

Annotated Bibliography

Primary:

Cannon, James. "Sex Discrimination - Title IX (1)." *Memorandum for the President*, Feb. 1975, pp. 2–80. <https://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/document/0039/1515940.pdf>

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand different points of views of Title IX. It can be found in the importance section of the website.

"Education Amendment of 1972." *National Archives*, National Archives and Records of Administration, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7455551> Accessed 10 October 2023.

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand what the Title IX Act is. This source is the real Title IX Act. It can be found in the thesis, and impact sections of the website, and process paper's introduction, and conclusion paragraph of process paper.

This is a picture of the Education Amendment and it helped the writer understand the Title IX amendment. It can be found on the thesis section of the website.

"Kathrine Switzer's iconic moments" 1967 Sky Sports

<https://www.skysports.com/more-sports/athletics/news/29175/12475824/kathrine-switzer-first-woman-to-officially-run-boston-marathon-on-the-iconic-moment-she-was-attacked-by-the-race-organiser>

This is a picture of a woman named Kathrine Switzer being pushed out of a marathon. It helped the writer understand how women were really treated when they tried to compete in sports. This picture can be found in the importance section of the website.

"Title IX Fact Sheet." *DocsTeach*, Department of Health Education and Welfare, June 1975, pp. 1–11, <https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/title-ix-fact-sheet>. Accessed 12 October 2023.

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand what women received after Title IX was passed and what changed in schools. It can be found in the process paper's introduction paragraph.

“Women’s Golf” 1922 University of Michigan, Dept of Physical Education.

<https://michiganintheworld.history.lsa.umich.edu/dangerousexperiment/items/show/293>

This is a picture of women golfing and it helped the writer understand what women wanted to do in sports. It can be found on the background section of the website.

“Women's Liberation March from Farragut Square to Lafayette” 1970 Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2003673992/>

This is a picture of women protesting for Title IX and this helped the writer understand how much women cared about Title IX. It can be found on the homepage of the website.

Secondary:

“Comparison of Women in Sports” 2022 Blomquist, Judy

<https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2022/06/how-title-ix-transformed-colleges-universities-over-past-50-years/>

This is a visual graphic of a comparison between now and before Title IX and this helped the writer understand the impact Title IX had on women. It can be found on the influence section of the website.

Kuwana, Claire. “50 Years of Title IX: The Defining Moments of Women’s Sports.” *Sports*

*Illustrated*, 9 June 2022,

<https://www.si.com/college/2022/06/09/title-ix-50-years-timeline>. Accessed 28 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand what event happened before and after Title IX was made. This can be found in the timeline section of the website.

“Members and supporters of the Womens and Coaches Basketball Association” 1995 *New York Times*

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/22/sports/what-is-title-ix.html>

This is a picture of women protesting for Title IX. This picture helped the writer understand the fight for Title IX. It can be found on the impact section of the website.

Pruitt, Sarah. “How Title IX Transformed Women’s Sports.” *History*, A&E Television Networks, 11 June 2021. <https://www.history.com/news/title-nine-womens-sports>. Accessed 11 October 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand what happened after the Title IX Act was passed. It can be found in the impact, and influence sections of the website, and process paper’s introduction, and process paper’s conclusion.

“The 14th Amendment and the Evolution of Title IX.” *United States Courts*, <https://www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/educational-activities/14th-amendment-and-evolution-title-ix>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how Title IX affected women. This can be found in the thesis section of the website.

“What Is Title IX? And How Did It Begin?” *theSkimm*, 30 June 2022, <https://www.theskimm.com/news/how-title-ix-stopped-women-from-living-in-the-dark-ages-in-education-and> Accessed 29 Nov. 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how Title IX began. It can be found in the background section of the website.

“What Patsy Mink Made Possible”: *Title IX at 50.*” *National Women’s History Museum,*

<https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/what-patsy-mink-made-possible-title-ix-50>.

Accessed 28 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how Patsy Mink came up with the idea of Title IX. This can be found in the timeline section of the website.

Winslow, Barbara. “The Impact of Title IX.” *The Impact of Title IX | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History,

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/essays/impact-title-ix> Accessed 1

November 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand what happened after the Title IX act was passed. It can be found in the impact and influence sections of the website.