

Works Cited

Budnik, Dan. "Day 5 of the March from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., in March 1965," *The New York Times*, Mar. 1965, static01.nyt.com/images/2015/08/30/books/review/30ROSEN/30Rosen-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp. This is an image of voting rights protest march after the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

Cente, Kheel. *Business Insider*, static5.businessinsider.com/image/5101556f6bb3f7697700001a-903-631/screen%20shot%202013-01-24%20at%2010.37.50%20am.png?maxX=400.

Franklin, Jack. "A View of the Crowd with the Washington Monument in the Distance at the March on Washington, August 1963.," *CBS News*, 12 Aug. 2013, www.cbsnews.com/pictures/march-on-washington-jobs-freedom-rare-photos/19/. This image is of the the Washington Monument during the March on Washington.

Irons, Peter. "Jim Crow's Schools." *American Federation of Teachers*, 8 Aug. 2014, www.aft.org/periodical/american-educator/summer-2004/jim-crows-schools. This article is an excerpt from the book "Jim Crow's children" by Peters Irons, a professor of political science at the University of California. This excerpt is important to my project because it shows what segregated schools were like before they were desegregated..

Library of Congress. "Sam Mahone Oral History Interview Conducted by Hasan Kwame Jeffries in Albany, Georgia, 2013 March 09." *Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA*, www.loc.gov/item/2015669162/. Accessed 18 Dec. 2020. This video is an interview with Sam Mahone, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee during segregation. He explains how he participated in

many kinds of activism like picketing a segregated movie theater and going door to door registering voters. This source is important to my project because it shows how hard volunteers worked to help African Americans to vote.

McGee, Curtis. *Civil Rights Protest Rally with Rev. William Lawson in Houston in May 1965. Speakers Take Turns on a Megaphone to Protest Continued Segregation in Houston at a Downtown Rally in 1965.*, May 1965, [s.hdnux.com/photos/61/21/02/12914871/4/2400x0.jpg](https://www.hdnux.com/photos/61/21/02/12914871/4/2400x0.jpg).

O'Toole, Kathleen. "Economist Says Civil Rights Movement Was Economic Success." *Stanford.edu*, 26 Jan. 2000, news.stanford.edu/pr/00/000126CivilRightsEcon.html. This article is an interview with Gavin Wright, and economic historian involved with the civil rights movement during the passage of the Civil rights Act. This source is relevant to my project because it explained that many well educated African Americans were entering the re-segregated workforce and as a whole it benefited the economy.

Robnett, Belinda. "African-American Women in the Civil Rights Movement, 1954-1965: Gender, Leadership, and Micromobilization." *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 101, no. 6, May 1996, pp. 1661–1693, www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/230870, <https://doi.org/10.1086/230870>. Accessed 13 Mar. 2023. This journal paper explains how dangerous voting in the south was for African Americans.

Stripling, Gail Etienne. "“They Didn’t Want Us” – the Experience of Desegregation." *Www.youtube.com*, 22 Feb. 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=121DyNKCnqA. Accessed 6 June 2022.

Unbound, Chicago, and Gerald Rosenberg. *The 1964 Civil Rights Act: The Crucial Role of Social Movements in the Enactment and Implementation of Anti-Discrimination Law Recommended Citation*. 2004. This article shows how long it took for African Americans to gain equal treatment.

United States Census Bureau. "Difference in Percent Voting between Blacks and Whites: Presidential Elections." *Census.gov*, 2023, www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/visualizations/time-series/demo/a1-presidential2.jpg. Accessed 29 Mar. 2023. This image is a chart from the United States Census Bureau of how likely African Americans are to vote compared to White Americans in presidential elections. This is important to my project because it shows how quickly African Americans ages 25-44 were to start voting compared to other age groups.

United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. "AMERICAN EXPERIENCES versus AMERICAN EXPECTATIONS." *US EEOC*, July 1015, www.eeoc.gov/special-report/american-experiences-versus-american-expectations. This source is a report published by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity in 2015 explaining how employment of different marginalized populations has changed over time. This is important for my project because it provides exact numbers for how employment of African Americans has increased between 1966 and 2013.