

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources

“25th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.” archives.gov. The United States of America. July 26, 2022. <https://www.archives.gov/calendar/ada25>.

This is a primary source which has a video of George H. W. Bush's speech when he signed the Americans with disabilities Act on July 26, 1990. This video helped us understand his feelings about the ADA and why people with disabilities deserve protected rights.

Reinking, Jeff. *Disability rights protesters on the streets of San Francisco*. 1987. Photograph. San Francisco. <https://jkclegacy.com/about>.

This is a photograph of a protest for rights to public transportation led by ADAPT. This primary image helped us understand who was participating in this protest and what they looked like.

*Disability Rights leaders protest holding a banner which includes a MLK jr quote*. Photograph. <http://i4cp.com/productivity-blog/the-americans-with-disabilities-act-turns-30>.

This is a photograph of a protest for section 504 led by activists Justin Dart jr and Judy Heumann. This primary image helped us understand what people with disabilities were protesting for and some of their motivation.

*Dozens of disabled activists protested inside the HEW building for Section 504 enforcement.*

Photograph.

[https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/disability-topics/disability\\_topic\\_info/section\\_504\\_of\\_the\\_rehabilitation\\_act\\_of\\_1973#:~:text=Section%20504%20of%20the%20Rehabilitation%20Act%20prohibits%20discrimination%20based%20on,have%20rights%20to%20reasonable%20accommodations.](https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/disability-topics/disability_topic_info/section_504_of_the_rehabilitation_act_of_1973#:~:text=Section%20504%20of%20the%20Rehabilitation%20Act%20prohibits%20discrimination%20based%20on,have%20rights%20to%20reasonable%20accommodations.)

This is a photograph of disability rights leaders outside of the HEW building. They are fighting as hard as they can for their rights. This primary image shows what they looked like and the supreme fight for necessary rights.

*KU students demonstrate for civil rights at a sit-in at Strong Hall. 1965. Photograph.*

<https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/>.

This is a photograph of a disability rights sit-in done by university students. This primary source helped us to understand what the disability rights protests looked like.

*Senator Dole congratulates a Special Olympics Medal winner. 1970. Photograph.*

<https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/>.

This is a photograph of Bob Dole, a Representative of Kansas, congratulating a Special Olympics medal winner. This picture helped us understand the life of Bob Dole.

*1988 press release on improving Senate accessibility. 1988. Photograph.*

[https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/files/s-press\\_031\\_010\\_001.pdf](https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/files/s-press_031_010_001.pdf).

This is a photograph of a press release about the Senate closed captioning. This helped us understand what Bob Dole, a Kansas Representative, was doing in Congress.

*Alec Vachon meets with disability advocates. Photograph.*

[https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/files/ph\\_043\\_035\\_001.jpg](https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/files/ph_043_035_001.jpg).

This is a photograph of a meeting between Alec Vachon, a disability organization leader, and disability rights leaders. This helped us understand the relationship between the disability rights leaders and the government.

*Hale Zukas, Ron Washington, and Judy Heumann respond to a question at a press conference held at the San Francisco airport before protesters leave for Washington. Lynette Taylor provides American Sign Language interpretation. Photograph.*

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/504-protest-disability-community-and-civil-rights.htm>.

This is a photograph of disability rights leaders and a sign language translator answering a media question after a protest of section 504 of the Rehabilitation act before they leave for Washington and continue. This primary source helped us understand what the disability right movement leaders were protesting for before the time period of the ADA.

*White House Assistant and guest of Bob Dole's for "handicapped" luncheon. Photograph.*

<https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/>.

This is a photograph of a guest at one of Bob Dole's luncheons giving a speech. This primary image helped us to understand what Bob Dole did for the ADA.

Elliot, Alex. *The Capitol Crawl*. March 12, 1990.

<https://dmh.lacounty.gov/blog/2022/03/capitol-crawl-to-access-for-all/>.

This is a photograph of the Capitol Crawl. This helped us understand what happened during the crawl up the U.S Capitol building.

*Gallaudet University students protest at the US Capitol*. 1988. Courtesy Gallaudet Archives.

<https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/>.

This is a photograph of a disability rights protest. This primary image helped us understand that the disability community wanted a deaf president and what happened before the ADA was passed.

*Olin Tom. Activists marching. They have various disabilities. Some use wheelchairs and one uses a guide dog. Their signs say 'We Shall Overcome and 'Access is a Civil Right.'*

[https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/blog/entry/wheels\\_of\\_justice\\_march\\_capitol\\_crawl](https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/blog/entry/wheels_of_justice_march_capitol_crawl)

This is a photograph of disability rights leaders rolling their wheelchairs to the U.S Capitol hall. This primary image helped us understand the protests fought for disability rights.

*Olin Tom. Jennifer and her sister Kailee at a protest in Atlanta, GA*. September 1989.

<https://jkclegacy.com/speaking-engagements>.

This is a photograph of Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins and younger sister Kailee Keelan. This primary image helped us understand the protests Jennifer, a disability rights activist, took part in.

Olin, Tom. Protesters clap as Justin Dart delivers a speech. Photograph.

<https://www.demlist.com/demdaily-in-defense-of-the-disabled-4/>.

The photograph by Tom Olin captures a moment of solidarity as protesters clap while Justin Dart, a prominent advocate for disability rights, delivers a speech. Dart's speech, part of a larger movement advocating for the rights of disabled individuals, reflects the passionate support for his message from the crowd.

Olin, Tom. Jennifer and fellow climber Micheal Winters Participate in the Capitol Crawl.

Photograph.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/colorado/news/jennifer-keelan-chaffins-ada-americans-disabilities-act-colorado-state-capitol>.

In this photograph, Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins and climber Michael Winters take part in the Capitol Crawl to support the Americans with Disabilities Act. The event took place at the Capitol hall building and helped raise awareness for disability rights. This powerful moment shows the determination and courage of people advocating for equal rights.

Markowitz, Jeff. *Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins crawls up the steps of Capitol hall*. March 12, 1990.

<https://www.history.com/news/americans-with-disabilities-act-1990-capitol-crawl>.

This is a photograph of the Capitol Crawl. This image helped us understand the Capitol Crawl, and what Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins, a disability rights activist, did for that protest to be successful.

Keith, Stephine. *People participate in the first annual Disability Pride Parade in New York City.*  
<https://the1a.org/segments/the-americans-with-disabilities-act-at-30/>.

This is a photograph of a disability pride parade. This helped us understand what the ADA did for people with disabilities.

Olin, Tom. Justin Dart addressed activists demanding the passage of the ADA before they crawled up the Capitol steps..  
[https://thewholeperson.org/34th-anniversary-of-the-ada/ada-34th-anniversary.html?utm\\_source=social+media+platforms&utm\\_medium=social+post](https://thewholeperson.org/34th-anniversary-of-the-ada/ada-34th-anniversary.html?utm_source=social+media+platforms&utm_medium=social+post).

This is a photograph of the audience cheering before they crawl up the capitol building. Justin Dart delivered a speech making everyone feel joyful and ready to fight for rights.

Tusler, Anthony. *Demonstrators marching with a sign reading "Sign 504 now."*  
<https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/blog/entry/504-sit-in-history>.

This is a photograph of demonstrators marching to protest for section 504. This primary source helped us understand what demonstrators supporting section 504 were doing for the government to sign section 504 of the Rehabilitation act.

Gallaudet Student Protest. Photograph.

<https://mn.gov/mnddc/ada-legacy/ada-legacy-moment27.html>

Tusler, Anthony. *Demonstrators marching with a sign reading "Sign 504 now."*

<https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/blog/entry/504-sit-in-history>.

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Gallaudet Student Protest. Photograph.

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This is a photograph of disability rights protesters rolling wheelchairs protesting for deaf president. This primary image helped us understand the support which people with disabilities had for a deaf president.

Disability Rights protest holding an American flag and protesting with signs. Photograph.

<https://ability360.org/livability/advocacy-livability/history-disability-rights-ada/>

This is a disability rights protest led by Bob Klafa and ED Roberts, This primary image shows the fight in which disability rights are civil rights.

Dozens of ADAPT activists crawled up the Capitol steps during the crawl. Photograph.

<https://newmobility.com/the-capitol-crawl/>.

This is a photograph of disability rights protesters rolling wheelchairs protesting for deaf president. This primary image helped us understand the support which people with disabilities had for a deaf president.

Disability Rights protest holding an American flag and protesting with signs. Photograph.

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Dozens of ADAPT activists crawled up the Capitol steps. Photograph.

<https://newmobility.com/the-capitol-crawl/>.

This image shows the event on March 12, 1990, dozens of ADAPT activists staged a powerful protest known as the "Capitol Crawl" by abandoning their wheelchairs and crawling up the U.S. Capitol steps. This act highlighted the inaccessibility of public spaces and underscored the urgent need for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which was signed into law later that year.

Dozens of disabled demonstrators gathered inside the HEW building. Photograph.

<https://disabilityrightsflorida.org/blog/entry/504-sit-in-history>,

This photo captures a pivotal moment from the 1977 504 Sit-In, where disabled activists occupied the HEW building for 25 days to demand enforcement of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, securing equal rights and fighting discrimination in federally funded programs.



“ADA Amendments Act of 2008.” U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The United States of America. September 25, 2008.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/statutes/ada-amendments-act-2008>.

This is a Federal document that highlights protections for people with disabilities. This primary source helped us understand the additional protections for people with disabilities.

"Accessibility of Web Information and Services," U.S. Department of Justice, 2010,

<https://www.ada.gov/websites2.htm>

This guidance document clarifies how Title III of the ADA applies to websites and other online services. It explains that private businesses must ensure their online content is accessible to people with disabilities, including those with visual, auditory, and mobility impairments. The publication emphasizes the growing importance of digital accessibility as the internet becomes increasingly central to everyday life.

ADA.gov. “Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, As Amended.” Americans with Disabilities Act Archives. The United States of America. January 1, 2009.

<https://archive.ada.gov/pubs/adastatute08.htm#top>.

This Federal document highlights the protections for people with disabilities. This primary source helped us understand how the ADA law was being proposed.

"ADA Checklist for Polling Place Accessibility," U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 2012.

<https://www.eac.gov/documents/2012/08/07/ada-checklist-polling-place-accessibility>.

This checklist provides guidelines for ensuring polling places are accessible to individuals with disabilities. It addresses areas such as parking, entranceways, voting booths, and communications. This document is crucial for election officials to ensure equal voting access under the ADA.

"Americans with Disabilities Act: Implementation and Compliance," U.S. Government Accountability Office, 1992 <https://www.gao.gov/products/HRD-92-67>.

This report evaluates the initial implementation of the ADA and identifies challenges faced by businesses and public entities in meeting the law's requirements. It provides a critical analysis of compliance efforts and offers recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the ADA. The report is a valuable resource for understanding the early impacts of the ADA and the roadblocks to full implementation.

*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*, Public Law 101-336, U.S. Statutes at Large 104 (1990): 327–378. <https://www.ada.gov/pubs/adastatute08.htm>.

This foundational legislation prohibits discrimination based on disability in employment, public services, public accommodations, and more. It marks a turning point in American civil rights history by recognizing disability as a category deserving legal protection. The text outlines obligations for private and public entities, setting the legal framework for accessibility and equal opportunity.

"Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101–12213  
<https://www.ada.gov/pubs/adastatute.txt>.

This is the original legislative text of the ADA. It outlines the law's goals, including the prohibition of discrimination based on disability in employment, public services, public accommodations, and telecommunications. The text includes definitions of disability, the scope of protected rights, and mechanisms for enforcement and compliance. It is essential for understanding the core legal foundation of disability rights in the U.S.

"ADA Title II Regulations," U.S. Department of Justice, 28 CFR Part 35.

[https://www.ada.gov/2010\\_regs.htm](https://www.ada.gov/2010_regs.htm).

This document provides detailed regulations for Title II of the ADA, which focuses on public services and programs provided by state and local governments. The regulations mandate that public entities must ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities in areas like transportation, voting, and other governmental services. It is crucial for understanding the accessibility obligations of government entities.

"ADA Title III Regulations," U.S. Department of Justice, 28 CFR Part 36.

[https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleIII\\_2010/titleIII\\_2010\\_regulations.htm](https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleIII_2010/titleIII_2010_regulations.htm).

This document focuses on Title III of the ADA, which requires public accommodations (such as businesses and nonprofit organizations) to remove barriers and provide equal access to individuals with disabilities. The regulations detail architectural standards, service modifications, and policies for ensuring accessibility in places like restaurants, stores, and theaters. It serves as a key resource for private businesses seeking to comply with ADA accessibility standards.

Beaulieu, John. Letter to David D. Eisenhower. October 1958. *The national Archive*.

This letter braille translation taught us how much people with disabilities wanted president Dwight Eisenhower, the US President at the time, to sign the Rehabilitation act.

Bush, George H. W. "Remarks by President George H. W. Bush at the ADA Signing Ceremony." archive.ada.gov. The United States of America. July 26, 1990.  
[https://archive.ada.gov/ghw\\_bush\\_ada\\_remarks.html](https://archive.ada.gov/ghw_bush_ada_remarks.html).

This is a written transcript of a speech spoken by George H. W. Bush, the US President at the time the ADA was signed. This primary source helped us understand how George H. W. Bush felt about the ADA.

Clark, Nell. "In Their Own Words: How the Americans With Disabilities Act Changed People's Lives." *NPR*, July 27, 2020.  
<https://www.npr.org/2020/07/27/895651325/americans-with-disabilities-act-examining-its-impact-3-decades-later#:~:text=People%20with%20disabilities%20could%20no,lives%20of%20millions%20of%20Americans>.

This primary podcast taught us about the impact of the Americans with Disabilities since the ADA was passed. Also, how the certain activists felt after the ADA was passed and their protections

The Daily Show. *Judith Heumann - Defying obstacles in "Being Heumann" and "Crip Camp"* | *The Daily Show*. *You Tube* video, 10:03. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybcQbpSVo3c>.

This interview with Judy Heumann, a disability rights activist, taught us a lot about what it would be like with disabilities and when there were no discrimination laws. It tells a

heartwarming story and it appears extremely difficult and she had to persevere even with disabilities.

"Disability Rights: A White Paper on the Americans with Disabilities Act," U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, 1990.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-101hrpt485/html/CRPT-101hrpt485.htm>

This white paper, produced by the U.S. House of Representatives, examines the ADA's legislative intent, the policy goals it seeks to achieve, and the expected impact on American society. It also highlights the extensive advocacy efforts by disability rights groups that led to the law's passage. The document provides valuable context to the ADA's creation and its long-term significance.

"Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund: History of Disability Rights," 2020.

<https://dredf.org/>

This resource provides an overview of the history of the disability rights movement, from early advocacy efforts to the passage of the ADA. It highlights key figures, events, and legal milestones in the fight for disability rights. The DREDF site also includes legal resources, case studies, and educational materials about disability law.

"Equal Employment Opportunity: The Americans with Disabilities Act," Equal Employment Opportunity

Commission <https://www.usa.gov/agencies/equal-employment-opportunity-commission>

<https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/enforcement-guidance-physical-and-mental-disabilities-under-ada>

This guidance document from the EEOC explains how Title I of the ADA applies to employment discrimination and the obligation of employers to provide reasonable accommodations. It outlines the responsibilities of employers in preventing discrimination and the enforcement mechanisms of the law. The guidance also provides examples of reasonable accommodations in the workplace, including modifications for the physically and mentally disabled.

Heumann, Judith & Kristen Joiner. *Rolling Warrior: The Incredible, Sometimes Awkward, True Story of a Rebel Girl on Wheels Who Helped Spark a Revolution*. (Boston, Massachusetts: Beacon Press, 2021).

This is a book written by Judy Heumann, a disability rights activist, on her experiences as a person with a disability. This primary source, teaches how Judy Heumann helped us understand previous movements and protests leading up to the ADA.

Indiana Disability History. 2018. "Ric Edwards - Spending Time With Justin Dart." *You Tube* video, 3:58. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gzFMLVIXXM>.

This is a video record with Ric Edwards and Justin Dart This primary source taught us what Ric Edwards and Justin Dart had in mind for the Americans with Disabilities Act legislation.

Joni and Friends. (2024, July 7). *The ADA | Joni Eareckson Tada Shares Her Thoughts About The Americans with Disabilities Act* [Video]. *YouTube* video, 6:09. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COHSGk1f6Is>.

This video contains a speech from Joni Earickson Tada, a disability rights activist. The speech helped us understand her life as a girl in a wheelchair and diagnosed with quadriplegic. Also, what it was apart to be of the National Institute of Disability.

Keelan-Chaffins, Jennifer. Interview by the author. January 6, 2025.

This was an interview we conducted while researching the project, with Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins, a disability rights activist. This interview helped us understand about her experiences as a kid before and after the ADA law was passed and the protests she had attended. Also, how a lot of disability activists thought about life before and after the ADA.

Kitty Cone. "Short History of the 504 Sit-in." NowComment. Accessed May 8, 2025.

<https://nowcomment.com/documents/210869>.

In this article, Kitty Cone reflects on the pivotal 504 sit-in and the political and social shift it initiated. She specifically discusses how, before Section 504, responsibility for disability-related barriers was often placed solely on the individual with a disability. This resource offers direct insight into Cone's perspective on how Section 504 challenged that view, framing disability as a societal issue.

"Memorandum on the Americans with Disabilities Act," White House, 1991.

[https://clintonwhitehouse4.archives.gov/WH/New/html/19910604\\_5803.html](https://clintonwhitehouse4.archives.gov/WH/New/html/19910604_5803.html)

Issued by President George H.W. Bush, this memorandum reflects on the significance of the ADA in advancing civil rights and promoting equality for people with disabilities. It

underscores the law's importance as a landmark in the ongoing fight for social justice.

The memo also outlines the administration's commitment to ensuring the law's effective enforcement.

National Council on Disability. *Toward Independence: An Assessment of Federal Laws and Programs Affecting Persons with Disabilities—With Legislative Recommendations*. Washington, D.C.: National Council on Disability, February 1986.

<https://www.ncd.gov/report/national-disability-policy-a-progress-report-february-1986/>.

This primary website taught us what all the federal laws and programs were included in the ADA. Also, how it affected the lives of activists and citizens with disabilities and how the programs and assessments affected the ADA.

National Council on Disability. *Implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act: Challenges and Promises*. Report to the President and Congress, 1997.

This report by the National Council on Disability assesses the early challenges and successes in implementing the ADA. It highlights areas where progress has been made and where barriers remain, providing a critical evaluation of the law's impact. The report is invaluable for understanding the gaps in the ADA's effectiveness and offers insights into how the law could be strengthened to better serve the disability community.

"National Disability Policy: A Progress Report," National Council on Disability, 2019.

<https://ncd.gov/publications/2019/2019-progress-report>.



This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the state of disability policy in the U.S. since the passage of the ADA. It evaluates progress in areas like education, employment, health care, and transportation, and highlights persistent challenges faced by people with disabilities. The report also makes policy recommendations aimed at improving inclusion and accessibility.

*Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities: Final Rule*, 28 C.F.R. pt. 36 (2010).

<https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/2010ADARegulations.htm>.

These regulations implement Title III of the ADA, detailing standards for accessibility in public accommodations and commercial facilities. They provide technical requirements for architectural design and communication access. The rules are vital for understanding how the ADA is enforced in practical terms by the DOJ.

*Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999). <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1998/98-536>.

This landmark Supreme Court decision interprets the ADA's integration mandate, holding that people with disabilities have the right to receive services in the most integrated setting appropriate. It significantly shaped disability policy, particularly around deinstitutionalization and community-based services. The case illustrates how the ADA has been applied through judicial review.

Pimentel, A. B and Nabi H. Ali. *All the Way to the Top: How One Girl's Fight for Americans with Disabilities Changed Everything*. Sourcebooks Explore 2020.

This is a book explaining life with a disability and some of the ADA protests. This primary source helped us understand the disability rights movement and the discrimination the people faced, as well as the life of Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins, a disability rights activist.

"Public Accommodations: A Guide to the ADA Standards," U.S. Department of Justice, 2010.  
[https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleIII\\_2010/titleIII\\_2010\\_regulations.htm](https://www.ada.gov/regs2010/titleIII_2010/titleIII_2010_regulations.htm)

This DOJ publication serves as a practical guide for businesses to understand and implement the ADA standards for public accommodations. It covers key areas of compliance, including barriers to entry, restroom accessibility, and service modifications. The guide is a vital tool for businesses seeking to comply with ADA regulations.

*Report on the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989*, S. Rep. No. 101-116 (1989).  
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/101th-congress/senate-report/116>.

This Senate report provides the legislative intent and policy rationale behind the ADA. It includes testimony from disability advocates, legal experts, and public officials. The report offers crucial context for interpreting the ADA's scope and goals, emphasizing equality, dignity, and economic independence.

"Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973," 29 U.S.C. § 794.  
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/794>.

Although separate from the ADA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act laid the groundwork for many of the ADA's provisions. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. This law remains a crucial part of the legal landscape for disability rights in the U.S.

"State and Local Governments: ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Governments," U.S. Department of Justice, 2007. <https://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/>.

This toolkit offers state and local government entities practical advice on how to comply with Title II of the ADA. It covers topics like providing accessible government services, transportation, and voting facilities. The document includes checklists and examples to help public officials meet their ADA obligations and ensure that services are accessible to people with disabilities.

U.S. Congress. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (S. 933). 101st Congress, 1990. Accessed May 4, 2025. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/senate-bill/933/text>.

This is a primary source with the senate ADA and quotes. It thoughts all the legal protections form the Senate ADA bill and quotes that were influential. It shows what the senate did to help pass the ADA law legislation and what it would say.

U.S. Department of Justice. *Americans with Disabilities Act: Title III Technical Assistance Manual*. U.S. Department of Justice, 1993.

This manual was published by the U.S. Department of Justice to provide guidance on the implementation of Title III of the ADA, which addresses public accommodations and commercial facilities. The document offers practical examples and clarifications on how

businesses and organizations should comply with ADA standards. It serves as an essential resource for understanding the operational and regulatory aspects of the ADA, particularly for those tasked with ensuring accessibility in public spaces.

U.S. Department of Justice. *Web Rule First Steps*. Accessed April 4, 2025.

<https://www.ada.gov/resources/web-rule-first-steps/>.

This is a primary source which talks about the rules enforced and expectations of how people should treat the Americans with Disabilities act legislation. This website helped us understand the full rules of the ADA and the rules people have to follow.

U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. “Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Original Text).” U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The United States of America. September 26, 1973. <https://www.eeoc.gov/rehabilitation-act-1973-original-text>.

This is a Federal document that details the older protections for people with disabilities. This primary source helped us understand the exact protections, regulations and more from disability legislation before the ADA.

## Secondary Sources

Abdelfatah, Rund. “*ADA Now!*” NPR, July 30, 2023.

<https://www.npr.org/transcripts/1198908309>.

This is a podcast about the history of the ADA before and after it was passed. This secondary source podcast taught us about the rights the ADA gave, the events which led up to the ADA being passed, and the backstory and history behind the ADA.

ADA.gov. "Resources." *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)*. Accessed May 8, 2025.

<https://www.ada.gov/resources/?filters=>.

This webpage, published by ADA.gov, provides a comprehensive collection of resources related to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). It includes valuable guidance on ADA compliance, technical assistance materials, and enforcement tools. Users can explore resources tailored to various sectors, including public accommodations and employment, making it an essential reference for those seeking detailed information on ADA requirements and best practices.

“ADA History - In Their Own Words: Part One.” ACL Administration for Community Living.

The United States of America. Accessed November 6, 2024.

<https://acl.gov/ada/origins-of-the-ada#:~:text=In%20April%201988%2C%20in%20the.with%20Disabilities%20Act%20of%201988>.

This is a website highlighting the important moments in the history of the ADA. This secondary source helped us understand the fight for the ADA to be passed in Congress.

ADA National Network. “Timeline of the Americans with Disabilities Act” ADA National Network. ADA National Network. November 2024. <https://adata.org/ada-timeline>.

This is a website and explains the timeline of the ADA. This secondary source helped us understand all the events part of the ADA.

“The ADA: Your Employment Rights as an Individual With a Disability.” January 1, 1992. US EEOC.

<https://www.eeoc.gov/publications/ada-your-employment-rights-individual-disability#:~:tex%20t=Reasonable%20accommodation%20is%20any%20change,equal%20to%20those%20enjoyed%20by>.

This is a website about the employment rights of the ADA. This secondary website taught us the exact protections for employment part of the ADA.

Bates, Cathy. “Ask Cathy: 5 People Important to the Disability Rights Movement.” University of New Hampshire: Institute on Disability. University of New Hampshire. August 11, 2023.

[https://iod.unh.edu/blog/2023/08/ask-kathy-5-people-extremely-important-disability-rights-movement#:~:text=Bob%20Williams%20had%20a%20distinguished,and%20Human%20Services%20\(HHS\)](https://iod.unh.edu/blog/2023/08/ask-kathy-5-people-extremely-important-disability-rights-movement#:~:text=Bob%20Williams%20had%20a%20distinguished,and%20Human%20Services%20(HHS)).

This is a website highlighting important leaders in the disability community. This secondary source helped us learn more about leaders in the disability rights movement.

“Bob Williams to Join ACL as Deputy Commissioner, Administration on Disabilities and Director, Independent Living Association.” ACL Administration for Community Living. The United States of America. May 6, 2020.

<https://acl.gov/news-and-events/announcements/bob-williams-join-acl-deputy-commissioner-administration-disabilities>.

This is a website highlighting the appointment of Bob Williams, a disability rights activist, to the position of Deputy Commissioner of the ACL. This secondary source helped us understand the life of Bob Williams.

“Celebrating Opportunity for People with Disabilities: 70 Years of Dole Leadership.” Robert J. Dole Archive and Special Collections. Robert J. Dole Archive and Special Collections. Accessed December 14, 2024. <https://dolearchivecollections.ku.edu/collections/ada/>.

This is a website highlighting the participation of Robert Dole, a Kansas Representative, in the disability rights movement. This secondary source helped us understand how Robert Dole helped the ADA in Congress.

*Disability History: The Disability Rights Movement* (U.S. National Park Service). March 22, 2024. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/disabilityhistoryrightsmovement.htm>.

This website about the Disability rights movement helped us understand what was going on with the law and the groups that were formed during and before the ADA. Also, the

impact of the ADA, rights and responsibilities and a little bit of what was going on at the same time period of time.

Disability & Philanthropy Forum. (2020, July 2). *Disability History: An Introduction* [Video].

YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9lkvA2LwkA>.

This is a video about the history which led up to the ADA. This secondary video helped us understand more about the impact of the ADA, a lot more about Rights and responsibilities, and the main story.

Disability Rights Michigan. (N.D.). *Civil Rights & Disability Rights: A Celebration of Intersectionality*. May 31, 2022.

[https://ddi.wayne.edu/possibilitiespodcast/civil\\_rights\\_disability\\_rights\\_drm.pdf](https://ddi.wayne.edu/possibilitiespodcast/civil_rights_disability_rights_drm.pdf).

This is an article about how disability rights relate to civil rights. This secondary source helped us understand how disability rights are civil rights and how disabled people were excluded from the civil rights movement.

Dossett, E. *Just as I am: Americans with Disabilities*. Crane Hill Publishers, 1999.

This book is about the stories of many disability activists. This secondary source helped us understand the life of each individual American with disabilities.

Ervin, Mike. "An Oral History of the Capitol Crawl." *New Mobility*, July 1, 2020.

<https://newmobility.com/the-capitol-crawl/>.



This is a secondary source website about the Capitol Crawl. It taught us everything about the event of the Capitol Crawl. Also, what it was like in person from a secondary perspective.

Finke, B. *What Is the Americans with Disabilities Act?* 21st Century Junior Library. Michigan: Cherry Lake Press. U.(2022).

This is a secondary source book on the ADA. This book helped us understand the main story, what the ADA covered, and the Rights and Responsibilities.

“Guidance on Web Accessibility and the ADA” U.S. Department of Justice: Civil Rights Division. The United States of America. March 18, 2022.

<https://www.ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/#:~:text=Examples%20of%20what%20businesses%20s%20should,read%20text%20that%20uses%20color.>

This is a website explaining how a website can comply with the ADA. This secondary source helped us understand what websites had to do to comply with the ADA.

Guide to Disability Rights Laws. (2024, November 14). *ADA.gov*.

<https://www.ada.gov/resources/disability-rights-guide/>.

This is a website about the sections of the ADA law. This secondary source helped us understand what the ADA fully covered and didn't.

Introduction to the Americans with Disabilities Act. (2024, November 7). *ADA.gov*.

<https://www.ada.gov/topics/intro-to-ada/>.

This is an article on the introduction to the ADA law. This secondary website helped us understand the laws, protections, and rights and responsibilities.

Jasper, Margret. *The Americans with Disabilities act*. New York: Oceana publications, 1998.

This is a book about the ADA law and protections. This secondary source from the perspective of a supreme court person and taught us her idea of the protections included in the Americans with Disabilities act.

Kallen, S. A. *The 1980s*. San Diego, California: Lucent Books Inc, 1999.

This is a book which describes all the main points of the 1980s. This secondary source helped us understand what was going on in the same time period of the ADA.

Little, Becky. "When the 'Capitol Crawl' Dramatized the Need for Americans with Disabilities Act." History.com. History.com. March 13, 2024.

<https://www.history.com/news/americans-with-disabilities-act-1990-capitol-crawl>.

This is a website highlighting an important event in the history of the ADA. This secondary source helped us understand the protests of the ADA.

"Judy Heumann | Advocate for Rights of Disabled People." Judy Heumann: The Life and Legacy of "The Mother" of the Disability Rights Movement. The Heumann Perspective 2020.

<https://judithheumann.com/project/about/>.

This is a website highlighting the life of Judy Heumann, a disability rights activist and the ‘mother of the ADA’. This secondary source helped us understand the life of Judy Heumann.

“Meet Jennifer.” Capitol Crawl Icon and Disability Rights Activist. Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins LLC 2020-2024 All Rights Reserved. Accessed November 7, 2024. <https://jklegacy.com/about>.

This is a website explaining various events in the life of Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins, a disability rights activist. This secondary source helped us understand the life of Jennifer Keelan-Chaffins.

Meldon, Perri. “Disability History: The Disability Rights Movement.” U.S. National Park Service. The United States of America. March 22, 2024. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/disabilityhistoryrightsmovement.htm>.

This is a website highlighting important parts in the disability rights movement. This secondary source helped us understand more about the movement in Congress and some of the protests.

Mullen, M. (2023, April 20). 1980s: Fashion, Movies & Politics | HISTORY. *HISTORY*. <https://history.com/topics/1980s/1980s>.

This is a website about the history of the 1980s. It helped us understand what the daily lives of the people were like.

Parrott-Sheffer, C. (2024, October 4). *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) | History & Facts*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Americans-with-Disabilities-Act>.

This is an article on the main story of the ADA. This secondary source helped us understand the main story, key events, the ADA protests, and rights and Responsibilities.

Rhoads, Marcela Abadi, AIA, RAS. *The ADA Companion Guide: Understanding the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)*. (Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley & Sons, 2010.) 115, 116, 119, 141, 197, 198, 199, 298, 300, 301, 304, 309.

This is a book offering suggestions on how physical structures can comply with the ADA. This secondary source helped me to understand the deeper physical protections of the ADA.

Rocky Mountain ADA. (n.d.). *When shameful walls of exclusion finally came tumbling down: Historical background of the ADA*. Rocky Mountain ADA. Retrieved May 10, 2025. <https://rockymountainada.org/news/blog/when-shameful-walls-exclusion-finally-came-tumbling-down-historical-background-ada#:~:text=On%20July%2026%2C%201990%2C%20President,exclusion%20finally%20come%20tumbling%20down.%E2%80%9D>.

This source provides a historical perspective on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), highlighting the struggles for people with disabilities before the ADA was passed. The article details the social and legislative context leading up to the signing of the ADA on July 26, 1990, and emphasizes the significance of the law in dismantling barriers that historically excluded people with disabilities from various aspects of life.

The source is useful for understanding the historical struggles and milestones that paved the way for legal protections for disabled individuals in the United States.

“ShieldSquare Captcha,” n.d.

<https://mn.gov/mnddc/ada-legacy/pdf/related-quotes-by-justin-dart.pdf>.

This is a secondary website pdf. It gave us Justin Dart quotes from many different speeches and protests he participated in and also the influential fight for people with disabilities and their rights.

Tikkanen, A. (n.d.). *Timeline of the 1980s*. Encyclopedia Britannica. May 11, 2023

<https://www.britannica.com/story/timeline-of-the-1980s>.

This is a website about the events of the 1980s. This secondary source gave us an understanding of what was going on in the United State's while the ADA was happening.

Tpinedo. 2024. “The History of the Americans With Disabilities Act - DREDF.” October 3, 2024. <https://dredf.org/the-history-of-the-americans-with-disabilities-act/>.

This is an article on the history of the Americans with Disabilities act. This secondary source helped us understand the expanded history of the ADA and the events before which led up to the ADA.

U.S. National Park Service. “Eileen Syzchowski: Expanding Access at Grand Canyon.” U.S.

National Park Service. The United States of America. July 29, 2022.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/oral-history-spotlight-eileen-szychowski.htm>.

This is a record of the discrimination against Eileen Syzchowski, a park worker with a disability, at the Grand Canyon. This secondary source helped us understand some of the challenges people with disabilities faced.

U.S. National Park Service. "Ed Roberts." U.S. National Park Service. The United States of America. August 17, 2023. <https://www.nps.gov/people/ed-roberts.htm>.

This is a website giving an autobiography of Ed Roberts, a disability rights activist. This secondary source helped us understand discrimination against the disabled, and the life of Ed Roberts.