

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources

AP Photo. *In this June 15, 1963, file photo, mourners march to the Jackson, Miss., funeral home following services for slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers. (AP Photo).* Photograph. Abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>. These images of Evers' funeral show hundreds of mourners, a testament to the respect and admiration he commanded. These images make a poignancy in the emotional impact of his death and the lasting importance of his work for racial equality, so readers can interact and get a more emotional connection.

AP photo. *In this June 13, 1963, file photo, Myrlie Louise Evers, widow of civil rights activist Medgar Evers, leans down to kiss her late husband's forehead. (AP Photo).* Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>. I used this source when analyzing a photograph of Mrs. Myrlie Evers kissing Medgar Evers' face, a deeply emotional moment depicting her grief and loss. This helped me understand the personal sacrifices entailed in families being a part of the Civil Rights Movement and emotional instances such as the assassination of Evers. It was powerful through a human perspective to see the cost of fighting for justice and how it deeply affected people throughout his work and legacy.

AP Photo/Paul Vathis. *Civil rights demonstrator clings to pole outside main entrance to the New York World's Fair shouting in New York on April 22, 1964 as other demonstrators below join hands in a circle. (AP Photo/Paul Vathis).* Photograph. Philasun, June 16, 2023. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://philasun.com/commentary/the-enduring-legacy-of-medgar-evers-a-beacon-of-hope-for-justice/>.

This is a photo of one protestor holding a sign saying "Remember Medgar Evers: A Real American Hero" during the demonstration. It helped me understand not only how much respect and admiration Evers commanded as a leader in the Civil Rights Movement but also exactly how determined activists were to make sure his memory continued after the assassination. It was an eye-opener into how Evers' work and tragic death galvanized people to continue the fight for racial equality and justice.

Bettmann/Corbis. *Deputy Chief J.L. Ray (r) arrests Roy Wilkins (l), executive secretary of the NAACP, and Medgar Evers (c), NAACP field secretary who are picketing outside of a Woolworth's department store in Jackson on June 1, 1963. (Bettmann/Corbis).*

Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>.

This picture is analyzing a photograph of Medgar Evers and Roy Wilkins picketing outside Woolworth's department store, holding a sign that says, "End Brutality in Jackson." This image helps to understand Evers' active involvement in peaceful protests and his commitment to addressing systemic racism and police brutality. It provided a

powerful example of his leadership and courage, as well as the risks he faced while advocating for civil rights in a hostile environment

Elliot, Jeffrey, and Myrlie Evers. "Medgar Evers a Personal Portrait." *N\*\*\*\* History Bulletin* 40, no. 6 (1977): 760-63. JSTOR.

This source gives information of personal perspective on Medgar Evers' life and his role in the Civil Rights Movement, emphasizing how much he fought for racial justice and equality. It helps understand some of the challenges Evers faced, including systemic racism and personal sacrifices while highlighting his leadership in advancing voting rights and desegregation. Key quotes and insights from this source were useful in expressing Evers' resilience and the lasting impact of his work.

Evers, Medgar. "Annual Report, 1957, Mississippi State Office, N.A.A.C.P." In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 80-84. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source was useful in gaining first-hand insight into Medgar Evers' work as the NAACP field secretary in Mississippi, most especially on voter registration and desegregation. It helps the understanding of the strategic challenges he faced and his unwavering commitment to mobilizing communities for civil rights. Incorporation of the direct quotes and evidence of Evers' leadership and advocacy for racial justice from this source were effectively used.

———. "Bill Peters, 'A Talk with Medgar Evers.'" Interview by Bill Peters. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 299-305. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source proved to be very useful in explaining systemic barriers to voting rights for African Americans in Mississippi and personal risks for activists like Medgar Evers. It helped me understand the role of grassroots efforts in addressing disenfranchisement and the importance of voter registration in achieving representation. This source describes Evers' resilience and leadership mobilized communities to challenge systemic racism and fight for equality.

———. "Evers to Wilkins." 1957. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 62-64. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source helped point out how Medgar Evers was able to organize the people through some specified goals of better job opportunities, an increase in voter registrations, and desegregation efforts. It gives an insight into galvanized communities through the immediate needs and broader objectives of civil rights; this source demonstrates that Evers continuously shows leadership in mobilizing community responsibilities toward equal rights.

- . "King to Evers." 1956. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 55-57. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source was useful in demonstrating the collaboration between prominent civil rights leaders like Medgar Evers and Martin Luther King Jr. It provided insight into the logistical challenges of organizing the movement while balancing multiple responsibilities. Also, this source emphasizes the mutual respect and support shared by these leaders as they worked together to combat systemic injustice.

- . Letter, "Medgar Evers to Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches, NAACP," n.d. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 107-09. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source was useful in showing the professional correspondence between Medgar Evers and Martin Luther King Jr., reflecting their collaboration and shared vision for the Civil Rights Movement. This gives a deep perception of how Evers actively sought to involve King in local efforts, demonstrating his strategic thinking in uniting influential leaders for community impact. This source includes Evers's role in bridging national and local activism to strengthen the fight for racial justice in his movement.

- . Letter, "Medgar Evers to Martin Luther King, Jr.," December 11, 1956. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 54-55. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source contains correspondence between Medgar Evers and Martin Luther King Jr. on bringing King to Jackson for an NAACP event. It reflects Evers' initiative in fostering collaboration among civil rights leaders to inspire and unite local communities. Also, this description of the correspondence emphasizes the strategic planning and outreach that were at the core of Evers' leadership in the Civil Rights Movement.

- . "Medgar Evers Address, Celebration of the Brown Decision's Fourth Anniversary." Speech presented at Wisconsin Branch of NAACP, Masonic Hall, Milwaukee, WI, May 18, 1958. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 99-106. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source is about Medgar Evers' address given during the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education decision, pointing to the remaining inequities within Mississippi's education system. Evers described the substandard conditions of segregated schools and the opposition to integration, and he emphasized the struggle for quality education for all children.

- . "Medgar W. Evers, Address." Address presented at MT. Heron Baptist Church, Vicksburg, MS, August 11, 1957. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie

Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 73-78. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source was useful for gaining firsthand insight into the dedication of Medgar Evers to justice and equality, especially with moral responsibility and community action. It helped me to understand how he framed the Civil Rights Movement as both a spiritual and social obligation. Also, this source includes quotes that reflect his belief in the connection between faith and activism, emphasizing the duty to fight for human rights and understanding the circumstances.

- . "Medgar W. Evers, Address." Speech presented at Jackson Branch, Jackson, MS, February 12, 1961. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 220-24. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source is a telegram sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, highlighting the suppression of voters and violence against African Americans in Mississippi. This source underlined the systematic disenfranchisement where qualified voters were faced with barriers to registration and highlights the urgency and boldness of civil rights leaders in appealing directly to national authorities for action on local injustices.

- . "Report to Mrs. Ruby Hurley from Medgar W. Evers, Field Secretary." In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 184. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source proved helpful with detailed information about the work that Evers was doing in the field, especially in fighting segregation and supporting desegregation efforts; the opposition that he faced, and his strategic way of pushing through civil rights with legal and community-based actions. This points out his leadership and determination to fight systemic racism.

- . "Telegram to President Dwight D. Eisenhower." 1956. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Manning Marable, 57-59. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This telegram was sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, highlighting the suppression of voters and violence against African Americans in Mississippi. This source underlined systematic disenfranchisement where qualified voters were faced with barriers to registration. It highlights the bravery of civil rights leaders in appealing directly to national authorities for action on local injustices.

- Evers, Myrlie. Letter, "'He Said He Wouldn't Mind Dying- If...' Myrlie Evers," June 28, 1963. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 305-14. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This source gives an understanding of the personal and emotional cost of Medgar Evers' activism through his wife, Myrlie Evers. This source also illustrates Evers' unwavering commitment to the cause, even in the face of mortal danger, and its impact on those closest to him.

*Evers while he was serving in the U.S. Army.* Photograph. Wikiwand. Accessed December 5, 2024. [https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Medgar\\_Evers](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/articles/Medgar_Evers).

This photograph captures Medgar Evers during his military service, offering a glimpse into a formative period of his life. Serving in World War II, Evers fought overseas while facing systemic racial discrimination at home, an experience that profoundly shaped his commitment to justice. This image provides the audience with a partial yet powerful insight into Evers's journey

Flip Schulke/CORBIS. *Charles Evers comforts his brother's wife, Myrlie, at the funeral of her husband, slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers.* (Flip Schulke/CORBIS). Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>.

This picture shows Mrs. Evers in mourning, and it brings out how she felt upon the assassination of Medgar Evers. This picture strikes deep into the audience's hearts, reminding them of how much respect and love Evers inspired in those who knew him and the many he fought for.

———. *Mourners stand solemnly beside the casket of civil rights leader Medgar Evers at the Meridian train station. A WWII veteran, he was buried with full honors in Arlington Cemetery.* (Flip Schulke/CORBIS). Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>.

This photo represents the place of Medgar Evers's funeral and burial—a solemn moment in life that showed how the nation respected and honored his sacrifice. This picture allows the audience to reflect on the magnitude of his contributions, reminding the profound impact he left on the fight for justice and equality.

Getty images. *Medgar Evers being interviewed by CBS Reports producer William 'Bill' Peters. The segment titled 'Testament of a Murdered Man,' conducted in the summer of 1962, was originally broadcast on June 12, 1963.* (Getty Images). Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>.

This picture shows Medgar Evers in an interview, and His face reflects the burden he had to carry as a leader of civil rights and the strong commitment he had toward moving the causes of justice forward. This picture gives the audience an inside look at Evers's determined and focused approach to carrying out his mission for equality in seriousness.

Gilliam, Dorothy. "Mississippi Modd: Hope and Fear." In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, 249-54. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005. Excerpt from *Washing*.

This source was helpful because it gave a contemporary expression of the mood in Mississippi during Evers' activism— a mixture of hope for change and fear of violent reaction. It gives deep insight into the societal challenges and dangers that civil rights leaders like Evers experienced every day, contextualizing Evers' work within the tense and volatile environment of the Civil Rights Movement— with quotes.

James Meredith with NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers. Photo courtesy of the Ed Meek Collection, University of Mississippi 1962. Joint ownership between Ed Meek, The University of Mississippi, The School of Journalism and New Media and The Department of Archives and Special Collections. Photograph. mshistorynow, March 2023. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/issue/jamesmeredith>.

This picture shows Medgar Evers with James Meredith. Both standing at the microphone, it gives an idea of the seriousness and strength they carried with them in fighting systemic racism. Evers looks serious, and supporting Meredith reflects his leadership and unyielding interest in the cause of civil rights.

Leslie, Frank. *Drum Corps in Charleston's Emancipation Parade*. February 10, 1877.

Illustration. Charleston County Public Library.

This is an illustration of the African Americans marching in the street, including a group of drummers, dancers, and a cheering crowd, expressing the feeling of joy that newly free African Americans have. The image captures the moments of public festivity and pride immediately following the end of slavery.

Library of Congress. Signs such as "Colored Waiting Room" constantly reminded travelers of the enforced racial order. Photograph. American Experience. Accessed January 26, 2025.

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedom-riders-jim-crow-laws/>.

This photo shows a sign at a bus station, "Colored Waiting Room". It is indicative of the enforced racial segregation of the Jim Crow era. It depicts quite clearly the systemic discrimination that African Americans faced. The photo is a reflection of how vastly deep-seated racial inequality existed during this era.

Michael Ochs Archive/Getty Images. *Civil Rights Activist and NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers poses for a portrait circa 1960 in Jackson, Miss.* (Michael Ochs Archive/Getty Images). Photograph. abc news, June 12, 2013. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/06/medgar-evers-murder-50-years-later>.

This photo shows Medgar Evers as a field secretary of the NAACP. His attention to the papers in front of him speaks to his commitment to the work of civil rights, to the gravity and resolve with which he approached his work. The image provides the viewer with a glimpse into Evers' relentless struggle on behalf of justice, a reminder of the administrative and organizational structure that undergirded the movement for equality.

UCLA Library Digital Commons. *A memorial march for Medgar Evers, Los Angeles, 1964 via UCLA Library Digital Commons*. Photograph. Daily Jstor, March 8, 2018. Accessed December 5, 2024.

<https://daily.jstor.org/a-civil-rights-leaders-killer-sentenced-31-years-late/>.

This photograph is from a memorial march of Medgar Evers. The signs carried by the marchers, including "Medgar Evers Lives On" and his quote, "If I die, it will be in a good cause," reflect the enduring impact of his sacrifice on the Civil Rights Movement. This image poignantly reflects how the legacy of Evers continued to inspire activism that

bound together communities in their collective responsibility to work toward racial justice and equality.

Wilkins, Roy. "Roy Wilkins to Medgar Evers." 1956. In *The Autobiography of Medgar Evers: A Hero's Life and Legacy Revealed Through His Writings, Letters, and Speeches*, edited by Myrlie Evers-Williams and Manning Marable, 59-60. New York, NY: Basic Civitas Books, 2005.

This is a letter from Roy Wilkins to Medgar Evers to emphasize long-range plans for voter education and registration in Mississippi and other southern states. Wilkins calls for Evers' observations about local conditions and any recommendations for the most feasible way to introduce the program. This source includes an idea of cooperative interaction between national and local NAACP leaders on such issues as voter suppression and civil rights.

## Secondary Sources

Alabama. Jim Crow Laws. Accessed January 27, 2025.

<https://jimcrowmuseum.ferris.edu/links/misclink/examples.htm>.

This source contains examples of discriminatory laws, highlighting the pervasive racism and segregation that occurred during this period in American history. It provides specific laws of each state passed during the "Jim Crow Laws" era, directly showing the atmosphere during these segregational moments.

Andrews, Kenneth T., and Sarah Gaby. "Local Protest and Federal Policy: The Impact of the Civil Rights Movement on the 1964 Civil Rights Act." *Sociological Forum* 30, no. S1 (2015): 509-27. JSTOR.

This source analyzes how Evers' contributions influenced national policies like the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Also, it gives a general idea of the transformative impact of his work and the importance of local activism in achieving federal reforms.

Current, Gloster B. "The Significance of the N.A.A.C.P. and Its Impact in the 1960s." *The Black Scholar* 19, no. 1 (1988): 9-18. JSTOR.

This source describes the involvement of the NAACP in the 1960s Civil Rights Movement. This points out the activities that protested to end segregation and discrimination through legal means, advocacy, and voter registration drives- such as lawsuits, lobbying, and organizing protests, aimed at dismantling systemic racism. Also, it discusses the various challenges the organization faced, such as violent reprisals, internal debates, and opposition from segregationists.

"The Double V Campaign of World War II." MP4 audio, 02:52. YouTube. Posted by Black History in Two Minutes or so, January 10, 2020. Accessed January 26, 2025.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OAPLbfnbKE4>.

This source provides an overview of the background story and launch of the Double V campaign. It explores the Double V campaign in profound detail with historical context

and analyzes the broader impact on American society- how media played and motivated African Americans to have Civil Rights Movement later. This source is useful to answer "what was the earlier effort of African Americans before they started the civil rights movement."

Folmsbee, Stanley J. "The Origin of the First 'Jim Crow' Law." *The Journal of Southern History* 15, no. 2 (1949): 235-47. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2197999>.

This source describes the development of the first Jim Crow laws in America, focusing on segregation legislation regarding railroads in Tennessee during the late 19th century. It gives the historical context and the wider implications of these discriminatory laws on racial segregation in public services. The article gives brief review of the political and social factors that influenced the enforcement of these laws.

George, Cindy. "Medgar Evers' Mississippi Home Receives Historic Plaque." *Crisis*, Summer 2018, 48-49. Academic Search Premier.

This source mentions the historical and present-day issues of civil rights, racial justice, and social activism. It gives analyses and views regarding some of the important moments that happened in the Civil Rights Movement and how they are still affecting our modern world.

Graham, Allison. "'We Ain't Doin' Civil Rights.'" *Southern Cultures* 20, no. 1 (2014): 51-64. JSTOR.

This source was useful in developing the complex problems and divisions within the Civil Rights Movement, specifically in terms of local resistance. It gives insight of the complexity of mobilizing communities under the threat of segregationist violence. Application of the source was used to describe how Evers overcame numerous obstacles to unite communities into taking action.

Hogan, Wesley. "Grassroots Organizing in Mississippi That Changed National Politics." In *The Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi*, edited by Ted Ownby, 3-34. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2013. ProQuest Ebook Central.

This source describes the grassroots organizing of the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi, focusing on the work of local people and organizations, such as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee(SNCC) and Council of Federated Organizations(COFO). It describes how communities were organized to gain voting rights and challenge systemic racism through segregation. This text also explores what the implications were for political power and democracy in the United States.

"Medgar Evers' Death to Focus Public Opinion." *The Science News-Letter* 83, no. 26 (1963): 404. JSTOR.

This source helped understand the immediate national reaction to Evers' assassination and its role in galvanizing public support for the Civil Rights Movement and how his death highlighted the urgency of racial justice and intensified calls for federal action. Also, this source emphasizes the widespread impact of his sacrifice on both public opinion and policy momentum.



Russell, Margaret M. "Cleansing Moments and Retrospective Justice." *Michigan Law Review* 101, no. 5 (2003): 1225-68. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3595375>.

This source is about "retrospective justice" through the attempts to review the cases of the civil rights era, such as the murder of Medgar Evers and others, many decades after the commission. Throughout the text, this shows that systemic racism and state complicity prevented such obstruction of justice. The text goes on to explore how the case impacts community and legal accountability for historical injustices.

Santoro, Wayne A. "The Civil Rights Movement and the Right to Vote: Black Protest, Segregationist Violence and the Audience." *Social Forces* 86, no. 4 (2008): 1391-414. JSTOR.

This source analyzes the impact of African American's protest and segregationist violence on federal voting rights legislation during the Civil Rights Movement. It describes how people's attention and involvement influenced policy outcomes with a focus on the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The study highlights the protest efforts and government responsiveness over time.

Williams, Michael Vinson. *Medgar Evers: Mississippi Martyr*. Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2011. ProQuest Ebook Central.

This source describes Medgar Evers' activism and his role as an NAACP field secretary in Mississippi. It highlights his efforts in voter registration and fighting economic oppression. The text also explores his challenges, including systemic opposition and personal danger, while building his legacy in the Civil Rights Movement.

———. "The Struggle for Black Citizenship: Medgar Wiley Evers and the Fight for Civil Rights in Mississippi." In *The Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi*, edited by Ted Ownby, 59-89. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2013. ProQuest Ebook Central.

This source examines Medgar Evers' activism and his role as an NAACP field secretary in Mississippi. It highlights his efforts in voter registration, fighting economic oppression, and documenting racial violence. The text also explores his challenges, including systemic opposition and personal danger, while building his legacy in the Civil Rights Movement.