

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Alabama Department of Archives and History, Teacher Lesson Plans, Civil Rights Movement, Lesson 3, archives.alabama.gov/teacher/rights/rights3.html.

These are Alabama Department of Archives records of telegraphs sent to Alabama's governor, George Wallace from various advocates of the Birmingham Campaign, in response to the brutality that occurred that day. I utilized telegraphs sent from NBC and L.H. Foster from the Tuskegee Institute to depict the kind of attention Alabama's government was under.

Birmingham Church Bombing by the Ku Klux Klan - The Crime Library, web.archive.org/web/20070818222057/www.crimelibrary.com/terrorists_spies/terrorists/birmingham_church/3.html.

This resource contains multiple quotes and statistics to support the idea that Birmingham, Alabama was one of the most segregated cities in America. It aided me in understanding the quantifiable extent of the dire situation in Birmingham and why Martin Luther King Jr. chose it as the next project.

"1963 January-June." Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement -- History & Timeline, 1963 (Jan-June), www.crmvet.org/tim/timhis63.htm#1963bham.

This source was used as a primary and secondary source. It contains quotes from various moments during the Civil Rights Movement. It helped me better understand the perspective of protesters outside of just Birmingham.

2nd, Adrian Arancibia in May, and Jeanne Smith on October 26th. "Mighty Times: The Children's March." Zinn Education Project, www.zinnedproject.org/materials/childrens-march.

This source was used as a primary and secondary source. This provided me with images of young student marchers on May 2nd being sprayed with high pressured water and arrested for peaceful protest.

“The A.G. Gaston Motel and the Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument (U.S. National Park Service).” *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/articles/ag-gaston-motel-birmingham-civil-rights-monument.htm.

This resource is a secondary source and a primary source in regards to the A.G Gaston Motel, which was the site for meet-ups and planning for Project C. Here I used an image of the SCLC meeting up at the motel.

“Alabama, May 1963: How the Observer Captured America's Racial Tensions.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 12 May 2018, www.theguardian.com/media/2018/may/12/alabama-1963-unseen-photographs-civil-rights-montgomery-colin-jones.

This is an image of a Black man standing in front of the welcoming sign to Birmingham. I found it to be incredibly powerful and ironic imagery because of how much hatred there was toward communities of color.

“Birmingham, Alabama | 100 Photographs | The Most Influential Images of All Time.” *Time*, Time, 100photos.time.com/photos/charles-moore-birmingham-alabama.

An image of a student marcher during the Children's Crusade, being attacked by a police dog. The Times included it within the 100 most influential images of history and it depicts the brutality protesters faced.

“The Children's Crusade.” *National Museum of African American History and Culture*, 15 Mar. 2017, nmaahc.si.edu/blog/childrens-crusade.

Clark, Alexis. “The Children’s Crusade: When the Youth of Birmingham Marched for Justice.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 14 Oct. 2020, www.history.com/news/childrens-crusade-birmingham-civil-rights.

“From Fred L. Shuttlesworth.” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 19 May 2016, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/fred-l-shuttlesworth-1.

This is a letter from Fred L. Shuttlesworth to Martin Luther King Jr., asking for him and the SCLC to take on Birmingham as the next site for social justice.

“Historical Demographics of Birmingham.” *Bhamwiki*, www.bhamwiki.com/w/Historical_demographics_of_Birmingham#Birmingham_Population_by_Race.

These are tables that contain the racial demographics of Birmingham. I used this to understand what percent of the Birmingham population was people of color during the time period.

Momodu, Samuel. “The Birmingham Campaign (1963)”, 11 Jan. 2020, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/.

This article includes an image of the police brutality that occurred during the Children's Crusade. This was utilized as a primary and secondary source to better understand the conditions and actions against the student protesters that day.

“Part Two: Project C Strategy Committee Role Play.” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 23 May 2019, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/liberation-curriculum/lesson-plans/activities/part-two-project-c-strategy-committee-role-play.

This includes a quote by Martin Luther King Jr., where he succinctly explained what Project C was, what it stood for, and what its intentions were. It helped me gain a better understanding of the mission of the project.

“Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).” *Our Documents - Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)*, www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=52.

This included the cover page of the Plessy V. Ferguson case as well as the majority opinion quote that was given to deem that segregation did not violate the 14th amendment. This was an essential case to understand how racial inequality was rooted in the law.

“Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth.” *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.48227/.

This is an image of Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, a strong leader and significant in opposing racism in the South, especially Alabama.

Rothman, Lily. “Martin Luther King Jr's Letter From a Birmingham Jail-Why He Was There.” *Time*, Time, 16 Apr. 2015, time.com/3773914/mlk-birmingham-jail/.

This is a record of Martin Luther King Jr’s letter from Birmingham jail and an image of his being initially arrested during one of the protests on April 16th.

“SCLC History.” *The All-New National SCLC*, 3 Oct. 2018, nationalsclc.org/about/history/.

This is an image of the SCLC during one of their campaigns in Virginia. This image helped me communicate to the viewer what the SCLC was and its role in the Civil Rights Movement.

Staff, WBRC. “City of Birmingham Designates a Park for Demonstrations and Vigils, Sets Possible End to Curfew.” *Https://Www.wbrc.com*, 3 June 2020, www.wbrc.com/2020/06/03/city-birmingham-designates-park-demonstrations-vigils-sets-possible-end-curfew/.

This is an image of a protestor holding a Black Lives Matter poster in Birmingham. I thought this image well illustrated the continuity of the Birmingham campaign to the protests we've seen recently.

“[Dr. Martin Luther King (Left) and Fred L. Shuttlesworth Seated at Table and Surrounded by Newsmen at a News Conference, Birmingham, Alabama].” *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/99404327/.

This is an image of Martin Luther King Jr. and Fred L. Shuttlesworth announcing Project C or the Birmingham campaign. I used this to highlight how this movement was not kept secret, having the public media included within the briefings was necessary for its success.

“[Firemen Turn Their Hoses on Civil Rights Protesters, Birmingham, Alabama, 1963].” *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2014645234/.

This image depicts the usage of high pressured water to quell the children peacefully protesting during the Children's Crusade phase of the campaign.

jgray@al.com, Jeremy Gray |. “Bombingham: Racist Bombings Captured in Chilling Photos.” *Al*, 20 Feb. 2020, www.al.com/news/erry-2018/07/f39190a3553390/bombingham.html.

These are images of multiple racially targetted bombings that occurred throughout Birmingham, by the Ku Klux Klan. These pictures helped me understand the extreme and life-threatening racial tensions.

Secondary Sources

“1963 January-June.” *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement -- History & Timeline, 1963 (Jan-June)*, www.crmvet.org/tim/timhis63.htm#1963bham.

This was a primary and secondary source that helped me understand the racial dynamics and tensions that were present in Birmingham, Alabama.

“The Birmingham Campaign.” *PBS, Public Broadcasting Service,*
www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/civil-rights-movement-birmingham-campaign/.

This is an article on the Birmingham Campaign and what role it played within the greater narrative of the Civil Rights Movement.

“Birmingham Campaign.” *African American Civil Rights Movement,*
www.african-american-civil-rights.org/birmingham-campaign/.

This resource helped me distill and organize my historical topic into the most essential components I need to communicate to understand the protest, beginning with the SCLC and early riots, the arrest of leaders, the Children’s Crusade, and finally the reaction and compromises made as a result.

“Birmingham Campaign.” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute,*
30 May 2019, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/birmingham-campaign.

This article helped me understand the Birmingham Campaign, specifically from the perspectives of Martin Luther King Jr. and the SCLC. This is why much of my website is framed around this group and their role in the campaign.

“Birmingham Demonstrations.” *Civil Rights Digital Library,*
crdl.usg.edu/events/birmingham_demonstrations/.

This resource is a primary and secondary source. It is a very thorough document that goes into in-depth detail regarding every significant event during the Civil Rights Movement and how the events related to the Birmingham protest followed.

Cornish, Audie. “How The Civil Rights Movement Was Covered In Birmingham.” *NPR*, NPR, 19 June 2013, www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2013/06/18/193128475/how-the-civil-rights-movement-was-covered-in-birmingham.

This is a fascinating article by NPR that describes how the Civil Rights Movement and also how the Birmingham Campaign was covered within local and national media. Although this was not an avenue I took when exploring the role of television in the protest, it was an interesting perspective that opened my understanding of the complexity behind media coverage.

Gilmore, Kim. “The Birmingham Children's Crusade of 1963.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 19 Jan. 2021, www.biography.com/news/black-history-birmingham-childrens-crusade-1963.

This elaborated on the students' voices and perspectives during the Children's Crusade and the unique position they were in. They were trying to have their voice heard and demonstrate in a peaceful matter, but also sacrifice their entire lives while doing so.

History.com Editors. “Jim Crow Laws.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Feb. 2018, www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/jim-crow-laws.

To understand the Civil Rights Movement and its necessity, it was essential for me to also explore and explain the Jim Crow laws the established and legalized segregation and racism throughout America.

History.com Editors. “Plessy v. Ferguson.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/black-history/plessy-v-ferguson.

An important case is Plessy v. Ferguson in which the racial attitudes were legalized and validated by the courts. This case dismissed the 14th amendment as long as the separation of facilities or opportunities was equal. Although many times it was not.

Longley, Robert. "Birmingham Campaign: History, Issues, and Legacy." *ThoughtCo*, www.thoughtco.com/birmingham-campaign-history-legacy-5082061.

This provided me with the beginning framework and narrative that I could use to build off of when telling the history of the Birmingham Campaign.

"MLK's 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' Called Most Important Document of Civil Rights Era." *Samford University*, www.samford.edu/news/2013/MLKs-Letter-from-Birmingham-Jail-Called-Most-important-Document-of-Civil-Rights-Era.

This piece helped me understand the significance of Letter from Birmingham Jail written by Martin Luther King Jr., while he was arrested. This document would be like a gospel for the Civil Rights Movement in trusting and understanding how nonviolence is an effective protesting tactic.

Momodu, Samuel. "The Birmingham Campaign (1963) ", 11 Jan. 2020, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/.

This was used as a secondary and primary source. As a secondary source, it provided me with more background information on the events leading up to and on the day of the Children's Crusade.

"Plessy v. Ferguson." *Oyez*, www.oyez.org/cases/1850-1900/163us537.

These resources broke down the Plessy v. Ferguson case to help me better understand what was at stake and what the legal question was in which the court was to rule. This also provided me with an infographic of the votes of the judges.

**“Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 5 June 2018,
kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/southern-christian-leadership-conference-sclc.**

This source gave me the history and background behind the SCLC. Because the SCLC had a large role in the protest organization, it was imperative that I would be able to communicate who the SCLC was, what their mission statement was, and their role in the campaign.