

## Works Cited

### Primary Sources

#### Articles

*Commonweal* 1 Apr. 1960. Print.

*Commonweal Magazine*, founded in 1924, is the oldest independent lay Catholic journal of opinion in the United States. The magazine was known to criticize American racism. This article specifically discusses the potential legacy of the "lunch counter movement."

#### Artifacts

*Greensboro Lunch Counter*. N.d. historical artifact. Smithsonian Institute of American History, Washington D.C.

This historical artifact was the central and only artifact in the exhibit. A photograph of this artifact is displayed on our website on the Greensboro Exhibits page. This picture shows how the Greensboro Sit-In is still remembered today, and how its legacy still affects us.

#### Audio

King, Martin Luther, Jr. *I Have a Dream...* March on Washington. Lincoln Memorial, Washington D.C. 28 Aug. 1963. *American Rhetoric: Top 100 Speeches*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihaveadream.htm>>.

This audio clip provided the group with quotes for our website. It also gave us a feel for how strongly the participants believed in what they were doing, and why they planned the March in the first place. These quotes were used with others and pictures in the Legacy section to show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

#### Books

Holsaert, Faith S. et. al., ed. *Hands on the Freedom Plow: Personal Accounts by Women in the S.N.C.C.* N.p.: Urbana: U if Illinois, 2010. Print.

This book supplied the group with information on the SNCC's goal, and also on the Civil Rights Movement after its formation. It gave the group members a firmer understanding on the history

of SNCC, and even though not used in website, background knowledge helped us draw conclusions about the effect of the sit-in movement.

## Images

AFP/Getty Images. Martin Luther King Jr. Addressing the crowds at the Lincoln Memorial.

*N.P.R.org*. N.P.R., 2013. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93857576>>.

This is a photograph of Martin Luther King addressing the crowds at the Lincoln Memorial on the March on Washington. This picture was used in the Legacy section, on the Other Protests page, by the March on Washington section, with other pictures, to give an observer a visual source of the March. This picture will help show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Agan, Kelly, and Kami LaBerge, eds. *Documenting the American South: Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina*. University Library, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 2004. Web. 2 Nov. 2013. <<http://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/24/>>.

This source is a picture of a statue/monument of the Greensboro Four. The monument is located at A&T University in Greensboro, NC.

A.P. President Charles de Gaulle. *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group, n.d. Web. 4 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/7832986/French-using-de-Gaulle-anniversary-to-cover-up-WWII-collaboration.html>>. This is a picture of the former French president, Charles de Gaulle.

This photograph was used in the Other Protests page in the legacy section. It was used because after the sit-in movement spread overseas, a French student protest nearly drove de Gaulle from his post. It is used to show how the Greensboro Sit-In changes history, and to add visual effect.

AP Photo. President Lyndon B. Johnson signs The Fair Housing Act into law. *ProPublica.org*. ProPublica, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.propublica.org/article/living-apart-how-the-government-betrayed-a-landmark-civil-rights-law>>.

This picture depicted President Lyndon signing into law the Fair Housing Act of 1968. This image was placed in the Legacy section, on the Acts page, with the Fair Housing Act part, to

give the viewer a visual source for this act. This, with its corresponding section, will show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Banner for the the Albany Freedom Ride. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgfr.htm>>.

This is a picture of a banner for the Albany Freedom Ride. It was used under the Legacy section, on the Other Protest page, in the Freedom Ride area, with other pictures, to create a slideshow. This slideshow gives the viewer visual aid for the Freedom Rides, and with its corresponding section, will show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Black Is Not a Vice, Nor Is Segregation a Virtue. *SNCC 1960-1966*. iBIBLIO, n.d. Web. 24 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.ibiblio.org/sncc/>>. This is a picture of people holding a banner reading: "Black is not a Vice, Nor Is Segregation a Virtue".

This photo is used on the SNCC page of the Legacy section, for visual aid and effect. With its corresponding section it will show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Burning of a Greyhound Bus. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a picture of a burning Greyhound bus of the Freedom Riders. This picture is used on the Freedom Rides section of the Other protests page in the Legacy tab. With other photos it makes up a slideshow for visual aid and effect for the observer. This slideshow, with its corresponding section, will show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Bus ticket of a Freedom Rider. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a picture of a Freedom Rider's bus ticket to Jackson, Mississippi. This is used on the Freedom Rides section of the Other Protests page, in the Legacy tab. It gives the section visual effect, and gives the observer visual aid of the Freedom Rides. This, with its corresponding section will show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

Freed, Leonard. *Martin Luther King Jr., Baltimore 1964*. 1964. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 7. Print.

This is a picture of Martin Luther King be honored by others of his race for his extraordinary work. It will be used under the Legacy Section, under the other protests page by the March on Washington, because King's speech at the Lincoln Memorial was one of the most famous things that happened at the March.

- - -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 11. Print.

This is a picture of newspaper boys handing out papers with headlines about the amount of supporters and participants that are arriving in Washington for the March. This picture is used in a slideshow under the Legacy Section, on the Other Protests page, by the March on Washington, with other pictures to give the viewer visual of this historic event, spawned from the domino effect of the sit-ins in Greensboro.

- - -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 17. Print.

This is an image of all the signs made for the participants of the march on Washington, giving the viewer a feel of just how many people wanted their equality and justice at the time. This picture will be used in the Legacy section, under the Other Protests page, by the march on Washington part, and with other pictures in a slideshow. This will be used to give a viewer a better visual of the March.

- - -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 20. Print.

This photograph is from the midst of the marchers, and shows multiple people raising signs for integrated schools and equal housing. This image will be in the Legacy tab, under Other Protests, by the March on Washington, with other pictures it will create a slideshow of photos from the March, to provide the observer with visual sources of the event.

-- -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 24. Print.

This is a picture of a large group of Marchers walking in Washington. This picture will be used under the Legacy tab, on the page Other Protests, by the March on Washington, with other photographs, in a slideshow made to aid the observer when creating a visual of the March.

-- -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 22. Print.

This is a photograph depicting protestors of the march, rallying with signs for equal rights and justice. This image will be used under the Legacy tab, under Other Protests, by the March on Washington. It will be accompanied by other photographs of the event in a slideshow, to give a viewer a deeper understanding and visual of the March.

-- -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. Back cover. Print.

This image depicts the Marchers gathering at the Lincoln Memorial, where Martin Luther King Jr. gave his speech entitled "I Have a Dream". This photo will be used in the Legacy tab, under Other Protests, by the March on Washington, and be incorporated into a slideshow with other pictures, to give the viewer a more visual source of information on the March.

-- -. Photograph. 1963. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. By Freed. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. 12. Print.

This is a picture of a sign for the March in front of the Washington Memorial, showing the date, location, and goal of this event on the banner. This picture will be used under the Legacy Section, in the Other Protests page, by the March on Washington, with other pictures in a slideshow, to give an observer a feel for the event by supplying them with images from the actual scene.

*Freedom in 1963: Mission Possible*. N.d. *Like a Mighty Steam: The March on Washington, August 28, 1963*. By Patrik Henry Bass. Ed. Jeanine Rosen. Comp. Leah Rudolfo, Susan Oyama, and Whitney Cookman. Philadelphia: Running, 2002. 30. Print.

This book provided us with a picture of one man in the middle of the March, holding a pennant with the words "Freedom in '63". This photograph will be used under the Legacy page Other Protests, by the March on Washington part. With other images, it will be made into a slideshow to provide visual of the March.

Freedom Riders arrested in Jackson for violating local segregation laws. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a picture of Freedom Riders being arrested. This image, shows how even though the Riders knew the potential consequences of their actions, they still decided fighting to end segregation was worth it. This image, with others in the Freedom Rides section of the Other Protests page, creates a slideshow to offer the observer visual aid of these events.

Freedom Riders being beaten by a mob. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgfr.htm>>.

This photograph is of a group of Freedom Riders being beaten by a mob. This picture shows that the Freedom Riders were strong in their belief, and kept fighting for what they believed, and were not discouraged by violence. This image, with others, makes a slideshow on the Other Protests page, to give the viewer visual aid.

Freedom Rider's button. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is an image of a Freedom Rider's button. This photograph is used on the Other Protests page in the Legacy section of our website. With other pictures, it gives the viewer visual aid on the happenings of the Freedom Rides. With its corresponding section it helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

Greyhound bus being burned by a mob. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgfr.htm>>.

This is a picture of a Greyhound bus that the Freedom Riders used being burned. This photograph is used on the Other Protests page in the Legacy section. With other pictures, it creates a slideshow to give visual aid to the viewer. This photo, with its corresponding section will show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history

The International Civil Rights Center and Museum. The Woolworth Lunch Counter today.

*Time.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://content.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1957689\\_2030685,00.html](http://content.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1957689_2030685,00.html)>.

This is a picture of the Woolworth's Lunch Counter today, now transformed into the International Civil Rights Center and Museum. This photograph is used in the Greensboro Exhibits page, and shows how the Greensboro Sit-In is still remembered today, and how its legacy still affects us.

Lyon, Danny. S.N.C.C. poster from the Atlanta Sit-Ins and Mass Arrests. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.crmvet.org/images/posters.htm>>.

This is a poster from the Civil Rights Movement for SNCC. This poster, with others, created a slideshow on the SNCC page under the Legacy tab. This poster slideshow helps show that when the Greensboro Sit-In inspired SNCC to be formed, it helped change history, as SNCC went on to organize countless other protests.

Lyon, Danny. S.N.C.C. poster from the Cairo, Illinois Protests of 1962. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.crmvet.org/images/posters.htm>>.

This is a poster for SNCC, from the Civil Rights Movement. This poster, with other created a slideshow on the SNCC page in the Legacy section. These posters help show that when the Greensboro Sit-In inspired SNCC to be formed, it helped change history, as SNCC went on to organize countless other protests.

Lyon, Danny. S.N.C.C. poster from after the desegregation of Ole 'Miss, 1962. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<<http://www.crmvet.org/images/posters.htm>>.

This is a poster for SNCC, from the Civil Rights Movement. This poster, with others, created a slideshow on our SNCC page in the Legacy section. This slideshow helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history by inspiring SNCC to form, as SNCC went on to organize countless other protests.

National Guard defending a Freedom Riders bus. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a photo of the National Guard defending a Freedom Rider bus from a mob. This photo, with others, creates a slideshow on the Other Protests page in the Legacy section. This slideshow offers visual aid and effect to the observer. This photo, with its corresponding section, helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

Newman, Earl. S.N.C.C. fundraising poster. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/posters.htm>>.

This is a picture of an SNCC fundraising poster. This picture, with others, makes up a slideshow on the SNCC page of our Legacy section. This slideshow grants visual effect, and aid to the viewer. It helps show that the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history when it inspired SNCC to form, as SNCC went on to organize countless other protests.

Participants of the March with signs against segregation. *Congress of Racial Equality Website*. C.O.R.E., 2011. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <[http://core-online.org/History/washington\\_march.htm](http://core-online.org/History/washington_march.htm)>.

This is a picture of people at the March with signs against segregation. This picture, along with others, makes up a slideshow on our website's Other Protests page. It offers visual effect to the section, and gives the observer visual evidence of this historic event. This photo, with its corresponding section, will help show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.



Sit-in being staged at the Montgomery Trailways terminal "white only" lunch counter. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>.

This is a photo of four black men sitting in at a "white only" lunch counter. This photo was used under the Other Protests page in the Legacy section, to show how the Greensboro Sit-In inspired other sit-ins, and therefore changed history. This picture was also used to add visual aid and effect to the subpage Other Sit-Ins.

S.N.C.C. original logo. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>.

This is a picture of the SNCC original logo. This was used on the SNCC page in the Legacy section, to add visual effect to the page, and show their goal--equality-- by the two different race men shaking hands as equals.

S.N.C.C. poster for voting rights, 1963. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <http://www.crmvet.org/images/posters.htm>.

This is an image of a SNCC poster from the Civil Rights Movement. It was used in the SNCC page in the Legacy section, with other images incorporated into a slideshow. It was added for visual aid and effect, and also to show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history, by inspiring the founding of SNCC, as SNCC went on to organize more protests.

Sochurek, Howard. "Lunch Counter, Petersburg, VA." *LIFE Magazine Website*. Time, n.d. Web. 24 Dec. 2013. <http://life.time.com/history/civil-rights-photos-from-sit-ins-and-protest-training-sessions-1960/#3>.

This is a picture of a sit in at a lunch counter in Virginia. It was used on the Other Protests page in the Legacy section. It was added for visual effect, and proof of the Greensboro Sit-In's affection on the U.S., showing how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

"Soweto Riots." *ANC Archives*. African National Congress, n.d. Web. 24 Dec. 2013.

<http://ancarchives.org.za/soweto-uprising/>.

This is a photo from the Soweto riots in Africa. This photograph was used on the Other Protests page in the section about protests in other countries, because when the sit-in movement spread overseas, the Soweto student riots occurred in Africa. This shows how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history, and also adds visual effect.

Students from the Nashville Movement taking up the ride. *Veterans of the Civil Rights*

*Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a picture of students from Nashville joining a Freedom Ride. This photo was used with others to create a slideshow on the Other Protests page, and add visual aid and effect for the viewer. It also shows how people took it as their responsibility to do something, and took the initiative. It helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history, when paired with its section.

View of a Freedom Rider on a bus. *Veterans of the Civil Rightst Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan.

2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/riders/frhome.htm>>.

This is a photograph taken from the interior of a bus during a Freedom Ride. This picture was used with others to create a slideshow on the Freedom Rides section of the Other Protests page. It adds visual aid and effect, while also giving a point of view to the viewer. This information, when paired with the quotes on Freedom Rides, will show how the Greensboro sit-in changed history.

Winter, Damon. Senator Barack Obama with his wife, Michelle, and Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr.

with his wife, Jill, in Chicago on Tuesday night. *NYTimes.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan.

2014. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/05/us/politics/05elect.html?pagewanted=all>>.

This picture is of Barack Obama and Joseph Biden with their wives in Chicago. This was used on the Destroying the Last Barrier page on our website, and adds visual effect to the page. This section of the website shows how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Wood, Jeffery L. "Freedom Rides, April-December 1961." Map. *Veterans of the Civil Rights*

*Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgfr.htm>>.

This is a map of the Freedom Rides. This source provided the group with a visual on where the Freedom Rides took place. It was incorporated into the website on the Other Protests page. When paired with its informative section it helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

## Legal Documents

"Featured Documents, The Emancipation Proclamation, A Transcript." *The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured\\_documents/emancipation\\_proclamation/transcript.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/transcript.html)>.

This source provided a transcript of the Emancipation Proclamation as well as a photo of the document. The Emancipation Proclamation stated that all slaves in the rebellious states were free.

"The Charters of Freedom, Constitution of the United States, Amendments 11-27." *The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution\\_amendments\\_11-27.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html)>.

This source provided a transcript of Amendments 13, 14, and 15 of the U.S. Constitution. This information provided background information on civil rights.

"The Charters of Freedom, Declaration of Independence." *The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration.html>>.

This source provided a transcript on the Declaration of Independence. This was used in the background.

United States. Cong. Senate. and House. *Voting Rights Act of 1965*. 89th Cong., 1st sess. S. 89-110. Washington: GPO, n.d. Print.

This source provide the group with primary information, and let us read and understand exactly what the Voting Rights Act of 1965 did and prohibited. This information was used in the Legacy

section, under the Acts page, for acts that the Greensboro Sit-In helped pass, and shows how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

United States. Cong. House. *Civil Rights Act of 1964*. 89th Cong., 2nd. H. H.R. 7152. Sec. 301-304. Washington: GPO, n.d. Print.

This source provided the group with primary information, and allowed us to read and understand exactly what the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited, and how this changed the Civil Rights Movement, and America. This information was used on the Acts page of Legacy, and is used to show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

## Videos

*CBS News*. CBS News, 17 Jan. 2009. Web. 2 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=4731355n>>.

This source is a video that explains the sit-in and other sit-ins that were inspired by the Greensboro sit-in. It also explains some of the legacy of the group's actions.

## Websites

--. "Documenting America's Struggle for Racial Equality, Sit-Ins: Greensboro, NC, Oral History Interview with Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.) and Franklin McCain, October 20, 1979." *Civil Rights Digital Library*. The Digital Library of Georgia, 2013. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <[http://crdl.usg.edu/cgi/crdl?query=id:ncgu\\_greensborovoices\\_khazanmccain-int](http://crdl.usg.edu/cgi/crdl?query=id:ncgu_greensborovoices_khazanmccain-int)>.

This website provides the transcript of an interview with Ezell Blair, Jr. and Franklin McCain on October 20, 1979. This interview helped us understand how the students were feeling on the day the sit-in began.

Norris, Michele. "The Woolworth Sit-In That Launched a Movement." *National Public Radio*. National Public Radio, 1 Feb. 2008. Web. 2 Nov. 2013.

<<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=18615556>>.

This source was helpful in understanding the sit-in. It also provided an interview with Franklin McCain from 2008.

Pfaff, Eugene. "Documenting America's Struggle for Racial Equality, Sit-Ins: Greensboro, NC, Oral History Interview with Ralph Johns, January 17, 1979." *Civil Rights Digital Library*. Digital Library of Georgia, 2013. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.  
<[http://crdl.usg.edu/cgi/crdl?query=id:ncgu\\_greensborovoices\\_johns-int](http://crdl.usg.edu/cgi/crdl?query=id:ncgu_greensborovoices_johns-int)>.

This website provides an interview of Greensboro businessman, Ralph Johns, on January 17, 1979. In it, he explained how he encouraged the Greensboro Four to conduct the sit-in.

Prout, Teresa, ed. *Greensboro Sit-ins: Launch of a Civil Rights Movement*. The News and Record, the Greensboro Public Library, 2004. Web. 2 Nov. 2013.  
<<http://www.sitins.com/index.shtml>>.

This site provided newspaper coverage of the Greensboro Sit-In. Actual articles from the Greensboro Daily News and the Greensboro Record are provided.

## **Secondary Sources**

### **Books/Reference Sources**

Ambrose, Stephen. *Eisenhower: The President*. N.p.: A Touchstone Book, Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1984. Print.

This source helped us to understand President Eisenhower's response to *Brown v. Board of Education*. If he would have said a word about the ruling, perhaps segregation of schools would have gone more smoothly.

Bass, Patrik Henry. *Like a Mighty Steam: The March on Washington, August 28, 1963*. Ed. Jeanine Rosen. Comp. Whitney Cookman, Leah Rudolfo, and Susan Oyama. Philadelphia: Running, 2002. Print.

This book provided a picture and background information on the March. These were used under the Legacy section, to help show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

"Civil Rights Sit-ins." *Superpower: 1959-1982*. Ed. Maria McAllister. Danbury, CT: Grolier Educational, 1999. 9. Print. Vol. 8 of *The American Scene: Events*. 9 vols.

This source provided some of the information needed on what African-Americans could and could not do and what their rights were in the late 1950's-early 1960's. It showed how limited their rights were.

"Desegregation." *American History*. Ed. Mark C. Carnes. 8 vols. New York: Macmillan Library Reference USA, 1996. 307-09. Print.

This source provided other accounts of African-Americans standing up for their rights. It showed how some protests and actions succeeded, while others failed.

Doak, Robin S. *The March on Washington: Uniting against Racism*. Minneapolis: Compass Point, 2008. Print.

This book provided the group with background information on the March on Washington. Using this information we were able to understand the March better, and what caused this event, and what was affected by it. The background information it gave us helped us form our Legacy page, and show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Dunston, Aingred G. "Greensboro, North Carolina, Sit-in." *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of African American Civil Rights*. Ed. Charles D. Lowery and John F. Marszalek. Vol. 1. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2003. 219-20. Print.

This source provided information on the sit-in itself. It also provided information about other sit-ins elsewhere, as well as the Student Executive Committee for Justice.

Engelbert, Phillis. "The Greensboro Four Take on Woolworth's." *African Americans, Asian Americans*. Ed. Elizabeth Des Chenes. Woodbridge, CT: The Gale Group, 1999. 56-64. Print. Vol. 1 of *American Civil Rights Almanac*.

This source provided information on other boycotts and sit-ins happening in Greensboro while the students' sit-in was still going on. It also showed what happened months later as a result of the sit-ins.

Freed, Leonard. *This Is the Day: The March on Washington*. Comp. Michael Eric Dyson. Los Angeles: Getty, 2013. Print.

This book provided the group with many pictures from the March on Washington, which were used in a slideshow under the corresponding page. It also gave us some background on the March, which while not used in the website, led the group to a better understanding of the event. This source provided us with information as to how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history-- by inspiring others to take the initiative to change the movement. This eventually led to the March on Washington, with over 200,000 participants.

Herr, Melody. *Sitting for Equal Service, Lunch Counter Sit-Ins, United States, 1960's*.

Minneapolis: Twenty-First Century Books, Lerner Publishing Group, 2011. Print.

This source provided detailed information and photos on the Greensboro Sit-In and its legacy. We used the book to give an account of the sit-in. The book also provided background information as well as events that occurred after the sit-in.

Morgan, Iwan. "The New Movement." *From Sit-Ins to SNCC: The Student Civil Rights*

*Movement in the 1960s*. By Iwan Morgan and Philip Davies. Gainesville, Florida: UP of Florida, 2012. 1-21. Print.

This book provided us with many quotes and informational sentences on SNCC, and the Greensboro Sit-In, as well as its concurrent sit-ins. This information is used under the Sit-In tab and Legacy tab, to give information on the views of some people on the sit-in movement, and also information as to how it affected today. This source shows how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Pendergast, Tom, and Sara Pendergast. "Civil Rights." *Almanac*. Ed. Allison McNeill. New York: Thomson Gale, 2004. 115-19. Print.

This source talked about the SNCC - what it was, how it started, etc. It also introduced Freedom Rides after the sit-ins.

--. "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee." *Primary Sources*. Ed. Allison McNeill.

New York: Thomson Gale, 2004. 13-23. Print.

This source went into much more detail about SNCC. It also explained other events revolving around the civil rights movement that were occurring at that time.

Wolff, Miles. *Lunch at the Five and Ten, the Greensboro Sit-Ins*. New York: Stein and Day, 1970. Print.

This source provided detailed information and photos on the Greensboro Sit-In and its legacy. We used the book to give an account of the sit-in. The book also provided background information as well as events that occurred after the sit-in.

Woodward, C. Vann. *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*. 14th Printing ed. N.p.: A Galaxy Book, Oxford University Press, 1965. Print.

This source provided background information on Jim Crow. A quote used from this book provided a clear description of Jim Crow laws.

## Exhibits

*Greensboro Lunch Counter Exhibit*. N.d. museum exhibit. Smithsonian Institute of American History, Washington D.C.

The *Greensboro Lunch Counter* exhibit was photographed and sections displayed on our website on the Greensboro Exhibits page. This exhibit shows how the Greensboro Sit-In is still remembered, and how its legacy still affects us today.

## Websites/Webpages

"The A&T Four: February 1st, 1960." *F.D. Bluford Library at North Carolina A&T State University, University Archives*. Ed. Gloria Pitts. F.D. Bluford Library at North Carolina A&T State University, n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2013.  
<<http://www.library.ncat.edu/resources/archives/four.html>>.

This source was helpful because it provided information on the four students and their ideas on society. It showed how and why they wanted to change segregation.



"Barack Obama Quotes." *Notable Quotes*. Notable Quotes, n.d. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.notable-quotes.com/o/obama\\_barack.html](http://www.notable-quotes.com/o/obama_barack.html)>.

This website provided quotes from Barack Obama's speeches. We used a quote describing hope, the lunch counter sit-ins, and the courage required to make change happen.

*Brainy Quote*. Brainy Quote, 2001. Web. 4 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/m/margaret\\_mead.html](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/m/margaret_mead.html)>.

This website provided a quote from Margaret Mead. This quote describes the impact that a few individuals can have.

Cobb, Charles. "S.N.C.C.'s Legacy." *S.N.C.C. Legacy Project*. S.N.C.C. Legacy Project, 2011-2013. Web. 2 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.sncclgacyproject.org/legacy.html>>.

This source gave us background information on SNCC, and give us more information on this committee's goals and efforts. It also supplied us with quotes and a ballad of the sit-ins, which aided our building of the website. This information helped show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history, through a butterfly effect.

C.O.R.E, ed. "March on Washington." *Congress of Racial Equality Website*. Congress of Racial Equality, n.d. Web. 30 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.core-online.org/History/history%20opening.htm>>.

This webpage was very useful in our website, supplying us with pictures, background information on the event, and quotes that we could have used in our website. This source's information gave the group a better understanding of the event, and helped us show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

Cozzens, Lisa, ed. *Civil Rights Movement 1955-1965*. Lisa Cozzens, n.d. Web. 15 Dec. 2013.

<<http://www.watson.org/~lisa/blackhistory/civilrights-55-65/birming.html>>.

This source provided the group with information about events before, during, and after the Greensboro Sit In. This information will be used to show what happened before the event to let it happen (Emancipation Proclamation), and how the event changed history.

"Desegregation of the Armed Forces." *Harry S. Truman Library and Museum*. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study\\_collections/desegregation/large/index.php?action=chronology](http://www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/desegregation/large/index.php?action=chronology)>.

This source helped us understand Executive Order 9981. It also helped us understand the timeline of events surrounding the desegregation of the armed forces as well as Truman's role and the Army's response.

"Fair Housing Act of 1968, as Amended." *Federal Emergency Management Agency*. Ed. Federal Emergency Management Agency. DisasterAssistance.gov, U.S. Fire Administrative, National Flood Insurance Program, 2011-2013. Web. 2 Jan. 2014.

<<https://www.fema.gov/>>.

This web page's information included what the Fair Housing Act of 1968 prohibited, and changed. We used some of this information in our Legacy section, under Acts, to show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history-- it created a domino effect, the protests it inspired, the movement it inspired, along with the event itself, eventually helped pass act through law.

"February One: The Story of the Greensboro Four." *Independent Lens: A Film Festival in Your Living Room*. Ed. Craig Phillips. Public Broadcasting System (PBS), 2013. Web. 2 Nov. 2013. <<http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/februaryone/>>.

This source describes a PBS film about the Greensboro Sit-In. It provides a chronology of events from February 1, 1960, the first day of the sit-in, to July 26, 1960, the day Woolworth's integrated its lunch counter. It also states that some whites had joined the sit-ins, along with some women too.

Hannah-Jones, Nikole. "Living Apart: How the Government Betrayed a Landmark Civil Rights Law." *ProPublica.org*. Ed. Stephen Engelberg. ProPublica, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.propublica.org/article/living-apart-how-the-government-betrayed-a-landmark-civil-rights-law>>.

This article provided the group with background information on the Fair Housing Act, as well as a picture. The background information, while not used in the website, helped us understand the act more thoroughly.

*International Civil Rights Center and Museum.* International Civil Rights Center and Museum, n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2013. <<http://www.sitinmovement.org/home.asp>>.

This source provided the group with a timeline of the Greensboro Sit-In important events, and also information on the International Civil Rights Center and Museum. This information was used for the Sit-In tab, and under the Legacy tab. It helps show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history, and also key events of the sit-in.

McBride, Alex. "Supreme Court History, Expanding Civil Rights." *Public Broadcasting System (PBS)*. Public Broadcasting System (PBS), Dec. 2006. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <[http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/landmark\\_brown.html](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/landmark_brown.html)>.

This site was helpful in understanding the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court case. This site also provided a photo of an African-American mother and her daughter sitting on the steps of the Supreme Court Building the day after the Brown decision. The mother is holding a newspaper with the headline, "High Court Bans Segregation in Public Schools."

Nagourney, Adam. "Obama Elected President as Racial Barrier Falls." *NYTimes.com*. New York Times, n.d. Web. 30 Dec. 2013. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/05/us/politics/05elect.html?pagewanted=all>>.

This article supplied us with information on President Obama's election in 2008 into presidency, dubbed "the last barrier" in politics. The page gave us pictures and quotes we used in our website, in our Legacy section to show the very recent effects of the Greensboro Sit-In. This source shows how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

"Note the Blindfold, Mr. President." *The Federal Observer*. Jeffrey Bennett, 6 May 2009. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.federalobserver.com/2009/05/06/note-the-blindfold-mr-president/>>.

This site provided a photo of Lady Justice. This photo was used to represent the 14th Amendment on the Proclamation/Amendments page.

N.P.R. "The March on Washington-20 Years Later." *N.P.R.org*. N.P.R., n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93857576>>.

This source provided the group with information on the March on Washington, as well as a picture and summary of the event. This information was used as background information, and very helpful in understanding the reason for the March, as well as some execution. This information is about a protest created from the domino-effect of the Greensboro Sit-In, and helps show how it changed history.

Pawluk, Adam, et al., eds. *S.N.C.C. 1960-1966: Six Years of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee*. iBIBLIO, n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.ibiblio.org/sncc/index.html>>.

This source provided the group with information on SNCC and quotes. These were helpful in understanding the work of SNCC better, and were useful when building our website. These helped us show how the Greensboro Sit-In helped change history.

"The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow." *Public Broadcasting System (PBS)*. Public Broadcasting System (PBS), 2002. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/>>.

This source was used for a lot of information and photos in the Background section. It helped us understand Reconstruction and the Jim Crow Laws.

"The Road to Civil Rights." *U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration*. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, 17 Oct. 2013. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/highwayhistory/road/s00.cfm>>.

This source provided a lot of information and quotes on *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, and Jim Crow laws. For *Plessy v. Ferguson*, this source provided detailed information about the single dissenting vote.

Rothstein, Edward. "Four Men, a Counter and Soon, Revolution." *NYTimes.com*. New York Times, n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014.

<[http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/01/arts/design/01museum.html?pagewanted=2&\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/01/arts/design/01museum.html?pagewanted=2&_r=1)>.

This source provided the group with information on the Woolworth's Lunch Counter in Greensboro today. It supplied us with information on its transformation into the International Civil Rights Center and Museum. This information will be used in our website to show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.

"Separate is Not Equal, Brown v. Board of Education." *Smithsonian National Museum of American History*. Smithsonian National Museum of American History, n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2014. <<http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/history/1-segregated/promise-of-freedom.html>>.

This source provided a lot of information and photos for the Background section. This source helped us understand Supreme Court cases Plessy v. Ferguson and Brown v. Board of Education. It also was the source of specific Jim Crow laws that we used on the website.

"Stories of Freedom and Justice." *Smithsonian National Museum of American History*. Smithsonian National Museum of American History, n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2013. <<http://americanhistory.si.edu/freedomandjustice/>>.

This is the Smithsonian National Museum of American History webpage entitled "Freedom and Justice." This site provided several photos of the sit-ins in the 1960's.

Westwing Writers Inc., ed. *Veterans of the Civil Rights Movement*. N.p., n.d. Web. 2 Jan. 2014. <<http://www.crmvet.org/images/imghome.htm>>.

This source provided the group with information and primary sources on the Freedom Rides and SNCC. The information was used for background, and in slideshows and informational quotes on different pages in the Legacy tab. This information is used to show how the Greensboro Sit-In changed history.