

Primary Sources

Academy Contributor. "An Academy for White Children; Public Schools Shutdown." *Academystories*, October 29, 2019. www.theacademystories.com/post/an-academy-for-white-children-public-schools-shutdown. Accessed March 20, 2025.

This website helped us understand what happened after the Brown v. Board of Education case. It talks about how some white people didn't want Black kids going to the same schools, so they made their own private schools and even closed public schools for a while.

Byrd, Harry F. "Senator Byrd Calls for Massive Resistance." Speech, 1956. Accessed May 13, 2025. https://site.nhd.org/73737699/Massive_Resistance.

This speech by Senator Byrd explains his plan to resist the Supreme Court's decision to desegregate schools. He wanted to keep schools separate for Black and white students.

Johns, Barbara, and Carrie Stokes. Letter to Oliver Hill and Spottswood Robinson. April 1951. Courtesy of The Moton Museum.

In this letter, Barbara and Carrie encouraged they not sit silent anymore. It shows how brave they were to stand up for what's right.

Langan, Julie. Photograph of the Barbara Rose Johns Maquette. Richmond, VA: Virginia Department of Historical Resources, 2021.

This photo shows a small statue of Barbara Johns before the big one was made. It helped people see what the real statue would look like. It honors her for being brave and standing up for equal education.

Library of Congress. "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." Photograph. Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. Accessed May 13, 2025. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3c27042>.

This photograph shows Mrs. Nettie Hunt sitting on the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954, explaining to her daughter, Nikie. The image captures a powerful moment of a mother teaching her daughter about a historic event that changed American education.

The Moton Museum. "Photographs and Documents from the 1951 Moton High School Student Strike." Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://motonschoolstory.org/gallery-ii/>.

This collection has pictures of Barbara Johns and other students who led the walkout. It also has a letter they wrote to lawyers asking for help to make schools fair for everyone.

Peeples, Edward H. *Edward H. Peeples Prince Edward County (Va.) Public Schools Documents*. VCU Scholars Compass. Accessed February 12, 2025.
https://scholarscompass.vcu.edu/pec_docs/.

This collection has charts and documents about private schools started to avoid integration. It shows how some schools were made to keep Black and white students apart.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. "Photograph of the 1951 Student Protest at Moton High School." April 1951. Accessed May 13, 2025.

This newspaper photo shows students during the protest. It helps us see what the walkout looked like when it happened.

Seibel, Fred O. *Virginia's Massive Resistance*. 1950s. Fred O. Seibel Editorial Cartoonist's Research Collection, Accession #2531 through 2531-f, Box 7. Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. Accessed May 13, 2025.
<https://virginiahistory.org/learn/civil-rights-movement-virginia/massive-resistance>.

The political cartoons of Fred O. Seibel were useful in gathering the satire at the time when thinking about Massive Resistance. In class, we have often analyzed political cartoons, so we wanted to include these.

Stanley, Thomas B. "Governor Stanley Declares Policy of Segregation." Press Conference, August 1956. Accessed May 13, 2025. https://site.nhd.org/73737699/Massive_Resistance.

Governor Stanley announced that Virginia would only fund schools that kept Black and white students separate. He said no public school would be integrated.

"Farmville Herald 26 May 1964 — Virginia Chronicle: Digital Newspaper Archive." 2025. Virginiachronicle.com. 2025. <https://virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=TFH19640526.1.1>.

The Farmville Herald was a great source of information and offered alot of historical context about Farmville and the culture at the time. My group greatly enjoyed reading through these various articles and gathering information about the aftermath of the Brown v. Board of Education decision.

"Farmville High School Students Walk Out." *The Farmville Herald*, May 21, 1954. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=TFHFL19540521.1.1>.

This newspaper article talks about the students from Farmville High School who walked out to protest the poor conditions of their school. It shows how these students were brave in standing up for what they believed was right, and it was an important step in the fight for equal rights for Black students.

"Segregation Declared Unconstitutional," *Roanoke Tribune*, May 22, 1954. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Accessed May 13, 2025.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>.

This article was published shortly after the ruling, it provides insight into the local reaction and the significance of the decision for the black community in Virginia

United Press. "Thurgood Marshall, George E.C. Hayes, and James M. Nabrit Congratulating Each Other Following the Supreme Court Decision Declaring Segregation Unconstitutional." 1954. New York World-Telegram and Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003688132/>.

This photograph captures a historic group portrait of the U.S. Supreme Court justices during Chief Justice Earl Warren's tenure. We felt it was important to see the men who made such a monumental judicial decision.

Walker, Hank. Photograph of Moton High School Protest. *The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images*. April 1951. Accessed May 13, 2025.

This photo taken by a LIFE magazine photographer shows the students protesting. It gives us a real-life look at the event.

National Archives. "Complaint against the Prince Edward County School Board of Virginia." May 23, 1951. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/279098>.

This is the original document filed by residents of Prince Edward County, Virginia, against their school board for injustices they found in Virginia's policy of segregated schooling. Filed on May 23, 1951, it marks the beginning of the legal battle for equal rights in education.

National Archives. "Photographic Exhibits from Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County." Records of District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21. National Archives Catalog. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://catalog.archives.gov/>.

This group of photos shows different parts of Farmville High School, like the outside, cafeteria, auditorium, gym, and library. These pictures were used in court to prove that the white school was much better than the Black school.

National Archives. "Photographic Exhibits from Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County." Records of District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21. National Archives Catalog. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://catalog.archives.gov/>.

This group of photos shows different parts of Moton High School, like the outside, classrooms, library, auditorium, and a full English class. These pictures were used in court to show that the Black school had fewer resources and was not equal to the white school.

National Archives. "Brown v. Board of Education (1954)." 2024. <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/brown-v-board-of-education>.

This website provided us with additional information regarding the court case. However, we primarily used this website to obtain pictures of the actual Supreme Court records. Finding the authentic records was important to our argument and our project.

Moton School Story. "The Moton School Story | Children of Courage." Accessed 02 11, 2025.
<https://motonschoolstory.org/home/>.

This website captures the voices of students who lived through segregation at Moton High School. Their experiences helped us better understand the emotional and social impacts of educational inequality.

University of Virginia. "Television News of the Civil Rights Era: Film & Summaries." Edited by William G. Thomas III. Charlottesville: Rector and Board of Visitors, University of Virginia, 2005. Accessed May 13, 2025.
<https://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/civilrightstv/otherFilms/other-topic-015.html>.

This footage was very helpful in understanding the political climate here in Virginia during Massive Resistance. It also highlights how they were willing to withhold money to schools to keep them from integrating.

Times-Register. "Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors' Response to School Integration." *Times-Register*, June 17, 1955.

This newspaper article talks about how the county leaders reacted to the idea of integrating schools. It helps us understand what happened before the schools were closed.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. "Prince Edward County Schools Remain Closed." July 1963. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://www.viriniachronicle.com/?a=d&d=TFH19640526>.

This article explains that the public schools in Prince Edward County stayed closed for a long time. It shows how hard it was for Black students to get an education during those years.

Virginia General Assembly. "Senate Joint Resolution No. 340." February 20, 2017. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://legacylis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?171+ful+SJ340ER+hil>.

This is a law passed in Virginia to honor Barbara Johns for her bravery in leading the student protest. It shows how the state remembers her important role in fighting for equal schools.

Secondary Sources

“Brown v. Board of Education Podcast.”. United State Courts. Accessed March 12, 2025.
<https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/supreme-court-landmarks/brown-v-board-education-podcast>.

Our group listened to this podcast to hear about the Brown v. Board of Education case from a law professor. It explained how the Supreme Court decided that separate schools for Black and white children were not equal.

Fairley, Julia. "North Carolina Schools Segregated, Progress Stalled, Study Finds." *WCNC Charlotte*, May 13, 2024.
<https://www.wcnc.com/article/news/local/connect-the-dots/north-carolina-schools-segregated-progress-stalled-study-finds/275-f26487a7-e305-4929-8cc6-c770fbcec713>.

This video talks about a study showing that North Carolina's public schools are more segregated now than they were in the 1980s. Even though the state is more diverse, many Black and Hispanic students still attend schools with mostly students of their own race.

Henderson, Cheryl Brown, ed. *Recovering Untold Stories: An Enduring Legacy of the Brown v. Board of Education Decision*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2019.

The book shows how the court case, which ended school segregation, changed their lives and the lives of many others. It helps readers understand the importance of the case and how it still impacts education today.

Kanfield, Teri. *The Girl from the Tar Paper School: Barbara Rose Johns and the Advent of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2014.

Our group read this book to learn about Barbara Rose Johns, a teenager who led a strike for better schools before Brown v. Board of Education. It gave us a new way to look at how young people were involved in the fight for equal rights. The images in the book also helped us understand the history better and gave us a visual of what things looked like during that time.

NAACP. “History of Brown v. Board of Education.” 2024.
<https://naacp.org/history-brown-v-board-education>.

This website gave us important historical context and background information about the legal strategy and timeline of the case. Our group used this website to understand the importance of the Brown v. Board of Education decision.

Moreno, Sabrina. "School Segregation in Virginia Is Increasing 70 Years after Brown v. Board Ruling." *Axios Richmond*, May 16, 2024.
<https://www.axios.com/local/richmond/2024/05/16/virginia-school-segregation-brown-board>.

This article contains information on how Brown v. Board didn't completely get rid of school segregation. It gives data about how school choice, red-lining, and property taxes all contribute to what segregation is today.

Picott, S. M., and W. L. Peeples. *Virginia Public Schools: A Study of Their Facilities and Needs*. Richmond: Virginia State Department of Education, 1964.

This book talks about schools in Virginia and what they needed. It helps explain why Black schools didn't have the same things as white schools.

U.S. Supreme Court. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954). Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/usrep.usrep347483/>.

This is the official Supreme Court decision that declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. It explains why "separate but equal" schools are not fair and how segregation harms Black children.

WNET. *The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow*. 2002. Video. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4pch99FHQQ8>.

In this video, Barbara Johns talks about leading a walkout at her high school in 1951 to protest unfair conditions for Black students. Her brave action helped inspire others to fight against segregation and contributed to the larger Civil Rights Movement.

"Gallery V – The Moton School Story." *The Moton Museum*. April 15, 2021. Accessed May 13, 2025. <https://motonschoolstory.org/gallery-v/>.

This webpage tells the story of the Moton School and what happened during the school closings. It helps us learn about the people who were affected and their experiences.