

## Secondary Sources

"1963 January-June." *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement -- History & Timeline, 1963 (Jan-June)*, [www.crmvet.org/tim/timhis63.htm#1963bham](http://www.crmvet.org/tim/timhis63.htm#1963bham).

We used this to find the ratio of white people to black people in Alabama at the time so we could see just how outnumbered African Americans were.

Arancibia, Adrian, and Jeanne Smith. "Mighty Times: The Children's March." *Zinn Education Project*, [www.zinnedproject.org/materials/childrens-march](http://www.zinnedproject.org/materials/childrens-march).

This was a source that we used just to build a little bit of background information on the Children's March. It wasn't focusing on one specific thing on The Children's March, it just covered the basics on everything about it.

"Birmingham Campaign." *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 30 May 2019, [kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/birmingham-campaign](http://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/birmingham-campaign).

This website contained information on the whole Birmingham Campaign, and we used this because we needed a quote about why James Bevel had children march rather than adults, and this provided a unique one that we never saw before.

"Criminal Justice Fact Sheet." *NAACP*, [www.naACP.org/criminal-justice-fact-sheet/](http://www.naACP.org/criminal-justice-fact-sheet/).

We took a look at the Criminal Justice Fact Sheet because we wanted to find out if racism has really stopped in America. This source revealed some startling facts that showed that there is obviously a lot of racism still going on in America.

"Fred Shuttlesworth." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 29 June 2019, [www.biography.com/activist/fred-shuttlesworth](http://www.biography.com/activist/fred-shuttlesworth).

We used this source because we knew that Fred Shuttlesworth was a major part in the Children's March, but we didn't know much more about him. This source helped us learn about his life and learn more in depth about his actions in the Children's March. We also used this as a picture.

García, Emma. "Schools Are Still Segregated, and Black Children Are Paying a Price."

*Economic Policy Institute*,

[www.epi.org/publication/schools-are-still-segregated-and-black-children-are-paying-a-price/](http://www.epi.org/publication/schools-are-still-segregated-and-black-children-are-paying-a-price/)

This website contained information that schools may be still segregated, and we wanted

to include a quote from that because we wanted to see if children's situation has improved over time.

Gilmore, Kim. "The Birmingham Children's Crusade of 1963." *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 25 June 2019, [www.biography.com/news/black-history-birmingham-childrens-crusade-1963-video](http://www.biography.com/news/black-history-birmingham-childrens-crusade-1963-video).

We used this website to gain basic knowledge on the Children's Crusade when we were first starting the research process. This was a very good website to build a foundation for our project.

History.com Editors. "Civil Rights Act of 1964." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 4 Jan. 2010, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act).

This is another civil rights movement that the success of the Children's March led to, so we used this source to get information about the specifics of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 so we could include that in the "Impact" section of our website.

History.com Editors. "Reconstruction." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 29 Oct. 2009, [www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/reconstruction#section\\_4](http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/reconstruction#section_4).

We used this to include under our "barriers" section, because it had information about Reconstruction and how African Americans used to have political power, which we thought was a major part of African American's motivation to protest.

History.com Editors. "Rosa Parks." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/rosa-parks](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/rosa-parks).

We used this source because we wanted to include some examples of non-violent protest since that is what the children did. Obviously the most famous case of non-violent protest was when The Montgomery Bus Service was boycotted, so we wanted to build some information on that.

History.com Editors. "Segregation in the United States." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Nov. 2018, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/segregation-united-states](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/segregation-united-states).

We used this source to see what events lead up to the cruel laws of segregation. We thought that that was necessary to include in our website because we wanted to figure out a background of what made African Americans so hated.

History.com Editors. "Selma to Montgomery March." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Jan. 2010, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/selma-montgomery-march](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/selma-montgomery-march).

We used this source because in the impact section of the march, we wanted to talk about other civil rights movements that the children's march led to. The Selma to Montgomery March was one of those, so we wanted to get some information of what happened during that march.

History.com Editors. "Slavery in America." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 12 Nov. 2009, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery).

This website included information on slavery history, and we used this source because we wanted to include what led up to segregation and the history of slavery in America.

History.com Editors. "Voting Rights Act of 1965." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, [www.history.com/topics/black-history/voting-rights-act](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/voting-rights-act).

This website was very similar to a prior source that we used because we wanted to focus the website on the impact of the march and what the success of the march led to. This source helped us gain basic knowledge on the Voting Rights Act.

Institute of Medicine (US) and National Research Council (US) Roundtable on Health Disparities. "Disparities in Children's Health: Major Challenges and Opportunities." *Focusing on Children's Health: Community Approaches to Addressing Health Disparities: Workshop Summary*. U.S. National Library of Medicine, 1 Jan. 1970, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK215348/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK215348/).

We used this to see if African American children healthcare opportunities have improved, because that's what this contained.  
"John F. Kennedy." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 12 Oct. 2018. [school.eb.com/levels/high/article/John-F-Kennedy/45085](http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/John-F-Kennedy/45085). Accessed 6 Mar. 2020.

This source had information on JFK, and we wanted to include it because he passed major law in the Civil Rights Movement.

"Letter from Birmingham City Jail by Martin Luther King Jr." *Enotes.com*, Enotes.com, [www.enotes.com/topics/letter-from-birmingham-city-jail](http://www.enotes.com/topics/letter-from-birmingham-city-jail).

We used this site because we had already found out what the letter was about, but we wanted to include some analysis of the Letter from Birmingham City Jail, so this site was very helpful.

Levingston, Steven. "Children Have Changed America before, Braving Fire Hoses and Police Dogs for Civil Rights." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 26 Aug. 2019, [www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/02/20/children-have-changed-america](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/02/20/children-have-changed-america)

-before-braving-fire-hoses-and-police-dogs-for-civil-rights/.

We used this newspaper article to find out how the events of the Children's March relate to current events. This source showed us how the bravery of the children in 1963 inspired children in current time.

Momodu, Samuel. "The Birmingham Campaign (1963) • BlackPast." *BlackPast*, 22 Aug. 2019, [www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/](http://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/birmingham-campaign-1963/).

We used this source because it explained not only the Children's March but the whole Birmingham Campaign, so that was good information to have since there was more to the desegregation of Birmingham than just the Children's March.

*Produced and directed by Robert Hudson and Bobby Houston ; a production of Southern Poverty Law Center and Tell the Truth Pictures. Mighty Times : the Children's March. Montgomery, Ala. :Teaching Tolerance, 2005.*

We watched this forty minute documentary to listen to the specific kid's experiences and to get views from every side's angle, including the police's

"Reverend James Bevel's Biography." *The HistoryMakers*, [www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/reverend-james-bevel](http://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/reverend-james-bevel).

James Bevel was a very important person in the Children's March, but we didn't know very much about him, so we decided to find out more by using this source. This website calls itself, "the Nation's Largest African American Video Oral History Collection."

Schapiro, Rich. "Mineola Dozier Smith, 94, Recalls Witnessing Arrest of Rosa Parks on Montgomery Bus in 1955, Which Helped Spark Movement to End Segregation in South." *Nydailynews.com*, 29 Nov. 2015, [www.nydailynews.com/news/national/mineola-dozier-smith-recalls-witnessing-arrest-rosa-parks-article-1.2449080](http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/mineola-dozier-smith-recalls-witnessing-arrest-rosa-parks-article-1.2449080).

We used this source because we wanted to include quotes for the historical context section, and this was a witness of Rosa Park's arrest telling her story, so we thought it would be great to include.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Boycott." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 1 May 2012, [www.britannica.com/topic/boycott](http://www.britannica.com/topic/boycott).

We used this website to learn specifics about what a boycott was and what happened

when people chose to boycott services.

Wgbh. "Segregation Ordinances: Birmingham, AL." *PBS LearningMedia*, WGBH, 29 Oct. 2019, [wpt.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/im104.soc.us.civil.bhamseg/segregation-ordinances-birmingham-al/](http://wpt.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/im104.soc.us.civil.bhamseg/segregation-ordinances-birmingham-al/).

This source was very contained very little text, but we still used this just to show how white people used segregation laws to stop African Americans from being a part of society even after slavery.

"What We Believe." *Black Lives Matter*, [blacklivesmatter.com/what-we-believe/](http://blacklivesmatter.com/what-we-believe/).

This site was used to see what the Black Lives Matter movement was about, since it was one of the things that came out of the success of the children's march.

## Primary Sources

“A Newsclip of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Presenting the Four Demands of the Civil Rights Movement in Birmingham, Alabama, May 5, 1963.” *A Newsclip of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Presenting the Four Demands of the Civil Rights Movement in Birmingham, Alabama, May 5, 1963.* | DPLA, [p.la/primary-source-sets/the-watsons-go-to-birmingham-1963-by-christopher-paul-curtis/sources/1063](https://p.la/primary-source-sets/the-watsons-go-to-birmingham-1963-by-christopher-paul-curtis/sources/1063).

Although we didn't end up putting this video on the website, it was still used. The video was Martin Luther King Jr. declaring the four things he wanted to happen in Birmingham after the success of the children's march.

“April 26, 2013 ~ Birmingham and the Children's March.” PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 15 Jan. 2014, [www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/2013/04/26/april-26-2013-birmingham-and-the-childrens-march/16051/](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/2013/04/26/april-26-2013-birmingham-and-the-childrens-march/16051/).

We used this website because it was an interview with Freeman Hrabowski, who participated in the Children's March, so he knows very well what happened first hand.

“Audrey Hendricks.” *PBS LearningMedia*, PBS LearningMedia, 30 Dec. 2019, [wisconsin.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/iml04.soc.ush.civil.ahendric/audrey-hendricks/](http://wisconsin.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/iml04.soc.ush.civil.ahendric/audrey-hendricks/).

We used this video as a way to learn about what it was like to be a child and have to experience that type of violence. We also inserted some of the video into the website so the viewers could hear about what happened from someone who actually experienced it.

“Author Cynthia Levinson on ‘The 1963 Birmingham Children's March’ Interview Series, the Poetry and Literature Center at the Library of Congress.” *Author Cynthia Levinson on “The 1963 Birmingham Children's March”(Interview Series, The Poetry and Literature Center at the Library of Congress)*, [www.loc.gov/poetry/interviews/levinson.html](http://www.loc.gov/poetry/interviews/levinson.html).

This was a very helpful primary source. It was an interview conducted with Cynthia Levinson, the author of *We've Got a Job: The 1963 Birmingham Children's March*. She was in high school when the march took place, and she remembers the events of the Children's March very well.

“Birmingham Church Bombing.” *Newspapers.com*,  
[www.newspapers.com/clip/25056229/birmingham\\_church\\_bombing/](http://www.newspapers.com/clip/25056229/birmingham_church_bombing/).

We used this newspaper from 1963 to see how people at the time thought about the bombing of the 16th Street Church, since it was one of the things that happened as a result of the march. We also used this as a picture.

CBS. “Remembering the Children's March.” *YouTube*. November 13, 2011.  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-P5KsltE8Y](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-P5KsltE8Y).

We used this source as a way of showing some multimedia. It is also a primary source at the same time since it shows Freeman Hrabowski talking about his experiences from the march.

Duggins, Pat. “Civil Rights Radio.” *Alabama Public Radio*,  
[www.apr.org/post/alabama-public-radio-civil-rights-radio](http://www.apr.org/post/alabama-public-radio-civil-rights-radio).

We used this source because it included stories from the children about their experiences on the march, so we wanted to include things about specific children's stories. We also wanted to get quotes of people stating the facts, so that we can focus on using our words on analysis instead.

Eidenmuller, Michael E. *American Rhetoric: John F. Kennedy -- Civil Rights Address*,  
[www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/jfkcivilrights.htm](http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/jfkcivilrights.htm).

This source was JFK's Civil Rights Address, and we used it to include a quote under the impact section, since he mentions the events in Birmingham as an important event to turn the tide in the civil rights movement.

Excerpts from “Civil Rights Act of 1964,” Digital Public Library of America,  
<http://dp.la/item/3355973de0cc507960c143e20e1866f7>.

We used this excerpt from the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because we wanted to use it as a picture and a source in the impact section. This is important because we wanted to include lots of what happened as a result of the march, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was one of the products of the Children's March.

Fleischman, Harry. "Let's Be Human: Bloody Birmingham." *National Labor Service: Institute of Human Relations*. May 1963.

We used this source to show what people thought about the march at that time. This source revealed that the world was startled and outraged about what happened in "The most segregated place in America."

Hardin, Bill. "8 Negro Marchers Jailed In Etowah." *Birmingham Post Herald* , 2 May 1963, p. 2.

We used this newspaper article because we wanted to know what was going on in America at the same time as the Children's March. This article was about how eight African American people marching for civil rights were put in jail because of their courageous actions. These events took place a day before the Children's March and the article put out on the first day of the march.

*Letter from a Birmingham Jail [King, Jr.]*,  
[www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles\\_Gen/Letter\\_Birmingham.html](http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles_Gen/Letter_Birmingham.html).

We used this source because it was the text of Martin Luther King Jr. 's Letter, and we wanted to see what exactly the letter looked like, what it said, and how long it was, so that we could eventually decipher exactly what it meant.

"NBC Nightly News Brings Story of Reconciliation, Reporting on Kids in Birmingham 1963 Retreat." *Kids In Birmingham 1963*, [kidsinbirmingham1963.org/](http://kidsinbirmingham1963.org/).

This was a very important primary source for us, because it gave us lots of different perspectives from the children's march. It had everything from the perspective of kids who participated in the march to white children who watched the march from their classrooms.

Opatowsky, Stan. "The Lost Men Of Birmingham." *New York Post*, 13 May 1963, p. 5.

This newspaper article showed what African American people did after Birmingham agreed on their terms. It reveals that African American people continued to protest because of the bombing of Dr. King's brother's house. It also shows that white people thought that it made no sense that they continued to protest, since they already got what they wanted.

Sitton, Claude. "Birmingham Jails 1,000, More Negroes: Waves of Chanting Students..." *New York Times*, 7 May 1963, pp. 1-33.

This was a newspaper article that we used to see what the newspapers at the time



thought about the events that happened during the children's march. This was a great primary source.

UPI. "Halt 1,500 Negroes In Alabama March." *Chicago Sun-Times*, 15 Apr. 1963, p. 5.

We used this newspaper article to show what the children's march inspired. This newspaper was written a month after the march, so it was helpful to show exactly what events happened because of the march.

Yawn, Andrew J. "Witness to Rosa Parks Arrest Honored." *The Montgomery Advertiser*, Montgomery Advertiser, 6 Jan. 2016, [www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/story/news/2016/01/01/witness-rosa-parks-arrest-honored/78189994/](http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/story/news/2016/01/01/witness-rosa-parks-arrest-honored/78189994/).

This website was an interview with a witness of Rosa Parks' arrest, and we used it so we could use her to state the facts of what happened, while we use our own words to analyze what happened.

## Images

*Alabama Public Radio*, Birmingham, AL,  
<https://www.apr.org/post/alabama-public-radio-civil-rights-radio>.

We added this picture to show that the officers showed no mercy on the children. They sent to jail even though they were just children, and that's what this picture shows.

"Birmingham and the Children's March." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 25 Apr. 2013,  
[www.pbs.org/video/religion-and-ethics-newsweekly-childrens-march-50th-anniversary/](http://www.pbs.org/video/religion-and-ethics-newsweekly-childrens-march-50th-anniversary/).

This picture was used to show the violence used against the innocent children. It was also used to illustrate the extreme measures white people went to to stop the protesters. Birmingham News/Birmingham Bar Foundation. "Children's March Participants Arrested." This showed the extreme measures the police used against the children and we used it because we wanted to prove that.

"Children's Crusade." *Encyclopedia of Alabama*,  
[www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-3944](http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-3944).

We used this to show a picture of a young defenseless child getting arrested.

Falsetta, Gabe. "Honoring Black History Month: 'The Children's March' Documentary Film." *People's World*, 28 Feb. 2018,  
[www.peoplesworld.org/article/honoring-black-history-month-the-childrens-march-documentary-film/](http://www.peoplesworld.org/article/honoring-black-history-month-the-childrens-march-documentary-film/)

This website had a picture of some children huddled against a wall while getting a powerful hose sprayed at them. This was another way of showing how much violence was used against the children during the march

"Guides: A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States: Jim Crow Era." *Jim Crow Era - A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States - Guides at Georgetown Law Library*,  
[guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919&p=4172697](http://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919&p=4172697).

This website had examples of signs used to separate white people from black people. We thought it would be good to use also because these unfair laws are why the march happened in the first place.

"Justice on the Streets of Birmingham, 1963: The Takeaway." *WNYC Studios*, 3 May 2013,

[www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/takeaway/segments/290934-justice-streets-birmingham-1963](http://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/takeaway/segments/290934-justice-streets-birmingham-1963).

This picture was of children being sprayed with hoses, which is an example of the extreme violence used against the children.

Lawton, Kim, et al. "50 Years Later, Recalling the Young 'Foot Soldiers' of the Civil Rights Struggle." *Religion News Service*, 2 May 2013, [religionnews.com/2013/05/01/50-years-later-recalling-the-young-foot-soldiers-of-the-civil-rights-struggle/](http://religionnews.com/2013/05/01/50-years-later-recalling-the-young-foot-soldiers-of-the-civil-rights-struggle/).

This was a picture of protesters getting sprayed by powerful hoses. We used it to illustrate the extreme measures the authorities went to to stop the protesters.

Levingston, Steven. "Children Have Changed America before, Braving Fire Hoses and Police Dogs for Civil Rights." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 23 Mar. 2018, [www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/02/20/children-have-changed-america-before-braving-fire-hoses-and-police-dogs-for-civil-rights/](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/02/20/children-have-changed-america-before-braving-fire-hoses-and-police-dogs-for-civil-rights/).

This website had a picture of young children being surrounded by police officers. The children did not look scared at all and had completely blank expressions on their face. We thought this was a great picture to include since it showed how brave the children were.

"Sixteenth Street Church Bombing." *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, [www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/m-2545](http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/m-2545).

This website had a picture of the damage of the church bombing, which we wanted to include to show what the march led to. We also inserted a quote from this website.

Taylor, Justin, and Justin Taylor. "Reading King's Letter from Birmingham Jail." *The Gospel Coalition*, 16 Jan. 2017, [www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/evangelical-history/reading-kings-letter-from-birmingham-jail/](http://www.thegospelcoalition.org/blogs/evangelical-history/reading-kings-letter-from-birmingham-jail/).

This showed a real picture of the Letter from Birmingham Jail. We put this picture on our website to show exactly what the letter looked like.

"The Nobel Peace Prize 1964." *NobelPrize.org*, [www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1964/king/biographical/](http://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/1964/king/biographical/).

This was a picture of Martin Luther King Jr. We used it because we had to include Dr. King since he was an important figure in civil rights history and key to the work in Birmingham.

Urofsky, Melvin I. "Jim Crow Law." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 21 Aug. 2019, [www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law](http://www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law).

This website had a picture of a segregated waiting room sign, and we used it to illustrate just how segregated places were at the time.

Weber, Bruce. "James L. Bevel, 72, an Adviser to Dr. King, Is Dead." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 23 Dec. 2008, [www.nytimes.com/2008/12/23/us/23bevel.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/12/23/us/23bevel.html).

This was a picture of James Bevel and we used it because he was an important piece of the Children's Crusade.

"Young Boy in Jail, Birmingham Children's Crusade (1963)," *WUSTL Digital Gateway Image Collections & Exhibitions*, accessed March 9, 2020, <http://omeka.wustl.edu/omeka/items/show/14347>.

This picture was a little boy caged in a jail yard.