

## Our Research:

Ann Sweazy, interview by author, Pelham, May 17, 2021.

**Ann Sweazy was a student at Pelham Memorial High School, and was a classmate with Michael Schwerner. During this interview that was conducted by us, Ann Sweazy was asked about how his death and his appearance on television affected her. Of course, she was upset about his disappearance and death before seeing any television clips of what had happened to him, but as she says in the interview, it made her more emotional about his death.**

## Primary Sources:

*A Family Gathers Around a Television Set in 1953*. 1953. Photograph. Today In Labor History. <https://todayinlaborhistory.wordpress.com/2015/02/18/february-18-1953/>

**This photo highlights the importance of the television in a household. The whole family is huddling around the television and is drawn to it, meaning that news reports such as the ones talking about the protests will be shown to many people.**

Alper, Barbra. *Marchers on a Gay Pride parade through Manhattan, New York City, carry a banner which reads 'A.I.D.S.: We need research, not hysteria!'*, June 1983. June 1983. Photograph. PBS. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/america-hiv-outbreak-origins-nyc-gaetan-dugas>

**This photo of an AIDS march shows how outraged the people were about the lack of response to the AIDS epidemic. The television helped magnify these feelings about the government's lack of response.**

*Brookes Slave Ship*. 1781. Sketch. Historians Against Slavery. <https://www.historiansagainstsavery.org/main/2014/08/am-i-still-not-a-man-and-a-brother/>

**This sketch shows how slave ships were designed. The drawing amplifies that slaves would be kept in horrible conditions in the ship's hull, and they were designed to hold the maximum number of people in a confined space.**

Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

**Brown v Board of Education was an instrumental court case in the progression of the Civil Rights Movement. It definitely declared that public schools were not to be segregated on the basis that separate but equal is inherently not equal.**

Calhoun, John C. "Slavery is a Positive Good." February, 1837, in a speech to congress.  
Accessed from:  
<https://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/slavery-a-positive-good/>

**This speech by John C. Calhoun demonstrated the viewpoint from the South Pre-Civil war, and understanding the attitudes felt by the many who once owned slaves or supported slavery can aid in understanding the way that they are thinking. It portrays slavery in a positive light throughout the speech.**

CBS. *CBS News with Walter Cronkite*. Photograph. WKMS.  
<https://www.wkms.org/post/datebook-april-16-walter-cronkite-becomes-anchor-cbs-evening-news-50-years-ago#stream/0>

**This photo shows Walter Cronkite, an anchor for CBS. He covered the Mississippi burning deaths and was instrumental in spreading awareness and gathering people to support these 3 young men's efforts.**

Davis, Jefferson. "Cornerstone Speech." March 21, 1861, in his cornerstone speech. Accessed from: <http://cdn.constitutionreader.com/files/pdf/constitution/ch97.pdf>

**This speech by the Confederate President represents the emotions felt by the southerners at this time, and also relates to the resentment felt by the southerners and their belief in slavery. This speech helps to draw a point from where the racism and oppression hashed out from.**

*Demonstrators march down Constitution Avenue during the March on Washington on Aug. 28, 1963.* August 28th, 1963. Photograph. Getty Images  
<https://www.npr.org/2014/04/04/299063588/the-politics-of-passing-1964s-civil-rights-act>

**This photograph shows protesters during the famous March on Washington. This famous march demonstrates the real passion behind the civil rights movement and demonstrates how strongly people really felt about achieving equal rights.**

*Dr. King holds up an image of Schwerner, Chaney, and Goodman at a press conference following their disappearance.* 1964. Photograph. Andrew Goodman Foundation.  
<https://andrewgoodman.org/news-list/keeping-mlks-legacy-alive-through-youth-activism/>

**This photograph shows the importance the disappearance of these young men had on not only the most influential figures at the top, such as Martin Luther King, but the ordinary person. MLK was holding up a normal poster that was spread following the disappearance.**

Ewritt, Elliot. *Segregated Water Fountains*. 1950. Photograph. Sophie Davey Photo  
<https://sophiedaveyphoto.wordpress.com/2012/11/06/photographs-that-tell-a-story-elliott-erwitts-segregated-water-fountains/>

**This photo demonstrates how the Jim Crow Laws affected African-Americans. The promise was separate but equal facilities, but as shown in the photo, they were rarely if ever separate but equal.**

FBI. *Missing Poster of Goodman, Chaney, and Schwerner*. 1964. Photograph. PBS.  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomsummer-murder/>

**This poster was the FBI's poster regarding the three men who were killed in the Mississippi burning. It is a reminder of the lives that were lost while they were trying to do good.**

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. *Drawing of Slaves Picking Cotton*. 1880. Drawing.  
SlaveryImages. <http://slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/3110>

**This drawing perfectly demonstrates the conditions people in slavery had to work in. While this was not a primary account, it's recency to the ages of slavery show that this illustrator will have seen this first hand.**

Frank Dandridge/Getty Images. *Martin Luther King Jr. Watches Lyndon B. Johnson Address the Nation on Television*. 1964. Photograph. ThoughtCo.  
<https://www.thoughtco.com/things-to-know-about-lyndon-johnson-104807>

**This photo demonstrates the impact television had on even the most influential of the civil rights activists. When Martin Luther King wanted to see what the president was doing, he turned on his television, just like in the photograph.**

Getty Images. *Protestors at a Black Lives Matter Protest*. 2020. Photograph. BBC.  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-53812576>

**This photo shows a rally for the Black Lives Matter movement. This movement was highly televised throughout 2020, so more and more people saw the injustices on the black community first hand, and also saw the response first hand.**

Hugh Hefner, Harold Washington and Sidney Poitier. Photograph. AP/Suzzane Hanover.  
<https://www.salon.com/2017/09/28/hugh-hefners-real-progressive-legacy-isnt-sexual-its-racial/>

**This photograph is a picture of Hugh Hefner with 2 activists for civil rights. His media presence at the time demonstrates how hard people could be influenced and gathered through the television, especially with his celebrity status.**

Jay Westcott. *Students March for Black Lives in June of 2020*. 2020. Photograph.

TysonReporter.

<https://www.tysonreporter.com/2020/06/04/hundreds-join-student-led-black-lives-matter-march-in-falls-church/>

**This photo shows how the media has impacted us to the day with regard to the civil rights movement. The Black Lives Matter movement was a huge movement after the death of George Floyd, and it being shown on television demonstrates television's importance.**

Johnson, Lyndon B. "President Johnson's Special Message to the Congress: The American Promise." Lyndon B Johnson Library. Last modified March 15, 1965. Accessed February 24th, 2021.

<http://www.lbjlibrary.org/lyndon-baines-johnson/speeches-films/president-johnsons-special-message-to-the-congress-the-american-promise>

**This source has the LBJ quote saying that segregation was not a regional problem, it was an American problem. This helped to unify the country, and shows that everyone needs to pitch in to fix this problem.**

*Ku Klux Klan*. Photograph. Numero.

<https://www.numero.com/en/cinema/ku-klux-klan-documentary-arte-origins>

**This photo is of the Ku Klux Klan and an enormous amount of members. They are all in their distinct white robes, and this photo reminds people of the hatred that the Ku Klux Klan feels.**

*Martin Luther King Funeral*. Photograph. 1968. AJC.

**This photo shows Martin Luther King Jr. in his casket. Martin Luther King Jr. was a martyr, and the television of his death and publicity of his death was a shock to the nation, and it really punched the point on how strongly people felt about civil rights.**

Mitchell, Don. *The Freedom Summer Murders*. 2014.

**This book gives great insight into the massacre in Philadelphia, Mississippi, while also giving synopsis of the attitudes at the time. One important figure mentioned was Dr. King, and his words were powerful and influential, and had to be used in our website.**

Parks, Rosa. "Quote on Standing Up for Oneself." In a speech. Accessed from:

<https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/91801/15-inspiring-quotes-rosa-parks>

**Rosa Parks was an avid advocate for civil rights, and in order to fight for those, she needed to stand up for herself, and convince others to stand up for themselves. The quote about that perfectly shows how she was able to motivate others to stand up for themselves.**

*Picture of News Anchor in 1967.* 1967. Photograph. BBC.  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-12842172>

**This photograph shows a picture of a news anchor from the '60s. News anchors were seen as respected figures in the '60s because they brought many people one of their only sources of what was going on in the world.**

*Police Disrupt Protests in Selma.* March 7, 1965. Photograph. CBS News.  
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/selma-bloody-sunday-civil-rights-march-50th-anniversary/>

**This photograph demonstrates the clash between the peaceful protesters and the police force. It shows how the police were reading to bash the protesters with their batons out and ready, and it shows the protesters being unarmed, a perfect metaphor for the civil rights movement.**

*President Lyndon B. Johnson Addresses the Nation in A Radio and Television Broadcast from the White House in 1968.* 1968. Photograph. Washington Post.  
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/made-by-history/wp/2018/03/30/lyndon-johnson-left-office-as-a-deeply-unpopular-president-so-why-is-he-so-admired-today/>

**This photo of Lyndon B. Johnson is an ordinary photo of him making a speech. However, with his photo, it is shown that he had many accomplishments through his presidency and made much progress in terms of civil rights.**

*Protestors in Washington D.C. in 1963.* 1963. Photograph. Literary Hub.  
<https://lithub.com/forgotten-civil-rights-pioneers-a-reading-list/>

**This photograph demonstrates how many people and how strongly the civil rights movement was supported. There were thousands of people with this march, and many were undoubtedly influenced by this coverage on the television.**

*Linda Brown on the Steps of the Lincoln Memorial.* Photograph. All4ed.  
<https://all4ed.org/five-things-you-need-to-know-about-brown-vs-board/>

**This photo shows the aftermath of Brown vs. Board of Education, where segregation in schools was declared illegal. This is Linda Brown, the girl who was the one being argued about, and her joy that she won.**

*Martin Luther King on Television*. 1965. Photograph. NBC News.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/now/video/was-mlk-more-like-black-lives-matter-than-we-think-64035397964>

**This photograph shows Martin Luther King on television. This demonstrates how even the most influential people in the civil rights movement still used the television as the medium to transfer their beliefs because of how effective it was.**

Martin, Paul. "Address by Prime Minister Paul Martin on Bill C-38." February 16, 2005.

Accessed from:

<https://xtramagazine.com/power/speech-by-prime-minister-paul-martin-39400>

**This speech is done by Former Prime Minister Paul Martin, speaking in support of a bill that supports minority rights. In this speech, he notes how separate but equal, is anything but equal, demonstrating the international impact of the United States' policies on the rest of the world even into the 21st century.**

Ochs, Phil. "Here's to the State of Mississippi." 1965. Song Lyrics. Accessed from:

<https://philochsting.wordpress.com/2014/06/05/heres-to-the-state-of-mississippi/>

**This song reflects the feelings by many on the injustices that were done in the deep south, but more specifically, Mississippi. This shows the true passion behind the desire for many to stop the oppression of African-Americans and allow them their civil rights.**

*Protesters walked along Washington Avenue during a Black Lives Matter rally on April 29, 2015, in Minneapolis.* April 29, 2015. Photograph. Renee Jones Schneider.

**This photo is of a black lives matter rally with a huge black lives matter sign. BLM was a movement that was heavily influenced by television and social media, and this powerful picture with multiple races shows its influence.**

*Police Beat African American Protestors in Selma 1965.* March 7, 1965. Photograph. AP News.

<https://apnews.com/article/eda3ffe8fbfcf7727270e67bba1c9566>

**This photo shows the events that unfolded at the Selma March. The photo shows the police coming down on the protesters with their clubs and the protesters not attempting to fight back.**

Rockwell, Norman. *Murder in Mississippi*. 1965. Drawing. NRM.

<http://www.nrm.org/MT/text/MurderMississippi.html>

**Normal Rockwell used to paint on more joyous topics. However, he started painting these gruesome paintings because of the civil rights violations he saw on television**

**and the news. He painted this after the Mississippi Burnings to show the gruesome and inhumane nature of the event.**

Rockwell, Norman. *New Kids in the Neighborhood*. 1967. Drawing. NRM.  
<http://www.nrm.org/MT/text/NewKidsNeighborhood.html>

**This drawing shows the social divide illustrated by Norman Rockwell. Norman Rockwell only started painting these powerful messages because of the numerous civil rights violations that were seen on television, and illustrated his feelings in his work.**

*Rosa Parks being fingerprinted by Deputy Sheriff D.H. Lackey, Montgomery, Alabama, February 22, 1956.* February 22, 1956. Photograph. Blackpast.  
<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/parks-rosa-1913-2005-0/>

**This photo shows Rosa Parks being arrested because of her famous bus protest. It is a shocking photo that needed to be added especially because of its unfair nature. It showed how unequal black people were treated.**

“Selma/’Bloody Sunday/’March 7, 1965.” Video file, 1:56. Youtube. Posted by Dave Hogerty, March 13, 2016. <https://youtu.be/a6lnULio9fo>

**This video shows live footage from the Selma March on March 7th 1965. It shows how people were being beaten down in the street, and this video provides a good point of view so people can see what people would’ve seen turning on their TVs to watch that day.**

Stanford. “Selma to Montgomery March.” Stanford University. Accessed 4/8/21.  
<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/selma-montgomery-march>

**This article gives a firsthand look at what happened in the aftermath of the Selma protests. This article also includes quotes from John Lewis, which perfectly demonstrates the frustration with the government that many felt.**

*State Troopers Swing Billy Clubs to Break Up a Civil Rights Voting March in Selma.* March 7, 1965. Photograph. Final Call.  
[https://www.finalcall.com/artman/publish/topStories/article\\_102182.shtml](https://www.finalcall.com/artman/publish/topStories/article_102182.shtml)

**This photo from two different angles shows the oppression that occurred on Selma. Putting the bridge in the photo also shows how the events unfolded on that infamous bridge, the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which stood for white supremacy.**

“The Number of TV Households in America 1950-1978.” Accessed February 16th, 2021.  
<https://americancentury.omeka.wlu.edu/items/show/136>

**This website shows the raw data for how televisions have grown. The table shows that by the events in 1964 more than 90% of American households had a television.**

*Supporters join in the Marriage Equality Rally in Melbourne, Australia, on August 26, 2017.*  
August 26, 2017. Photograph. David Crosling/EPA

**This photograph is of a rally for gay marriage in Australia. This photo was before gay marriage was legal in Australia, and many people organized this rally in order to try to sway support for them, which is powerful.**

The Guardian. “Bloody Sunday remembered: civil rights marchers tell story of their iconic photos.” Accessed 4/6/21.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/mar/01/bloody-sunday-remembered-civil-rights-marchers-tell-story-of-their-iconic-photos>

**This article takes first-hand accounts of the Selma protests from actual people who were affected by the brutality on that day. Powerful quotes were said, such as they were being treated like criminals, and how they would march or they would die, and they would not stand for this injustice.**

Tillman, Benjamin. “ Senator Benjamin R. “Pitchfork Ben” Tillman Justifies Violence Against Southern Blacks.” March 23, 1900, in a speech to congress. Accessed from:  
<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/55/>

**This speech from Congressman Benjamin Tillman exemplifies his negative attitude towards the progression of civil rights. He states by continuously putting down the African-Americans, saying that they will never be equal to the whites.**

Truong, Kevin. “Amelia Boynton Robinson: the 'indomitable spirit' that carried a movement.” Last modified August 27, 2015. Accessed 4/7/21.  
<https://www.csmonitor.com/USA/2015/0827/Amelia-Boynton-Robinson-the-indomitable-spirit-that-carried-a-movement#:~:text=%E2%80%9Cwasn't%20looking%20for,to%20fight%20for%20our%20cause.%E2%80%9D>

**This article gives a first hand account of Amelia Boynton Robinson, who marched in the protests and got knocked unconscious. She explains how unjust this was, and how she wasn't looking for attention, but what she wanted, what was right for her and her community.**

U.S. Congress. “The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.” Social History For Every Classroom. Accessed February 13th, 2021. <https://shec.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/1524>



**These three amendments are the cornerstones of the civil rights movement, as many of the arguments are based off of these three amendments. These amendments lead the way for many of the African-Americans to gain their rights, however, these rights have been restricted, which is why it is important to mention them.**

### **Secondary Sources:**

“1964 NBC News Special Report: Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner.” Video file, 58:03. Youtube. Posted by Hezakya Starr, September 1st, 2014. <https://youtu.be/nzOH9vIW5J8>

**This video shows a live news report from NBC about the Mississippi Burning. This video not only shows the actual coverage of the story, it shows how it was interrupting another program because of how important the topic that was being discussed was.**

Ayoub, Phillip M. “How the Media Has Helped Change Public Views About Lesbian and Gay People.” Scholars Strategy Network. Last modified May 24, 2018. Accessed February 14, 2021. <https://scholars.org/contribution/how-media-has-helped-change-public-views-about-lesbian-and-gay-people>

**This website explained how television affected the gay community. This demonstrates the legacy of the television with publicizing these events, and how the television of these events has helped them.**

“Chapter 20: March on Washington.” Stanford. Accessed February 14th. <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/chapter-20-march-washington>

**This site has a quote from Dr. King that explains how important television was. He saw that television was the future way of conveying information, which he probably saw from the effects it had on the civil rights movement.**

DeBiasi, Carly. “Television in the 1960’s.” Sutori. Accessed February 21st, 2021. <https://www.sutori.com/story/television-in-the-1960-s--ZAHEhJtNcestLbo8q9sWWuy7>

**Television in the 1960s was a time of evolution from this device, which this website highlights. It talks about how politics and news were shown on the television, and not just entertainment.**

Dennis Jr., David. “How Dick Gregory Forced The FBI To Find The Bodies Of Three Civil Rights Workers Slain In Mississippi.” Still Crew. Last modified August 30th, 2017. Accessed February 13th 2021.

<https://stillcrew.com/how-dick-gregory-forced-the-fbi-to-find-the-bodies-of-goodman-chaney-and-schwerner-fa9790c49ad4>

**This article explains the media impact on the Mississippi burning. Dick Gregory's motivation was sparked by the media and sparked the media to push the FBI to look into this burning in a much greater capacity, allowing these three bodies to be found.**

Equal Educational Opportunity: Hearings Before the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity of the United States Senate, Ninety-first Congress, Second Session-92nd Congress, First Session on Equal Educational Opportunity. United States: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

**This hearing is on civil rights and it also mentions the importance of television relating to that. Dr. Chester Pierce even says how it is the medium which can persuade the population, which is what we also believe it can do.**

Federal Communications Commission Policy Matters and Television Programing: Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, First Session. United States: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

**This hearing in Congress outlines how important television is. Richard Nixon even states how important it is, saying that it is the mass media that can reach the widest audience.**

Grimsley, Mark. "Battle Films: Judgment at Nuremberg." Historynet. Last modified April 2018. Accessed February 19th, 2021.  
<https://www.historynet.com/battle-films-judgment-at-nuremberg.htm>

**This article really demonstrates how important these news stories were. It talks about the movie and how it was tuned in by 48 million people. It also talks about how they were shown the horrific sites of Selma, and how the television made all of that possible.**

History.com Editors. "Montgomery Bus Boycott." History. Last modified January 27th, 2021. Accessed February 20th, 2021.  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott>

**This article talks about the famous Montgomery Bus Boycott. This article talked about the strides Rosa Parks made along with many other activists to fight for equal rights on buses. This article talks about events previous to the 2 events talked about later.**

History.com Editors. "Brown v. Board of Education." History. Last modified January 19th, 2021. Accessed February 15th, 2021.  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka>

**This article elaborates on Brown v. Board of Education, where segregation in public schools is illegal. It also talks about the history of the laws that led up to this decision. This gives valuable background information and sets the setting for this topic.**

History.com Editors. "Slavery in America." History. Accessed February 13th, 2021.  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>

**Slavery is the root of all of the racial injustices that were being protested and shown through the television. Understanding that institution is a vital part in understanding why people would risk their lives for social change.**

"History of Television." Cornell University. Accessed February 19th, 2021.  
<http://www.cs.cornell.edu/~pjs54/Teaching/AutomaticLifestyle-S02/Projects/Vlku/history.html>

**Television had a huge growth between the 40s and 70s. This article defines why, including a growth of the news and entertainment on it, drawing more viewers to the television.**

History.com Editors. "Jim Crow Laws." History. Last modified February 15th, 2021. Accessed February 22nd, 2021. <https://www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/jim-crow-laws>

**This article gives in depth information about the Jim Crow Laws. This is important for this project because without these laws, there is no need for civil rights promotion. These laws caused many of the events that happened later in the 20th century.**

History.com Editors. "Plessy v. Ferguson." Last modified January 20th, 2021. Accessed February 15th, 2021. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/plessy-v-ferguson>

**This article shows the story behind Plessy v. Ferguson, where "separate but equal" was used to allow segregation in school. It gave great background information for the civil rights movement.**

Kaiser, David. "Why You Should Care That Selma Gets LBJ Wrong." Time. Last modified January 9, 2015. Accessed February 16, 2021. <https://time.com/3658593/selma-lbj-history/>

**The article elaborates on the social change the communication through television had. It explains how it affected non political figures, and how those people were able to influence the lawmakers into making a change.**

Klein, Christopher. "How Selma's 'Bloody Sunday' Became a Turning Point in the Civil Rights Movement." Last modified July 18, 2020. Accessed 4/7/21.  
<https://www.history.com/news/selma-bloody-sunday-attack-civil-rights-movement>

**This article is a great example of how the events on Bloody Sunday in Selma occurred and affected the nation. It gives in depth descriptions of events that day, and also gives its impact on how this was felt in the homes of people watching.**

McLaughlin, Katie. "5 Surprising Things That 1960s TV Changed." CNN. Last modified August 25, 2014. Accessed February 14th, 2021.  
<https://www.cnn.com/2014/05/29/showbiz/tv/sixties-five-things-television>

**This article talks about the importance of television and how it evolved. The television grew to be a major political envoy and became a main way for Americans to hear the news, influencing many in that process.**

"Murder in Mississippi." American Experience. Accessed February 20th, 2021,  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/freedomssummer-murder/>

**This article described the events of the Mississippi burning in great depths. It also covered the investigation into their deaths by the FBI and what the men were doing in Mississippi.**

"Struggle for Equality: Quotes From Martin Luther King Jr." Scholastic. Accessed February 20th, 2021.  
<https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/articles/teaching-content/struggle-equality-quotes-martin-luther-king-jr/>

**This source has a very powerful quote from which Dr. King is stating how toxic segregation is. He said that it harms one spiritually because it says to one person that you are worth less than another.**

"The Southern Argument for Slavery." U.S. History. Accessed February 18th, 2021.  
<https://www.ushistory.org/us/27f.asp>

**In making a case for civil rights and how television promotes civil rights, it is important to understand the opposition against the civil rights movement, and where they stem from. The article teaches about the Southern Argument for slavery, and while it is not right, it is important to know.**

Urofsky, Melvin I. "Civil Rights Act of 1875." Britannica. Last modified February 22nd, 2021. Accessed February 25th, 2021.  
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Civil-Rights-Act-United-States-1875>

**Reconstruction was a time of rebuilding the south, and also a time of civil rights promotion. At the culmination of reconstruction, the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was introduced. This act, even though it was declared unconstitutional, is important to know because of its important background.**

Zoppo, Avalon. "From Selma to Montgomery: 5 Things You May Not Know About 'Bloody Sunday'." NBC News. Last modified March 5, 2017. Accessed February 17th, 2021.  
<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/nbcblk/selma-montgomery-5-things-you-may-not-know-about-bloody-n729276>

**This article goes into depth about the reasoning behind the Selma March, and also what happened during the march. This included the notes about KKK bridge, which gives even more reason for the protesters to be marching, especially over that bridge.**