www.tradingcarddb.com/GalleryP.cfm/pid/45546/Wilma-Rudolph. Accessed 19 May 2020.

This website provided me with pictures of Wilma Rudolph trading cards, especially the one of her in the Hall of Fame, which was used in the After the Olympics part of my website to show just one of her accomplishments, making it into the U.S. Hall of Fame and also being on multiple trading cards.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Uncompromising Commitment*, 11 Dec. 2019, www.uncompromisingcommitment.org/articles/2015/12/wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 15 Dec. 2019.

This helped me understand that the obstacles Wilma Rudolph had to overcome made her accomplishment "even more inspirational". It also showed to me that the greatest accomplishment she ever achieved was fighting against segregation, helping to break barriers for not only herself but other people as well. This shows how much of a hero Wilma Rudolph was to other people since she had to fight through sicknesses, poverty, and segregation to get to her fame.

"Wilma Rudolph." *US History*, www.u-s-history.com/pages/h3928.html. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me understand more about Wilma Rudolph's life and also made me realize the impact Rudolph left behind. The vice president helped her teach underprivileged children, and she later made a nonprofit organization to help young athletes. The article also describes the obstacles in great detail; it shows that her family was very poor, with 22 children and African Americans not being able to get good jobs, and her family worked very hard to help Wilma recover from her diseases. This resource was mainly used in showing Rudolph's legacy, and how she left a mark in the world even after she passed away.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Visit Clarksville*, visitclarksvilletn.com/notable-clarksvillians/athletics/wilma-rudolph/?back=famousPeople. Accessed 29 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me understand the impact of Wilma Rudolph, specifically in Tennessee, and how she was honored after she died. It mentions where she was buried, and that many things were created in honor of her. This resource was mainly used when talking about her accomplishments and her legacy in the world.

"Wilma Rudolph." *Women of the Hall*, National Women's Hall of Fame, 8 Apr. 2015, www.womenofthehall.org/inductee/wilma-rudolph/. Accessed 7 Nov. 2019.

This article showed me the obstacles Wilma had to overcome and lists out some of the awards she won. It says that she gave "women's track a strong boost in America" and she inspired many women and African Americans. This was used in the "Accomplishments" part of my website, since it shows her achievements and how she affected people around her.

"Wilma Rudolph Awards And Accomplishments." *Sports JRank*, sports.jrank.org/pages/4098/Rudolph-Wilma-Awards-Accomplishments.html. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019. This is a list of Wilma Rudolph's awards in chronological order, and it shows how so many people were inspired by her story and nominated her to be in the Women's Hall of Fame, the Black Athletes Hall of Fame, the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, and the Olympic Hall of Fame.

This is relevant because it shows how so many people in America honored her, and it shows the many awards she won and when she won them.

"Wilma Rudolph Biography." *Biography*, A&E Television Networks, 19 Jan. 2018, www.biography.com/athlete/wilma-rudolph. Accessed 7 Nov. 2019.

This website article was useful because it mentioned many things about Wilma Rudolph's life and contains specific information that was used. It also explains how Wilma fought through her sicknesses and other barriers to be a famous athlete, and because of her experiences, she used her fame to make a less segregated society.

"Wilma Rudolph Biography." *Notable Biographies*, Advameg, Inc., www.notablebiographies.com/Ro-Sc/Rudolph-Wilma.html. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This had a very detailed biography about Wilma Rudolph, and gave me a lot of information about her. It also contained a photo of her that was credited to the Library of Congress, and that photo was used in the "Thesis" part of my website.

"Wilma Rudolph Biography." *The Famous People*, 25 Nov. 2016, www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/wilma-rudolph-5224.php. Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.

This website had quick notes about Wilma Rudolph and had many quotes from her that I used throughout my website. It showed many of her accomplishments and other important events from her lifetime.

"Wilma Rudolph, Hall of Fame sprinter." *African American Registry*, 12 Sept. 2005, aaregistry.org/story/wilma-rudolph-hall-of-fame-sprinter/. Accessed 6 Dec. 2019.

This website showed how Wilma Rudolph had contracted many serious illnesses, such as polio and scarlet fever, at a young age, and somehow survived all of them. She was not expected to live very long, but she survived and was able to walk, already making history. It went on to show some of the accomplishments Wilma achieved, and how she dedicated her life to helping young athletes and promoting education.

"Wilma Rudolph, La Gazzella." *Legacy*, www.legacy.com/news/explore-history/article/wilma-rudolph-la-gazzella. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This website helped me understand more about Wilma Rudolph's life and how she encountered countless obstacles, and with her determined mindset she was able to overcome them. This is an important website because it has a video of an interview with Wilma Rudolph and her sprinting in the 1960 Olympics, and it includes many important details of her life.

"Wilma Rudolph Overcame Childhood Polio to Win Olympic Gold Medals in Track and Field." *HowTheyPlay.com*, HubPages Inc., 21 Mar. 2019, howtheyplay.com/olympics/Wilma-Rudolph-Overcame-Childhood-Polio-to-Win-Olympic-Gold-Medals-in-Track-and-Field. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website gave me information about Wilma Rudolph's life, and provided me with an illustration of her with her leg braces. It was used in the "Early Life" part of my website to demonstrate how after being struck by polio, her left leg had to have leg braces, so she could not walk until the age of 11.

"The Wilma Rudolph Story: Child Walks Through Polio, Then Runs into Olympic History." *Youtube*, uploaded by Raymond A. House, 31 Jan. 2011, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ghrqh8CRaFw. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This video showed the many obstacles she had to overcome, and with limited experiences in sports, she was still able to emerge as the fastest woman in the world. The video's information was used throughout my website, since it had a lot of information about her early life and sicknesses, her Olympic running career, etc.

"Wilma Rudolph. Three Time Olympic Gold Medalist. Teacher. Coach." *Black Ladies*, www.black-ladies.org/wilma-rudolph-olympics. Accessed 28 Nov. 2019.

This website article had a very thorough biography of Rudolph's life, and showed to me the many barriers that African Americans and women had to get through. This was used in the "Breaking Barriers" part of my website.

Wilma Rudolph Timeline. *Preceden*, Alden Analytics LLC,
www.preceden.com/timelines/49195-wilma-rudolph. Accessed 27 Nov. 2019.

This is a timeline of Wilma Rudolph's life that showed me the important parts of her life, such as when she entered elementary and high school, when she attended a university, and when she participated in the Olympics, and it has a brief description of each. A picture of this is included in the "Timeline" part of my website.

"Wilma Storms Rome." *Sports Illustrated*, uploaded by Maggie Gray, ABG-SI, 2 Mar. 2013,
www.si.com/olympics/2013/03/02/02-9. Accessed 29 Nov. 2019.

This brief video showed how she overcame polio and broke world records in 100m, 200m, and 4x100m relay and won three gold medals, and people around the world looked up to her. This was used when describing her early life and running career.