

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

Battle, J. O., and D. A. Hart, editors. "Article." *The Nashville Globe*, 4 June 1909, p. 1. *Library of Congress Digital Collections*, [www.loc.gov/resource/sn86064259/1909-06-04/ed-1/?q=b+barnett+barnette+ida+ida+lynch+lynched+lynching+lynchings+lynchings+wells+wells](http://www.loc.gov/resource/sn86064259/1909-06-04/ed-1/?q=b+barnett+barnette+ida+ida+lynch+lynched+lynching+lynchings+lynchings+wells+wells).

This article from *The Nashville Globe* highlights Ida B. Wells' anti-lynching activism. The article features direct quotes from Wells, which were helpful for creating the "Anti-Lynching" page. These quotes from the article highlighted how Ida B. Wells' was a pioneering journalist who spoke out boldly against injustice.

Bethea, D. A. *Colored People's Blue-Book and Business Directory of Chicago, Ill.* [Chicago]: Celerity Print Co. *Internet Archive*, [archive.org/details/coloredpeoplesbl1905beth](http://archive.org/details/coloredpeoplesbl1905beth). Accessed 27 Feb. 2025.

This is a handbook from 1905 that has information about churches and other spaces that were safe for African Americans in Chicago. These locations protected African Americans from the harsh treatment that was targeted towards them. We used an illustration of Bethel A.M.E. Church, featured on the "Educational Equality". The church housed a kindergarten founded by Ida B. Wells, providing African American children a safe, nurturing education. This also served as a symbol of resistance during a time of oppression.

*The Broad Ax 29 March 1913 — Illinois Digital Newspaper Collections.*

<https://idnc.library.illinois.edu/?a=d&d=TBA19130329.1.3&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->. Accessed 31 Mar. 2025.

This is a newspaper from March 29, 1913. One of the articles is about the Alpha Suffrage Club's fundraising event to help send Ida B. Wells to Washington D.C. Wells traveled to This trip to participate in the suffrage march. This aimed to rally support for women's right to vote. This event was an important moment in the suffrage movement, and we highlighted this source on the 'Women's Suffrage' page.

"*Digital History*." [www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp\\_textbook.cfm?smtid=3&psid=3614](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtid=3&psid=3614). Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

This is a digital version of the pamphlet *Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All of its Phases*, written by Ida. B. Wells to expose the brutalities of lynchings in the South. The pamphlet informed the northern states about the widespread violence and injustice faced by African Americans. We used this source to learn about Wells' writing and the horrors she witnessed during her lifetime.

Duster, Daniel. Interview. Conducted by Manal Khaleel, Tasneem Benhida, Calliope Britz, and Sameeha Shaikh. Zoom, 17 Feb. 2025.

Dan Duster, the great-grandson of Ida B. Wells shared valuable insights into his grandmother's life and activism during this interview. His reflections on her enduring legacy were essential for our "Interviews" page. We featured excerpts from this interview to demonstrate how Wells' work continues to inspire and influence modern-day civil rights activism.

*E.J. Scott. The American Negro in the World War. Chapter*

*VIII.* <https://net.lib.byu.edu/estu/wwi/comment/scott/sch08.htm>. Accessed 1 Mar. 2025.

This source supplied us with knowledge of General Ballou's "Bulletin No.35" for 92 Division, Camp Funston, Kansas. This rule barred Black soldiers and fighters from going into public places because of their skin color. This also included a riot that took place in Houston, Texas where it was known as a "race riot". This source included many other episodes about this rule which lost the respect of Black soldiers and fighters.

“Exposing the ‘Thread-Bare Lie’: How Ida B. Wells Used Investigative Journalism to Uncover the Truth About Lynching.” *WTTW*,  
<https://www.wttw.com/chicago-stories/ida-b-wells/exposing-the-thread-bare-lie-how-ida-b-wells-used-investigative-journalism-to-uncover-the-truth-about-lynching>.

This article offers a collection of primary source images and documents that are closely associated with Wells' investigative journalism. Several of these quotes and documents have been thoughtfully incorporated throughout our website to highlight the depth and significance of Wells' contributions. This collection not only highlights her investigative methods but also offers invaluable insights into the historical context in which Well's work was carried out.

Frederick Douglass. *PBS*, [www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p1539.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p1539.html). Accessed 27 Feb. 2025.

Frederick Douglass was one of Ida B. Wells' close friends. They worked together as civil rights activists. We used this source to better understand who Frederick Douglass was and how he fought against injustice. This source helped us explore his life, ideas and the lasting impact he had on the fight for freedom and civil rights alongside Ida B. Wells.

“From the Summer Institute: Three Events That Defined Ida B. Wells’ Fight for Social Justice.” *Tennessee State Museum*, [www.tnmuseum.org/Stories/posts/ida-b-wells-fight-for-social-justice](http://www.tnmuseum.org/Stories/posts/ida-b-wells-fight-for-social-justice). Accessed 4 Feb. 2025.

This article provided a detailed look at key events in Ida B. Wells' career, including the lynching that inspired her anti-lynching activism. The source's inclusion of a photograph of the People's Grocery was particularly helpful in illustrating the link between Wells' personal experiences and her advocacy, which we used on our "Anti-Lynching" page.

Hannah-Jones, Nikole. Interview. Conducted by Manal Khaleel, Calliope Britz, and Sameeha Shaikh. Zoom, 21 Feb. 2025.

In this interview, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Nikole Hannah-Jones discussed her admiration for Ida B. Wells, highlighting how well Well's had influenced her own work. This conversation provided us valuable insight into how Wells' impact endures in the field of journalism today. We used this interview on our “Interviews” page to showcase the connections between these two influential figures.

“*[Head-and-Shoulders Portrait of Frederick Douglass]*.” *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., 20540 USA, [www.loc.gov/item/2013645427/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2013645427/). Accessed 24 Feb. 2025.

This 1862 portrait of Frederick Douglass appears on our “Perspectives” page to emphasize the shared struggle for freedom and equality between Douglass and Wells. Their collaboration in the civil rights movement was pivotal, and the image helps provide visual depth of their collaborative efforts in the civil rights movement, showcasing their mutual dedication to justice and social change.

Hughes, Gary. “*Ida B. Wells Famous Quotes*.” *Historic Newspapers*, 21 July 2022, [www.historic-newspapers.com/blog/ida-b-wells-quotes/](http://www.historic-newspapers.com/blog/ida-b-wells-quotes/).

This source provided us with a variety of Wells' quotes for our website. This included multiple powerful quotes about lynching. Moreover, this site also offered valuable historical context, helping to frame the events and challenges Wells faced during her lifetime. For example, it emphasized how Wells was born just a few months before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Image 1 of *Daniel Murray Pamphlet Collection Copy*. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/resource/lcrbmrp.t1612/?sp=1&st=image&r=-0.688,-0.58,2.375,1.338,0](http://www.loc.gov/resource/lcrbmrp.t1612/?sp=1&st=image&r=-0.688,-0.58,2.375,1.338,0). Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This pamphlet provides firsthand documentation of Ida B. Wells' anti-lynching work. *Lynch Law in Georgia* includes detailed reports on lynching, exposing the harsh realities faced by African Americans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Wells' research and reporting have been crucial in deepening our understanding of racial violence. Her efforts continue to shape our awareness of this dark chapter in American history.

"Ida B. Wells-Barnett: Anti-Lynching and the White House." *White House History Association*, [www.whitehousehistory.org/ida-b-wells-barnett-anti-lynching-and-the-white-house](http://www.whitehousehistory.org/ida-b-wells-barnett-anti-lynching-and-the-white-house). Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This source highlights Ida B. Wells-Barnett's tireless advocacy for federal anti-lynching legislation, showcasing her role as a national leader in the fight against racial violence. It also provided us with valuable primary source materials, including photographs of her family, images from a parade she led in Washington, D.C., and letters she wrote during her campaign. These resources enriched our project by offering authentic visual and written evidence of her activism, which we used to give our audience a more personal and impactful understanding of her work.

"Ida B. Wells and the Fight Against Lynching: Civil Rights Advocacy and Social Reform in the Post-Reconstruction South." *Bill of Rights Institute*, [www.billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/ida-b-wells-and-the-campaign-against-lynching/](http://www.billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/ida-b-wells-and-the-campaign-against-lynching/). Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

"Ida B. Wells and Anti-Lynching Activism." *Digital Public Library of America*, [dp.la/primary-source-sets/ida-b-wells-and-anti-lynching-activism](http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/ida-b-wells-and-anti-lynching-activism). Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

This source gave us numerous primary source photos that we added to our website, specifically to our "Anti-lynching" page. We used the primary source cover of *Southern Horrors: Lynch Laws In All Its Phases* from 1892, the first pamphlet by Ida B. Wells dedicated to exposing lynching. In addition to these powerful images, this source provided valuable insight into Wells' early career in investigative journalism, showing how she began using her writing to challenge racial violence and injustice. This background helped us better understand the roots of her activism as well as the impact of her work.

Image 6 of *The Hawaiian Gazette* (Honolulu [Oahu, Hawaii]), 21 Aug. 1894. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/resource/sn83025121/1894-08-21/ed-1/?sp=6&q=anti-lynching+B+b+Ida+lynch+lynched+Lynching+lynching+Wells](http://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83025121/1894-08-21/ed-1/?sp=6&q=anti-lynching+B+b+Ida+lynch+lynched+Lynching+lynching+Wells). Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

Newspaper primary source mentioning Ida B. Wells' tours in England. It gave us a more rounded image of her tours and her speaking out against lynching. It also showed us how many people in the south were attempting to have the British be against her by putting out newspapers attacking her personality.

"Ida B. Wells Marches for Justice." *American Heritage*, [www.americanheritage.com/ida-b-wells-marches-justice](http://www.americanheritage.com/ida-b-wells-marches-justice). Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.

This article provided us with countless quotes and lots of information regarding marches Ida B. Wells led. This source was incredibly helpful for our "Women's Suffrage" page. It also gave a detailed summary of Ida B Wells's activism.

Martin, J. Brian. "Ida B. Wells and the Light of Truth." *United States Mint*, 2 Jan. 2025, [www.usmint.gov/news/inside-the-mint/ida-b-wells-light-of-truth](http://www.usmint.gov/news/inside-the-mint/ida-b-wells-light-of-truth).

This gave us a good, clear picture of Ida B. Wells. We added this photo of Wells to the homepage of our website. This was for people to see how Ida B Wells looked in real life in order to bring our website to life.

“Learning with Ida B. Wells Barnett.” *U.S. National Park Service*, [www.nps.gov/articles/000/learning-with-ida-b-wells-barnett.htm](http://www.nps.gov/articles/000/learning-with-ida-b-wells-barnett.htm). Accessed 4 Feb. 2025.

This gave us a photo of Ida B. Wells and her family. Moreover, it gave a short, quick summary of her life’s work. It also highlighted how she became a journalist on racial issues because she lost a case regarding not moving from her train seat when the crew asked her to be moved, which is a situation quite similar to Rosa Parks.

Letter from Ida B. Wells-Barnett to W. E. B. Du Bois, 30 May 1903.  
[credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b001-i254](http://credo.library.umass.edu/view/full/mums312-b001-i254). Accessed 10 Feb. 2025.

This provided us with an important letter that Ida B. Wells wrote to W. E. B. Du Bois, another civil rights activist who had just written a book about African-American culture, emancipation, and deepening understanding of Black identity.

*Letter from Ida B. Wells-Barnett to President Woodrow Wilson | DocsTeach*.  
<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/ida-b-wells-wilson>. Accessed 1 Mar. 2025.

This source supplied us with a letter and summary of a letter that Wells’ had sent to President Woodrow Wilson. In that letter, Ida B. Wells’ wrote to Wilson, revoking Ballou’s “Bulletin No.25”. She claimed that this order "destroys all civil rights, causes fresh discriminations, fosters race prejudice, humiliates our race, and degrades the army uniform."

“March 9, 1892: The People’s Grocery Lynchings.” *Zinn Education Project*,  
[www.zinnproject.org/news/t dih/peoples-grocery-lynchings/](http://www.zinnproject.org/news/t dih/peoples-grocery-lynchings/). Accessed 3 Feb. 2025.

This article gave us more in-depth details on the People’s Grocery Lynchings, mentioning the lynchings of Thomas Moss and others. They were friends of Ida B Wells, and their death is one reason why she decided to become an anti-lynching journalist.

PBS NewsHour Extra. [www.journalisminaction.org/case/ida-tarbell-muckraker](http://www.journalisminaction.org/case/ida-tarbell-muckraker). Accessed 1 Feb. 2025.

This source provided primary source quotes of Ida B. Wells speaking about how she began her work as an activist and journalist to speak out against lynching. In addition to this, we learned numerous facts on Wells and ‘muckrakers’ who are journalists that exposed injustice from 1890-1920s.

Klose, Roland. “The Missouri Editor Whose Bigotry Outlived Him.”  
[www.rwklose.com/2023/06/16/john-w-jacks/](http://www.rwklose.com/2023/06/16/john-w-jacks/). Accessed 16 June 2023.

This article gave us lots of information for our perspectives page. In addition to this, we used a photo of Gov. Wm. J. Stone. He was a governor who opposed Ida B Wells’s ideas, denouncing the harsh treatment that African Americans would face in the South, saying that they were equally treated, calling her ideas ridiculous.

Saelee, Mike. “Research Guides: Ida B. Wells: Topics in Chronicling America: Search Strategies & Selected Articles.” [www.guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-ida-wells/selected-articles](http://www.guides.loc.gov/chronicling-america-ida-wells/selected-articles). Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

This gave us many links to sources about lynching. It also gave us newspaper clippings that talk about Ida B. Wells’ anti-lynching campaigns. These newspapers were able to deepen our knowledge on her anti-lynching campaigns.

Suffragettes, London. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/item/2014680110/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2014680110/). Accessed 22 Feb. 2025.

This is a photo of a protest for suffrage in London in 1912. We used this picture on the “Historical Context” page to show the growing women’s rights movement in the early 1900s.

“The People’s Grocery ... and Ida B. Wells.”

[www.historic-memphis.com/biographies/peoples-grocery/peoples-grocery.html](http://www.historic-memphis.com/biographies/peoples-grocery/peoples-grocery.html). Accessed 6 Feb. 2025.

This biography of Ida B. Wells and the “People’s Grocery” was very useful by giving us more information, including the lynchings of the people at the People’s Grocery store. We also used a primary source photo of the People’s Grocery store. We added this photo to our ‘anti-lynching’ page.

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan. *Clemson University, South Carolina*,

[www.clemson.edu/about/history/bios/ben-tillman.html](http://www.clemson.edu/about/history/bios/ben-tillman.html). Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.

This webpage offers a biography of Benjamin Tillman, the former governor of South Carolina, known for his opposition to civil rights for African Americans. Tillman’s views and policies significantly contributed to racial inequality in the South.

“Today’s Document • In This Letter of April 26, 1918, Ida B...” *Today’s Document*,

<https://todaysdocument.tumblr.com/post/715667832493539328/in-this-letter-of-april-26-1918-ida-b>. Accessed 1 Mar. 2025.

This source gave us the letter that Ida B Wells wrote to President Woodrow Wilson in clear text, making it easy for us to understand what her purpose of the letter was. The purpose of this letter was to revoke an order that prevented Black soldiers into public places because of their skin color.

Who Was Ben Tillman? *Historic Columbia*. [www.historiccolumbia.org/Tillman](http://www.historiccolumbia.org/Tillman). Accessed 3 Feb. 2025.

This source gave us a primary source photo of Ben Tillman, a South Carolina Senator. We added this photo to our ‘perspectives’ page. He was a governor that liked lynchings, and would intimidate others through violence and suppression of legal rights. His ideas are the polar opposite of Ida B Wells.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. *Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

This is Ida B. Wells’ autobiography. She started writing it in 1928 but passed away before she could finish. It was edited and published by her daughter, Alfreda Duster, in 1970. This source was incredibly useful because Wells wrote about many of her experiences and many of the injustices she fought so hard to end. We used quotes from her book throughout the website to show her own words and opinions alongside the story we tell of her.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B., et al. *The Light of Truth: Writings of an Anti-Lynching Crusader*. Penguin Books, 2014.

We used a quote from this book on our ‘conclusion’ page of our website. We felt that this website needed a touch of Ida B Wells’s writing, thus the reason we took a quote from her book, *The book is a collection of Wells’s writing*. With this incredible source, we were able to understand and see what her writing style was like, which was amazingly detailed.

## Secondary Sources:

“The Alpha Suffrage Club and Ida B. Wells.” *League of Women Voters Chicago*,

<https://www.lwvchicago.org/news/ida-b-wells-suffrage-club>. Accessed 27 Feb. 2025.

This source explains the founding of the Alpha Suffrage Club by Ida B. Wells in January 1913, during a time when most suffrage movements excluded Black women. The article emphasizes how the club helped amplify the voices of Black women in the fight for the right to vote.

ashawnta\_jackson. "The Alpha Suffrage Club and Black Women's Fight for the Vote." *JSTOR Daily*, 8 Sept. 2020, <https://daily.jstor.org/the-alpha-suffrage-club-and-black-womens-fight-for-the-vote/>.

This article highlights the role of the Alpha Suffrage Club, partly founded by Ida B. Wells, in advocating for Black women's voting rights. It discusses how Black women united to fight for suffrage through actions like marches and protests.

Andrew, Maria Morava, Scottie. "The Black Lives Matter Foundation Raised \$90 Million in 2020, and Gave Almost a Quarter of It to Local Chapters and Organizations." *CNN*, 25 Feb. 2021, <https://www.cnn.com/2021/02/25/us/black-lives-matter-2020-donation-report-trnd>.

This source helped us illustrate modern-day activism, using a Black Lives Matter protest photo as an example. We included it in our "Conclusion" page to encourage people to continue fighting for racial justice, just as Ida B. Wells did. It draws a parallel between historical and current movements for equality.

"Biden Signs Bill Named after Emmett Till Making Lynching a Hate Crime." *NBC News*, 29 Mar. 2022, <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/white-house/biden-signs-bill-named-emmett-making-lynching-hate-crime-rcna22078>.

This article discusses the signing of the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act, marking a significant step in the fight for racial equality. We used it in our "Conclusion" page to show that although the battle for justice continues, legislative action is still crucial in addressing systemic racism. It helped connect historical and modern anti-lynching efforts.

"Biography: Ida B. Wells-Barnett." *National Women's History Museum*, <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/ida-b-wells-barnett>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This source helped us grasp a better understanding of Ida B. Wells' life and work, including powerful quotes from her investigative writings. It also deepened our understanding of Black feminism during Wells' time and her commitment to justice. We used this to highlight the significance of her contributions to anti-lynching efforts.

"Biography: Jane Addams." *National Women's History Museum*, <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/jane-addams>. Accessed 27 Feb. 2025.

This source explores the life of Jane Addams, a close friend of Ida B. Wells, and provided important context for our project. We used it for the "Educational Equality" page, including a photo of Addams to emphasize her role in social change.

*Booker Statement on Signing of Emmett Till Antilynching Act into Law | U.S. Senator Cory Booker of New Jersey*. <https://www.booker.senate.gov/news/press/booker-statement-on-signing-of-emmett-till-antilynching-act-into-law>. Accessed 13 May 2025.

In this statement, Senator Cory Booker comments on the signing of the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act. We used his quote in our project to reflect on the importance of this law in the ongoing fight against racial violence. It served as a powerful reminder that the work for justice, similar to what Ida B. Wells started, is still ongoing today.

Duster, Michelle. "I'm Ida B. Wells's Great-Granddaughter, and I'm Still Fighting Her Fight for the Vote." *TIME*, 17 Aug. 2020, <https://time.com/5879344/ida-b-wells-great-granddaughter-19th-amendment>.

Michelle Duster, Ida B. Wells' great-granddaughter, shares her personal perspective on Wells' lifelong fight for racial equality. This article showed us how Wells' legacy continues to inspire the next generation. We used this source to show that the fight for justice has been passed down through generations.

Explore The Map | Lynching In America. <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/explore>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2025.

This source provides an interactive map of lynchings in America, with a focus on the South. We included it on our "Historical Context" page to help visualize the widespread nature of lynching. The map was essential for demonstrating the extent of racial violence that Ida B. Wells worked tirelessly to expose.

*Excerpt: "Ida B. the Queen."* 2025. The Pulitzer Prize, <https://www.pulitzer.org/article/excerpt-ida-b-queen>.

This source provided us with an astounding quote about Ida B Wells and her activism. It highlights her reports on lynchings in the South. It also illustrates her reports on violence against African-Americans during that time. The Pulitzer Prize was awarded to Ida B Wells for her 'outstanding and courageous reporting on the horrific and vicious violence against African Americans during the era of lynching.' We also added this quote to our 'Conclusion' page.

"The FBI Won't Hand Over Its Surveillance Records on 'Black Identity Extremists,' so We're Suing" | ACLU *American Civil Liberties Union*, 21 Mar. 2019, <https://www.aclu.org/news/racial-justice/fbi-wont-hand-over-its-surveillance-records-black>.

This article discusses the FBI's surveillance of Black activists, including Ida B. Wells, and its refusal to release the related files. It sheds light on the long history of government surveillance of Black activists fighting for justice.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett | Biography, Lynching, & Facts | Britannica. 21 Dec. 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ida-B-Wells-Barnett>.

This article provided an overview of Ida B. Wells' life, including key moments such as her investigative reporting on lynching. It helped us better understand her activism and the historical context of her work. We used it to establish a foundation for our research on Wells' lifelong commitment to justice and equality.

"Ida B Wells-Barnett -." *Archives of Women's Political Communication*, <https://awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/directory/ida-b-wells/>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2025.

This source outlines pivotal events in Ida B. Wells' life, such as her lawsuit against a railroad company and the personal losses that fueled her activism. We referenced this article to gain a deeper understanding of Wells' resilience and the personal experiences that shaped her dedication to racial justice. This helped us connect her personal struggles to her professional work.

"Jane Addams | Freedom and Citizenship." *Columbia.edu*, 2024, <https://freedomandcitizenship.columbia.edu/jane-addams>. Accessed 25 Mar. 2025.

This website offered an in-depth look at Jane Addams, an influential reformer and key ally in the civil rights movements of her time. It highlighted her close connections and collaborations with Ida B. Wells, including their joint efforts to challenge racial injustice. One strong example was their organization against the *Chicago Tribune* in response to its racial coverage, demonstrating Addams' support for Wells' activism and their shared commitment to social reform.

“Lynching in America: Confronting the Legacy of Racial Terror.” *Lynching in America: Confronting the Legacy of Racial Terror*, <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/report/>. Accessed 27 Feb. 2025.

This source was critical in helping us understand the history of lynching in the United States, with detailed facts and historical accounts. It provided a context for our project by presenting lynching as a tool of racial terror that Wells dedicated her life to exposing. The site’s clear timeline and illustrations helped us present a chronological view of this history.

Life Story: Ida B. Wells-Barnett (1862-1931).

<https://wams.nyhistory.org/modernizing-america/fighting-for-social-reform/ida-b-wells/>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2025.

This biography offered details into Ida B. Wells’ upbringing, her drive to become a journalist, and her work against lynching. It was helpful in understanding the personal and professional factors that shaped Wells’ advocacy. We used this source to illustrate how her early experiences shaped her into a trailblazer for racial justice.

Lynching | Definition, History, & Facts | Britannica. 18 Jan. 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/lynching>.

This source provided us with a clear definition of lynching and its historical significance in the United States. It was especially useful as an introductory resource to understand the system of racial violence that Ida B. Wells fought against. We used this article to lay the groundwork for our exploration of Wells' anti-lynching activism.

Lynching in America | American Experience | PBS.

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/emmett-lynching-america/>. Accessed 28 Jan. 2025.

We used this source to learn about lynchings in America in general. It was a good starting point to understand a basic history of lynchings. It also speaks about what was going on at the time, such as Jim Crow laws and the normalization and acceptance of lynching.

Tucker, Ellen. “The Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act.” *Teaching American History*, 8 Mar. 2023, <https://teachingamericanhistory.org/blog/the-emmett-till-anti-lynching-act/>.

This article explains the significance of the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act, which made lynching a federal hate crime. We used it to show how the fight against lynching continues today, with Wells’ legacy influencing modern anti-lynching legislation. The article connects the past with the present, highlighting the importance of ongoing activism.

Vazquez, Kate Sullivan, Maegan. “Biden Signs Bill Making Lynching a Federal Hate Crime into Law | CNN Politics.” *CNN*, 29 Mar. 2022, <https://www.cnn.com/2022/03/29/politics/biden-emmett-till-antilynching-act>.

This article provided more details on the signing of the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act, a major step in combating racial violence. It helped us understand the nature of the fight against lynching and its modern-day implications. We included this source to emphasize that, even after decades, the struggle for racial justice remains a part of American life.

A Noble Endeavor: Ida B. Wells-Barnett and Suffrage. *U.S. National Park Service*,

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/a-noble-endeavor-ida-b-wells-barnett-and-suffrage.htm>. Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.

The article focuses on Ida B. Wells’ involvement in the Women’s Suffrage movement, highlighted her efforts to advocate not only for women’s voting rights but also for racial equality within the movement. It discusses the challenges she faced as a Black woman in a predominantly white-led cause and her determination to ensure that



the voices of Black women were heard. This information was especially valuable for our “Women’s Suffrage: page, as it helped showcase her broader impact on both racial and gender justice.

Walker, Malea. “Ida B. Wells and the Activism of Investigative Journalism | Headlines & Heroes.” *The Library of Congress*, 12 Feb. 2020,  
<https://blogs.loc.gov/headlinesandheroes/2020/02/ida-b-wells-and-the-activism-of-investigative-journalism>.

This source gave us extensive information about the beginning of Ida. B Wells’ career in investigative journalism, particularly her groundbreaking work documenting and exposing the brutal realities of lynching in the United States. It detailed how she gathered evidence, published her findings, and challenged false narratives used to justify racial violence and discrimination. This information was crucial in helping us understand the significance of her contribution to journalism and civil rights, and we influenced it to highlight her impact on social justice.

YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?si=zu-jKIXbupKQ4WzW&v=fygjGXnaV9w&feature=youtu.be>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This video provided us with in-depth information about Ida. B Wells and her family background, including her early life, upbringing and personal challenges. This context helped us gain a deeper understanding of the experiences that shaped her activism and commitment to justice. We used this information to give viewers a more complete picture of her life and legacy.

YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?si=RFSbbPipPfgKm91B&v=L3AYdvZf4I4&feature=youtu.be>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This video chronicles Ida B. Wells’ life and career in chronological order, highlighting her role as a journalist and activist. A significant focus is placed on the violent conflict between the Black-owned People’s Grocery store and a nearby white-owned store, an event that marked a turning point in Wells’ anti-lynching campaign. The video helps viewers understand the social tensions of the time and the injustices that field her lifelong fight for civil rights.

prentice34. “Cheyney University Founded in 1837 Started as a School for Colored Youth.” *The Parkside Journal*, 6 Feb. 2018,  
<https://parksidejournal.wordpress.com/2018/02/06/cheyney-university-founded-in-1837-started-as-a-school-for-colored-youth/>.

This source provided us with a historical photograph of Cheyney University at the time of its founding. We included this image on the “Historical Context” page to visually represent one of the first historically Black colleges and universities, highlighting the educational opportunities that emerged for African Americans during that era.

“U.S. Slavery: Timeline, Figures & Abolition.” *HISTORY*, 14 Jan. 2025,  
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>.

This source provides a detailed overview of the history of slavery in America. This was a crucial resource because it gave us essential background knowledge that helped frame our research and allowed us to better understand how slavery laid the foundation for racial discrimination in the United States. This source also deepened our understanding of racial inequalities and how it evolved over time.

