

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery. Photograph. National Archives. January 31, 1865. Accessed February 9, 2021. <https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/13th-amendment>.

This source is an image of the original 13th Amendment to the US Constitution on the National Archives website and is used in our timeline in correlation with the date of the ratification of the 13th Amendment. This source is reliable as it is a primary source, and provides visual context for our timeline and helps prove the "progressive" side (in contrast to the other "regressive" sources) of the fluctuating role of racism in America.

Amroune, Célia, and Aline Kpade. Black Lives Matter. May 30, 2020. Illustration. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://www.dezeen.com/2020/06/03/graphic-designers-illustration-resources-black-lives-matter/>.

This source is an illustration posted on social media (Instagram) demonstrating support for the Black Lives Matter movement and is used on our "compare and contrast" page under the "visual communication" section. This source is reliable as it is a primary source depicting the nature of activism in our new, technology-driven present day, and provides a contrast to the workings of activism (notably visual activism) during the Civil Rights Movement.

Aulbach, Lucas. A vandalized Breonna Taylor billboard on Lexington Road near Spring Street in Louisville, Ky., on Aug. 18, 2020. Photograph. NBC News. August 20, 2020. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/breonna-taylor-billboard-louisville-vandalized-red-paint-across-her-forehead-n1237442>.

This source is an image of the vandalized Breonna Taylor billboard in Louisville, Kentucky, and is used on our timeline in correlation to the date of Breonna Taylor's death. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the billboard, and aids in proving the "regressive" state we are in from a racial perspective as well as the prior trends of regression and progression.

Bakerink, Ryan. A Demonstrator at a Black Lives Matter March in Chicago. Photograph. CBS News. Accessed February 9, 2021.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/snapshot-black-lives-matter-protest-in-chicago-ryan-bakerink/>

This source is an image of a protester at a BLM protest in Chicago and is used on our home page to provide contrast to the Martin Luther King Jr. image above. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the demonstrator and portrays the content and environment at BLM protests so as to supply evidence for the juxtaposition between the Civil Rights Movement and the Black Lives Matter movement.

Baldwin, James. *Another Country*. Camberwell, Vic.: Penguin, 2011.

This source is a book that was quoted on the Quotes Page. This source is reliable as it is written by African American Civil Rights Activist James Baldwin, and the novel explores the racial stigma present in the 1970s which offers some insight into the happenings experienced by African Americans in the 20th century.

Bassim, Mostafa. New York police officers beating protesters with batons on May 30. Photograph. VOX. June 1, 2020. Accessed January 31, 2021.

<https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2020/6/1/21276828/pandemic-protests-police-public-health-black-lives-matter>.

This source is an image of NYPD beating Black Lives Matter protesters during a demonstration and is used on our thesis page. The source is reliable as it is a primary source of the environment at BLM protests, and goes to show the violent nature (in this case, conducted by law enforcement) that exists during present day demonstrations.

Bettman. A riot broke out in Harlem in 1964 after a police officer killed a 15-year-old. Photograph. Insider. June 2, 2020. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.insider.com/photos-compare-black-lives-matter-protests-to-civil-rights-protests-2020-6>.

This source is an image of a police officer beating a black man using a baton during the Civil Rights Movement and is used on our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and serves two purposes: first, to demonstrate the visual captures of violence during the Civil Rights Movement, and second, the source is placed next to another similar, modern-day source to illustrate the similarities between police-civilian interaction then and now.

Bettman Archive, and Getty Images. Assassinated in Memphis. Photograph. History. April 1, 2021. Accessed April 7, 2021.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/martin-luther-king-jr-assassination>.

This source is an image of individuals mourning the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. and is used on our timeline as a part of one of our "regression" sections. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and provides visual context for our timeline as a means to buttress our argument about the progressive and regressive nature of racism.

Bliss, Rob. "Man holds Black Lives Matter sign in what he calls 'America's most racist town.'" Video. Washington Post. July 29, 2020. Accessed February 9, 2021.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/video/national/man-holds-black-lives-matter-sign-in-what-he-calls-americas-most-racist-town/2020/07/30/8747b1f1-ac42-44c5-bea2-57ae4a72841d_video.html.

This source is a video provided by the Washington Post of the responses a man got after holding up a "Black Lives Matter" sign in Arkansas. This source is used in the "response" section of our compare and contrast page and demonstrates the results of the false and intrinsic narratives certain individuals hold about black Americans. This source is also reliable given it is a primary source of the population's response to activism.

Blue, Victor J. Demonstrators marched in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Friday. Photograph. New York Times. June 10, 2020. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/10/us/protests-black-lives-matter-george-floyd.html>.

This source is an image of Black Lives Matter protesters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is used on our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the nature of protests today and is evidence of what the Black Lives Matter protests look like in contrast to those held during the Civil Rights Movement.

Buckley, William F. "Civil Rights Movement Threatens to Grow More and More Reckless." *Los Angeles Times* (1923-1995) (Los Angeles, Calif.), 1964 May 04, 1.

<http://ezproxy.castilleja.org/historical-newspapers/civil-rights-movement-threatens-grow-more/docview/168582330/se-2?accountid=601>.

This source is a newspaper written by the Los Angeles Times during the Civil Rights Movement on the movement and is used as a part of our "verbal and written" section of our

compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the newspaper, and is evidence of the forms of communication during the Civil Rights Movement in addition to the kind of content being pushed in said forms in comparison to the lack of newspapers during the BLM movement.

Chieco, Brandy. *Enough Is Enough*. May 28, 2020. Photograph. Accessed February 10, 2021. Reyna Noriega, *The World Is Bleeding*, June 2, 2020, photograph, accessed February 10, 2021, <https://www.dezeen.com/2020/06/03/graphic-designers-illustration-resources-black-lives-matter/>.

This source is an illustration created in support of the Black Lives Matter movement with the words "Enough is Enough" and is used in our "visual communication" section of our compare and contrast page for the Black Lives Matter movement. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the communication about BLM occurring today, and also goes to prove the plethora of visual communication occurring now in contrast to the minimal action during the Civil Rights Movement.

Civil rights demonstrator being attacked by police dogs, May 3, 1963, Birmingham, Alabama. Photograph. July 19, 2016. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Police-Brutality-in-the-United-States-2064580>.

This is an image of a demonstrator being attacked by a police dog during the Civil Rights Movement and is used in the "response" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and demonstrates the fearful and aggressive reaction policemen had to protesters and the false understanding that the existence of an African-American warrants the use of such violent oppression.

Dirksen, Everett. "Civil Rights Act of 1964." Edited by Adrienne Wilmoth Lerner, Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, and K. Lee Lerner. *Gale in Context: U.S. History*. <https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/CX2560000127/UHIC?u=palo88030&sid=UHIC&xid=c9c95753>.

This is a transcript of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and is used as a part of the "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page under the Civil Rights Movement. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and is evidence of the "progressive" state of oscillation our country was in at the time.

Donovan, Kerry. Examples of Social Media Posts during the Black Lives Matter Movement. Photograph. Hi's Eye. June 12, 2020. Accessed February 10, 2021. <https://hiseye.org/7640/iris/social-media-the-platform-to-promote-change/#>.

This source is a collage of multiple social media posts related to the Black Lives Matter movement used in the Compare & Contrast page as an example of verbal and written communication. This source is reliable as it is a compilation of primary sources expressing activism for BLM.

Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt, Milton R. Konvitz, Earl Dickerson, William R. Ming, Jr., and Rayford R. Logan. "An Appeal to the World." 1947. The University of Chicago Library.

This source is a pdf of the NAACP's Appeal to the World given before the United Nations during the Civil Rights Movement and is used as our crux of the "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the unadulterated communication occurring during the Civil Rights Movement and proves the nature of communication in contrast to the Black Lives Matter movement.

DW Griffith followed up *The Birth of a Nation* with another epic a year later, in 1916 – *Intolerance*, a movie some see as his apology for his previous film's racism. Photograph. BBC. February 6, 2015. Accessed January 31, 2021.

<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20150206-the-most-racist-movie-ever-made>.

This source is a picture used in the Timeline Page that depicts a scene from the film *Birth of a Nation*. This source is taken from the broadcasting site BBC on an article criticising the racism that is astoundingly evident throughout the film. As a source of media that was accessible to the public, it provides an example of the types of communication offered in the early 20th century.

Eddins, J.M., Jr. President-elect Barack Obama is sworn in as the 44th President of the United States by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Roberts, at U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, January 20, 2009. Photograph. *Washington Times*. October 19, 2017. Accessed April 7, 2021.

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/oct/19/barack-obama-makes-history/>.

This source is a photograph taken at former-President Barack Obama's first inauguration in 2008 and is used in our timeline page under one of the "progression" sections. This source is reliable as it is a primary source from a photographer for the *Washington Times* and clearly depicts a monumental leap for the black community.

Fitch, Bob. *King, Martin Luther, Jr., 1929-1968*. Photograph. Stanford Libraries. Accessed February 10, 2021. <https://exhibits.stanford.edu/fitch/catalog/wv879rw1854>.

This source is a gallery of images during the Civil Rights Movement provided by the Stanford Library and portrays MLK reading a newspaper on the Watts Riots. This source was used as part of our "visual communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source, and is extraordinarily useful in proving how leaders of the Civil Rights Movement acquired information and communication about what was happening around them.

Graphic Design of Eric Garner's Last Words. Photograph. *Design Week*. 2014. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://www.designweek.co.uk/issues/1-7-june-2020/black-lives-matter-graphic-designs-role-in-the-protest-movement/>.

This source is an illustration of Eric Garner's last words, "I Can't Breathe," and is used as part of our "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the kinds of written communication circling around today and helps prove a severe contrast between the forms of communication during the Civil Rights Movement compared to today.

Johnson, Lyndon B. "Voting Rights Act of 1965." Edited by Adrienne Wilmoth Lerner, Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, and K. Lee Lerner. *Gale in Context: U.S. History*.

<https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/CX2560000128/UHIC?u=palo88030&sid=UHIC&xid=8cbeb1eb>.

This source is a transcript of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and is used under the "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and is evidence of the kind of communication occurring during the Civil Rights Movement and is also evidence of the "progressive" state of racism at the time.

Kendi, Ibram X. *Stamped from the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America*. New York: Bold Type Books, 2017.

This source is a book by Ibram X. Kendi on racism in America and is used on our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the quotes by Ibram X. Kendi and is proof of the kinds of conveyance occurring now and the mindset of those directly involved in the BLM movement.

Kennedy, John F., and Michael E. Eidenmuller. "John F. Kennedy Civil Rights Address." Video. *American Rhetoric*. June 11, 1963. Accessed January 11, 2021.
<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/jfkcivilrights.htm>.

This source is a recording of John F. Kennedy responding to the unrest during the Civil Rights Movement and giving general comments on the movement as well. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and is used on our "response" section of our compare and contrast page and helps prove how individuals responded (ie progression) to the Civil Rights Movement (in contrast to the recessive state occurring right now).

King, Martin Luther, Jr. "MARTIN LUTHER KING'S SPEECH at THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, DC (1963)." Speech presented at Lincoln Memorial, Washington, DC, August 28, 1963.
<https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/EJ2125050045/UHIC?u=palo88030&sid=UHIC&xid=214a1060>.

This source is a transcript of MLK's "I Have a Dream" speech and is used on our "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and helps prove the kind of communication that occurred during the Civil Rights Movement in addition to the content being said.

Martin Luther King, Jr., at the March on Washington. Photograph. Encyclopaedia Britannica. 1963. Accessed January 16, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement>.

This source is an image of MLK along with other protesters protesting during the March on Washington and is used as a part of our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and proves how people conducted activism during the Civil Rights Movement and is also evidence of the kind of communication people used as well.

McNamee, Wally, and Mark Makela. Photos of protests from the civil rights movement and from 2020 highlight the similarity between them. Photograph. Insider. June 2, 2020. Accessed January 16, 2021.
<https://www.insider.com/photos-compare-black-lives-matter-protests-to-civil-rights-protests-2020-6>.

This source is an image directly comparing violence (ie response) during the Civil Rights Movement as incited by police officers. This source is used as a part of our quotes page. This image is reliable as it is a primary source of both the Civil Rights Movement and the BLM movement and is extremely helpful in proving the similar natures of both movements despite leaps in changes in communication.

Mills, Doug. First Lady Nancy Reagan launched "Just Say No," her anti-drug campaign, in 1984. She's seen here speaking at an anti-drug conference at the White House. Photograph. NPR. April 2, 2007. Accessed January 31, 2021.
<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=9252490>.

This source is an image of Nancy Reagan promoting her "Just Say No" campaign at a press conference and is used under the "response" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and helps prove the apathetic response to the violence occurring, similar to the video under the response section of the BLM movement.

Monge, Quentin. *Together*. May 31, 2020. Photograph. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://www.dezeen.com/2020/06/03/graphic-designers-illustration-resources-black-lives-matter/>.

This source is an original piece of artwork, used on the "Compare and Contrast" page under the "Visual Communication" section. This image elucidates a type of visual communication that has been used and is being used during the current Black Lives Matter movement. With access to the Internet and social media, the artwork captures the essence of the evolvement of modes of communication used during such movements. This source is reliable because it is a primary source illustrating the nature of activism in our technology-centered present day and provides a contrast to the workings of activism, specifically visual activism, during the Civil Rights Movement.

Montgomery, Philip. On the 11th day of protests after Michael Brown's death, state and local authorities scream at demonstrators and the media to stay back while they make an arrest. Photograph.

WIRED. November 2015. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.wired.com/2015/10/how-black-lives-matter-uses-social-media-to-fight-the-power/>.

This source is an image of policemen screaming at protesters and media to stay back and is used as a part of our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the kind of responses occurring during the protests and highlights the unnerving similarities between the two movements.

———. Protesters celebrate as an auto store burns. Rioters set fire to businesses throughout Ferguson in the wake of the grand jury decision to not indict police officer Darren Wilson. Photograph.

WIRED. November 2015. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.wired.com/2015/10/how-black-lives-matter-uses-social-media-to-fight-the-power/>.

This source is an image of protesters celebrating as a store burns during a BLM protest and is used as a part of our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and is an example of the violent environment happening both now and a few decades ago.

Noriega, Reyna. *The World Is Bleeding*. June 2, 2020. Photograph. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://www.dezeen.com/2020/06/03/graphic-designers-illustration-resources-black-lives-matter/>.

This source is a graphic illustration used on the visual communication portion of the Compare & Contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of an artist expressing her activism through art. Graphics become more widely utilized in the 21st century as media becomes easier to distribute which is supported through this image example.

President Lyndon B Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act in a ceremony at the White House, Washington DC, July 2, 1964. Photograph. TIME. July 2, 2015. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://time.com/3911037/civil-rights-act-1964/>.

This image is a photograph of President Lyndon B Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act used in the Timeline Page. This source is reliable since Time magazine is a well-renowned news magazine and news website. The signing of the Civil Rights Act was a monumental event, and this image provides a visual aid for the date provided in the timeline ("progressive" state).

Rock, Chris. "In Conversation Chris Rock." Interview by Frank Rich. *Vulture*. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.vulture.com/2014/11/chris-rock-frank-rich-in-conversation.html>.

This source is an interview with Chris Rock quoted in the response section of the Compare & Contrast Page. As an African American actor and comedian today, Rock offers a glance into his experience with racism in America. This meaningful quote offers a compelling

metaphor about the narrative of racism depicted in America and helps buttress modern-day perspectives on racism.

Ronald Martin, Robert Patterson, and Mark Martin stage sit-down strike after being refused service at an F.W. Woolworth luncheon counter, Greensboro, N.C. 1960. Photograph. 1960.
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aahtml/exhibit/aopart9b.html>.

This source is an image of the famous Greensboro Lunch Counter Sit-In in North Carolina during the Civil Rights Movement and is utilized on our quotes page. The image is reliable as it is a primary source and is provided by the Library of Congress and is evidence of how protesters during the Civil Rights Movement operated.

Schmidt, Roberto. A police officer knocked a protester to the ground on May 31, 2020, in Washington, DC. Photograph. Insider. June 2, 2020. Accessed January 16, 2021.
<https://www.insider.com/photos-compare-black-lives-matter-protests-to-civil-rights-protests-2020-6#police-officers-responded-to-a-riot-in-1964-with-excessive-force-including-the-use-of-batons-14>.

This source is an image of a police officer standing over a fallen protester during the Black Lives Matter movement and is used on our quotes page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source and is placed directly next to another similar, historical image to portray the undeniable parallels between racism 60 years ago and now.

"Struggle for Equality: Quotes from Martin Luther King Jr." *Scholastic Newstime*. Accessed January 16, 2021.
<https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/articles/teaching-content/struggle-equality-quotes-martin-luther-king-jr/>.

This source has several direct quotations of Martin Luther King Jr. and is used on our quotes page. The source is reliable as it is a primary source and is provided by a reputable organization (Scholastic), and conveys how individuals attempted to convey their issues during the Civil Rights Movement.

White, George H. "A Defense of the Negro Race." Speech, January 21, 1901.
<https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.castilleja.org/apps/doc/EJ2152000344/UHIC?u=palo88030&sid=UHIC&xid=99e597ad>.

This source is a direct transcript of a speech given by George H. White (a black member of the House of Representatives) concerning the treatment of African-Americans in the US and is used as a part of our "verbal and written communication" section of our compare and contrast page. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the speech and provides evidence of communication during the Civil Rights Movement in comparison to the Black Lives Matter movement.

Secondary Sources

African American Strategy Group. "Timeline of Events in African American History." U.S. Forest Service. Accessed January 16, 2021. <https://www.fs.fed.us/people/aasg/calendar/timeline.html>.

This source is a timeline written by the African American Strategy Group of the U.S. Forest Service and is utilized to cover various portions of African-American history, though mostly earlier history. This source is provided and written by individuals associated with the federal government, and is therefore reputable to cover information concerning US history. The

dates used vary in categories (includes both progression and regression), but again returns to prove the oscillatory nature of racism.

Events to Honor Martin Luther King Jr. in West Michigan. Photograph. FOX 17. January 19, 2020.

Accessed February 9, 2021.

<https://www.fox17online.com/news/local-news/grand-rapids/events-to-honor-martin-luther-king-jr-in-west-michigan>.

This source is a photo of Martin Luther King Jr. used on the home page. The source is reliable as Fox News is a news television channel. The picture of MLK addressing a crowd is a great example of a form of verbal communication.

Ferris State University. "Jim Crow Era." Jim Crow Museum. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.ferris.edu/htmls/news/jimcrow/timeline/jimcrow.htm>.

This source is a timeline of the various events occurring during the Civil Rights Movement written by Ferris State University and is used on our timeline. Ferris State University is an official university in the US and is a provider of reputable education. The dates used in this source circle back to the oscillatory nature of racism in the US.

Gallon, Kim, and Tre' Seals. "For Centuries Black Leaders Raised Voices for Justice." American Association of Retired Persons. Last modified October 7, 2020. Accessed January 16, 2021.

<https://www.aarp.org/politics-society/history/info-2020/quotes-racial-justice/>.

This source provides a quote from John Lewis which we used in our quotes section. This source is reliable as it is a primary source of the direct words John Lewis used and provides the perspective of an individual who participated in both movements: Civil Rights Movement and Black Lives Matter.

Ponder, Erik. "African American Studies Research Guide: Milestones in Black History." Michigan State University Libraries. Accessed February 10, 2021.

<https://libguides.lib.msu.edu/c.php?g=95622&p=624423>.

This source is a timeline of different historical events that contributed to African Americans' fight for equality. This source is reliable as Michigan State University is an official university in America, and the dates provide examples of the progression and regression of racism in America.

"Timeline of the American Civil Rights Movement." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

<https://www.britannica.com/list/timeline-of-the-american-civil-rights-movement>.

This source is a timeline made by the Encyclopedia Britannica on the notable dates of the Civil Rights Movement and is used for our timeline. The Encyclopedia Britannica is well-known for providing scholarly, factual information and is one of the most reputable online general encyclopedias. The dates used from this timeline mostly cover the progressive state of oscillation, given the Civil Rights Movement was a time of great advancement for African-Americans.

2021 BBC. "Breonna Taylor: Timeline of black deaths caused by police." BBC News. Accessed February 10, 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52905408>.

This source is a timeline made by BBC News of the more well-known deaths by police brutality in the US and is used as a part of our timeline. Although this is a secondary source, the BBC is well-known and is regarded globally as a trustworthy and reliable source of world news. The dates from this source used in our timeline circle back to the most recent trends of oscillation in racism in the United States (in this case, "regression").