

From Chains to Citizenship: How The 14th Amendment was a Turning Point in the Fight for Equality

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Process Paper

Choosing a Topic

After hearing the theme this year, ‘Turning Points in History’, we were overwhelmed with ideas. The choices were endless, but one period in history that stood out to all of us was the institution of Slavery. History tells us how slavery was the foundation of the United States, and therefore, we wanted to understand how it was finally abolished. This led us to a rabbit hole that displayed daring stories of escape, suppression, brutality, but more importantly, of hope, identity, and belief in our future. At the heart of all that, was the 14th Amendment. A nearly forgotten and overlooked amendment is the basis of the American Dream and is so deeply rooted in our ideals of freedom, love, and equality. Knowing this, the choice was easy. Our topic would be the 14th Amendment and how it was a Turning Point in the Fight for Equality.

Conducting Research

Before beginning the creation of our project, it was imperative that we fully understood the 14th Amendment, its history, and all the little events that both helped it and undermined it. Therefore, we looked to books like *Stamped from the Beginning*, but also the docuseries, *Amend: The Fight for America* that detailed the value of the 14th Amendment and gave us a complete history of reconstruction. Along with books, we used Databases like ABC-Clio, Proquest, and the Library of Congress to gather information, all while utilizing primary sources to draw our own conclusions.

Our Process

We started by writing a script that covered all aspects of the 14th Amendment, about 5,000 words, and then found relevant pictures and videos for all parts of it. Then we began to cut words, which was by far the hardest part. All history is valuable, but it was our job to ensure that we conveyed our message as succinctly and informatively as possible. Then we found interviews and videos that corroborated what we were saying. Lastly, we cited and alphabetized our sources.

Our Historical Argument

The 14th Amendment definitely does not receive the amount of attention it deserves for the crucial role that it plays in not just African-American history, but our day-to-day lives as well. Our historical argument is explaining the role of the 14th Amendment in our lives, and how it was a Turning Point in History. A start of a new Era.

Significance in History

The 14th Amendment's significance in history ranged from giving newly emancipated people citizenship, guaranteeing equal protection for both African-Americans and Women under the law, legalizing different sexual orientations, and allowing immigrants to call the United States their home. It allows everyone in the United States to be authentically themselves, and be given the same rights and protections regardless. People have fought and died over this promise of equality, a promise that can be traced back to the declaration of independence. It is one of the most litigated texts in the Constitution, and is the very foundation of what it means to be an American.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Court Documents:

“Amendment XIV: Equal Protection and Other Rights.” *Legal Information Institute*, 2023, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/amendment-14>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This was the full written text of the 14th Amendment. Along with that, it provided explanations and annotations of the different clauses, explaining and building the foundation of our knowledge around the Fourteenth Amendment, which we used throughout the entire documentary.

“Fourteenth Amendment.” *Legal Information Institute*, 2023, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxiv>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This source gave us, in short, the actual text of the Fourteenth Amendment and left it up to the reader to interpret. Viewing the actual text, and not in simple or nullified form, allowed us an insight into how both lawyers today and legislators two centuries ago viewed the world.

"Fourteenth Amendment Quote." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2023, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1960440. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This quote is an essential idea because it shows the waves that it had on Congress and society. It shows the importance of equality and equal representation of laws and shows how much of a struggle it was in the past. It signifies the importance of the Fourteenth Amendment, and also explains how this Amendment and its ideas were influential in the fight for women's rights, showing the long term effects of the amendment.

"Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2024, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/209763. Accessed 19 Feb. 2024.

This document gave us a summary and provided context of the court case of Plessy v. Ferguson. This case established the "separate but equal" doctrine that would provide the basis for Jim Crow and segregation laws, and would result in racism and the belief that African-Americans were "second rate citizens." This is a crucial moment in our history, and we use this in our documentary to mark a new era of slavery and segregation for African-Americans.

Articles:

**Foner, Eric, and John A. Garraty. *Compromise of 1877*. , 1991. *ProQuest*,
<https://www.proquest.com/books/compromise-1877/docview/2265473033/se-2>.**

This book gave us context involving the Compromise of 1877. The Compromise resulted in removal of republican troops from the South in exchange for Republican Rutherford B. Hayes to be elected president, allowing slavery and segregation laws to be introduced. With this source, we learned why the 14th amendment and its goals to grant citizenship to colored people didn't occur until nearly a century later.

**"Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution: Civil Rights: (1868)." *National Archives and Records Administration*, 1868,
<https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/14th-amendment#:~:text=Not%20only%20did%20the%2014th,the%2014th%20Amendment%20a%20reality>.
Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.**

This article explained each of the five different sections of the Fourteenth Amendment. It also explained what the 14th amendment failed to do which was later fixed by the 15th amendment. The article, however, gives clear examples of how the amendment failed to meet the demands required by the citizens and shows the harsh reality of the 14th Amendment, and the criticism it received.

"Obergefell v. Hodges." *Oyez*, www.oyez.org/cases/2014/14-556. Accessed 20 Feb. 2024.

The case of Obergefell v. Hodges carried on the legacy of the 14th amendment due to people fighting for what they believed was right, and fought for what they deserved. The case established and legalized gay marriage in America, and just shows how the amendment had such a drastic effect on the world as it impacted the beliefs of multiple generations and court cases from nearly two centuries later.

"Loving v. Virginia." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/1966/395. Accessed 20 Feb. 2024.

The case of Loving V. Virginia legalized interracial marriage between males and females. From the belief of segregation of colored people and white citizens to now being able to marry people of different races, this case clearly shows the dramatic impact that the 14th amendment had on the world.

"Reed v. Reed." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/1971/70-4. Accessed 20 Feb. 2024.

This case was one of the first times that women started seeing success in their campaign, as Sally Reed challenged the fact that her ex-husband was appointed as administrator of her child in court. This case was used as an example of how dramatically the Fourteenth Amendment impacted society and life for other minorities as well.

**"The Emancipation Proclamation." National Archives, 28 Jan. 2022,
www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/emancipation-proclamation.**

This article explains the Emancipation Proclamation. This document was the first real step to abolishing slavery and viewing African-Americans as real people, and gave American leaders the desire to fight for African-American rights with the 14th amendment.

Books/Journals:

EVERY, JAHIA NAILAH. *Those Who Saw the Sun African American Oral Histories from the Jim Crow South*. LEVINE QUERIDO, 2023.

This book was critical because of the invaluable first hand accounts that it gives us of Jim Crow America, further expanding both our knowledge and our perspective of that time period. It is a perfect example of preserved history, and provides numerous different viewpoints to an issue strife with complexity and layers. It tells us the truth about a period that is far from black and white.

Garfield, James A. Enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment. Washington, F. & J. Rives & G. A. Bailey, reporters and printers, 1871. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/09021491/>.

This book shows the opinions and arguments made by the people of America regarding the 14th amendment. Written by James Garfield, this book shows what the 14th amendment was aimed to accomplish soon after it was ratified, and provides a strong argument as to why the amendment was “the most important political change in history.” It provided us with a professional opinion regarding the amendment, which was something that was lacking in our research.

Hutchison, Elizabeth Q. , Author. Workers like all the rest of them: domestic service and the rights of labor in twentieth-century Chile. Durham: Duke University Press, 2022. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2021025300/>.

Although the ideas of this book did not directly connect with our project and argument, it shared many similar ideas. In the book, Hutchinson demonstrates the struggle of domestic workers in Chile, and how they cannot receive recognition, and through firsthand accounts, she is able to compare them with ideas from the women’s struggle of gaining recognition. The struggles of these minorities creates a powerful story and argument, which we try to incorporate into our documentary.

Morrell, Edward Deveau, Daniel Murray Pamphlet Collection, and Congressional Speech Collection. Negro Suffrage: Should the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Be Repealed?. [Washington: S.N, 1904] Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,

<https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/rbc/lcrbmrp/t2609/t2609.pdf>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2024.

This book discusses and refutes claims made by a representative from Georgia who argues that the 14th Amendment should be repealed. This book just proves how significant the 14th Amendment was to the American people. This was one of our most important and useful primary sources, as it discussed the main point that we were trying to make: the significance of the 14th Amendment.

O'Brien, Steven G. "Rutherford B. Hayes." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2024, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/196309. Accessed 14 Feb. 2024.

This is a journal of Rutherford B. Hayes, the presidential candidate who was elected in exchange for the removal of troops in the Southern region of America, which would give democrats access to the region. From this journal, we learn more about Hayes' perspective on the political issue regarding African-Americans in America, which was crucial, coming from a former president.

Speeches/Interviews:

"Abraham Lincoln: 'On Dred Scott Decision and Slavery' (1857)." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2024, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1663437. Accessed 14 Feb. 2024.

This speech was a crucial firsthand account, as it showed the significance of the court case *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, which we use in the early stages of our documentary. This case signifies the problem of African-Americans being seen as inferior to whites, and jump started the fight for equal rights and the debates for the 14th amendment. This speech also provided the argument that African-Americans were more than just “second-rate citizens,” and were entitled to the same rights as whites, which was crucial to start the fight for equality.

“NAACP Leader Roy Wilkins on Face the Nation.” *CBS News*, 7 Sept. 1958, www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJBsL6KWpfY. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This is a video of NAACP leader Roy Wilkins discussing the potential threats that the organization poses to the United States. The NAACP, or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was an organization created to end segregational and unjust behaviors, and in this clip, Wilkins talks about the uprising of schools desegregating their students and combining them. We use this in our long-term effects, as it outlines the major successes that African-Americans start to see after *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Reelblack One. “The Heritage of Slavery (1968) W/ Fannie Lou Hamer and Lerone Bennett, Jr.” *YouTube*, 12 Dec. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1EAY0RDDJQ. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This video refers to the interview with Norwood Hastie used in our documentary. Norwood Hastie was the President of the Agricultural Society in South Carolina, effectively meaning that he relied heavily on the use of slaves in his agricultural practices. This, needless to say, contributed heavily to his racist mindset. In the interview, Hastie says that before African-Americans were seen as human beings, he viewed them as “superior pets.” This clearly shows anybody how poorly and brutally African-Americans were treated, and provides an inside look into the minds of some of the most racist people in positions of power, only 55 years ago.

“Rep John Lewis’ Speech at March on Washington.” *YouTube*, 7 Feb. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=tFs1eTsokJg. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This speech shows the audience how far these African-Americans have come, losing so many people due to slavery, and surviving off of almost no money, and they are still fighting and not giving up. We use this in our long term impact, showing just how tough these African-Americans are, and proving that even after suffering defeat countless times, they are still willing to fight for themselves and their rights.

"Sojourner Truth: Fourteenth Amendment Speech (1867)." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2023, [americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/210910](https://www.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/210910). Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This speech shows just how significant the 14th Amendment was in history. It goes to show that the 14th Amendment and many of its ideas and impacts were used and carried into the fight for women's rights, expressing the significance of this amendment and proving why it was a crucial turning point in American history.

"THOSE WHO SAW THE SUN: AFRICAN AMERICAN ORAL HISTORIES FROM THE JIM CROW SOUTH." *Kirkus Reviews*, vol. XCI, no. 8, 2023. *ProQuest*, <https://www.proquest.com/trade-journals/those-who-saw-sun/docview/2799396355/se-2>.

US National Archives. "The March (1963, Restored)." YouTube, 6 Sept. 2013, www.youtube.com/watch?v=DQYzHIIQ1O4. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This is a video of MLK's historic *I Have A Dream* Speech, that took place during the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. We use this in our long term impact as we discuss the successes that African-Americans start to see shortly after the Brown v. Board of Education case.

“Vice President-elect Kamala Harris delivers speech ahead of Joe Biden.” *YouTube*, 8 November 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xt8VvrdxzHo>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

We primarily use this video to show the overall success that African-Americans in America have achieved through all of their long campaigns and numerous protests. This speech portrays the legacy of the 14th amendment, as a woman of color is elected into office as the vice president. We use this speech to show the impact of the amendment, and how far people of color have come.

Images/Videos:

““An Outrageous, Barbarous and Deadly Attack”: Racist Violence in the Midwest before the Civil War (U.S.” *National Park Service*, 14 December 2020, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/racist-violence-in-the-midwest-before-the-civil-war.htm>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows white attacks on black people, and shows the audience the harsh reality of what it was like to be an African-American back in this period. We use this image in our thesis, to show how African-Americans fought back and fought hard to achieve their rights.

“Antebellum (1820–1861).” *Ancient North Carolinians*,

<https://ancientnc.web.unc.edu/colonial-heritage/by-time/antebellum/>. Accessed 19

February 2024.

This is an image of the Antebellum South period. We use this image to mark the era of the Antebellum South, and show how the issue regarding African-Americans in America was resolved throughout the next century.

AP Archive. “Civil Rights Act of 1964.” YouTube, 21 July 2015,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQjNESlx5Zc. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This video provides us with context about the Civil Rights Act in 1964. Described as the “most sweeping bill ever” it provided African-Americans with the freedom and rights that they fought so hard for. The act was showed in our long term impact, as it overshadowed all of the victories that the African-Americans achieved, and gave them what they were working towards for the past century.

Banks, William V., et al. *Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*,

[https://www.blackpast.org/wp-content/uploads/prodimages/files/dred_scott_ca_1857](https://www.blackpast.org/wp-content/uploads/prodimages/files/dred_scott_ca_1857_public_domain.jpg)

[_public_domain.jpg](https://www.blackpast.org/wp-content/uploads/prodimages/files/dred_scott_ca_1857_public_domain.jpg). Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This picture shows Dred Scott who played an important role in bringing the case Dred Scott v. Stamford to the Supreme Court. However, he was turned away and was the basis

of an early Civil Rights movement. His case was the main one that the 14th Amendment attempted to rectify.

Bellew, Frank. “Reconstructing Citizenship | National Museum of African American History and Culture.” *National Museum of African American History and Culture*, <https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/exhibitions/reconstruction/citizenship>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image signifies the newly earned citizenship for colored people in America, and we use this image to mark the new era in the United States. This image shows the result of all of the hard work that African-Americans went through to achieve what they deserved.

Boissoneault, Lorraine. “In the Congressional Fight Over Slavery, Decorum Went Out the Door.” *Smithsonian Magazine*, 10 February 2017, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/tempers-ran-so-hot-congress-one-senator-was-nearly-beaten-death-180962111/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows a man of color taking a beating by a white man. We use this image as we discuss the issue of slavery during the Antebellum Period, and explain how the issue was resolved by the 14th amendment in the coming years.

**Bonitatibus, Steve. "What You Need to Know About the Equality Act." *Center for American Progress*, 3 July 2023,
www.americanprogress.org/article/need-know-equality-act. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.**

This image depicts the fight for LGBTQ+ rights, which also was influenced by the 14th amendment and the fight for equal rights for African-Americans. This image is used in our long-term impact, signifying and proving how the 14th amendment was a turning point in history.

**Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Timeline of the American Civil Rights Movement". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 28 July. 2023,
<https://www.britannica.com/list/timeline-of-the-american-civil-rights-movement>.
Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.**

This image shows a group of African-Americans protesting and fighting for their rights. We use this image to show when the protests begin and the people finally start to fight for justice and end their lives serving as slaves and second rate citizens.

**Brown, Nikki. "Jim Crow & Segregation." *64 Parishes*, 21 January 2015,
<https://64parishes.org/entry/jim-crowsegregation>. Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image shows a woman of color protesting for equal laws and demands an end to Jim Crow segregation laws. We use this as we explain how African-Americans fought for their rights and equality by force and numerous protests.

Brown's, John, and John Brown. "Pottawatomie Rifles of Kansas – Legends of America."

Legends of America, <https://www.legendsofamerica.com/pottawatomie-rifles/>.

Accessed 19 February 2024.

This is an image of a newspaper article discussing the abolition of slavery and the newly gained freedom that they received. We use this as we discuss the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment, and how their ideas grew into the 14th amendment.

"Can Discrimination Thrive in a Free Market? | Econofact." Econofact | Key Facts and Incisive Analysis to the National Debate on Economic and Social Policies., 9 Feb. 2023, econofact.org/can-discrimination-thrive-in-a-free-market. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image is an example of a Jim Crow law, where segregation and racism are promoted. These laws were enforced throughout the country and were applied to a vast majority of public places such as schools and bathrooms.

Civil Rights Movement: Timeline, Key Events & Leaders | HISTORY, 27 October 2009,
<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement>. Accessed 19
February 2024.

This image is used to show the protests of African-American citizens and the fight for equality. We use this in the beginning of our documentary in the thesis, to show the victories and success that African-Americans later achieved.

“Civil Rights Movement (1865–1896).” Wikipedia, 26 May. 1866,
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement_\(1865%E2%80%931896\)#/media/File:Black_Americans_attacked_in_Memphis_Riot_of_1866.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement_(1865%E2%80%931896)#/media/File:Black_Americans_attacked_in_Memphis_Riot_of_1866.jpg). Accessed 10 Jan.
2024.

This image was used in our short-term impact segment of the documentary, as we explain how violence and brutality still continued to occur even after the ratification of the 14th amendment. Although the amendment gave African-Americans the rights that they deserved, it still took more than a century to be interpreted properly, which led to setbacks that forced the blacks to continue suffering.

“Civil War Era Newspapers on Pinterest... | History's Newsstand Blog.” *History's Newsstand Blog*, 29 June 2012, <https://blog.rarenewspapers.com/?p=5275>. Accessed
19 February 2024.

This is an image of a newspaper article that shows citizens of America raging and demanding war between the two regions. We use this as we mention the Civil War, and the attempts to abolish slavery, leading to many following his beliefs and creating the 14th amendment.

Cohen, Sascha. "The Day Women Went on Strike." *TIME*, 26 Aug. 2015, time.com/4008060/women-strike-equality-1970. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This image shows women protesting and fighting for their rights. We use this image as a demonstration of how influential the amendment was on other minorities and their fight for equal rights and privileges.

"Compromise of 1877 - Definition, Results and Significance." *HISTORY*, 17 Mar. 2011, www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/compromise-of-1877. Accessed 11 Jan. 2024.

This image shows the agreement of the Compromise of 1877. This Compromise marked the end of the Reconstruction era and was settled between Democrats and allies of Rutherford B. Hayes due to the election of 1876 and its controversy. We use this image to show the end of the Reconstruction era, and a new period of brutality for African-Americans

Equal Protection. Dec. 18. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, [<www.loc.gov/item/2013651238/>](https://www.loc.gov/item/2013651238/). Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

We used this image when describing the equal protection clause, which was the clause that was misinterpreted and led to the separate but equal doctrine, and segregational Jim Crow Laws.

“EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW IS IMPORTANT - Collin County

Democrats.” *Collin County Democratic Party,*

<https://www.collindemocrats.org/equal-protection-under-the-law-is-important/>.

Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This image shows a sign protesting for equal protection under the law for all minorities.

We use this image as we discuss the misinterpretation of the amendment, and how significant it was to leading African-Americans back to the fields, serving their lives as second-rate citizens.

“Fifty Years of Loving #ACLUTimeMachine.” *ACLU of Northern CA,*

www.aclunc.org/blog/50-years-loving-aclutimemachine. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This is an image of a newspaper article written shortly after the case of Loving v.

Virginia. The case expanded on the meaning of being an American, and America was now a more accepting place, where all were to be free and equal.

“Footage of the Women’s Suffrage Movement, 1910s-20 [Silent].” YouTube, 26 Aug. 2020,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZrbqNfjP4y8. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This video shows the struggles and brutality of being a woman, and shows the beginning of the women's rights movement, which we use in our long term-impact to show the effects that the amendment had on other minorities.

"Fourteenth Amendment Adopted Into the U.S. Constitution, 1868." *NEWSPAPERS*, 29

July 1868,

www.newspapers.com/article/the-burlington-free-press-14th-amendment/34162049.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image is shown at the beginning of the documentary, where the 14th amendment is finally ratified and adopted into the US Constitution as one of the amendments. The Amendment would go on to win African-Americans their rights, and help other minorities do so as well, signifying why it was a turning point in history.

"Fourteenth Amendment." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2023,

americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/208698. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This picture depicts the amount of people the Fourteenth Amendment truly impacted. Usually, it is only viewed through the eyes of an African-American and how it affected them, but it was, and still remains, a turning point for women's rights. Though they were not enslaved, this gave women a basis to argue that they should have the right to vote and take a more active place in society.

Gray, David. "Reed v. Reed and the Fight for Gender Equality." *TERRITORY Magazine*, 8 November 2017, <https://territory-mag.com/articles/reed-v-reed-fight-gender-equality/>. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This picture is of the case of Reed v. Reed, which was the result of the women's rights campaign and protests and was one of the most important steps for gender equality. We use this case in the modern-day interpretation of the 14th amendment, as this case, similar to Brown v. Board of Education, was the result of the hard work and steps that these minorities took to earn the rights that they deserved.

Hansen, Will. "Women in the Movement Part One: Reflections Unheard: Black Women in Civil Rights - the Devil's Tale." *Duke University*, 26 Sept. 2013, blogs.library.duke.edu/rubenstein/2013/09/18/women-in-the-movement-part-one-reflections-unheard-black-women-in-civil-rights. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image is an example of how the 14th amendment encouraged other minorities to fight for their rights as well. In the photo, black women are protesting for their rights and freedom. We use this in our long term impact to show the lasting impact that the 14th amendment had on American society.

**Harris, Paul. “How the end of slavery led to starvation and death for millions of black Americans.” *The Guardian*, 16 June 2012,
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/jun/16/slavery-starvation-civil-war>.
Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image shows fugitive slaves in Virginia. We use this image as we mention the abolishment of slavery and the thirteenth amendment, and this image allows the audience to visualize these people as finally freed.

**“Help Wanted; White Only.” *The Philadelphia Tribute*, 19 May. 2018,
[https://www.phillytrib.com/commentary/coard-phillys-jim-crow-unions-still-laborin
g-for-racism/article_c4a0baa2-9d70-5f3f-a150-47667c3c64fd.html](https://www.phillytrib.com/commentary/coard-phillys-jim-crow-unions-still-laboring-for-racism/article_c4a0baa2-9d70-5f3f-a150-47667c3c64fd.html). Accessed 10 Jan.
2024.**

This was a Jim Crow business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that had only white employees. We use this to outline the shortcomings of the amendment, and how it failed to deliver its promise until nearly a century later, due to the misinterpretation of the equal protection clause.

**Hinton, Elizabeth. “Opinion | It's Police Violence That Spurs Black Rebellion.” *The New York Times*, 21 May 2021,
<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/21/opinion/police-violence-floyd-protests.html>.
Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image shows many black and colored people being violently oppressed. We use this image as we discuss the oppression and harsh treatment that was given to African Americans during this time, showing the story of their lives during the 19th and 20th centuries.

“How White Americans Used Lynchings to Terrorize and Control Black People.” The Guardian, 14 Oct. 2021, www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/apr/26/lynchings-memorial-us-south-montgomery-alabama. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image demonstrates how the whites were able to control the blacks and use lynchings to keep the blacks as second rate citizens. It goes to show how much pain the African-Americans went through, and their harsh and miraculous journey to independence.

“I AM A MAN: Photographs of the Civil Rights Movement, 1960-1970.” *UGA Libraries*, <https://www.libs.uga.edu/russell-library/exhibits/iamaman>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows protests from African-Americans regarding the unjust measures taken and segregational laws that held African-Americans back from the equality that they

deserved. We use this image at the beginning of our documentary, showing how badly they were treated prior to the 14th amendment.

**“Illustrated Portraits of Dred Scott and His Family, Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, 1857 | State Historical Society of Iowa.” *State Historical Society of Iowa*,
<https://history.iowa.gov/history/education/educator-resources/primary-source-sets/government-democracy-and-laws/dred-scott>. Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image is a newspaper article of the Dred Scott v. Sandford case in 1857. We use this image as we bring up the Dred Scott case, which banned colored people from federal courts, and that enslaved people wouldn't be classified as citizens.

**"Jim Crow." American History, ABC-CLIO, 2024,
americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1643367. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.**

This video perfectly allows the audience to visualize the terror and violence of Jim Crow Laws, where segregation and unjust laws were not only allowed, but encouraged as well. We use this in our short-term impact to show the rise of Jim Crow laws, continued segregation, and whitelashing demonstrated in the late 19th century.

**"Jim Crow Laws." *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2024,
americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/641727. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.**

This image symbolizes the end of Jim Crow laws, as a casket is being held by four African-American citizens with the title: “Here Lies Jim Crow,” marking the end of Jim Crow and segregation laws and the start of a new era for African-Americans.

“June 13, 1866: 14th Amendment Passed.” *Zinn Project Education*, 14 June. 2023, <https://www.zinnedproject.org/news/tdih/fourteenth-amendment-passed/#:~:text=The%2014th%20Amendment%20was%20designed,people%20recently%20freed%20from%20slavery>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This image, and the subtleties in it, depict the time period. You have two people, who are white, holding up the fourteenth amendment for a black child to read from. This shows how the Fourteenth Amendment was made for the colored people in the United States, but is being held up and enforced by white people.

“Jump Jim Crow - Blackface Song and Dance -- Extended Version.” YouTube, 20 July 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKzTaZLEKd4. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This song, created by Thomas Rice, marked the birth of the figure Jim Crow, and was a racist impersonation of black people that started the popular music genre in the early 1800s of mockery, which was done specifically to black people.

Kowal, John. “The Equal Rights Amendment Explained.” *Brennan Center for Justice*, 23 January 2020,

<https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/equal-rights-amendment-explained>. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This picture shows the protest for the equal rights amendment made for women, following the African-American footprints to give themselves equal rights. We use this in our documentary as we discuss the women's fight for equal rights in the long term impact.

LandmarkEvents. “The Birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, 1822.” *Landmark Events*, landmarkevents.org/the-birth-of-rutherford-b-hayes-1822. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This is an image of President Rutherford B. Hayes. Hayes was the president during the 1877-1881 period, and before his presidency, he was involved in the Compromise of 1877, which removed Union Troops from the South in order for him to be elected President. This gave democrats power to continue slavery and remove the reconstruction amendments, putting an end to African-American freedom, and led to Jim Crow and segregation laws.

Leffler, Warren K. “Civil Rights March on Washington, D.C.” Library of Congress, 28 Aug. 1963, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003654393/>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image depicts African-Americans protesting and fighting for their rights, and is known as the Civil Rights March on Washington. The image is used in our long term

impact to capture the success that African-Americans finally saw after numerous attempts and efforts to get what they deserved.

Longley, Robert. "The Reconstruction Era (1865–1877)." *ThoughtCo*, 10 October 2020, <https://www.thoughtco.com/reconstruction-definition-1773394>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This image marks the start of a new era, the Radical Reconstruction period that occurred after the Civil War. The period included the ratification of three amendments, the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, that would go into effect and change the world for not only African-Americans, but all minorities in America.

"Loving V. Virginia: 1967 and Supreme Court Case | HISTORY." *HISTORY*, 17 Nov. 2017, www.history.com/topics/black-history/loving-v-virginia. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This is an image after the case of Loving v. Virginia, which legalized interracial marriage. This image was used in our long term effects, as it occurred shortly after the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Mahnken, Kevin. "Plaintiff Oliver Brown Would Have Been 100 Years Old This Week: 8 Ways America's Schools Have (and Haven't) Changed Since the Supreme Court's Brown V. Board Verdict." *The 74 Million*, 19 Aug. 2018, www.the74million.org/plaintiff-oliver-brown-would-have-been-100-years-old-this-w

Week-8-ways-americas-schools-have-and-havent-changed-since-the-supreme-courts-brown-v-board-verdict. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image shows the victory of Brown v. Board of Education, where the “separate but equal” doctrine was finally viewed unconstitutional, reimplementing the 14th amendment, and giving African Americans all of their hard-earned rights, freedom, and their citizenship that was given to them nearly a century ago. The 14th amendment had finally fulfilled its promise.

“Mary_Sheffield.” *ClickOnDetroit*, https://www.clickondetroit.com/topic/Mary_Sheffield/. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This picture showcases African-American children and adults protesting with the sign “Jim Crow Must Go!” This image clearly shows the importance and need for equal rights as even children are protesting and going against the law to earn the rights they deserve. We use this in the documentary as African-Americans begin to protest.

““Massive Resistance” | Equal Justice Initiative.” *Segregation in America*, <https://segregationinamerica.eji.org/report/massive-resistance.html>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This shows the other side of protesting for equal rights. Here, we have white American citizens protesting for the rights of African-Americans to be removed and nonexistent.

This image is used in the long-term effects segment of the documentary, where we portray how hard the African-American community had to work in order to earn their rights.

McGreevy, Nora. "Five Things to Know About the 1876 Presidential Election."

***Smithsonian Magazine*, 28 Sept. 2021,**

www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/confusion-voter-suppression-and-constitutional-crisis-five-things-know-about-1876-presidential-election-180976677. Accessed 13 Jan. 2024.

This image shows the Electoral Commission having a secret meeting to discuss the 1877 Compromise. We use this in our documentary as we speak about how all of the Reconstruction Amendments would be gone in this Compromise, and African-Americans would soon go back to their lives as slaves after the election.

McKenna, Amy. "Pro and Con: Reparations for Slavery." *Britannica*, 20 January 2022,

<https://www.britannica.com/story/pro-and-con-reparations-for-slavery>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows the Antebellum Period, and the people during that era. We use this image to show the era, and to show the problem regarding African-Americans in America during this time period.

Miller, Leigh. "Gender Equality." *Sutori*,

<https://www.sutori.com/en/story/gender-equality--xjfXMpQRrDdvMSNYemflqwV>.

Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

These images mainly show the struggles of being a woman during this time period, as many women are neglected for jobs and equal pay. These images are included in our documentary as we speak about the influence of the 14th amendment, and how it sparked the courage to fight for gender equality as well.

Mullen, Shannon. "Gallup Vault: Americans Narrowly OK'd 1964 Civil Rights Law."

***Gallup News*, 29 July 2020,**

<https://news.gallup.com/vault/316130/gallup-vault-americans-narrowly-1964-civil-rights-law.aspx>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows the result of the hard work that African-Americans were put through, and shows the ratification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. We use this in our documentary in our thesis, as we discuss the time period and journey of African-Americans and the 14th Amendment.

Nast, Thomas. "Compromise with the South." Massachusetts Historical Society, 3 Sept.

1864, <https://www.masshist.org/database/5908>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image is another image showing the Compromise of 1877. We use it in our documentary as we are describing the compromise between the republicans and the democrats, and what the result of the compromise was.

Parr, Jessica. "Race, Freedom, and Extermination in America and the Atlantic World."

***AAIHS*, 30 January 2018,**

<https://www.aaihs.org/race-freedom-and-extirmination-in-america-and-the-atlantic-world/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows the second beginning of slavery and segregation, after the Compromise of 1877. We use this in our documentary as part of our thesis, showing the turning point and giving the democrats control of the South, leading to slavery and segregation again.

"Photo, Print, Drawing Congress - 14th Amendment 2nd section / Kemble." *Library of Congress*, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004679121/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This is a political cartoon which shows Congress and their tendency to not enforce laws or amendments properly. This is shown through the 14th amendment, as it wasn't properly enforced until a century later. We use this in our documentary to show that once the amendment was properly enforced, its goals were achieved and fully present in society.

Photo (Withdrawal of Union Troops).

<https://calendar.eji.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/Screen%20Shot%202019-01-29%20at%201.34.14%20PM.png>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image shows the removal of troops in the south, which we describe in our documentary, that led to democrats taking control of the South once more and keeping segregational laws alive.

PiqueShow. “Separate but Equal — PiqueShow.” PiqueShow, 5 May 2020, www.piqueshow.com/home/2017/6/6/separate-but-equal. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image portrays a Jim Crow law, where blacks had restricted access to other facilities such as restrooms and water fountains, which is the example used in this photo. The water fountains for colored people are small, dirty, and provide contaminated water, while the fountain for whites has fresh, cold water ready for them to drink.

“Plessy Vs. Ferguson | The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow.” PBS LearningMedia, 4 Aug. 2023, ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/bf09.socst.us.const.plessy/plessy-v-ferguson. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

The video follows the city of New Orleans, and how it allowed black people to have their rights and freedom, however, it all changed when the Court legalized segregation and Jim Crow Laws after the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. We use this in the earlier stages of our

documentary, where we discuss more in detail, the case of Plessy v. Ferguson, and the effects that it had on American society. The video also allows the audience to perfectly visualize what the world was like nearly two centuries ago.

“Plessy V. Ferguson Aimed to End Segregation—but Codified It Instead.” *HISTORY*, 5

Jan. 2022,

www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/plessy-v-ferguson-aimed-to-end-segregation-but-codified-it-instead. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image is another example of segregation Jim Crow Laws, as colored people have private benches to sit on, and are separated from the whites. We use this as we are on the topic of the “separate but equal” doctrine, and the laws that were created after to fully enforce and establish it.

“Plessy v. Ferguson: Separate but Equal Doctrine.” *HISTORY*, 29 Oct. 2009.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/plessy-v-ferguson>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This is another segregated area and an example of a Jim Crow law used in our documentary when we discuss the beginning of the “separate but equal” doctrine, and the rise of Jim Crow laws and segregation in public places, with this law being a more common one, and was prevalent in almost every other state.

Post, Michelle B. “Obstacles Remain at 100th Anniversary Ratifying of Allowing Women to Vote.” *The Press of Atlantic City*, 26 Aug. 2020.

https://pressofatlanticcity.com/news/obstacles-remain-at-100th-anniversary-ratifying-of-allowing-women-to-vote/article_ef711736-3fe9-5d72-86a8-92ce68739035.html.

Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This powerful image shows women protesting for their rights and working hard to earn what they deserve. This image portrays the influence of the 14th amendment and how it gave courage to other minorities to fight for their rights as well. The amendment continues to be one of the most important ones today, and continues to have a lasting influence on society.

“Presidential Elections Are No Stranger To Controversy.” *Billings Gazzete*,

https://billingsgazette.com/opinion/columnists/guest-opinion-presidential-elections-are-no-stranger-to-controversy/article_39d8faaa-e8cb-5940-9928-285c5777aaef.html.

Accessed 12 Jan. 2024.

This image depicts the Compromise of 1877 and advertising Hayes as a fraud due to the Compromise that was made between the two parties. We use this image as we talk about the Compromise, and the aftermath of the Compromise, which gave democrats control and dominance over blacks in the south again.

“Racial segregation on US inter-state transport to end – archive, 26 Nov 1955.” *The Guardian*, 26 November 2020,

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/nov/26/racial-segregation-on-us-inter-state-transport-to-end-archive-1955>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image shows a segregational law taking place at a public transportation station. We use this image as we describe the past history of unjust laws in America, and begin to introduce the 14th amendment, and its miraculous journey in history.

“Responses Coming from the Civil Rights Movement | American Experience.” *PBS*,

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/eyesontheprize-responses-coming-civil-rights-movement/>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This is another image of white American citizens protesting against African-American rights, however, in this case, they are protesting against the case of Brown v. Board of Education, as they want schools to still be segregated. We use this in our documentary as we mention the Brown v. Board of Education case.

“Revisiting the Separate but Equal Doctrine.” *Mistakes Were Made Blog*, 13 Feb. 2020,

<https://mwmblog.com/2020/02/13/revisiting-the-separate-but-equal-doctrine/>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image is very different from others, as it discusses how unfair the “separate but equal” doctrine was. The doctrine stated that the separate facilities had to remain equal in

order for segregation to be legalized, however, the facilities were not equal. White facilities were high quality while colored facilities were the bare minimum and low quality.

Rivers, Larry Eugene. “Florida’s Culture of Slavery.” *Florida Humanities*, 24 February 2020, <https://floridahumanities.org/floridas-culture-of-slavery/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image portrays the brutality of African-Americans, as they are forced to work long and hard hours in the fields. We use this image as we discuss the definition of a turning point, and we begin to introduce the 14th amendment, and how it changed the lives of African-Americans.

Sanford, Brea, and James H. Lane. “THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION | Independence Daily Reporter.” *Independence Daily Reporter* |, 8 October 2021, <https://www.indydailyreporter.com/index.php/news/lecompton-constitution>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This is an image showing the congressional debates regarding the 14th amendment. We use this image in our documentary as we portray the arguments made in the Congressional debates that took place to create and ratify the amendment.

“"Segregation Forever," Fort Lauderdale, Florida.” *High Museum of Art,*

<https://high.org/collection/segregation-forever-fort-lauderdale-florida/>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This is another image of whites protesting against African-American rights and justice.

However, we use this picture as we talk about the ideas and philosophies before the amendment was ratified, and is used to depict how whites reacted to the amendment.

Simien, Evelyn M. “Lynching Memorial Shows Women Were Victims, Too.” *The Conversation,*

<https://images.theconversation.com/files/216014/original/file-20180423-94115-1b421wq.jpg?ixlib=rb-1.1.0&q=45&auto=format&w=600&h=854&fit=crop&dpr=1>. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This image shows an African-American slave being tortured and hung to death. We use this image to give the audience a visualization of how slaves were poorly treated back in the late nineteenth century, and is shown as we discuss the brutality and harsh treatments that African-Americans suffered through after the 1877 Compromise.

“Slave traders branding an African woman at the Rio Pongo, in Guinea, West Africa.”

NYPL Digital Collections,

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/4a47ac10-2658-0132-7bc8-58d385a7b928>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image portrays the brutality that African-Americans suffered through during the period of slavery. We use this image at the very beginning of the documentary, to show the period of slavery, and what life was like before the amendment.

Stephens, Randall J. “The Klan, White Christianity, and the Past and Present | a response to Kelly J. Baker by Randall J. Stephens | Religion & Culture Forum.” *UChicago Voices*, 26 June 2017, <https://voices.uchicago.edu/religionculture/2017/06/26/the-klan-white-christianity-and-the-past-and-present-a-response-to-kelly-j-baker-by-randall-j-stephens/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image portrays the fear that African-Americans suffered through during the 19th and 20th centuries. We use this as we introduce the journey and story of the 14th amendment, at the beginning of the documentary.

Subramaniam, Pia. “‘Working for Equality: The Fight for Fair Pay and Equal Rights’ Working Women of the 20th Century — Cinegirl.” *Cinegirl*, 16 Mar. 2021, www.cinegirl.net/home-all-issues/working-for-equality-the-fight-for-fair-pay-and-equal-rights-working-women-of-the-20th-century.

This image shows women fighting for their rights and following in the footsteps of African-Americans and demanding equality and their rights. We use this image in the

long-term effects segment of the documentary, where we discuss how the 14th amendment gave courage to other minorities to fight for their rights as well.

The Black Code | Ann Arbor District Library, aadl.org/signalofliberty/SL_18440701-p1-04. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image of a newspaper article discusses the black codes, which were government laws that restricted them from buying and leasing property, conducting business, and entering and moving around public areas, and black people were punished with beatings and lashes, and put through brutal pain. We use this in our documentary when we discuss the period of Reconstruction before the amendments were introduced, and how much these slaves had to go through.

“The Black Codes | Reconstruction.” *PBS LearningMedia*, 9 Dec. 2022, ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/reconstruction-black-codes/reconstruction-the-black-codes. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This video clip shows the Black Codes, which enforced and encouraged racial segregation that were made shortly after the reconstruction period and aimed to remove rights of African-Americans. We use this in our documentary as we discuss the Black Codes, and how they were the result of the 13th amendment.

**Tuck, Steven. “Civil Rights Movement.” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, 9 Sept. 2004,
<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/civil-rights-movement/>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.**

These images are used to show the audience the road and procedures that the African Americans took to give themselves justice, and the journey of the Civil Rights Movement.

**“USA | MASS CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH IN KENTUCKY.” *British Pathe*,
<https://www.britishpathe.com/asset/117792/>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.**

In this video, nearly 10,000 African American protesters march down to the State Capital and demand their rights and freedom. We use this at the beginning of our long-term impact, showing the audience the true pain that African-Americans put themselves through in order to achieve their rights.

**“Visit to the Ku-Klux.” *Library of Congress*,
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.71959/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This is an image of a colored family being attacked by the Ku-Klux Klan, which was a white terrorist group that attacked people of color. We use this image to show the horrible treatment that African-Americans received.

Vogelstein, Rachel B. “Landmarks in the Global Movement for Women's Rights: A Timeline.” *Council on Foreign Relations*, 24 January 2017, <https://www.cfr.org/blog/landmarks-global-movement-womens-rights-timeline>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.

This article contains a variety of images that showcase the fight for women's rights. We use this powerful image of thousands of women protesting with the Capitol in the background, showing the significance of the 14th amendment and how it impacted all of these minorities and continues to do so in society today.

Voves, Ed, et al. “The Civil War Begins: An Exhibition At The Rosenbach Museum And Library, Philadelphia.” *California Literary Review*, <https://calitreview.com/the-civil-war-begins-an-exhibition-at-the-rosenbach-museum-and-library-philadelphia/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

This image is used to show the beginning of the civil war, which occurred after the case of Dred Scott v. Sandford. We use this in our documentary as we discuss the civil war and the attempts to abolish slavery through the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment, and we begin to introduce the 14th amendment.

Waggoner, Cassandra. “Jim Crow/Jump Jim Crow.” 6 Feb. 2023, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/jim-crow. Accessed 11 Jan. 2024.

This is an image of the “Jim Crow” character. Performed by Thomas Rice, it was meant to mock African Americans and let them know that they were always below the whites.

We used this in our documentary to mark the beginning of the Jim Crow laws in the short term impact.

“Washington DC, Post Office.” USPS,

<https://about.usps.com/who/profile/history/images/clerks-1958.jpg>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This image shows a busy post office building where most of the employees are black. We use this to show the successes after Brown v. Board of Education, and how many black people were now able to find jobs and provide for themselves and their families.

“When the Little Rock 9 Integrated (Crazy Footage).” YouTube, 14 Dec. 2016,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GKflZViTUf0. Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This video is about the first nine teenagers of color that entered a school full of whites, and were the first colored people to desegregate the school. This allowed other Jim Crow and segregation laws to be removed, ultimately resulting in another victory for the African-Americans, although they still suffered harassment and bullying from other white students.

***YouTube: Home*, <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a33025/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image is a newspaper article regarding the 14th amendment and the congressional debates surrounding it. We use this image to depict the arguments and perspectives from different people, and the process of the amendment being ratified.

***YouTube: Home*, <https://loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.12888/>. Accessed 19 February 2024.**

This image demonstrates the use of segregation laws known as Jim Crow laws. We use this image as we try to portray the beginning of Jim Crow laws, and the result of the Plessy v. Ferguson case.

***YouTube: Home*, 9 November 2017, <https://www.efootage.com/videos/83412/integrated-army-fights-in-vietnam>. Accessed 15 Jan. 2024.**

This clip shows a white man walking with a black man. This image is used in our documentary, where we discuss the goals of the Fourteenth Amendment, and what it aimed to accomplish.

“15 Years of ‘Lawrence v. Texas.’” *Outsmart Magazine*, 6 June. 2018.

<https://www.outsmartmagazine.com/2018/06/15-years-of-lawrence-v-texas/>.

Accessed 10 Jan. 2024.

This image shows two gay men happy and ready to celebrate their victory in the Court case *Lawrence v. Texas* that ruled in their favor. The case legalized being gay and was another case that was influenced and impacted by the 14th amendment, which was shown in our documentary.

“24.3 — Blog 2 — University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law.” *University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law*, 19 June 2022,

<https://con.law/print-articles/category/24.3>. Accessed 19 February 2024.

We use an image from this website that is a newspaper article discussing the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case. We use this image to show the significance of the court case, as it then led to the Civil War.

Secondary Sources:

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Fourteenth Amendment". *Encyclopedia*

***Britannica*, 17 Nov. 2023,**

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Fourteenth-Amendment>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This source provided us with important background information that we otherwise would not have found. For example, it gave us the whole text of the Fourteenth Amendment and all the legislators responsible for catering to the provisions of the amendment. Moreover, it included a picture of the actual first page of the Fourteenth Amendment which provided context as to how the law was passed and what steps our forefathers took.

"Civil Rights." *Issues: Understanding Controversy and Society*, ABC-CLIO, 2023, issues.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/914085. Accessed 21 Nov. 2023.

This source provided a crucial insight to the long-term impact of the Fourteenth Amendment. Considering the act was introduced nearly two centuries ago, we found that fairly recently, in 2015, that the Supreme Court used the amendment to rule in favor of same-sex marriage. Therefore, this source was crucial to understanding the long-term impact of the Fourteenth Amendment and how it spanned much further than just the rights of African Americans and impacted every minority.

Entrekin, Charles. "How The Fourteenth Amendment Shapes America (Part 1)." *SISYPHUS*, 11 Jan. 2019, <https://sisyphuslitmag.org/2018/10/how-the-fourteenth-amendment-shapes-america-part-1/>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This website sufficiently explains how the Fourteenth Amendment effectively removed race and ethnicity from the American identity. Furthermore, they gave the federal

government power to protect a person's liberty, though they were fairly unsuccessful until much later when the Civil Rights Act was passed.

Florida State College at Jacksonville. "The End of Reconstruction." *Pressbooks*, fscj.pressbooks.pub/africanamericanhistory/chapter/the-end-of-reconstruction.

This website was especially helpful and resourceful, as it provided us with key moments of the end of the reconstruction era. Along with giving us a plethora of information, it also summarized the information extremely well, considering there were a lot of key events that took place during this era.

"Fourteenth Amendment: Simplified Summary, Text, and Impact." *HISTORY*, 10 May. 2010, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/fourteenth-amendment>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This source explained the short-term impact of the act, which wasn't much. In *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled against abolishing racially segregated public spaces. This was after the Fourteenth Amendment had been passed, and despite that, the courts still stubbornly interpreted it as a furthering of the Thirteenth Amendment, rather than an attempt at equality.

Heidenreich, Donald E., Jr. "Fourteenth Amendment." *American History*, ABC-CLIO, 2023, americanhistory.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1351074. Accessed 21 Nov. 2023.

This author helps us understand the due process, which is addressed in Section 1, which requires individual states to grant citizenship to people in the state. Voting Rights and Protection are mentioned in Section 2, which repealed the three-fifths clause and gave African-Americans the right to vote once they were twenty-one years old.

“Historians Discuss the Fourteenth Amendment.” *The Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition*, 1 Apr. 2016.

<https://glc.yale.edu/news/historians-discuss-14th-amendment>. Accessed 21 Nov. 2023.

This provided us with a unique perspective, as it was discussed professionally. These historians discussed how the amendment strengthened the federal government and how it gave Congress new enumerated powers, but more importantly, it allowed us to recognize that the amendment was the amendment that federalized and united the nation completely, which marks it as one of the most important and influential amendments in American history.

“Landmark Legislation: The Fourteenth Amendment.” *US Senate*, 7 Aug. 2023,

<https://www.senate.gov/about/origins-foundations/senate-and-constitution/14th-amendment.htm#:~:text=Passed%20by%20the%20Senate%20on,laws%2C%E2%80%9D%20extending%20the%20provisions%20of>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This source explained how the Fourteenth Amendment gave Congress power against the states. The source gave us information about how the amendment authorized Congress to punish states that ignored the amendment. It also explains how this affected slaveholders in the South, which would help later with our short-term impact segment of the documentary.

Litwack, Leon F. "Jim Crow Blues." *Magazine of History*, vol. 18, no. 2, 2004, pp. 7-11,58.

ProQuest; eLibrary,

<https://explore.proquest.com/elibrary/document/213741735?accountid=166406>.

This article gave us an understanding of the Jim Crow laws, how they were created and the way that they affected American society. This helped us shape our short-term impact segment of our documentary, as Jim Crow laws were a large obstacle that the African Americans faced on their way to freedom, and showed us how rough it was for African-Americans during this time.

“Northern Blacks and Reconstruction Amendments.” *Genius of Freedom*,

<https://librarycompany.org/geniusoffreedom/northern-blacks-and-the-reconstruction-amendments/#:~:text=The%2013th%20Amendment%20formally%20abolished,the%201857%20drive%20Scott%20v.> Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This website gave us a sufficient understanding of the short-term effects of the Fourteenth Amendment and showed us what the country thought about the 14th Amendment and its

ratification. This helped us especially with our short-term impact part of the documentary, as it showed how much of a struggle it was to get the amendment ratified.

“Reconstructing Citizenship.” *National Museum of African American History and Culture*, 22 Aug. 2022, <https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/exhibitions/reconstruction/citizenship>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This article addresses the idea of citizenship in the Constitution and asks the simple question: “Who are ‘We the People?’” This article gives us an insightful perspective in answering this question, addressing the case of *Dred V. Scott*, and deconstructing and showing how the Fourteenth Amendment reconstructed citizenship in America.

Reynolds, Jason and Ibrahim X. Kendi. “Stamped: Racism, Antiracism, and You.” 10 Mar. 2020. Accessed 14 Jan. 2024.

This children’s book describes and introduces racism to young children and discusses the steps that African-Americans took to earn the freedom that they deserve. It provided a simple understanding of such a high-level concept, giving us a unique and different perspective that we wouldn’t have otherwise found.

Rodriguez, Alicia. “Dred Scott.” *American Government*, ABC-CLIO, 2024, americangovernment.abc-clio.com/Search/Display/1278825. Accessed 14 Feb. 2024.

This article gave us an understanding of the man Dred Scott, who was an important slave figure for the wrong reason. Scott was a big believer in equality and justice, and was willing to fight for it, as he protested and attempted to sue John Sanford, who allegedly bought the Scots as slaves. Although this case kickstarted the civil war, it did lead to other people believing in equality, and attempts to abolish slavery were made, with some of them succeeding.

“The Fourteenth Amendment: Constitution 101.” *National Constitution Center*, 30 Aug. 2022, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQWWS3EOv24>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.

This video gave us context to the Black Codes and how the southern states were attempting to further restrict the rights of previously enslaved people after the thirteenth Amendment effectively abolished slavery. It explained how the Fourteenth Amendment was a direct follow-up to the Thirteenth and was the needed second half to a poorly enforced Thirteenth Amendment.

“The Fourteenth Amendment: History, Reaction, and Ratification.” *Jack Miller Center*, 22 May. 2023, <https://jackmillercenter.org/fourteenth-amendment/>. Accessed 21 Nov. 2023.

Not only did this source give us a summary and insightful context on this topic, but also provided us with resourceful impacts and events that took place after the Amendment

was ratified, showed the impact and importance of the amendment, and showed why this amendment was a turning point in history.

**"The Missouri-Kansas Conflict 1854-1865." *The Kansas City Public Library*,
[civilwaronthewesternborder.org/timeline/radical-reconstruction-begins#:~:text=After%20the%20election%20of%20November,grant%20citizenship%20to%20all%20\(male\)](http://civilwaronthewesternborder.org/timeline/radical-reconstruction-begins#:~:text=After%20the%20election%20of%20November,grant%20citizenship%20to%20all%20(male).). Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.**

This source explains to us, in-depth, the perspective that people had back during the 19th century. For example, they viewed the 13th amendment, which abolished slavery, as sufficient despite the fact that colored people still remained heavily restricted from state laws. This website not only provided that perspective, but crucial background information to establish a good idea of what was going on during a time nearly two centuries ago.

**"The Pro-Democratic Fourteenth Amendment." *JSTOR Daily*, 22 July. 2022,
<https://daily.jstor.org/the-pro-democratic-fourteenth-amendment/>. Accessed 20 Nov. 2023.**

This is a political cartoon that depicts how the newly passed Fourteenth Amendment and Liberty go hand-in-hand. It illustrates how the Fourteenth Amendment is just a product of

a person's right to Life, Liberty, and Property and that the southern states were against that crucial right.

“Timeline of Events Leading to the Brown v. Board of Education Decision of 1954.”

National Archives,

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/brown-v-board/timeline.html>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This source was especially helpful, as it provided a timeline of significant events that led up to the Brown v. Board of Education case, which would give blacks citizenship and equality to whites. Insightful events included court cases such as Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896, which established the separate but equal doctrine and considered blacks as second rate citizens, or the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was an organization that fought social injustice and racism. We would use these events to show the short and long-term impacts of the 14th Amendment in our documentary.