

James Howard Meredith: Breaking the Barriers of Color and Education

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Paper

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In the 1950s, during the Civil Rights movement, segregation of colored people in education was a major problem, causing lawyers from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to strategize a stop to the unfair treatment of these minorities.¹ While white students received great privileges in their education with access to many more learning resources, black students were restricted from this quality education.² This long-lasting issue has seen many different civil rights activists who fought for equal treatment in various situations, one of them being James Howard Meredith, a black activist for colored education.³ Despite great personal harm, James Meredith continued to fight for civil rights, and as a result broke an important barrier with his acceptance to the University of Mississippi in 1962, setting a precedent to future generations of black education.

Establishing the Barrier

In December of 1955, during the early stages of the Civil Rights Movement, Rosa Parks, an NAACP activist, refused to give up her seat in the town bus for a white man.⁴ Though these events occurred about 60 years ago, the conflict between the colored and white tracks back to the 1800s when President Lincoln passed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves of the Confederate States.⁵ There were multiple barriers of discrimination and fear,

¹ “School Segregation and Integration,” *Library of Congress*, accessed 23, December 2019. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/civil-rights-history-project/articles-and-essays/school-segregation-and-integration/>.

² *Ibid.*

³ The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, “James Meredith American Civil Rights Activist and Author,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, October 21, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Meredith>

⁴ Clayborne Carson, “American Civil Rights Movement,” *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, November 1, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement>

⁵ “1860 to 1869 Important News, Significant Events, Key Technology,” *The People History*, accessed December 29, 2019, <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/1860to1869.html>

including the first barrier Meredith broke unintentionally before breaking barrier around Ole Miss: the barrier he broke when he was confident enough to demand another trial after the first trial was carried out.⁶ The barrier of discrimination towards colored education was prominent in the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) since the 1800s when the school was first founded. An incident reflecting this racism in the University of Mississippi was when a white student from the school burned a black person's cheek with a cigarette, showing unnecessary violence and dehumanization of black people.⁷ Another example of the issue is exemplified when a student from the university sexually assaulted a black slave,⁸ Jane, causing a disruption with the 4th Amendment of the Bill of Rights (established in 1791)⁹, which gives the right for people to be "secure in their persons."¹⁰ These actions established the barrier of discrimination within the University of Mississippi, making it even more difficult for black people. However, in March of 1962, this seemingly impossible barrier of colored education was broken by an African-American man, James Meredith.¹¹

With the start of the Civil Rights Movement, the barrier continued to become increasingly powerful. The Civil Rights Movement came to national prominence during the

⁶ Wilson Edward Reed, "JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -)," *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁷ Timothy W. Ryback, "What Ole Miss Can Teach Universities About Grappling With Their Pasts," *The Atlantic*, September 19, 2017, <https://www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2017/09/what-ole-miss-can-teach-universities-about-grappling-with-their-pasts/540324/>

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ "Bill of Rights (1791)," *Our Documents*, accessed December 29, 2019, <https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=13>

¹⁰ "The Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)," *National Center For Constitutional Studies*, accessed December 28, 2019, <https://nccs.net/blogs/americas-founding-documents/bill-of-rights-amendments-1-10>

¹¹ "James Meredith Biography," *Biography*, August 15, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith>

1950s, causing protests against discrimination and racial segregation in the United States.¹² The black people had faced racial oppression and did not like being treated unfairly because of their position. As more riots and protests occurred, whites' hatred towards black continued to increase, eventually causing violence. For example, in 1965, state troopers violently inflicted pain on protesters who were marching peacefully from Selma, Alabama, to the state capital, Montgomery.¹³ This movement, later called the Bloody Sunday,¹⁴ is only one out of the hundreds of incidents where whites violently responded to the blacks' peaceful protests for basic civil rights.

The violent actions performed over a hundred years ago by University of Mississippi students were a major push in the construction of the barrier surrounding the University of Mississippi because they spread fear amongst colored people to stand up against segregation. Attending the University of Mississippi, a school where black people weren't allowed, was among the impossible barriers of colored education until James Meredith's admittance and attendance in 1962. James Meredith overcame the barrier of harsh treatment towards colored people and knocked on the door multiple times for admittance into the University of Mississippi regardless of its risks.

Different Perspectives

¹² Clayborne Carson, "American Civil Rights Movement," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, November 1, 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement>

¹³ Cheryl Bond-Nelms, "Boycotts, Movements, and Marches," *AARP Real Possibilities*, February 9, 2018, <https://www.aarp.org/politics-society/history/info-2018/civil-rights-events-fd.html#quest1>

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

The struggle behind his admittance to the University of Mississippi consisted of a series of precarious efforts.¹⁵ Meredith's attempts to break the barriers of color and education began when he sent a mail request to the University of Mississippi for an application.¹⁶ When Meredith applied, many people were willing to do everything in their power to stop a black man from attending their all white University of Mississippi. Ross Barnett, a former governor of Mississippi, was one of the people who showed strong opposition towards the joining of blacks and whites at the university.¹⁷ In his declaration to the people of Mississippi, Barnett said, "... no school in our state will be integrated while I am your Governor. I shall do everything in my power to prevent integration in our schools. I assure you that the schools will not be closed if this can possibly be avoided, but they will not be integrated if I can prevent it."¹⁸ His prominent sentiments of disapproval for school integration of blacks, especially in the University of Mississippi, set a difficult obstacle to overcome to become a student at the University of Mississippi and other schools that did not allow black people. James Meredith made numerous attempts to pass this obstacle and enroll into the University of Mississippi, but Ross Barnett continuously blocked these attempts.¹⁹

¹⁵ Elizabeth Brevard, "September 30, 1962: James Meredith & the University of Mississippi," *National Portrait Gallery*, accessed October 11, 2019, <https://npg.si.edu/blog/september-30-1962-james-meredith-university-mississippi>

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Governor Ross Barnett, "GOVERNOR BARNETT'S DECLARATION TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed October 25, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/controversy/doc2.html>

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Anna F. Kaplan, "James Meredith," *Mississippi Encyclopedia*, August 1, 2018, <https://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/james-meredith/>

People who had favored Ross Barnett and his actions created ways of publicizing their support through bumper stickers²⁰ which contained messages such as, “FROM OCCUPIED MISS”.²¹ More stickers showing bias towards Ross Barnett were created saying, “WE’RE BACKING ROSS BEAT LIL’ BROTHER ‘The SOUTH will RISE Again!”²² By “Lil’ Brother”, the sticker is referring to former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy who dispatched dozens of U.S. Marshals to protect James Meredith when he enrolled at the University of Mississippi.²³ The white people also advocated for segregation by promoting confederate flags²⁴ that represented the Southern region of America during the Civil War, where slavery and segregation was fundamental for a running economy.²⁵ These Confederate flags that also symbolized terror to black people²⁶ were offensive because it was a reminder of the time period when their ancestors were unfairly taken advantage of and harshly treated.²⁷ The capitalized letters indicate the strong voice these stickers express. The harsh feeling the white supremacy had towards the black people is conveyed in the attitude of the messages on the bumper stickers.

²⁰ Walter Lord, “BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed November 23, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html>

²¹ Ibid.

²² Walter Lord, “BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed November 23, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html>

²³ Wilson Edward Reed, “JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -),” *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

²⁴ Walter Lord, “BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed November 23, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html>

²⁵ Walter Lord, “BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed November 23, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html>

²⁶ Feliz Allen, “HAZZARD WARNING What is the Confederate flag, why is it considered racist by some and where is it banned?” *The Sun*, December 14, 2017,

<https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/3621818/confederate-flag-racist-banned-symbol-white-supremacy/>

²⁷ Ibid.

In contrast, members of the black race felt differently about this act of racial unfairness and discrimination. When James Meredith got two rejection letters from the registrar of the University of Mississippi from Robert B. Ellis, the registrar of the university,²⁸ Meredith had a suspicion about these sudden rejections, for the registrar had written to him about sending the forms that would allow him to register for the university just a few days earlier.²⁹ This growing suspicion formed the thought that Meredith got rejected just because of his race leading Meredith to file a lawsuit for racial discrimination.³⁰ In the first lawsuit, James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, along with the members of the Congress of Racial Equality felt Meredith's suspicion to be true and Meredith was denied attendance of the university because of the color of his skin.³¹ Therefore, James Farmer sent a telegram to former President John F. Kennedy and spoke strongly in favor of James Meredith's admittance to the University of Mississippi. However, the first lawsuit reached the verdict that the University of Mississippi did not judge Meredith by his skin color or race.³² James Meredith demanded another lawsuit after the first lawsuit, and the court obliged.³³ Opposing the first verdict, the court of the second

²⁸ Robert B. Ellis, "TELEGRAM FROM ROBERT B. ELLIS TO JAMES MEREDITH," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, February 4, 1961, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/mississippi/doc4.html>

²⁹ Robert B. Ellis, "LETTER FROM OLE MISS REGISTRAR ROBERT B. ELLIS," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, January 26, 1961, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/mississippi/doc2.html>

³⁰ Special to People's World, "Today in civil rights history: James Meredith graduates from Ole Miss," *People's World*, August 18, 2015, <https://www.peoplesworld.org/article/today-in-civil-rights-history-james-meredith-graduates-from-ole-miss/>

³¹ James Farmer, "TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, September 28, 1962, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/doc15.html>

³² "James Meredith," *The History Learning Site*, December 18, 2019, <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/james-meredith/>

³³ Ibid.

lawsuit decided that the University of Mississippi was guilty of judging James Meredith by his skin color.³⁴

Though the people against racial discrimination, who supported James Meredith's acceptance into the University of Mississippi, were mostly black, there were also whites who were in support of the same ideas as the blacks. Former governor of Hawaii, William F. Quinn, was a white man who, like James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, sent a telegram to former President John F. Kennedy expressing his sentiments of racial discrimination.³⁵ Quinn thought that "The people of Hawaii particularly recognize that racial equality is fundamental." William F. Penn indicated in his telegram that James Meredith should be accepted into the University of Mississippi because if he was not, a black man would be blocked from attending a school which did not accept blacks, clearly seen as an action of racial discrimination.

James Meredith Background Life

James Meredith was born on June 25, 1933, in Kosciusko, Mississippi.³⁶ Meredith was insulated from the racial discrimination going on in the 1900s.³⁷ James Meredith's first encounter of racial discrimination occurred where he was ordered to stand at the back of a train where it was crowded instead of being able to sit comfortably in the front of the train like the whites.³⁸

³⁴ "James Meredith," *The History Learning Site*, December 18, 2019, <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/james-meredith/>

³⁵ William F. Quinn, "TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY FROM HAWAII GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. QUINN," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, September 29, 1962, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/doc13.html>

³⁶ Biography.com Editors, "James Meredith Biography," *Biography*, August 15, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith>

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Biography.com Editors, "James Meredith Biography," *Biography*, August 15, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith>

After this first experience of institutionalized racism, James Meredith was greatly offended and “vowed... then that he would dedicate his life to ensuring equal treatment for African Americans.”³⁹ This encounter was Meredith’s motivation in breaking the barriers of colored education. Prior to his admittance to the University of Mississippi, Meredith attended Jackson State University for two years, and served in the Air Force for the following nine years.⁴⁰ In 1961, when he was still a student at the Jackson State University, James Meredith made two clear attempts to break the barrier preventing the blacks from attending the University of Mississippi but was rejected both times by the university officials.⁴¹ Claiming that the university officials had rejected him because of his race, James Meredith filed a lawsuit.⁴² After a failed first try with the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court,⁴³ Meredith requested another lawsuit against the University of Mississippi’s rejections. Meredith’s second lawsuit was successful and the district court announced on September of 1962 that,⁴⁴ “the University of Mississippi was indeed maintaining a policy of segregation in its admissions policy.” By appealing another time, Meredith was able to receive the results he had desired. After several applications and lawsuits, James Meredith finally got accepted into the University of Mississippi due to the court’s order.⁴⁵ After his admittance Meredith still received protection from the government as U.S. Attorney General Robert

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Wilson Edward Reed, “JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -),” *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² “James Meredith,” *The History Learning Site*, December 18, 2019, <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/james-meredith/>

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ History.com Editors, “James Meredith at Ole Miss,” *History*, June 10, 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/ole-miss-integration>

⁴⁵ Wilson Edward Reed, “JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -),” *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

Kennedy assigned many U.S. Marshals to defend Meredith from the violence of the people who still opposed the court's verdict.

After Meredith graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1966, he started a protest against racial violence called the "March of Fear." During this march Meredith was shot by an unknown assailant⁴⁶ but even though he was in the hospital, his followers and the march were able to reach Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi.⁴⁷ After his recovery, Meredith resumed his education by attending the University of Ibadan in Nigeria (1964 - 1965) and Columbia University (1966 - 1968).⁴⁸ During his time at Columbia University, James Meredith received a Bachelor of Laws degree.⁴⁹ Later on in the 1970s, Meredith joined the Republican Party but was unsuccessful in winning a congressional seat in Mississippi.⁵⁰ James Meredith continues to live today, and is known as a civil rights activist and writer.

Breaking the Barriers of Color/Education

In his lifetime, James Meredith was able to break two significant barriers as a civil rights activist. He broke the first barrier of color when he demanded another trial for the lawsuit he had filed in the 1960s.⁵¹ The results of the first lawsuit stated that the University of Mississippi did

⁴⁶ Wilson Edward Reed, "JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -)," *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Wilson Edward Reed, "JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -)," *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Biography.com Editors, "James Meredith Biography," *Biography*, August 15, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith>

⁵¹ History.com Editors, "James Meredith at Ole Miss," *History*, June 10, 2019, <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/ole-miss-integration>

not judge Meredith by his race.⁵² However, instead of accepting his loss, Mererdith insisted the court checked again, and when the second lawsuit was carried out, the results differed and the verdict was in favor of Meredith's admittance to the University of Mississippi.⁵³ James Meredith broke this barrier, adding on to the one he would soon break, by asking the court again to check if the results were accurate. This action shows the confidence James Meredith had in his sentiments and how he performed an action other black people didn't feel confident to perform themselves. James Meredith broke the second barrier of color and education by attending the University of Mississippi as the first African American man.⁵⁴ Meredith broke a significant barrier of racial discrimination within the school and set a precedent for all following black students attending schools that originally did not accept blacks.⁵⁵ James Meredith's confidence in his suspicions and courage to stand up for his civil rights, something many black people lacked during the time period because of the discrimination, led Meredith to break barriers and rewrite history for colored education.

Effects of the Broken Barriers

By breaking these seemingly impossible barriers, James Meredith's actions and the affected mindsets of the people who had lived in the age of racial discrimination. The first significant barrier broken was the barrier of fear and the lack of confidence that had formerly

⁵² Wilson Edward Reed, "JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -)," *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Biography.com Editors, "James Meredith Biography," *Biography*, August 15, 2019, <https://www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith>

⁵⁵ Ibid.

prevented blacks from being able to do what they desired, such as demand the court to carry out another lawsuit. James Meredith broke this barrier, proving that if a black man could stand up and break this barrier, anyone else, especially the blacks, could do the same. The black people of the mid-1900s assumed that they would perhaps never be able to do what they wanted freely and without any punishment or encounters of dehumanization. This was because black people in this time period were treated harshly, leading to fear, and eventually preventing them from thinking the opposite. James Meredith broke this barrier and changed this assumption when he demanded for a second lawsuit and the court upheld this appeal.⁵⁶ For black people, breaking this barrier meant overcoming the fear of being treated differently than whites, and especially in this dangerous period when the white supremacy ruled, this barrier was much more difficult to break than the first barrier he had broken. Because James Meredith was able to break this barrier, black people were able to gain confidence about what their race was able to perform at the time period.

The next barrier James Meredith broke-- the barrier that was Meredith wanted to break his whole life⁵⁷-- was the barrier built around the University of Mississippi that prevented integration at the university. When this barrier was broken and Meredith became the first African-American man to attend the University of Mississippi, the university (which had accepted people of all colors except of African descent)⁵⁸ officially become an integrated school which meant that both colored and white people could attend the school. James Meredith's actions to break the barrier opened the opportunity to high-class education for all students of

⁵⁶ Wilson Edward Reed, "JAMES MEREDITH (1933 -)," *Blackpast*, February 12, 2007, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/>

⁵⁷ James Howard Meredith, "A Declaration of War," in *A Mission from God*, 2012, 41-85.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

different races, making this new chance an impactful and valuable effect of breaking the second barrier. This barrier broken proved to blacks that they could get a high-quality education, like the whites. Even after fighting for colored education, James Meredith continues fighting for student's education today. Like Robert F. Kennedy once said to James Meredith, "In this society, people only get what they're willing to fight for."⁵⁹

Appendix A



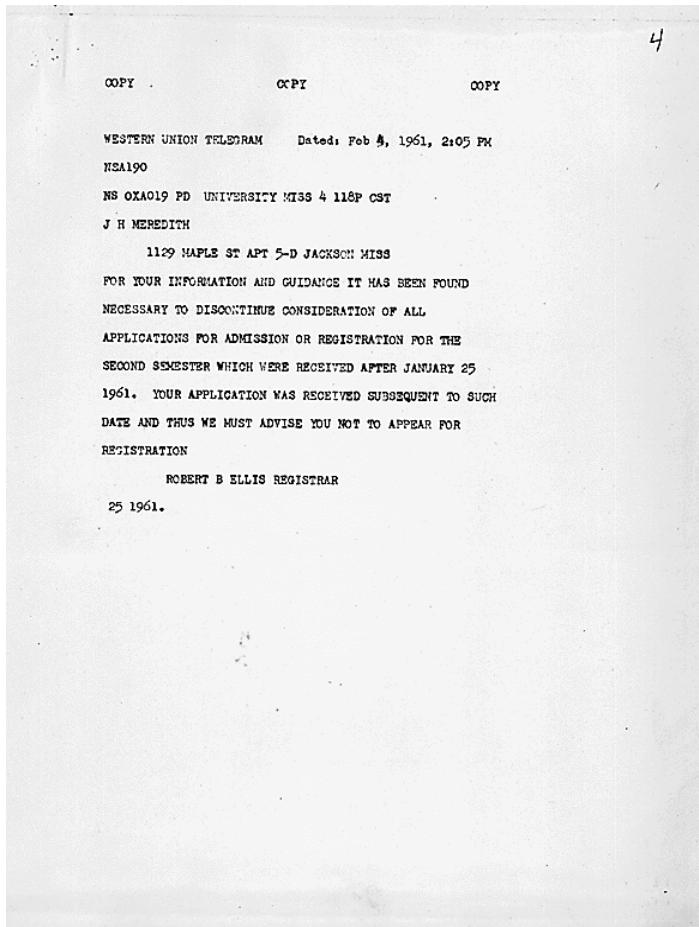
⁵⁹ James Howard Meredith, "A New World," in *A Mission from God*, 2012, 145-196.



The pictures shown above are bumper stickers from the mid-1900s showing public opinions of James Meredith, former Governor Ross Barnett, and former Attorney Robert F. Kennedy. These stickers show opinions in favor of Barnett and communicates harsh and offending messages. The two Confederate flags on both ends of one of the stickers show “terror to the blacks” and is an offensive sign for black people then and today.

Walter Lord, “BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, accessed November 23, 2019, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html>

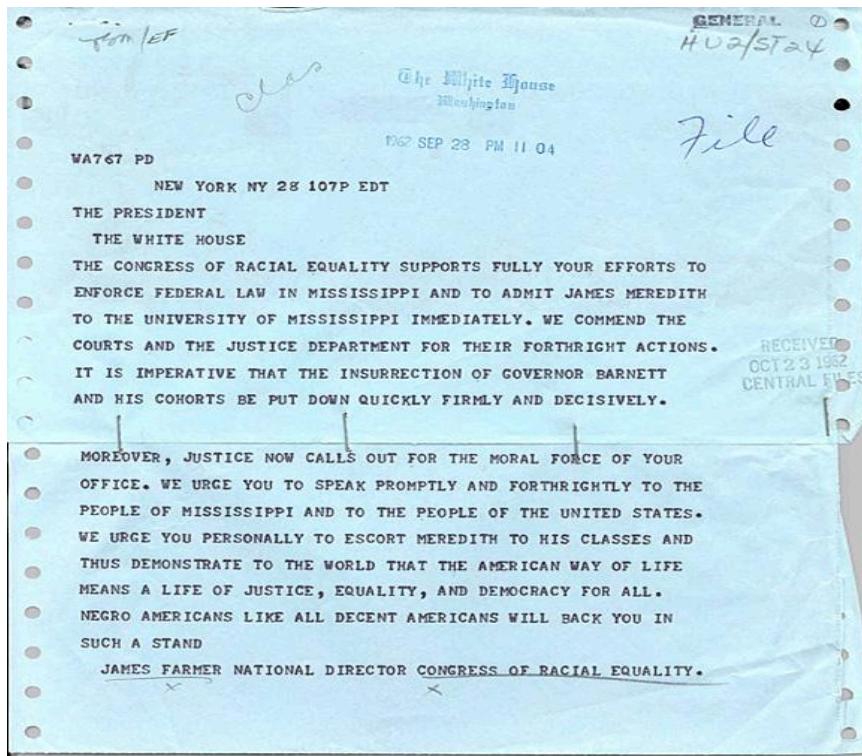
Appendix B



The telegram above was sent from Robert B. Ellis, the registrar of the University of Mississippi to James Meredith. The telegram declares it is necessary to stop consideration of any applications from James Meredith.

Robert B. Ellis, "TELEGRAM FROM ROBERT B. ELLIS TO JAMES MEREDITH," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, February 4, 1961, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/mississippi/doc4.html>

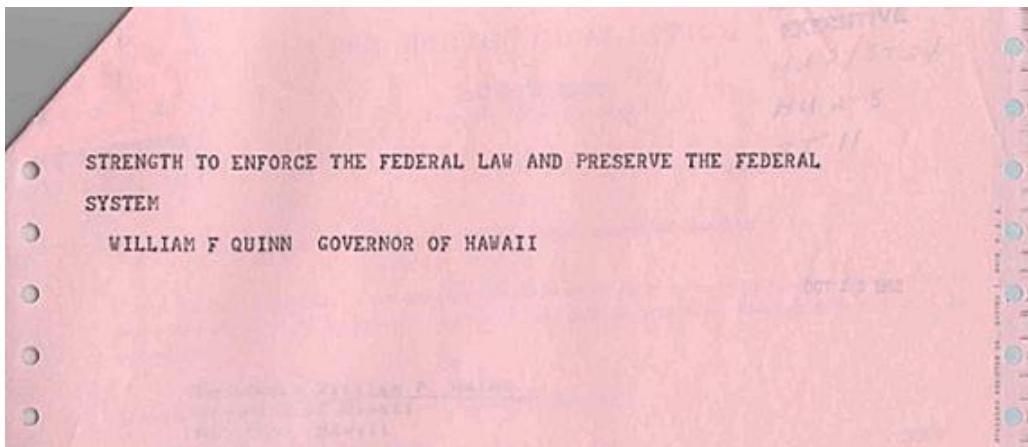
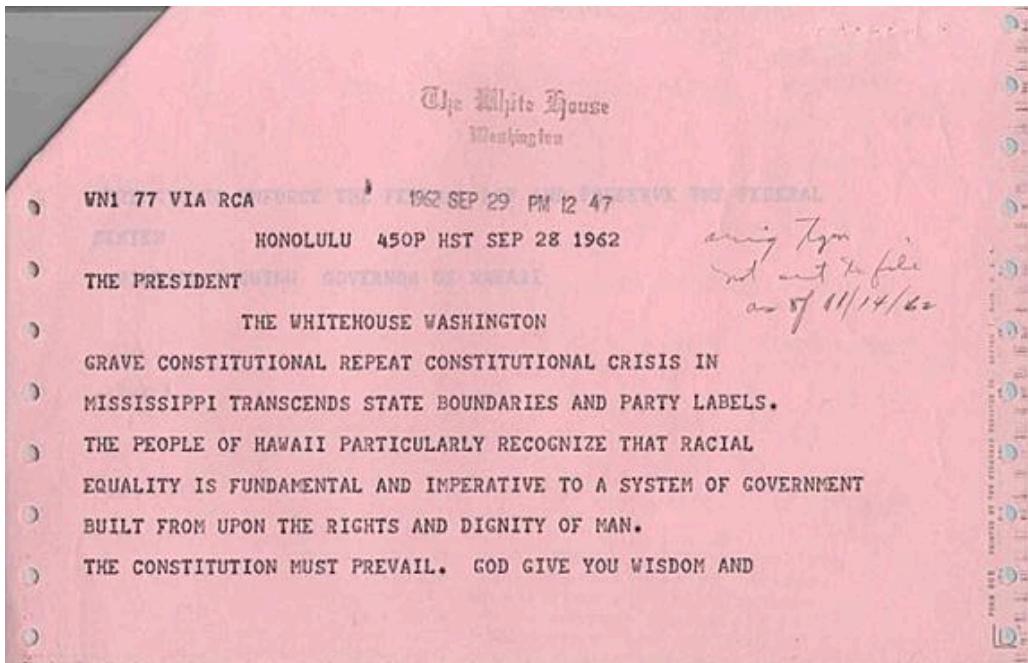
Appendix C



This telegram above was sent from James Farmer, former National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality to former President John F. Kennedy. In this message, Farmer speaks for the entire Congress of Racial Equality, stating that they “fully support...efforts to... admit James Meredith to the University of Mississippi.”

James Farmer, “TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY,” *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, September 28, 1962,
<https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/doc15.html>

Appendix D



This telegram above was sent from former Hawaii Governor William F. Quinn to former President John F. Kennedy, showing the former governor's sentiments of racial discrimination and racial equality.

William F. Quinn, "TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY FROM HAWAII GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. QUINN," *Integrating Ole Miss, a Civil Rights Milestone*, September 29, 1962, <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/doc13.html>

Annotated Bibliography

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Books

Meredith, James. *Mission from God: a Memoir and Challenge for America*. Atria Books, 2016.

Accessed 11 October. 2019.

In 2012, James Meredith published a book. In this book, he shared how life was for him and his family, and how situations were when racism was violent. In this book, I learned much more about James Meredit's background life and was able to see "through the eyes" of James Meredith, since this book was written by him himself. I was also able to read about how he set a precedent for future generations through breaking the two barriers. I used what I learned in this book in my historical paper because this source gave me a detailed account on every part of James Meredith's journey to becoming the first black man to join the students of the University of Mississippi.

Items from Time of Event

BUMPER STICKERS FROM THE PERIOD, COLLECTED BY WALTER LORD,

microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc3.html. Accessed 23 November. 2019.

These bumper stickers from that time period when James Meredith was getting decided whether to attend or not be able to attend the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) shows that back then, people were more disrespectful and not careful about what they said, because all that mattered was what race you were in and/or what color your skin was. An example of rudeness is shown on a bumper sticker that says, “We’re Backing Ross Beat Lil’ Brother ‘The South will RISE Again!’” By “Ross”, it is most likely referring to Ross Barnett, who mainly tried to prevent integration, or white and black people from mixing at the University of Mississippi. “Lil’ Brother is referring to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and the tone, attitude, and names that the bumper sticker insults are all rude and cruel. By reading and observing these stickers, I was able to see the harshness of the time back then in the early 1900s and the great difference between then and now.

Letters

“Letter From James Meredith to Thurgood Marshall.” Received by Thurgood Marshall, *Letter From James Meredith to Thurgood Marshall*, 29 Jan. 1961, microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/meredith/doc2.html. Accessed 20 November. 2019.

In this letter from James Howard Meredith to Thurgood Marshall, James Meredith explains why he should be accepted into the University of Mississippi and how getting into the University of Mississippi would also benefit others as well. In this letter there is also information about James Meredith’s background life. Through this letter, I was

able to confirm that James Meredith broke a barrier and how desperate how much James Meredith wanted to get into the university he desired to get into.

Meredith, James Howard. "LETTER FROM JAMES MEREDITH TO THE U.S. JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT." Received by The Justice Department, *LETTER FROM JAMES*

MEREDITH TO THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, 7 Feb. 1961,

microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/meredith/doc1.html. Assessed 25 October. 2019.

In this letter to the Justice Department, James Meredith explains the unfairness of African Americans to get by doing much more work than white people have to do to get the same reward. He wrote about how he was not accepted to the University of Mississippi, and he explains his/the point of view in this racial discrimination. Through this letter, I learned about how James Meredith felt about his rejections and racial discrimination, and how he wanted to help his races' thoughts get heard.

"Letter From Moss Point Mississippi Minister to US Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy." Received

by Robert F. Kennedy, *Letter From Moss Point Mississippi Minister to US Attorney*

General Robert F. Kennedy, 27 Sept. 1962,

microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/public-opinion/doc1.html. Accessed 20 November.

2019.

This letter contains the point of view, or opinion, of a white minister in Mississippi at that time when the different parts of the government were deciding if James Meredith would attend the university he was rejected twice at, the University of Mississippi. In

this letter, the minister writes to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy speaking out his opinion and concluding that James Meredith should be accepted into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss). By reading this letter, I was able to learn that the people who supported James Meredith were not all black and that people who supported him actually spoke out, just like this minister in Mississippi.

Photographs

“[Group of Students, Some Holding a Confederate Flag in the Air, Protest the Arrival of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi].” *[Group of Students, Some Holding a Confederate Flag in the Air, Protest the Arrival of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi]*, University of Mississippi, 20 Sept. 1962, www.loc.gov/item/2005681187/. Accessed 28 November. 2019.

In this photo, a group of students (from the University of Mississippi) holds a Confederate Flag in the air and are protesting the arrival of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi. This picture shows a mob of white students gathered and it seems like they were violently pushing and protesting, seeing the angry, blurred expressions. The photo itself was hard to see because it was small and not clear. But from what I saw through this photo, I was able to see that there were a lot of people who opposed James Howard Meredith.

“James Meredith Is Escorted .” *50 Years of Integration at the University of Mississippi*, 29 Sept. 2012,

www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/saturdayextra/james-meredith-50-years-on/4286010. Accessed 29 November. 2019.

In this photograph, James Howard Meredith is being escorted to his first class at the University of Mississippi by U.S. Marshal James McShane and John Doar. In this photo, there are some details that caught my eye and made me think of some predictions. For example, I predict that the crowd behind James Meredith was there filled with people assigned to protect him (James Meredith) because there was a high chance of some violence or someone getting hurt. Through this source, I was able to see the actual view of James Meredith going into the University of Mississippi for the first time.

Telegrams

Quinn, William F. “TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY FROM HAWAII GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. QUINN.” Received by John F. Kennedy, 29 Sept. 1962.

This telegram shows the Hawaii governor William F. Quinn’s opinions about this situation of whether James Meredith should be accepted into the University of Mississippi. By reading this telegram, I was able to tell that the former governor William F. Quinn felt that racial equality was fundamental and necessary. This shows that he thought that James Meredith should be accepted into Ole Miss, because if he

wasn't, then the action would could be counted as an action of racial discrimination. I was able to use what I learned through this telegram into my paper's part of the different perspectives of this situation.

\“TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY.” Received by John F. Kennedy, *TELEGRAM FROM JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY*, 28 Sept. 1962, microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/doc15.html. Accessed 26 November. 2019.

In this telegram, James Farmer, the director of the Congress of Racial Equality, explains how he feels and thinks about this case (whether James Howard Meredith was going to be accepted into the University of Mississippi) to John F. Kennedy, the President of the United States at that time. According to the telegram, James Farmer and the rest of the Congress of Racial Equality feel that James Meredith should be able to attend the University of Mississippi, the university he (James Meredith) had been rejected twice already. They also praised and commended the courts and Justice Department because they had ordered James Meredith to attend and be accepted into the University of Mississippi, which later broke the barrier of color and education. Through this telegram, I was able to acknowledge the fact that not a small number of people supported James Meredith, but a quite big number of people did if I included the black people around him, James Farmer and his Congress of Racial Equality, the white

minister, and so on. Also, I was able to learn that the people who did speak out their opinions in some way all didn't do it harshly, violently, or disrespectfully.

“Telegram From Robert B. Ellis to James Meredith.” Received by James Meredith, *Telegram From Robert B. Ellis to James Meredith*, 4 Feb. 1961,

microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/mississippi/doc4.html. Accessed 27 November. 2019

This telegram that was sent from Robert B. Ellis, the University of Mississippi's registrar, to James Howard Meredith, contains words that clearly shows that James's requests to attend the University of Mississippi/Ole Miss were rejected. By reading this telegram, I was able to see that the tone written with for the rejection messages were a bit harsh and hard. Also, I was able to use this telegram source as proof that James Meredith had been rejected to attend the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss).

TV/Radio

Barnett, Ross Robert. GOVERNOR BARNETT'S DECLARATION TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI, 13 Sept. 1962, microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/controversy/doc2.html. Accessed 25 October. 2019.

The script of the words spoken on the radio/TV in 1962 shows Ross Barnett's perspective in a situation where a black man is trying (and succeeding) to get into an all-white university: the University of Mississippi. Ross Barnett calls out to people to join him in preventing integration in schools. He exaggerates in making people in

Mississippi the best and makes himself seem the “good” protagonist then. This source taught me more about the interrogation, controversy, James Meredith, and multiple perspectives of the people who were linked to James Meredith and his request to attend the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) and also helped me relate back to the process of James Meredith breaking the barrier of color and education.

James Meredith at Ole Miss. www.history.com/topics/black-history/ole-miss-integration. Accessed 24 November. 2019.

In this video, it was announced that James Howard Meredith is formally enrolled into the University of Mississippi. This video also contains the facts about the violent riots and the purpose of the armed men around the University of Mississippi's campus. Through this video, I was able to see the view of what was occurring around at that time when the case of James Meredith was whether going to attend the University of Mississippi or not was closed.

Court Case Verdicts

Federal Court of Mississippi. 31 Jan. 1962, p. 3,

microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/mississippi/doc7.html. Accessed 28 November. 2019.

This primary source contains the outcomes and results of the lawsuit James Meredith filed against the University of Mississippi for rejecting him because of his skin color and/or race. At first, the results were that the University of Mississippi did not reject

James Meredith because he was black, but James Meredith insisted the court check again. When checked once more, the results were the same. This source taught me more about the results of the lawsuits and how James Meredith broke another barrier by asking the court again to check if the results were accurate.

Secondary Sources

Videos

“The Legacy of James Meredith.” *Civil Rights - What Are Civil Rights?*,
kaylawinandywd.weebly.com/james-meredith.html.

In this video, some of the former University of Mississippi students speak and share their thoughts about James Meredith and how he is an important historical figure. Out of the many shared thoughts, the boldest and strongest one that came to my mind was that he pushed through the boundaries set at that time and was so strong even when he knew he was risking his life. Through this video, I was able to learn more of the brave actions that he put in place how he broke the barrier of education and color, and how he is a hero in civil rights.

Websites

“Access Britannica School.” *Britannica School*,
school.eb.com/levels/high/article/James-Meredith/399796. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This website contains a brief summary of the effect James Meredith, the civil rights activist, had in the barrier education and color. He led the “March of Fear” from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, risking his life just for equality in color and education. James Meredith ultimately went to the University of Mississippi after many interjections and interruptions made by people who didn’t support a black man getting accepted into a “white” school. This website taught me more about what James Meredith did to protest against racial discrimination and the barrier that prevented black people from getting into schools they desired.

Allen, Felix. “Here's Why the Confederate Flag Has Been Banned for Being a 'Racist Symbol'.” *The Sun*, The Sun, 14 Dec. 2017, www.thesun.co.uk/news/3621818/confederate-flag-racist-banned-symbol-white-supremacy/.

This source contains information and facts about the Confederate flag and the background of where it came from. The Confederate flag symbolizes terror to black people and was used by Confederates in the Civil War. I was able to use this source and use the information I learned to add on about the two Confederate flags on opposite ends on one of my online primary sources.

American Public Media. “American RadioWorks - State of Siege: Mississippi Whites and the Civil Rights Movement.” *APM Reports - Investigations and Documentaries from American*

Public Media, americanradioworks.publicradio.org/features/mississippi/f1.html.

Accessed 26 November. 2019.

In this source, there is information about James Meredith's life, but also about his enrollment, and the main opponent who tried to stop him from getting into the University of Mississippi: Ross Barnett, the governor of Mississippi at that time. Ross Barnett had meanwhile called the former President John F. Kennedy in secret in an attempt to persuade him (the President) to prevent James Meredith from getting into the University of Mississippi. After reading this source, I was able to know mainly about Ross Barnett and his actions to stop the enrollment of James Meredith from occurring.

“Bill of Rights (1791).” *Our Documents - Bill of Rights (1791)*,

www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=13. Accessed 29 December. 2019.

This website gave out information about the Bill of Rights and the amendments of the United States. It also gave out facts such as the date the Bill of Rights was established: December 15, 1791. I was able to use what I learned in my historical paper because I needed an example of a rule that was against harsh behavior towards other people, which was the kind of behavior students of the University of Mississippi had in the March of 1860.

Bond-Nelms, Cheryl. "Key Events During the Civil Rights Movement." *AARP*, 9 Feb. 2018, www.aarp.org/politics-society/history/info-2018/civil-rights-events-fd.html#quest1. Accessed 20 December. 2019.

This article helped me gather more information about the violent events that had occurred as a result of the civil rights movements. Some of the events that had occurred were Bloody Sunday, the Chicago Freedom Movement, and the March on Washington. This information made me able to write more deeply about the civil rights movement and how serious and unfortunate situations were at that time.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "James Meredith." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/biography/James-Meredith. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source contains a detailed summary of Jame Meredith's life before he got admitted into the University of Mississippi in 1962 and broke a barrier, the barrier of education and color. He attended an all-black college, Jackson State College, then served in the US Air Force. After he attended the University of University, he led the "March Against Fear", and after he healed attended the University of Ibadan in Nigeria for a year, then Columbia University where he stayed for two years. Through this source, I learned about James Meredith's past and his contributions to America before he broke the important barrier of color and education.

Brodsky, Megan. "Ole Miss Riot (1962) • BlackPast." *BlackPast*, 17 Sept. 2019, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/ole-miss-riot-1962/. Accessed 29 November. 2019.

This website contains specific details about the riot that took place because of James Meredith coming to the University of Mississippi, which had changed into an integrated school after James Meredith had been accepted. 500 marshals had been assigned to protect James Meredith, but soon a riot broke out at 7:30 A.M., involving thousands of people protesting on one side or another: either letting Meredith attend the University of Mississippi or preventing him from doing so. By reading about this riot, I was able to learn more about that parts of the riot, how the riot turned extremely violent, and the causes of the riot, which included 2 people killed and dozens of others injured.

Carson, Clayborne. "American Civil Rights Movement." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 1 Nov. 2019, www.britannica.com/event/American-civil-rights-movement. Accessed 22 December. 2019.

This source contains many facts and information about the civil rights movement. The civil rights movement started in the mid-1950s and as more people stood up to protest, the more violent everything became. The information I learned through this site helped me learn about what was happening during the time the barrier of color and education was being constructed around the University of Mississippi.

F. Kaplan, Anna. "James Meredith." *Mississippi Encyclopedia*, Center for Study of Southern Culture, 1 Aug. 2018, mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/james-meredith/. Accessed 29 November. 2019.

This website contains information about James Howard Meredith's childhood, the universities he went to, and why and how James Meredith filed a lawsuit against the University of Mississippi after his requests (to attend the University of Mississippi) was rejected. According to the article, James Meredith felt that he was rejected because he was black, so with the help of other people such as Medgar Evers, the head of the Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). James Meredith ultimately won the case in the US 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, which led to attending the University of Mississippi, which also led to James Meredith breaking the important color and education barrier. Through this source, I was able to learn more details of James Meredith's actions and life.

Gattis, Paul. "James Meredith, Who Broke Color Barrier at Ole Miss, to Speak at Drake State." *Al*, 5 Feb. 2013, www.al.com/breaking/2013/02/james_meredith_who_broke_color.html. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This website includes a short section of information about what James Howard Meredith is known for. By breaking the barrier of color and education at the University of Mississippi in 1962, he motivated others to follow him as an example. This information taught me of when and where James Meredith was shot, leading into his

absence for the rest of the “March Against Fear”. Through this website, I learned more about the area that James Meredith got shot specifically, which is 51 Highway in Hernando, Mississippi.

History.com Editors. “James Meredith at Ole Miss.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 2 Feb. 2010, www.history.com/topics/black-history/ole-miss-integration. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source contains plenty of information about the Brown V. Board of Education, the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss), Ross Barnett, a former governor of Mississippi, and most importantly, James Meredith. When James Meredith attempted to get into Ole Miss, chaos broke out on the school’s campus, leaving hundreds wounded, many arrested, and two dead. Through this source, I learned that there were multiple perspectives in this case and that Ross Barnett was an important figure in the contradiction of James Meredith getting into the University of Mississippi.

History.com Editors. “John F. Kennedy Intervenes in James Meredith Case.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 30 May 2012, www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/john-f-kennedy-intervenes-in-james-meredith-case-video. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source shows some facts about a man who tried to stop James Meredith from getting into the University of Mississippi physically. Though there is supposed to be a video to go along with this website, the video was not accessible. This source increased my knowledge about James Meredith's life, determination, and bravery. An example which shows his determination and bravery is that he got injured but didn't give up in fighting for civil rights and racial equality.

“Home.” *UM History of Integration*, 50years.olemiss.edu/. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

In this article, it is shown that James Howard Meredith was successful in defeating the numerous political, legal, and bureaucratic obstacles which prevented him from getting into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) for quite a long time. James Meredith's attempt in getting into the school he wanted, and how becoming the first African-American man to attend the University of Mississippi inspired many other people to follow in his steps. Many schools refused white and black people mixing in one school, and examples of these schools are shown in this source as well. This article on this website taught me why James Meredith is a heroic figure and how he affected the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss)'s history.

“‘I Can't Fight Alone’: James Meredith Calls on All Blacks to Participate in the Struggle for Racial Equality.” *HISTORY MATTERS - The U.S. Survey Course on the Web*, historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6326/. Accessed 14 October. 2019.

This source contains mainly a speech James Meredith wrote and spoke. This speech was made in April of 1963. “I Can’t Fight Alone” is the name of the speech, and in this speech, James Howard Meredith requests and calls out to people to step out and participate in protesting for racial equality. Through this source, I was able to learn more about James Meredith’s strong passion for making America a better place for all people, especially African Americans, who were oppressed at that time (by the white people).

“James Meredith Is Born.” *African American Registry*, aaregistry.org/story/james-meredith-is-born/.

Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source contains little information about James Meredith’s life before his attempt to get into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss). He was rejected twice when trying to get into Ole Miss in 1961 just because of his skin color and race. However, after he filed a complaint with the district court, the Fifth Judicial Court reversed James Meredith from not being able to go to the University of Mississippi to be able to. State officials and students opposed this, which ultimately led to chaotic riots. By reading this source, I learned of the many results when the government and the leaders at the University of Mississippi decided to let James Howard Meredith attend Ole Miss, the University of Mississippi.

“James Meredith.” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 15 Aug. 2019, www.biography.com/activist/james-meredith. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This site has specific details of who James Meredith is, his early life, his personal life, and integrating the University of Mississippi. Also, this article includes what caused James Meredith to vow to dedicate his life to ensure equal treatment for people who were not white. Interestingly, James Meredith unsuccessfully ran for a seat in the House of Representatives in 1972. Through this website, I learned *who* James Meredith is and more about his life, both before and after he actually broke the barrier of color and education by being the first black person to attend the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss).

“James Meredith.” *History Learning Site*, 27 Mar. 2015,

[www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/jam es-meredith/](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/james-meredith/). Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source contains information about how James Meredith finally got into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) and his life after he graduated. After graduating in 1964, he led his “March Against Fear” which he created to protest against especially the violence towards African Americans when they registered to vote. After going through two more universities, James Meredith joined the Republicans and attacked white liberals who were the greatest enemies of African Americans. This website mainly informed me of James Meredith’s interests after he graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1964.

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum. *Ole Miss - John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum*, microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/home/. Accessed 22 October. 2019

In this website, the writer has written detailed information including the controversy, the different perspectives, the chronology of events, who James Meredith is, and the public's point of view as well. There were many people who disagreed whether to allow black people to go to the University of Mississippi, or not to. One strong opposing man called Ross Barnett, now a former governor of Mississippi. Until James Meredith had become a student at the University of Mississippi, this university had been a school which included no black people. Through this source, I was able to see the dates of the important events that occurred during the controversy.

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum. *Ole Miss - John F. Kennedy Presidential Library & Museum*, microsites.jfklibrary.org/olemiss/confrontation/telephone.html. Accessed 14 January. 2020.

In this website, I was able to find more about who called who in the Meredith situation, since there were lots of people involved, including the former governor of Mississippi Ross Barnett, former president John F. Kennedy and his brother, former Attorney Robert F. Kennedy. I was able to use what I learned in this source into my paper to help elaborate my explanation of why something is referring to former Attorney Robert F. Kennedy.

Longley, Robert. "James Meredith, the Ole Miss Riot, and Civil Rights in Mississippi." *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 14 Mar. 2019, www.thoughtco.com/james-meredith-american-civil-rights-4588489. Accessed 23 November 2019.

This helpful source contains facts and information about James Howard Meredith, his family life, his legacy, his achievements, and his political views. James Meredith finally was allowed to go to the University of Mississippi, and when he did, he had a hard time fitting in, being the only African American in the school at that time. Despite all these obstacles, James Meredith pushed through and never gave up, ultimately leading to graduating, getting a degree in physical science, and breaking the barrier of color and education. Even though I learned more about James Meredith through this source, I also learned an important life lesson: to never give up on what you are trying to achieve.

Madeo. "Oct. 1, 1962: James Meredith Enrolls at Univ. Of Mississippi Amidst Riots." *Home*, calendar.eji.org/racial-injustice/oct/1. Accessed 29 November. 2019.

This source contains a detailed account of the riots that occurred due to the news of a black man possibly attending the University of Mississippi, James Meredith. There was also Ross Barnett, the governor of Mississippi then, who didn't like the idea of James Meredith going to the University of Mississippi at all. Through this source, I was able to confirm some of the predictions I had of the actions that the people opposing James Meredith would make.

“Meredith, James Howard.” *The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute*, 27 Apr. 2018, kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/meredith-james-howard. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

In this source, the writer specifically about James Meredith’s requests to become a student at the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss), the “March Against Fear,” and how he was politically involved. He was rejected twice but finally passed through with the help of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). James Meredith also ran for many places in the House of Representatives, but every time he was not successful. By this source, I was able to learn briefly of James Howard Meredith’s life before and after he got accepted into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss).

MonkEL. “September 30, 1962: James Meredith & the University of Mississippi.” *National Portrait Gallery*, 28 Sept. 2012, npg.si.edu/blog/september-30-1962-james-meredith-university-mississippi. Accessed 11 October. 2019.

This source includes a large amount of information about James Meredith’s family and also has James Meredith’s first experience of racial discrimination. His father, Moses, was an independent farmer, registered voter, a son of a slave, and he minimized his family’s interactions with outsiders. When James Meredith was fifteen, he experienced the humiliation of racial discrimination when he and his brother had to get in another

car because the car they were in was for white people. Because of this source, I was able to learn deeper about James Meredith's family and his struggles to get into the University of Mississippi.

Nelson, Jeremy. "The Bill of Rights (Amendments 1 - 10)." *National Center for Constitutional Studies*, National Center for Constitutional Studies, 1 Jan. 2018, nccs.net/blogs/americas-founding-documents/bill-of-rights-amendments-1-10. Accessed 28 December. 2019.

This source was based on the Bill of Rights and the Ten Amendments. Through reading this source, I was able to increase my knowledge of the Bill of Rights and the amendments. To show what I learned, I incorporated my new knowledge about these topics into my historical paper.

"NEWS TOPICS." *MPB*, www.mpbonline.org/blogs/education/2014/08/25/integrating-ole-miss-james-meredith-and-beyond/. Accessed 25 November. 2019.

This website shows how far America has come since when there was racial discrimination. Because of reading this source, I can confirm the fact that America is much different than how it was when James Meredith tried to become an official student at the University of Mississippi and when there was much more unfairness because of race and skin color.

Pearson, Steve. "1860 To 1869 Important News, Significant Events, Key Technology." *The People History*, www.thepeoplehistory.com/1860to1869.html. Accessed 29 December. 2019.

Through this source, I was able to gather information about the time period that the barrier of color and education was starting to be made in the 1860s. In this time period, important history was made. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in this decade, the Emancipation Proclamation (a paper that stated that slaves were set free), and 1861 was the beginning of the Civil War. The barrier was established in the period because students started to be racist towards lots of black people who weren't in the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss). I was able to incorporate the information from this website into my paper in "Establishing the Barrier" since this time period was the time when the barrier was established.

People's World. "Today in Civil Rights History: James Meredith Graduates from Ole Miss." *People's World*, 18 Aug. 2015, www.peoplesworld.org/article/today-in-civil-rights-history-james-meredith-graduates-from-ole-miss/. Accessed 29 November. 2019.

In this article, the information that it contains includes a brief summary of James Meredith's life, his rejected requests to get into the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss), reasons why he filed a lawsuit, the different point of views/perspectives of this case, the details of his request letters to attend the University of Mississippi, and the riots on the University of Mississippi campus protesting against James Meredith attending the University of Mississippi. By this source, I learned that he wanted acknowledgment for his race, family, country, and himself.

Reed, Wilson Edward. "James Meredith (1933 -) • BlackPast." *BlackPast*, 21 July 2019, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/meredith-james-1933/. Accessed 14 October. 2019.

In this source, it is explained how James Meredith tried to go to Ole Miss (University of Mississippi) and finally passed. Also, it elaborates on how President Kennedy had to send some U.S. Marshals to protect James Meredith because of the great possibilities of danger (being the first African American to a student at the University of Mississippi). By reading this source, I was taught that there were many parts of government that were involved in this case.

Ryback, Timothy W. "How One College Succeeded at Grappling With a Racist Past." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 20 Sept. 2017, www.theatlantic.com/education/archive/2017/09/what-ole-miss-can-teach-universities-about-grappling-with-their-pasts/540324/. Accessed 26 December. 2019.

This source contains information about the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss)'s history. This source taught me more about how the University of Mississippi with its history of racism. Learning more about the history of the University of Mississippi helped me develop the section of my historical paper: "Establishing the Barrier" because I needed more information of what was happening during the time the barrier of color and education was created around the University of Mississippi. By reading this source, I was able to confirm the causes that established the barrier of color and education, which James Meredith broke later in 1962.

"School Segregation and Integration : Articles and Essays : Civil Rights History Project : Digital Collections : Library of Congress." *The Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/collections/civil-rights-history-project/articles-and-essays/school-segregation-and-integration/. Accessed 23 December. 2019.

This article has information about school segregation and integration. I needed more information about school segregation for my introduction, so I found this website and read through it. By this source, I learned more about the process of school segregation to school integration. This relates to James Meredith since he was the key in integrating the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss).

Schulman, Marc. *James Meredith*, www.historycentral.com/Bio/people/Meredith.html. Accessed 14 October. 2019.

This website contains a very short summary of James Meredith, his attempt to get into the University of Mississippi and his “March Against Fear”. In this march (which he led), a sniper wounded him by a gun. Later, James Meredith published an autobiography about his days in Ole Miss: *Three Years in Mississippi*. I was able to learn that James Meredith was completely against racial discrimination and how he even led a march against racial discrimination to (hopefully) change the amount of unfairness for the black people.

Study.com, Study.com,

study.com/academy/lesson/james-merediths-enrollment-in-ole-miss-riot-reaction.html.

Accessed 14 October. 2019.

In this website, the author writes about James Meredith’s enrollment and how people reacted to the court letting the University of Mississippi allow both black and white people. A governor named Ross Barnett was furious when this rule passed and even sent armed troops to block the way in order for James Meredith from not being able to go on the school property. Through this source, I was able to increase my understanding of the difficulties and the barrier James Meredith had to crack in order to change the racial unfairness the black people faced when it came to getting accepted into universities and colleges.

Walsh, Colleen. "Reflections of James Meredith." *Harvard Gazette*, Harvard Gazette, 12 June 2013, news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2013/06/reflections-of-james-meredith/. Accessed 21 November. 2019.

This website includes a brief summary of how James Meredith broke the barrier of color and education. Even though this source wasn't so detailed, it was easier to understand, unlike some other sources I found which were much more complicated and harder to process through my mind. In this source, it is explained what led to a riot including thousands of U.S. troops and federal marshals at James Meredith's arrival at the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss). I was able to process all the information easier once I read and went through this brief but accurate summary of James Meredith's life and process in breaking the barrier of both education and color.

Xxxxx. *James Meredith Civil Rights Activist*, www.myblackhistory.net/James_Meredith.htm. Accessed 14 October. 2019.

This source includes a detailed account of James Meredith's brave and ambitious action that was done for equality: the March Against Fear. Even though he was shot by a white person and had to be hospitalized, the march went on, led by important figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. James Meredith joined his march again on June 25, 1966, after he recovered. Because of this source, I was able to learn more details about how James Meredith became the first African American person to get into the University of Mississippi, which was a university that was for only white people.

