Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Adelman, Bob, photographer. Martin Luther King delivers the "I have a dream" speech from the podium at the March on Washington Bob Adelman. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2013645765/>.

This picture was placed on our impact page, used as an example to show how Brown v. Board fueled the civil rights movement.

Bamn: Coalition To Defend Affirmative Action & Integration And Fight For Equality By Any Means

Necessary, Sponsor. Save Brown vs. Board of Education build the new civil rights movement.

Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2004666478/>.

The image above was a sign used in the March on Washington and was placed on the communication page, which helped us build upon the idea of protests that were sparked by Brown v. Board.

Daisy Bates to Roy Wilkins, December 17, 1957, on the treatment of the Little Rock Nine. Holograph letter. NAACP Collection, Manuscript Division. (9-18a)

This image here is a telegraph letter from Daisy Bates to Roy Wilkins, and this was placed on our Little Rock Nine page to further elaborate on the events occurring when the Little Rock Nine desegregated Central High School.

Earl Warren's reading copy of Brown opinion, May 17, 1954. Earl Warren Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress (084.00.00)

//www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/images/cr0084 enlarge.jpg'

This source was placed on our verdict page, and we used it because we believed it would be good to apply some insight from those actually present in the courtroom during the case hearing, such as Mr. Warren.

George E. C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall, and James M. Nabrit congratulating each other on the Brown decision, May 17, 1954. Photograph. New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (083.00.00)
//www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3c11236/

This picture was placed on our verdict page, and this helped us to capture the joy felt by many when the Brown case outlawed segregation; showing the judges related to the case, in our opinion, was the best way to do so.

Jim Crow. Sold wholesale and retail by L. Deming, at the sign of the Barber's pole Hanover St., Boston, and at Middlebury, Vt. Monographic. Online Text. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/amss.as106690/>.

In the Civil Rights Era, Jim Crow laws dominated the south, separating blacks and whites. We believed this picture of a Jim Crow poster could portray the things that were hung up in public, capturing just how dividing the times used to be.

Leffler, Warren K. "Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C." *Home*, 1 Jan. 1963, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003654393/.

Layne, Cecil, photographer. Little Rock Nine and Daisy Bates posed in living room. [Between 1957 and 1960] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/97516161/>.

The Little Rock Nine were the direct response to the Brown case, so inputting an image of them on our short-term impact page, along with a helper of theirs, Daisy Bates, could give an idea of what they looked like.

Leffler, Warren K, photographer. Segregation in Albany - street scenes. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2016646429/>.

The image here shows a sign on a restaurant window, explaining they don't want black people inside. We used this on our website because we thought it would help viewers envision the type of mentalities that were present around the time of the Brown case.

"Mrs. Nettie Hunt, Sitting on Steps of Supreme Court, Holding Newspaper, Explaining to Her Daughter Nikie the Meaning of the Supreme Court's Decision Banning School Segregation." Home, 1 Jan. 1970, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652489/.

Following the verdict of the Brown case, people were eager to spread the good news to loved ones. We put this image of a mom sharing the information to her daughter on our home page

since we thought that at its heart, the Brown case's impact was the idea that colored boys and girls could be given equal opportunities.

Norman Rockwell, *The Problem We All Live With, 1963, oil on canvas, 36 x 58 inches.* Illustration for LOOK, January 14, 1964. Norman Rockwell Museum Collections.

Norman Rockwell's painting was utilized on our impact page since it provided a good illustration of the influence the Brown case had on artwork and in general.

O'Halloran, Thomas J, photographer. Thurgood Marshall. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2017657589/>.

Thurgood Marshall played a crucial role in the Brown case, so we thought a picture of the lawyer on our verdict page would be appropriate.

Six-year-old Ruby Bridges, three-quarter length portrait, standing, facing front. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/00651757/>.

Ruby Bridges was also a response to the Brown case, as she desegregated William Frantz High School at six years old. Her picture on our impact slide helped us show one of the several students who were now able to attend white schools.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom Two Reactions to the Brown v. Board U.S. Supreme Court Decision." Two Reactions to the Brown v. Board U.S. Supreme Court Decision - The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom | Exhibitions - Library of Congress, 23 May 1954, www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/multimedia/supreme-court-decision.html.

The Russell Daily News. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, 17 May 1954, //www.loc.gov/exhibits/brown/images/br0084.jpg.

This source was a newspaper, and we placed it on our verdict page to demonstrate it as a form of informing and connecting.

U.S. Supreme Court justices. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/95505490/>.

The Warren court's picture was imputed into our communication slide. We thought this picture would contribute to our website since due to the communication instigated by the Warren court, the decision in the courtroom was made.

Warren K. Leffler. Governor George Wallace attempting to block integration of the University of Alabama. Photograph, June 11, 1963. U.S. News and World Report Magazine Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (139.00.00)

Governor Wallace standing in front of the door was an occurrence that was, indirectly, sprouted from the Brown case. This was put on our verdict page to show that even though school segregation was illegal, there were still people who disregarded this.

Wolcott, Marion. "Negro Going in Colored Entrance of Movie House on Saturday Afternoon, Belzoni, Mississippi Delta, Mississippi." *The Library of Congress*, 1939, www.loc.gov/item/2017754826/.

"Woman Fingerprinted. Mrs. Rosa Parks, Negro Seamstress, Whose Refusal to Move to the Back of a Bus Touched off the Bus Boycott in Montgomery, Ala." *The Library of Congress*, 22 Feb. 1956, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/94500293/.

Secondary Sources

Au, Wayne, and Jesse Hagopian. "How One Elementary School Sparked A Citywide Movement to Make Black Students' Lives Matter." *Rethinking Schools*, 5 June 2020, rethinkingschools.org/articles/how-one-elementary-school-sparked-a-citywide-movement-to-mak e-black-students-lives-matter/.

Bongiovanni, Domenica. "60 Years Ago, Ruby Bridges Integrated a New Orleans School. Here's What She Tells Kids Today." *USA Today*, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 15 Nov. 2020, www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2020/11/14/indianapolis-childrens-museum-ruby-bridges-z oom-call-racial-protests/6277147002/

This website assisted us with gaining more information on Ruby Bridges for our short summary of her on our impact page.

Brown, DeNeen L. "The Determined Father Who Took Linda Brown by the Hand and Made History." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 12 June 2020,

www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/03/27/the-determined-black-dad-who-took-lin da-brown-by-the-hand-and-stepped-into-history/.

Like any of our other websites, we were able to find information from here, and a picture as well to put our thesis slide.

"Civil Rights Movement Timeline." Edited by History.com Editors, HISTORY, A&E Television Networks, 4 Dec. 2017, www.history.com/topics/civil-rights-movement/civil-rights-movement-timeline

This timeline served as the base and foundation of our project, as we could look into the movement as a whole, and decide which aspect intrigued us the most. We noticed a recurring trend of racial injustice in the education system and chose to make that the main topic of our project.

Delmore, Erin. "'Learn to Love Each Other:' Brown v. Board Families Look Forward." *MSNBC*, NBCUniversal News Group, 1 Oct. 2020, www.msnbc.com/all/the-fight-their-lives-brown-v-board-60-msna329621.

This source provided us with pictures, but also information we hadn't seen from other sites.

Overall it helped us dig deeper into the event.

Febby, Riani. "Brown Vs Board Of Education Quotes." *Hit Counter*, 25 Jan. 2020, inspirationquotes99.blogspot.com/2020/01/brown-vs-board-of-education-quotes.html.

The quote website here was a very useful source for us. At the end of each of our pages, there was a quote regarding the different aspects of the Brown case, all of which came from this source. We thought this could convey what other people had to say about the Brown case.

Goldstein, Richard. "James A. Hood, Student Who Challenged Segregation, Dies at 70." *The New York Times*, 20 Jan. 2013,

www.nytimes.com/2013/01/21/us/james-hood-dies-at-70-integrated-university-of-alabama.html

This article really assisted us with learning a bit more about the students, and although it wasn't implemented into our project, it really made us more informed about the people in the Wallace standoff.

Henning, Lauren. "Records Show Instances of Racism in Burlington School District." *Journal Times*, 19 July 2020,

 $journal times. com/news/local/education/records-show-instances-of-racism-in-burlington-school-district/article_337e99f8-dd31-5b25-869c-67b8830a3f90.html.$

History.com Editors. "Brown v. Board of Education." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 27 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka.

This was our very first source, which gave us the run-down on the Brown case. This website gave us information to build upon, and also gave us the idea for our separate pages.

Jaynes, Gerald D. "Little Rock Nine". Encyclopedia Britannica, 11 Mar. 2020, https://www.britannica.com/topic/Little-Rock-Nine. Accessed 25 February 2021.

We got an image from here, and were able to use the information about the Little Rock Nine on our website.

Meatto, Keith. "Still Separate, Still Unequal: Teaching about School Segregation and Educational Inequality." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 2 May 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/05/02/learning/lesson-plans/still-separate-still-unequal-teaching-about-sc hool-segregation-and-educational-inequality.html.

Murrmann, Mark, and Edwin Rios. "These Are Photos from the Brown v. Board Era, but Don't Pretend School Segregation Is History." *Mother Jones*, 17 May 2019, www.motherjones.com/politics/2019/05/these-are-photos-from-the-brown-v-board-era-but-dont-p retend-school-segregation-is-history/.

This was a website dedicated to pictures, and enhanced our website visually.

Pirani, Fiza. "7 Things to Know about the Little Rock Nine." *Ajc*, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 20 Feb. 2018,

 $www.ajc.com/news/national/things-know-about-the-little-rock-nine/ysmvHfrh6yNqkmqtkJkmM\\ O/$

This website was another informational source.

Simmons, Warren. "How Relevant Is Brown V. Board of Education Today?" *How Relevant Is Brown V. Board of Education Today?* | *Cognoscenti*, WBUR, 19 May 2014, www.wbur.org/cognoscenti/2014/05/19/how-relevant-is-brown-v-board-of-education-today.