

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Cartoons and Illustrations

Crawford, Will. *Start the Recall of Judges With This One*. Illustration. 1912. From Library of Congress.

The Recall stated in the title of the illustration was intended to allow the citizenry to directly vote officials out of office. The cartoonist suggests that this should be used to abolish the practice of lynching. This shows that although lynching was extrajudicial, there is a need to punish the crime of lynching. However, this was obviously not the unanimous view at the time, and many people viewed lynching as something “normal” and a criminal offense.

Dalrymple, Louis. *The Lynching Problem*. Illustration. N.Y : Published by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1899 June 14. From the Library of Congress.

This illustration by Louis Dalrymple shows a southern vigilante holding a rope with a noose and a Black man cowering behind a sheriff holding a paper that states "2000 dollars must be paid by the county, for each lynching. Law of South Carolina". This shows how lynching was used as a legal form of social control, where the life of the black man was controlled by the exchange between the two white men.

De Thulstrup, Thure. *Battle of Spotsylvania Court House*. Illustration. 1887. From Library of Congress.

This illustration depicts the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House during the Civil War in May 1864. We used this picture to show that black soldiers played a significant part in preserving the country during the Civil War. This is ironic as the post-war reality for the African Americans were the exact opposite to what they had in mind when they fought for the nation, hoping that they would have a better future ahead of them.

Nast, Thomas. *The Union as it was The lost cause, worse than slavery*. Illustration. 1874. From Library of Congress.

This illustration shows a man, White League, shaking hands with a member of the Klu Klux Klan over a shield depicting an African American family kneeling, with a man

being lynched in the background. The “Lost Cause” in the title is referring to the Confederacy’s belief that they fought in the Civil War to preserve Southern white supremacy . This foreshadows the treatment of African Americans when the war eventually ends. The illustrations’s placement of the African American family huddled together, kneeling between two white men brings light on the fact that America at the time was a like a monster to the them, trapping them and leaving them no options but to eventually revolt through their ways, which was perfect timing for figures like Ida B. Wells to rise and use her talent at journalism to change the racist America.

Manuscripts

"Ida B. Wells Fiftieth Anniversary," no source, undated [1943], photocopy, 1 p. From the University of Chicago Library

This was written to celebrate the Alpha Woman Club’s fiftieth anniversary. It talks about the achievements of Ida B. Wells and the club. It also goes further in depth about their objectives and the barriers that they are looking to break.

Alabama Literacy Test, Alabama Literacy Test § (n.d.).

We used this source to get an idea of what parts B and C of the literacy tests look like and what type of questions they would ask.

Constitution, state of Alabama, Constitution, state of Alabama § (1915).

We used this to provide examples of the literacy test and the racism behind it. A white person might be given an easy passage to read while a black person would be given a difficult passage

Guide to the Ida B. Wells Papers 1884-1976. (accessed December 9, 2019.)

<https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/scrc/findingaids/view.php?eadid=ICU.SPCL.IBWELLS>.

This website contains a list of all the primary documents and articles written by and about Ida B. Wells from 1884-1976. They range from her editorials condemning lynching to her autobiography. They also contain research notes from historians after her death that are based on Wells’ life.

Ida B. Wells, “Lynch Law in America” (speech, Chicago, January, 1900. Digital History.

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=1113

This speech given by Ida B. Wells focused on the lynching that were occurring in the America, especially in the South. She described some of the lynching scenes, mentioning how brutal they were. In addition, she also provided statistics, such as rewards for bones, liver, etc, and the number of African Americans lynched. She talked about the “unwritten law” that justified the crimes being committed.

Membership Blanks (two copies), undated, with Woman’s Club envelope From the University of Chicago Library

This was the membership blanks for Ida B. Wells’ woman club, which explains their motto and objectives briefly.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *Lynch Law in Georgia & Other Writings*. Edited by Matthew Quest. Atlanta, GA: On Our Own Authority! Publishing, 2013.

This was a collection of relatively rare pamphlets released by Wells. Wells's work exposed how the public spectacle the murder of Black people by mob justice intensified with a degrading racist culture creating fear. Wells challenged the intersection of white supremacy and patriarchy. Ultimately changing the view of lynching from a responsive action into one of attack, with agency, against Black People who wanted nothing but liberation.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *On Lynchings*. Amherst, NY: Humanity Books, 2002.

This book stands as a testament to the horrific legacy of American racial injustice. Wells, in anticipation of her words being twisted, meticulously compiled factual evidence: largely from white southern reporters and the Chicago tribune. Wells used the words written by white southern male witnesses to these crimes to create a damning indictment: essentially twisting their words against them. She documents 100-200 cases every year from 1882-1899. Wells not only forced people to recognize the extent to which vigilante justice should reach and spoke on vigilante justice itself. This book is compiled from three works published by Wells and the message is clear: America may pretend the problem isn’t there and if you don't open your eyes to see, I’ll tell you.

Wells-Barnett, Ida, B. *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases*. Pamphlet. c1892. From

Project Gutenberg.

This pamphlet was written by Ida B. Wells. Here she explains directly confronts and debunks the idea that lynching was a legitimate response to the “rape myth”. Through her investigation, she provides several examples of cases of lynching through false accusations of rape and other crimes. She also explains how black men were being punished for consensual relations with white female partners.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *The Arkansas Race Riot*. South Carolina: Createspace Independent Publishing, 2013.

This is the earliest written book on this topic. Wells explains the sharecropper system and how it forced Black people into legalized slavery. This story described the Elaine Massacre of 1919, where a black community was subjected to extreme violence derived from white supremacy. Union laws attempting to rectify the position of Black Americans was met with extreme hostility and when white southerners clashed with the union circles in Arkansas it became a massacre. During and after, White people broke into black properties and stole everything they had. Aside from the large number of deaths, 20 black farmers ended up in jail — eventually only 12 remained “on trial” and convicted of murder. Wells exposes “the white lynchers of Phillips County made a cool million dollars last year off the cotton crop of the twelve men who are sentenced to death”. Despite this story being a major massacre this tragic testament to racial prejudice in America is little reported or taught in schools.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *The Light of Truth: Writings of an Anti-Lynching Crusader*. Edited by Mia Bay and Henry Louis Gates. New York City: Penguin Books, 2014.

Another compilation of Wells works and pamphlets, filled with several of her works, including “Jim Crows Car”. This interpretation erases common ideas that lynching was a heat of the moment mob event and instills the chilling fact that it was systemized eradication of African Americans. Wells details the lynchings with little censorship: describing far more than just “hanging” but gruesome decapitations, removal of body parts and the public spectacle it created. I had to stop reading several times due to the emotional impact yet it is a necessary read. Wells proves that the Civil War did not end in 1865 but continued for decades after.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *The Red Record*. Cirencester: Echo Library/Paperbackshop Ltd, 2005.

This is one of Ida B. Wells' most known works. She included data and statistics about lynching which she gathered personally through her travels in the South. She included very "graphic" statistics which included the number of people lynched each day in a certain area. Her usage of data and statistics were something new as people did not have access to such data in their regular day life. Hence, her book shone a different light on lynching, forcing people to look at the data and realized just how many people were affected by the lynching.

Wells, Ida B. "The Reign of Mob Law: Iola's Opinion of Doings in the Southern Field" *New York Age*, February 18, 1893, 1-3.
<https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/ead/pdf/ibwells-0008-008-03.pdf>.

This was an article written by Ida B. Wells which shows how she views lynching. In this article, she describes several instances of lynching and how horrible it was. Wells shows just how easy it is for the people to be lynched and how not enough action is taken to stop this. She also presents the issue of the world fair and how she thinks "Negro Day" is "a mockery to its face". This article lets me know about Ida B. Well's opinions towards lynching and African American rights.

Wells, Ida B., Miriam DeCosta-Willis, Mary Helen. Washington, and Dorothy Sterling. *The Memphis Diary of Ida B. Wells: An Intimate Portrait of the Activist as a Young Woman*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1995.

This book paints the portrait of a young black educated single women who later became one of the most forefront members of the anti-lynching movement. Larger focused on the coming up story of Wells and her identity past an activist and giving us insight into the life of a school teacher with some radical turn of the 19th century thoughts about politics, religion, and her career.

Newspaper

The Appeal, "Condemned the Lynching." March 26, 1892. From the Library of Congress.
Accessed

January 10, 2020.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016810/1892-03-26/ed-1/seq-1/>

We used this newspaper to read about Moss' lynching. In addition, we also used this newspaper to get an image of Moss.

Photographs

Beitler, Lawrence. *Lynching of Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith, Marion, Indiana, August 7, 1930*. NPR. NPR. Accessed January 12, 2020.
<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=129025516>.

This photo taken by Lawrence shows the lynching of Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith with whites posing in the front—many smiling. It became the most iconic lynching photograph in America. We used this photo to show that even though lynching also occurred in the North.

Hogan, Jr., Birmingham. *George Meadows, murderer & rapist, lynched on scene of his last crime*. Library of Congress. Accessed January 12, 2020.
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012646363/>.

This photo was used to show lynching of African Americans during the Reconstruction Era after the Civil War.

Ida B. Wells, standing left, with Maurine Moss, widow of Tom Moss, lynched in Memphis March 9, 1892, with Tom Moss Jr., born circa 1893

This was a photo of Ida B. Wells with the wife of Thomas Moss, and the two Moss children, showing how close the family was with Wells. The impact of the death Thomas Moss must have been great. This image shows why Wells would've been so passionate about Moss's lynching and why it further sparked her desire to prevent further incidents.

NAACP, photographer. [*Crowd gathering in street to watch the lynching of Jesse Washington, Waco, Texas*]. Digital Photo. New York: c1916. From Library of Congress: *NAACP Photographs of Anti-lynching Campaign Activities and Victims of Beatings and Lynchings*

This photograph shows the viewer exactly how many people came to watch lynching as if it was a public event. This photo shows how desensitized many were towards lynching at the time.

NAACP, photographer. [NAACP members picketing outside the Republic Theatre, New York City, to protest the screening of the movie "Birth of a Nation", close-up view of demonstrators and sign reading "Birth of a Nation revives KKK"]. Digital Photo. New York: c1947. From Library of Congress

This photograph shows how “Birth of a Nation” was the head banner for movie theaters , showing how successful “Birth of a Nation” was. The picture also shows the viewer how NAACP members protested the screenings of the movie, but people continue to wait in line to see the film.

Sergeant A.M. Chandler of the 44th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, Co. F., and Silas Chandler, Family Slave. Library of Congress. Accessed January 12, 2020.
<http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppss.00834/>.

This photograph was used to show that African Americans also participated in the Civil War.

The burning of William Brown, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 28, 1919. Library of Congress. Accessed January 12, 2020. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/95518061/>

This photo was used to show that after lynching, some corpse was burned. The photo shows a crowd of whites around the burning corpse— posing.

Trikosko, Marion, photographer. *NAACP Convention.* Digital Photo. c1964. From Library of Congress.

This photo shows people protesting against the NAACP in the streets of New York City. Although in 1964, the Civil Rights Act was passed and more people supported the cause of the NAACP, these photos show that many still resisted the change.

Secondary Sources

Websites

“Civil Rights Movement Voting Rights: Are You ‘Qualified’ to Vote? Take a ‘Literacy Test’ to Find Out.” Civil Rights Movement -- Literacy Tests & Voter Applications. Accessed January 17, 2020. <https://www.crmvet.org/info/lithome.htm>.

This was a website that provided me information about how black people were barred from voting even with the 15th Amendment. It introduced to me things like the literacy test and poll taxes which I researched further.

“Home.” Black Lives Matter, October 24, 2019. <https://blacklivesmatter.com/>

We used this site to find out more about the black lives matter movement and the founders and what their purpose was. The movement stirred a lot of emotion and passion among the global population to ensure the equality and rights of black people.

“I Can't Breathe': Eric Garner Put in Chokehold by NYPD Officer – Video.” The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, Accessed December 4, 2014. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/video/2014/dec/04/i-cant-breathe-eric-garner-chokehold-death-video>.

We used this video to depict the brutality of the situation. Garner’s “I can’t breath evokes strong emotions and portrays a powerful message.

“Lynching in America.” America Experience. PBS, Accessed January 20, 2003. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/emmett-lynching-america/>.

This article is written to provide context for the film *The Murder of Emmet Till*, which focuses on how Emmet Till broke the Jim Crow Laws, and how his death helped mobilize the Civil Rights Movement. The article itself, *Lynching in America*, provides deep insight as to how lynching served a broader purpose of maintaining white supremacy. This article was used to answer the question of who resisted the anti-lynching movement.

“Poll Taxes.” National Museum of American History, Accessed May 3, 2018. <https://americanhistory.si.edu/democracy-exhibition/vote-voice/keeping-vote/state-rules-federal-rules/poll-taxes>.

We used this source in order to get a brief explanation of what the grandfather clause and Poll tax was and why it affected Africans Americans so much at the time. It was really insightful as it showed the drastic difference between the treatments of white and blacks at that time.

“The Monument.” Ida B Wells Monument. Accessed January 10, 2020. <http://idabwellsmonument.org/newsite4/the-monument/>

We used this website to learn about Ida B. Wells’ background. We also learned that there will be a sculptured monument, created by Richard Hunt, to honor Wells in Chicago. This is interesting because Wells is not as well known as her contemporaries such as

Douglass, so a monument that includes her accomplishments, works, etc. will let more people learn more about her achievements.

“The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow. Tools and Activities: PBS.” The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow. Tools and Activities | PBS. Accessed January 17, 2020.
https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/jimcrow/voting_literacy.html.

This website showed examples of literacy tests and provided a short summary of what their purpose was. This site had a little stimulation in which we could be a black man trying to vote. There were many obstacles along the way, proving how unfair the system was.

Baker, Al, J. David Goodman, and Benjamin Mueller. “Beyond the Chokehold: The Path to Eric Garner's Death.” The New York Times. The New York Times, June 13, 2015.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/14/nyregion/eric-garner-police-chokehold-staten-island.html>

We used this to find out what happened to Eric Garner and how it led to many protests. It showed the angry reaction from the public and reveals how racism is still an issue to this day in the modern world.

Baker, Lee D. “Ida B. Wells-Barnett and Her Passion for Justice. Duke University, April 1996. Accessed January 10, 2020.
<http://people.duke.edu/~ldbaker/classes/AAIH/caaih/ibwells/ibwbkgrd.html>.

This website talked about Ida B. Wells’ early life and her family. More importantly, it also addresses many events that eventually led to her anti-lynching campaign, such as social inequality she faced on a train and the death of her friends. We also learned that her writing has a big impact on society as many African Americans took her advice and left town or boycott white businesses.

Ball, Nathaniel Collins. “Uplift Memphis, Uplift the Nation: The Blog for Community Engagement.” Uplift Memphis Uplift the Nation The Blog for Community Engagement, March 1, 2017. <https://blogs.memphis.edu/benhooksinstitute/2015/09/30/memphis-and-the-lynching-at-the-curve/>.

This was an article that gave us information regarding the curve riot in Memphis and how many responded to the riot. Ida B. Wells wrote many articles about this accident and was friends with the targeted owner of the grocery store, Thomas Moss. She would attack

those who supported the lynching during this event in her writing. Although many others backed down with threats of violence, Wells had persisted in anti-lynching efforts and was even banned from Memphis because of this.

Bobo, Lawrence D. *Deadly Injustice: Trayvon Martin, Race, and the Criminal Justice System*. Edited by Johnson Devon, Warren Patricia Y., and Farrell Amy. NYU Press, 2015. Accessed February 3, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt15zc702.

We used to find out information about Trayvon Martin and Zimmerman. It contains a quote that explains the situation.

Boissoneault, Lorraine. "The Deadliest Massacre in Reconstruction-Era Louisiana Happened 150 Years Ago." Smithsonian.com. Smithsonian Institution, September 28, 2018. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/story-deadliest-massacre-reconstruction-era-louisiana-180970420/>.

This website provides information about what happens during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War, specifically mentioning the Opelousas Massacre in Louisiana, 1868, in which lynch mobs killed more than 400 people and the Colfax Massacre in Louisiana, 1873, in which approximately 60-150 people were killed—both were mostly African American. This website was used to help us understand what African American were facing in the South after the Civil War, after being freed from slavery.

Bozeman, Andrew. "Do you know how Ida B. Wells has affected our lives?" San Francisco Bay View National Black Newspaper. San Francisco Bay View National Black Newspaper, March 2, 2013. Accessed January 10, 2020. <https://sfbayview.com/2013/03/do-you-know-how-ida-b-wells-has-affected-our-lives/>

This website discusses Ida B. Wells' early encounterment with social injustice, such as her train incident leading to her suing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. We also learned from this article that she was invited to write in *The Evening Star* and her first article was about her court case against the railroad company. Because of this article, she was dismissed from her job as a teacher and became a full time worker for the newspaper at 25 years old. In 1889, she was offered to work for *The Memphis Free Speech and Headlight* newspaper as an editor owned by an African American. Not only did she attack the social injustice by writing, she also traveled across the country.

Brown, Mary Jane. *Eradicating this Evil: Women in the American Anti-Lynching Movement, 1892-1940*. New York: Garland Publishing, 2000. Retrieved January 20, 2020.

This book talks about anti-lynching campaigns advocated by women from 1892 to 1940. Brown addresses Wells' attack on lynching and how whites justify it by claiming it protect white women from being raped. Brown showed that these accusations were false by providing statistics. This book also digs in how Wells' method of investigation that became a guide to future anti-lynching campaigns. Brown also mentions organizations that pushed for social and racial justice, such as the NAACP.

Giddings, Paula. "Missing in Action Ida B. Wells, the NAACP, and the Historical Record." *Meridians* 1, no. 2 (2001): 1-17. Accessed January 15, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/40338447.

Giddings explores the impacts of Wells' accomplishment had on our society. It also outlines her work she had done to promote her campaign as well as her involvement in the NAACP.

Goings, Kenneth W. "Memphis Free Speech." Tennessee Encyclopedia. Tennessee Historical Society, October 7, 2019. <https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/memphis-free-speech/>.

After reading about Ida B. Wells and how she wrote in the Memphis Free Speech papers, We decided to look more into this newspaper. This site gave us information on the impact and the contents of the paper and how it was "the most radical and talked about newspapers in Memphis. We found out that Ida B. Wells launched her antilynching campaign here and her writings were often controversial at the time. We were at this website where we first came to know about the curve riot that we looked into later and how it garnered national attention.

Griffith, D. W., and Thomas Dixon. 1915. *Birth of a Nation*. [Los Angeles, CA]: [Triangle Film Corp.].

We used clips from this film because it perfectly portrays the racist views of African Americans at the time. Many white supremacists had a degrading view towards blacks and this reinforced their beliefs. Film is a powerful media, which spreads propaganda and influences the way things are seen. Considering how popular this film was during its days, many people probably started seeing blacks as not being as respectable as whites. Ida B. Wells was someone who showed people how these films weren't accurate portrayals of blacks. She was someone who exposed the truth when there was this propaganda for injustice. We used a clip showing a black man, who was actually a white

actor, pursuing and harassing a terrified white woman, which led her to jump off a cliff. Her writings in “Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases” was a counteract to things like this.

Griffith, Erin. “Why the Black Lives Matter Founders Are Great Leaders.” *Fortune*. *Fortune*, March 24, 2016. <https://fortune.com/2016/03/24/black-lives-matter-great-leaders/>

This site informed us about the founders of the black lives matter movement and their motives.

Gross, Terry. “As New Lynching Memorial Opens, A Look Back On America's History Of Racial Terrorism.” *NPR*. *NPR*, May 4, 2018. <https://www.npr.org/2018/05/04/608477810/as-new-lynching-memorial-opens-a-look-back-on-americas-history-of-racial-terrori>.

In this podcast, the host and guests were discussing what they know about lynching and How it affected them. Mr. Hinton and Allen, two of the guests, discussed how lynchings Were treated like public spectacles similar to parties or events in the present time. Sometimes up to thousands of people gathered to see the lynchings themselves. Many People even took photos as they thought this would be something cool they can show To their friends and families. Many made these photos into postcards. Most of the people In the postcards were male, although sometimes women can be found as well. Allen Talked about a particular lynching that touched him deeply. It was the one of Lauren Nelson and her son. They were hung over a bridge over a river, swinging in the wind, and This was in 1911. This incident was due to her son’s accidental shot at a sheriff out of Self defense. Lauren Nelson and her fourteen year old son were taken to jail where they Were then taken by forty men and thus the lynching happened. This greatly touched Allen Because the mother was trying so hard to protect her son: willing to sacrifice her own life To ensure the safety of her son. Her plea in the jail was ignored and both her and her Son were lynched for a reason that would be considered natural in our society now-self Defense. The guests also shared the view on the song *Strange Fruits*. It was a song written By Abel Meeropol, sung by Billie Holiday. Its lyrics and melody captures the hopelessness And helplessness experienced by the African American community after the civil war And all the hardships they went through-specifically that of lynching. The song compared The victims of lynching to strange fruits hanging from a tree, dehumanizing their Existence and depriving their basic rights as human beings. The part where they were Described as swinging in the Southern wind shows how fragile and helpless they were. Born in the wrong time, wrong generation, these victims could not change the situation They were in. The guests collected postcards of lynching because they believe

they can Preserve the history of African Americans this way, and they want to remember everything that they had to endure to come to peace and equality of today.

Lartey, Jamiles, and Sam Morris. "How White Americans Used Lynchings To Terrorize And Control Black People." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, April 26, 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/apr/26/lynchings-memorial-us-south-montgomery-alabama>.

In this article, Jamiles Lartey and Sam Morris explains the disturbing mindset many White Americans held towards lynching: lynching was treated as a festive show, undermining the lives of Blacks at the time. Lartey and Morris also used several primary sources which we linked to find some of our own sources. This article was used to answer the question of who resisted the anti-lynching movement.

Maggs, Douglas B., and Lawrence G. Wallace. "Congress and Literacy Tests: A Comment on Constitutional Power and Legislative Abnegation." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 27, no. 3 (1962): 510-36. Accessed January 17, 2020. doi:10.2307/1190593.

This article on JSTOR explains the motives of the literacy tests. We mainly used this article to provide a quote about the test and how unjust it was. It is really powerful when you physically see with your eyes just how different the literacy tests were between the blacks and whites.

Marder, Lisa. "Literacy Tests, Race, and Immigration in US History." ThoughtCo. ThoughtCo, September 23, 2018. <https://www.thoughtco.com/literacy-test-definition-4137422>.

This gave an overview of literacy tests and provided us with a lot of further resources that we can look into with the references at the bottom.

McMurry, Linda O. *To Keep the Waters Troubled: The Life of Ida B. Wells*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. Accessed January 19, 2020.

McMurry describes Wells' life, from her childhood to her fights. We used this book to learn about Wells' background information.

Mitchell, Damon. "The People's Grocery Lynching, Memphis, Tennessee." *JSTOR Daily*. *JSTOR Daily*, January 21, 2018. <https://daily.jstor.org/peoples-grocery-lynching/>.

This article provided me with really specific details with events that eventually led to

Thomas Moss' and two other black men's lynching due to tension caused by businesses. We used this website to include what had happened to Moss, whose death was a big factor of Well's anti-lynching campaign.

Nettles, Arionne. "Ida B. Wells' Lasting Impact On Chicago Politics And Power." NPR. NPR, November 4, 2019.
<https://www.npr.org/local/309/2019/11/04/775915510/ida-b-wells-lasting-impact-on-chicago-politics-and-power>.

After getting kicked out of Memphis by the white mob that were offended by her editorials, Ida B. Wells moved to Chicago and continued to participate in African American suffrage. Arionne Nettles chronicles the lasting impacts that Wells' continued to make in Chicago after her departure from Memphis.

Norwood, Arlisha. "Ida B. Wells-Barnett." National Women's History Museum. 2017.
www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/ida-wells-barnett.

This website provides an overview of Ida B Wells' life and her participation in anti-lynching movements as well as her contribution to the society. It also provided me with information on how Wells was discriminated against on a train. This website was used to help me understand how the historical context at the period has influenced her to participate in the movement.

Peterson, Carrie. "The Truth Will Unite Us: Ida B. Wells and the Drama in England." HubPages. HubPages, December 10, 2019.
<https://hubpages.com/politics/The-Truth-Will-Unite-Us-Ida-B-Wells-and-the-Drama-in-England>.

We found this article really interesting as it explores Ida B. Wells' relationships with other contemporaries. She became well connected with others through many of her pre-existing relationships. For example, she met Catherine Impey through Frederick Douglass. This greatly influenced the success of her campaign, as she gained mass attraction through Impey's pamphlet *The Anti-Caste* in which she once again demonstrated her talent of using powerful words and ability to convey her message that lynching is wrong. Her tours in Great Britain attracted a lot of attention. While Wells was in England, she also befriended Isabella Fyvie Mayo, who was also an abolitionist activist.

RECONSTRUCTION: AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, 3, "HOUR THREE," directed by Henry Louis

Gates Jr., aired Spring 2019, on PBS,
<https://www.pbs.org/weta/reconstruction/episodes/hour-three/>

This episode of the film looks at the years of the transitional period from 1877 to 1896, the stage at which Jim Crow rises, which led to the undermining of the legal and political improvements of the Reconstruction Era. We used this episode to learn about different figures who rose to the challenges faced by African Americans during this time period, such as Ida B. Wells, Frederic Douglass, Isaiah Montgomery, etc. In addition, we also showed part of this film on our website to show the museum and memorials created for those killed during this era.

Royster, Jacqueline Jones. "Wells-Barnett, Ida B." In *America in the World, 1776 to the Present: A Supplement to the Dictionary of American History*. Vol. 2, L–Z. Edited by Edward J. Blum. Farmington Hills, MI: Charles Scribner's, 2016.

Royster talks about Wells' two tours to Great Britain. In addition, the book also discusses her participation in writing *Why the Colored American Is Not in the World's Columbian Exchange*. Royster also claimed that Wells' campaign shed a bold light on lynching.

Runstedtler, Theresa. 2018. More than fellow travelers: Women of color and transnational politics. *Journal of Women's History* 30, (3) (Fall): 177-187,
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/2130839036?accountid=36166> (accessed December 8, 2019).

In this detailed-written reflection by Theresa on books she had read that focused on women of color and their influence in the transnational politics, she dedicated a portion to Sarah Silkey's *Black Woman Reformer* that wrote about Ida B. Wells. Theresa emphasized on Wells and her allies' progress in which they changed Britain from observers of the harsh racism in the United States to active critiques of their immoral acts. She shined light on Wells' evolution from an African woman who performed poorly on her first tour to an influential black female reformer with allies internationally.

Schechter, Patricia A. *Ida B. Wells-Barnett and the American Reform 1880-1930*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. Accessed January 18, 2020.

Schechter describes both the triumph and the struggles Wells faced during her campaign. She examines Wells leadership during her avocation in movements for civil rights. We used this book to learn about Wells' background and her crusades.

SEWELL, GEORGE A., and MARGARET L. DWIGHT. "Ida B. Wells: Crusader." In Mississippi Black History Makers, 103-11. University Press of Mississippi, 1984. Accessed January 20, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt2tvh56.50.

In this chapter, Sewell described the life of Ida B. Wells. He explained how she started her campaign and the work she did to promote it. We used this article to understand the gist of Wells' timeline and some of her important works, such as *The Reason Why the Colored American is Not in the World's Exposition* and *A Red Record: Tabulated Statistics and Alleged Causes of Lynchings in the United States, 1892-94*. In addition, we also used this book to learn some of Wells' allies who supported her, such as Frederick Douglass.

Smith, Scott S. 2016. Ida wells exposed brutality against black Americans after civil war. *Investor's Business Daily*, Feb 18, 2016. Accessed December 8, 2019. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1767708368?accountid=36166>

Smith Scott wrote about Ida B. Wells' experience growing up in the 1900s and the various

steps she took to ultimately bring national attention to harsh reality of lynching and other forms of discrimination faced by African Americans. It illustrated her continuous efforts to further push for her cause, all the way until her death.

Staples, Brent. "How the Suffrage Movement Betrayed Black Women." *The New York Times*. *The New York Times*, July 28, 2018. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/28/opinion/sunday/suffrage-movement-racism-black-women.html?action=click&module=RelatedLinks&pgtype=Article>.

This article divulged into the history of how black women participated in the suffrage Movement, which is overlooked by so many people. Among the leaders of the suffrage movement was Ida B. Wells, as she was an activist and suffragette toward the later period of her life.

The Editorial Board. "Honors, at Last, for Ida B. Wells, 'a Sword Among Lions'." *The New York Times*. July 31, 2018. Accessed January 10, 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/31/opinion/honors-at-last-for-ida-b-wells-a-sword-among-lions.html>

We learned from this article that Ida B. Wells used her pen to speak out against lynching by writing her newspaper, *The Memphis Free Speech and Headlight*. Because of her

writings, her offices were destroyed by white mobs in Memphis, forcing her to move to the North. She also wrote pamphlets that described Southern lynching scenes.

Tucker, David M. "Miss Ida B. Wells and Memphis Lynching" *Phylon: The Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture*. Summer 1971. 112-122. Accessed January 10, 2020.

In this article, Tucker claims that it was Wells' anti-lynching editorials that brought her national attention. He also stated that the death of her best friend, Moss, was a main cause of her crusade. The unjust in the society caused her to urge people to move to the west in order to avoid racism and inequality. Wells was able to persuade a large crowd and won a large number of supporters.

Wormser, Richard. "Jim Crow Stories: Ida B. Wells (1862-1931)." PBS - The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow. PBS. 2002. Accessed January 10, 2020.

https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/jimcrow/stories_people_wells.html

This website provides us with background information on Ida B. Wells' life. It also addresses her newspaper, *The Free Speech and Headlight*, in Memphis. In this, she attacks the social inequalities that were done against blacks, such as brutality, poor schooling, and not having the right to vote. Wells also wrote pamphlets that exposed how violent the whites were. Once again, getting to see her detailed description and her style of writing gave us insight on how she was able to become such an influential figure.