

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Amenazan a Muerte a Monseñor Romero.” *La Cronica*. November 7, 1979.
<https://www.catholiccompany.com/getfed/el-salvador-has-a-blessed-oscar-romero/>.

This newspaper article discusses the death threats Archbishop Oscar Romero had been receiving. This source was used in our documentary to show evidence that he was actually receiving death threats. It was extremely helpful as we were able show that even though Archbishop Romero was constantly being threatened, he continued to help the citizens of El Salvador.

Archbishop Oscar Romero. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Paul Brandeis Raushenbush. “Photos of the Life, Death, and Life After Death of Archbishop Oscar Romero.” *The Huffington Post*. Last modified May 26, 2015. Accessed November 15, 2016.
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/22/photos-of-oscar-romero_n_7407336.html.

This is an image of Archbishop Oscar Romero placing both of his hands on a bible. It was used in our documentary during an interview with Julian Filochowski, who was discussing the comparisons between Archbishop Romero and Pope Francis. This image was placed along side an image of Pope Francis to match with what Julian Filochowski was discussing.

"Behind Guerrilla Lines in El Salvador." 1983. Video File, 8:25. PBS. March 8, 2015.
<http://www.pbs.org/video/2365440401/>.

This video explains how the Guerilla forces worked together, who they worked for, and what they were representing. This video was useful for our documentary since it contained interviews of the citizens of El Salvador and one of the left wing guerrilla organization leaders, which was valuable insight. It provided us with valuable information regarding the guerilla groups and how even though both the guerilla groups and Archbishop Romero wanted reform, they had different methods of achieving those goals. This fact was used to formulate our argument.

A Bishop and a Shepherd. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By John Janaro. “Remembering Oscar Romero on Holy Thursday.” *John Janaro*. Last modified March 24, 2016. Accessed November 14, 2016.
<http://www.johnjanaro.com/2016/03/remembering-oscar-romero-on-holy.html>.

This is an image of Oscar Romero standing with the citizens of El Salvador who attended his church in Calle Oeste y Diagonal Cipatly in San Salvador, El Salvador. This picture was used in our documentary to represent the connections he had with his citizens and how he generally had a good relationship with the voiceless. Its presence in our documentary allowed us to convey the message that Archbishop Oscar Romero took actions to prevent the suffering of his people.

Bowie, Alex. *Archbishop Óscar Romero 1980*. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Carlos Dada. “Beatification of Óscar Romero.” *The New Yorker*. Last modified May 19, 2015. Accessed December 11, 2016.
<http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-beatification-of-oscar-romero>.

This photograph of Archbishop Romero was used to represent his personality and to show the audience what he looked like. In this particular photograph, Romero is smiling and it provided us with a great visual to show his kindness. Not only is it in black and white to match our theme in the beginning of the documentary, but it also is a very clear image.

Castillo, Moises. *Aptopix Salvador Archbishop Beatification*. Digital Image. May 23, 2015. Accessed November 22, 2016. *Associated Press Images Archives*.
<http://www.apimages.com/metadata/Index/APTOPIX-Salvador-Archbishop-Beatification/a43597b383d242f7b4079f25f326e7bd/25/0>.

This is an image that we received from an online database called the Associated Press and it shows Archbishop Romero's beatification in 2013. It also shows how many people visited his beatification ceremony, indicating that Romero is still loved. We used it in our documentary, as it was an excellent visual that explained the impact Romero had, and still has, on the people of El Salvador.

Corbis. *Archbishop Oscar Romero delivers a homily in San Salvador, El Salvador, in 1979*. Digital Image. 1979. By Linda Cooper, James Hodge. "Archbishop Oscar Romero, El Salvador's most trusted news source." *National Catholic Reporter Online*. Last modified March 21, 2015. Accessed November 24, 2016.
<https://www.ncronline.org/news/global/archbishop-oscar-romero-el-salvadors-most-trusted-news-source>.

This picture of Oscar Romero is of him delivering a homily through a radio in El Salvador in 1979. This radio station is most likely the YSAX radio station, which we mention in our documentary. It was used in our documentary to emphasize the importance of the radio stations and to represent how far his message reached through the use of technology.

Dorsey, Madeline. Video file recorded by Chelsea Waller using author's questions and sent through e-mail. February 3, 2017.

This interview was conducted by Chelsea Waller, the media organizer of the Mary Knoll Sister Organization. Sister Madeline Dorsey was not able to skype or phone call us. In order to conduct the interview, we sent our questions to Chelsea Waller, who then recorded the interview and sent it to us. Sister Madeline Dorsey helped us tremendously with our project since she not only personally worked with Romero, but also provided a lot of depth to the documentary by explaining Romero's impact on El Salvador and those close to him.

Downtown San Salvador. Digital Image. Unknown Date. "El Salvador." *World Culture Encyclopedia*. Accessed December 13, 2017.
<http://www.everyculture.com/Cr-Ga/El-Salvador.html>.

This image of downtown San Salvador was used in our documentary to represent cities in El Salvador. In our documentary, it was used whenever we discuss how one priest named Alfonso Navarro fought for the poor in the urban areas of El Salvador.

Duran, Octavio. *A large canvas depicting Archbishop Romero hangs on the facade of the National Theater in San Salvador*. Digital Image. Unknown Date. Jesuits. "Archbishop Oscar Romero Beatified in El Salvador." Last modified May 23, 2015. Accessed November 23, 2016. <http://jesuits.org/Story?TN=PROJECT-20150514014621>.

This photograph is a large canvas of Archbishop Oscar Romero hanging from the National Theater in San Salvador, El Salvador. We used this image towards the end of the documentary to create more emotion and to help end the documentary off nicely. We decided to keep this photograph in color since it was more visually appealing that way.

El Salvadoran Soldier Walking the Streets of El Salvador. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Mike Allison. "El Salvador's Brutal Civil War: What we still don't know." *Aljazeera*. Last modified March 1, 2012. Accessed November 25, 2016. <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/02/2012228123122975116.html>.

This is a photograph of a Salvadoran soldier walking down the streets of a city. We used this image in our documentary to represent the right wing government organizations and how the military controlled many aspects of El Salvadoran life.

"El Salvador: Descent Into Chaos." Video file, 7:10. *Associated Press Video Archives*. November 24, 1989. <http://www.aparchive.com/metadata/EL-SALVADOR-DESCENT-INTO-CHAOS/>.

This video was not used as video footage, but for information for our script. The narrator in the video describes the violence occurring in El Salvador and also how many of those killed were not apart of the government or the left wing organizations. This was used to prove that even though the government had killed many citizens, the left wing organizations participated in the violence as well. This source presented us with arguments from the left and right wing organizations, all of which helped us strengthen our argument.

"El Salvador Oscar Romero Speech." Video file, 2:11. *Associated Press Video Archives*. Posted by AP Television, March 3, 1980. <http://www.aparchive.com/metadata/EL-SALVADOR-ARCHIBISHOP-ROMERO-SPEECH/>.

This video of Archbishop Oscar Romero delivering a speech was used in our documentary in place of when we discuss Romero and his homilies. We decided to use a video instead of a photograph since the videos show how passionate Archbishop Romero was to help those in need and how brave he was to publicly speak out against those opposing him, even with the chance of possibly getting killed if this video of him spreads throughout El Salvador.

Father Rutilio Grande. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Robert Lassalle-Klein. "Blood and Ink." *Plough Publishing House*. Last modified 2014. Accessed November 23, 2016. <http://www.plough.com/en/topics/justice/social-justice/blood-and-ink-the-making-of-el-salvadors-martyrs>.

This picture of Father Rutilio Grande was used in the documentary to show the audience what he looked like. While there were a few other pictures of Father Rutilio Grande, we ultimately chose this one as it was the best quality.

"G21129215." Video file, 3:59. *The Associated Press Video Archives*. December 21, 1992.
<http://www.aparchive.com/>.

This video provides a clip of Archbishop Romero's funeral, and how the people reacted to this tragedy. This also shows live footage of the El Salvadoran Civil War and the massacre that occurred at Archbishop Romero's funeral. This was put in our documentary to represent all the violence Archbishop Romero tried to prevent and was also used to discuss how some believed he actually created more violence.

Hawkins, Ken. *Oscar Romero Speaking to Press After Mass*. Digital Image. January 1, 1979. By Paul Brandeis Raushenbush. "Photos of the Life, Death, and Life After Death of Archbishop Oscar Romero." *The Huffington Post*. Last modified May 26, 2015. Accessed November 21, 2016.
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/22/photos-of-oscar-romero_n_7407336.html

This is a photograph of Archbishop Oscar Romero speaking to the press after mass in his church. This was used to show that Archbishop Romero was not afraid to speak out publically against the government.

Hawkins, Ken. *The martyr Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador is hugged by a parishioner*. Digital Image. January 1, 1979. By Paul Brandeis Raushenbush. "Photos of the Life, Death, and Life After Death of Archbishop Oscar Romero." *The Huffington Post*. Last modified May 26, 2015. Accessed November 15, 2016.
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/22/photos-of-oscar-romero_n_7407336.html.

This is an image of Archbishop Oscar Romero hugging a woman while being surrounded by a large crowd. It was used in our documentary to show how people acted when Oscar Romero was around, how much the citizens loved him, and how much they depended on him.

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in El Salvador*. "El Salvador 1978." *Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos*. November 17, 1978. Accessed December 20, 2016.
<http://www.cidh.org/countryrep/ElSalvador78eng/chap.2.htm>.

This official report helped us learn more about the civil rights violations occurring in El Salvador and how much the government has strayed from providing for its citizens. One section that was particularly helpful is named the "Clarification From the Office of the Archbishop on the Death of Father Rutilio Grande S.J. and His Companions." It discusses how the President of El Salvador sent his condolences to Archbishop Romero for Father Ritalin Grande's death. It also states that he would continue the investigation of Father Rutilio Grande's death. It also discusses how the number of missing persons are increasing dramatically.

Martinez, Milton. Telephone interview by Venkata Panabakam, Sidra Nadeem, and Denise Martinez. December 11, 2016.

This is an interview we conducted to discover more about the daily lives of citizens of El Salvador during the 1970s. The interviewee, Mr. Milton Martinez, is our Spanish teacher and lived in El Salvador during this time period. He remembers many things about his

life during the El Salvadoran Civil War, and explained to us the drastic effects it had on his family. His interview introduced counterclaims that we refuted in our documentary and also helped us create a better description of the lives the citizens led during this time in our script.

Martyrdom of Oscar Romero. Digital Image. Unknown Date. Swords of Truth. "Blessed Oscar Romero." *Swords of Truth*.

<https://swordsoftruth.com/2016/03/06/blessed-oscar-romero-march-24/>.

This is an image of El Salvadoran citizens carrying Archbishop Oscar Romero on the day of his assassination. It shows the distress on the faces of the people carrying Archbishop Oscar Romero and conveys the emotion and panic extremely well. We decided to use it in our documentary since we believed its powerful imagery will stun the audience.

Meiselas, Susan. *Archbishop Oscar Romero Preaching*. Digital Image. 1979. *Magnum Photos*. <http://pro.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=SearchResult&VBID=2K1HZO6KC4CZ91&SMLS=1&RW=1280&RH=703&POPUPID=2K7O3RTIALPQ&POPUPPN=3>.

This is an image of Archbishop Oscar Romero preaching to a crowd in a church. It was used in our documentary whenever Archbishop Romero's homilies were discussed so that the pictures correlated with what the narrator in the documentary was saying. Furthermore, the clarity of the photograph made it much more appealing and added to the visual aspect of our documentary.

Meiselas, Susan. *General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova*. Digital Image. Unknown Date. Accessed March 13, 2015. *Magnum Photos*.

https://pro.magnumphotos.com/C.aspx?VP3=CMS3&VF=MAGO31_4&VBID=2K1HZOQ8FXH3PD&IID=24PV7CD44QQ&PN=1.

This picture was used to represent The National Coalition Party as it shows one of the leaders of this organization, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova. The citizens in the picture are also part of El Salvador's military, which we thought would be the best way to show the divisions that occurred in El Salvador's society during this time period.

Melendez, Salvador. *Maria del Pilar Perdomo Holds Up a Portrait of the Slain Archbishop Romero*. Digital Image. March 24, 2015. By Carrie Kahn. "What Archbishop Romero's Beatification Means for El Salvador Today." *Texas Public Radio*. Last modified May 22, 2015. Accessed December 2, 2016.

<http://tpr.org/post/what-archbishop-romeros-beatification-means-el-salvador-today#stream/0>.

This is an image of a woman holding a picture of Archbishop Oscar Romero. We used this image in our documentary to prove that Archbishop Oscar Romero had an impact even after his death. We also used this image because it shows how much the people loved him for what he did for them.

Melendez, Salvador. *Young Man Paints Portrait of Archbishop Oscar Romero*. Digital Image. March 15, 2015. By Paul Brandeis Raushenbush. "Photos of the Life, Death, and Life After Death of Archbishop Oscar Romero." *The Huffington Post*. Last modified May 26, 2015. Accessed November 15, 2016.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/22/photos-of-oscar-romero_n_7407336.html.

This is a picture of a young boy painting an image of the late Archbishop Oscar Romero on a wall. This image was significant, as it goes with one of the claims Father John Dear, one of the experts on El Salvador we interviewed. He stated that after his death, images of Archbishop Romero appeared all over Latin America. It was used in our documentary to support this claim and to end the documentary off on a nice note.

“1979: El Salvador cathedral bloodbath.” *BBC*, May 9, 1979.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/may/9/newsid_2520000/2520219.stm.

This newspaper article from BBC discusses a violent incident that occurred during the El Salvadoran Civil War. It also provided us with background information about the El Salvadoran Civil War and with certain quotes that really emphasized the motivations of the right wing organization. They also state that the war left approximately 70,000 people dead; this statement was used in our script to emphasize how terrible the war was and how similar situations such as this are occurring all around the world today.

Nombramiento como obispo titular de Santiago de María. Digital Image. 1974. By Miguel D. Cervantes. *Cervantes Virtual*. Accessed December 13, 2015.
http://bib.cervantesvirtual.com/bib_autor/romero/verfotobb93.html?foto=graf/compromiso/compromiso2.jpg&pie1=Nombramiento+como+obispo+titular+de+Santiago+de+Mar%EDa.+1974.

This is an image of Archbishop Romero standing with a few other bishops that he worked with. We decided to use this image in our documentary when we discussed how some members of the church decided support Romero as they too began to realize how drastic the situation was becoming and that it requires more attention.

Orellana, Jessica. *People carry a picture of late Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero during a march*. Digital Image. March 22, 2014. By David Gibson. “Pope Francis declares Oscar Romero a martyr.” *Religion News Service*. Last modified February 3, 2015. Accessed November 25, 2016.
<http://religionnews.com/2015/02/03/pope-francis-declares-oscar-romero-martyr-moves-slain-archbishop-toward-sainthood/>.

This image is a banner of Archbishop Romero that the citizens of El Salvador were carrying during his beatification. We used this picture because we needed to gather more images that were taken after Archbishop Romero's assassination for our documentary. In this image, there are thousands of people marching in the street, proving that even after his death, Archbishop Romero still had a profound impact.

Oscar Romero being attended to after being shot while saying Mass. Digital Image. March 24, 1980. “The Impact of the Life and Death of Oscar Romero.” *The Jesuit Influence*. Accessed November 13, 2016.
<http://thejesuitinfluence.weebly.com/archbishop-oscar-romero.html>.

This graphic image is of Archbishop Oscar Romero directly after he had gotten shot during mass. We used this in our documentary since it displays the terror the citizens were feeling. We also used this photo because we wanted to evoke emotion from the audience and to show how tragic the situation was.

Oscar Romero Feeding a Citizen. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By John Janaro.

“Remembering Oscar Romero on Holy Thursday.” *John Janaro*. Last modified March 24, 2016. Accessed December 13, 2016.

<http://www.johnjanaro.com/2016/03/remembering-oscar-romero-on-holy.html>.

This is a picture of Oscar Romero feeding another person. We liked this picture because it showcases Romero’s compassion and we were wanting to use a picture that matched with the sentence “stood up to poverty”. In addition, this image was used towards the end of our documentary that helped us end it off nicely.

Oscar Romero Preaching. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development Portsmouth. “Celebrating the Life of Oscar Romero.” *The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development Portsmouth*. Last modified May 20, 2015. Accessed November 16, 2016.

<https://cafodportsmouth.wordpress.com/2015/05/20/celebrating-the-life-of-oscar-romero/>.

This image of Archbishop Oscar Romero preaching was shown in our documentary when we discuss the homilies he used to deliver. The image is significant because the organization where we received it from, CAFOD, also played a major role in helping the displaced El Salvadoran citizens during the war that was occurring in their country.

Oscar Romero With Pope John Paul II. Digital Image. Unknown Date. *Tekton Ministries*. March 11, 2015.

https://www.tektonministries.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/oscarromero_juanpabloii_opusdei_website_20150203184922632289_20150203201222823377.jpg.

This is a photograph of Archbishop Oscar Romero standing with Pope John Paul II. It was used in our documentary to show that Archbishop Oscar Romero went to the Vatican to receive the support of Pope John Paul II.

Pope Francis. Pope Francis to Archbishop José Luis Escobar Alas, May 23, 2015. *In Libreria Editrice Vaticana*.

https://w2.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/letters/2015/documents/papa-francesco_20150523_lettera-beatificazione-romero.html.

This letter from Pope Francis to the current Archbishop of El Salvador, Archbishop José Luis Escobar Alas, discusses the beatification of Archbishop Oscar Romero. This letter was used in our documentary to create a strong connection between Pope Francis and Archbishop Romero. This letter was also significant because it shows that Pope Francis acknowledges the activism Archbishop Romero did and believes that he deserves to be beatified.

Pope John Paul II in Mainz. Digital Image. 1980. By Joe Gromelski. “Pope John Paul II in Mainz, 1980.” *Stars and Stripes*. Last modified April 28, 2014. Accessed June 4, 2017.

<https://www.stripes.com/blogs-archive/archive-photo-of-the-day/archive-photo-of-the-day-1.9717/pope-john-paul-ii-in-mainz-1980-1.280334#.WS3tCBPyuRs>.

This image of Pope John Paul II was used in our documentary to help correlate our text with our images. For example, the section we used this in discusses how Pope John Paul II initially turned away from supporting Archbishop Romero.

“Pope John Paul II visits the United Nations.” Video File, 1:59. *YouTube*. Posted by United Nations, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCSDafhBWF8>.

This video contains footage of Pope John Paul II visiting the United Nations to discuss the horrors occurring all over the globe. This video also contains a clip of Pope John Paul II delivering a speech, which helped us understand the numerous actions he took to help solve the situation. The information we received from this video led us to add another topic we needed to analyze to our thesis statement (that Archbishop Romero also influenced religious figures, who in turn helped carry on his messages).

Portrait of Archbishop Oscar Romero. Digital Image. Unknown Date. "About the Oscar Romero Award." *Rothko Chapel*. Accessed November 27, 2016.
<http://rothkochapel.org/experience/events/event/about-the-scar-romero-award>.

This is a picture of Oscar Romero in black and white, and it is used for the visual aspect portion of the documentary. We decided to choose this picture because of how well the black and white theme goes with the rest of the documentary. In our documentary, it was shown when the assassination of Romero's closest friend, Father Rutilio Grande, was discussed.

Rivera y Damas, Arturo. Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas to United States Congress, November 15, 1985. *In Moakley Archive and Institute*.
<http://moakleyarchive.omeka.net/items/show/746>.

This letter was sent from Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas to the United States Congress to discuss the situation with the El Salvadoran refugees during the El Salvadoran Civil War. In this letter, Archbishop Rivera y Damas pleads with the United States to allow the refugees entrance in their country. In our documentary, we quoted a sentence from the letter to prove that Archbishop Rivera y Damas followed in Archbishop Romero's footsteps by standing up to much more powerful countries.

Romero, Oscar. "No to Violence, Yes to Peace." Speech, January 6, 1978. Audio File, 27:24. *The Archbishop Romero Trust*.
<http://www.romerotrue.org.uk/homilies-and-writings/homilies/no-violence-yes-peace>.

This audio clip was used to have a better understanding of what Archbishop Romero stood for. Not only has this helped us write our script for the documentary, but also aided us in writing our process paper. This homily is extremely powerful and also explains Archbishop Romero's perspective on the war. It was with these homilies that Archbishop Romero was able to gain such a large following and allowed him to bring significant change, so learning about what he actually discussed during his sermons was necessary for the creation of our script.

Romero, Oscar. Oscar Romero to President Jimmy Carter, February 17, 1980. *El Salvador North America Alliance Village Network*.
<http://www.esnavillages.org/documents/Romero%20letter%20to%20Pres%20Carter.pdf>.

This is a letter that Archbishop Oscar Romero sent to President Jimmy Carter. Archbishop Romero asked President Jimmy Carter to stop sending weapons to El Salvador, which is making the situation worse. It also gave us direct quotes on what Archbishop Oscar Romero said and gave us a great understanding of how Romero felt on the decision Carter made. We used this sentence in our documentary: "If this information from the papers is correct, instead of favoring greater justice and peace in El Salvador,

your government's contribution will undoubtedly sharpen the injustice and the repression inflicted on the organized people...".

Romero, Oscar. "The Violence that Grieves the Country." Speech, May 22, 1977. Audio file, 18:29, *Romero Trust*.
<http://www.romerotrusted.org.uk/homilies-and-writings/homilies/violence-grieves-country>.

This is an audio recording of Archbishop Oscar Romero delivering a homily. His homily helped us see what he stood for and how he wanted to make a change in El Salvador. Archbishop Oscar Romero also states all the atrocities that are occurring in El Salvador can disappear if the citizens would take a stand nonviolently. This speech helped us understand the situation Archbishop Romero was in and how his naturally timid and meek personality initially made it difficult for him to take a stand.

"SYND 20 3 80 Archbishop Oscar Romero Conducts Service." Video File, 1:32. *Youtube*.
Posted by *Associated Press Video Archives*, July 24, 2015.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ud0DyL_zjPA.

This video contains footage of Archbishop Oscar Romero giving a speech at Father Rutilio Grande's funeral. In our documentary, it was shown whenever we start discussing what Archbishop Oscar Romero said about his friend. It was very significant to our documentary because it was this quote that shows where part of Archbishop Romero's motivation comes from.

"Violence at the Funeral of Oscar Romero." May 30, 1980. Video file, 1:54. *Associated Press Video Archives*. <http://www.aparchive.com/metadata/El-Salvador-violence/>.

This video contains footage of the violence that occurred at Archbishop Romero's funeral. It was used in our documentary to represent the violence that occurred after Archbishop Romero's death and how he somewhat started the El Salvadoran Civil War. In our documentary, this video clip was shown whenever we introduce the arguments surrounding Archbishop Romero.

A Younger Romero. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Natalie. "Heroes of Faith: Archbishop Oscar Romero." *Heroes of Faith*. Last modified November 9, 2016. Accessed January 15, 2017.
http://myhero.com/hero.asp?hero=O_Romero_stceila_US_2009.

This is an image of Archbishop Oscar Romero and was used in our documentary to show the audience what he looked like. It was used towards the end of our documentary whenever we discuss the counter argument on whether Archbishop Romero created more violence or actually brought change.

Secondary Sources

"Americas Church call over Salvador murder." *BBC News*. Last modified September 08, 2004. Accessed December 21, 2016. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/3636536.stm>.

This article provided us with information on the Church as it asks the police to reinvestigate Archbishop Oscar Romero's murder. This source helped us as we were able to learn how the Church loved Archbishop Romero due to his stance for the citizens of El Salvador.

"Archbishop Oscar Romero Beatified in El Salvador." *Jesuits*. Last modified May 23, 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016. <http://jesuits.org/Story?TN=PROJECT-20150514014621>.

This article provided us with quotes from Archbishop Oscar Romero and more information on his beatification. From this source, we learned that he was beatified under Pope Francis due to his stance. This was helpful as we were able to find a connection between Pope Francis and Archbishop Oscar Romero.

"Archbishop Rivera y Damas: With the Light of Bishop Romero." *Envio*. Accessed May 28, 2017. <http://www.envio.org.ni/articulo/1829>.

This article provided us with information on what Archbishop Arturo Rivera Y Damas did to help the poor and how he followed Archbishop Oscar Romero's footsteps. This helped us with determining the impact of Archbishop Romero since Archbishop Rivera Y Damas started to continued his work.

Armstrong, Robert, and Janet Shenk. "A Madness Seized the Land." In *El Salvador: The Face of Revolution*, 85-110. Boston, MA: South End Press, 1982.

This book was used to gather information on the priest Ernesto Barrera to confirm whether he was part of the left wing guerilla organizations or not. This book discusses how even though many believed he was a part of the left wing organizations, Archbishop Romero believed he wasn't. However, this book states that the FPL guerilla organization sent Archbishop Romero a letter to confirm that Ernesto Barrera was in fact part of the guerilla organizations. This helped us formulate our argument because it proves that Archbishop Romero's work was controversial and that many people believed he made the situation worse since a few members of his church were a part of the left wing groups (unknown to him, however).

Bartholomew, Michael J. "Archbishop Oscar Romero: A Shepherd to All An examination of his pastoral method." Master's Thesis, Diocese of Rockville Centre, 2008. <http://immaculateconceptionchurchwhb.net/sites/default/files/OscarRomero.pdf>.

This master's thesis shares the story of Archbishop Oscar Romero and what he had to go through to fight against the injustices and win the many hearts of the citizens of El Salvador. It also discusses the violence occurring in El Salvador and how it ultimately inspired Archbishop Romero to take stand. This was helpful as we were able to explain the reason why the Archbishop took a stand.

Berryman, Phillip. "A Cold War's Perspective on Oscar Romero." *National Catholic Reporter*. Last modified April 6, 2010. Accessed May 17, 2017. <https://www.ncronline.org/news/global/cold-war-perspective-romeros-death>.

This article discusses important details regarding changes to the El Salvadoran government and society and how the elites tried to prevent it from happening, as it may cause them to lose much of their power. This information was essential to producing our script because it helped us understand why the elites felt so threatened by Archbishop Romero and why they had him killed. We tried to incorporate that idea into our documentary as much as possible.

Brockman, James R. *The Violence of Love*. Farmington, PA: The Bruderhof Foundation, 2003. <http://servicioskoinonia.org/biblioteca/pastoral/RomeroBrockmanViolenceOfLove.pdf>.

This book contains quotes from Archbishop Oscar Romero, which helped us gain insight on what his perspective were on the situations occurring all around him. These quotes also helped us develop our script by making it easier for us to determine which homilies they came from, allowing us to find the correct homilies and use them in our documentary.

"Causes of the Civil War in El Salvador." *Mount Holyoke College*. Accessed December 20, 2016. <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~domin20m/classweb/Causes%20of.html>.

This article provided us information for the causes of the Civil War in El Salvador. In this article, we learned that the Salvadoran Communist party was formed after Romero's assassination. We also learned about the FMLN and how it was composed of four left wing guerrilla groups. We also came across the statement that Archbishop Romero's assassination sparked the Civil War. This was incorporated in our script as we were successfully able to show how the Civil War began due to Archbishop's death.

"Celebrating the life of Oscar Romero." *The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development*. Last modified May 29, 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016. <https://cafodportsmouth.wordpress.com/2015/05/20/celebrating-the-life-of-oscar-romero/>.

This article provided us with prayers and quotes of Archbishop Romero along with information on Archbishop Oscar Romero is still remembered to this day. These quotes of Archbishop Oscar Romero helped us see what an influential and strong person he was. We tried to incorporate these viewpoints into our documentary as much as possible.

"Central American Resource Center, History" *CARECEN Latin Resource and Justice Center*. Accessed December 20, 2016. <http://www.carecencdc.org/about/history/>.

This article provided us with a timeline of historical events that occurred in El Salvador. It also provided us with statistics on how many people joined the left and right wing organizations and how many were also killed. This article also provided us with important historical events that allowed us to organize our information in our documentary. This timeline was used in conjunction with another timeline from BBC News in order to clarify and introduce more important events that we have used in our documentary, such as the election of President Humberto Romero.

Cooper, Linda, and James Hodge. "Archbishop Oscar Romero, El Salvador's most trusted news source." *National Catholic Reporter*. Last modified March 21, 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016.

<https://www.ncronline.org/news/global/archbishop-oscar-romero-el-salvadors-most-trusted-news-source>.

From this article, we received information on how Archbishop Romero presented his homilies so that every citizen of El Salvador would hear and gain courage. Through this article we were able to find that his homilies were played on a specific radio station named YSAX. This source provided us with statistics on how many people from the rural and urban part of El Salvador listened to his homilies, which is shown in the documentary through a graph.

Cox, Vicki. *Oscar Arias Sánchez: Bringing Peace to Central America*. New York City: Infobase Publishing, 2007.

This book was used to help us write the script for the documentary. It discusses Archbishop Oscar Romero and how he took a stand in El Salvador. It also provided us with his most famous homily, where he states "I beg you! I beseech you! I order you in the name of God! Stop the repression!" This was extremely valuable because we were able to use this made it easier to find an actual audio file of his homily. We also used this source for its quote on "Be a Patriot. Kill a Priest." Seeing as this book stated that pamphlets bearing those words began to appear all over El Salvador, we were able to include it in our documentary and validate this piece of information.

Dean, Fion. "Oscar Romero life timeline Catholic Agency for Overseas Development." Oscar Romero life timeline. *The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development*. Last modified May 20, 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016.
<http://cafod.org.uk/News/International-news/Oscar-Romero-life-timeline>.

This article shows a timeline of Archbishop Oscar Romero's life. It also discusses the impact he made in El Salvador and how he was passionate about stopping the violence and standing up of the poor, which helped us strengthen his stance. However, it also discusses how Archbishop Romero's personality initially made it difficult for him to take a stand, as he was rather timid and shy. This information was an essential detail that we used to explain why everyone was so shocked by his actions and why the elites initially approved of his promotion to Archbishop.

Dear, John. Telephone recorded interview by Venkata Panabakam, Sidra Nadeem, and Denise Martinez. January 1, 2017.

This is an interview we personally conducted over the telephone. The interviewee, Father John Dear, has witnessed the effects of the El Salvadoran Civil War firsthand during his visits to said country. While traveling in El Salvador, he has also met with people who used to work with Oscar Romero. We used excerpts of his interview in our documentary since he discussed Oscar Romero, the church's involvement, and the United States.

"Decades Later, New Details In Oscar Romero Death." *NPR*. Last Modified April 6, 2010. Accessed December 20, 2016.
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=125639642>.

This article discusses how Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated and who the world believes was responsible for it. This was useful in our documentary as we were able to see the world's reaction towards him being assassinated. This, in turn, also helped us formulate our discussion on how large Archbishop Romero's impact was.

Eaton, Helen May. "The impact of Archbishop Oscar Romero's alliance with the struggle for liberation of the Salvadoran people: A discussion of church-state relations (El Salvador)." Master's Thesis, Wilfrid Laurier University, 1991.
<http://scholars.wlu.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1115&context=etd>.

This college thesis was used to learn more about the Church's stance on Oscar Romero. From this document, we learned how the church was initially on the side of the right wing organizations because of how El Salvador was ruled as three governing bodies. We also discovered problems Romero faced with the Church when he started to do his homilies. This information was useful as we were able to build our claim and get support for it from this thesis.

Eisenbrandt, Matt. *Assassination of a Saint: The Plot to Murder Óscar Romero and the Quest to Bring His Killers to Justice*. Oakland: The Regents of the University of California, 2017.

This book was extremely helpful since it provided our group with information regarding Archbishop Romero's assassination and how large his impact was. It provided us with specific details about his assassination, how it occurred, and who was most likely involved. The book also discusses Archbishop Romero's funeral and how thousands were killed there, which is what included this information into our documentary. It also states that Archbishop Romero's influence spans the globe and gives instances of powerful figures who were inspired by him. This information was extremely important and helped us create the basis of our thesis statement and our documentary.

"El Salvador The Role of Religion." *Photius*. Last modified November 10, 2004. Accessed December 19, 2016.
http://www.photius.com/countries/el_salvador/society/el_salvador_society_the_role_of_religion.html.

This article was helpful as it provided us with information on the role of religion in El Salvador. Along with information on how El Salvador was recovering from the Civil War. It helped us by explaining how Christianity played a part in the events leading up to the Civil War and how Archbishop Oscar Romero used it to bring peace.

"Emotional Sad Piano Music." Video File, 3:26. *Youtube*. Posted by Mattia Cupelli, February 10, 2015. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JYHk_D5A44&app=desktop.

This video provided us with background music for our documentary. This piece of music really connected to Archbishop Oscar Romero and how he took a stand, as it highlights his tumultuous journey very well. It created a tone in the documentary that we believed would highlight the important aspects of our documentary. The author of this music gave us permission to use his score for free.

Father John Dear. Digital Image. Unknown Date. By Catholic News Service. "Peace Activist Leaves the Jesuits: John Dear 'declines' to return, continues ministry." *America The Jesuit Review*. Last modified January 8, 2014. Accessed June 2, 2017.
<http://www.americamagazine.org/issue/peace-activist-leaves-jesuits>.

This image of Father John Dear was used in our documentary whenever we discuss a topic he had brought up in his interview. This image in particular was used whenever Father John Dear discusses the connection between Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas

and Archbishop Romero and how he was the only one who supported Archbishop Romero.

Gammage, Sarah. "El Salvador: Despite End to Civil War, Emigration Continues." *Migration Policy*. Last modified July 26, 2007. Accessed December 20, 2016. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/el-salvador-despite-end-civil-war-emigration-continues>.

This article on El Salvadoran immigrants helped us understand the effects of the El Salvadoran Civil War on the citizens of El Salvador. It primarily focused on how many people were fleeing to the United States and how the Civil War factored into that. This showed us how awful the war was, which was sparked after the death of Archbishop Oscar Romero.

Gibb, Tom. "The killing of Archbishop Oscar Romero was one of the most notorious crimes of the cold war. Was the CIA to blame?" *The Guardian*. Last modified March 22, 2000. Accessed December 20, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2000/mar/23/features11.g21>.

This article discusses how Romero was killed while giving mass and point of view from the citizens who don't know who assassinated Archbishop Oscar Romero right in front of them. It also has impact of Salvadoran Civil war and presents some arguments about Romero's death and the CIA. It gave us more insight on potential arguments we should cover in our documentary and how we could counter them.

Goodfriend, Hillary. "Not Just Nuns." *Jacobin*. Last modified May 15, 2017. Accessed May 27, 2017. <https://www.jacobinmag.com/2017/05/el-salvador-civil-war-reagan-cold-war-death-squads-sandinistas>.

This article was used to write our documentary script by teaching us about one horrific incident that occurred after Archbishop Romero's assassination, the murder of four nuns. These nuns were from the Maryknoll Sister Organization. Upon further investigation, we discovered Sister Madeline Dorsey, who personally worked with Archbishop Romero, and were able to interview. This article helped us find her and also gave us insight on what organizations did Archbishop Romero ask for help from.

Haggerty, Richard A, and Library Of Congress. Federal Research Division. El Salvador: a country study. Washington, D.C.: Federal Research Division, Library of Congress: For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O, 1990. Online Text. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/89048948/>. (Accessed June 02, 2017.)

This article highlights the importance of coffee in El Salvador, and how events following the exports of coffee lead to conflicts resulting in Archbishop's stance. This information was used in our documentary as start discussing about what lead to Archbishop Romero's stance.

Hilton, Elise. "Rev. Robert Sirico: Remembering The Faith of Oscar Romero." *Acton Institute PowerBlog*. Last modified February 16, 2015. Accessed March 03, 2017. <http://blog.acton.org/archives/75945-rev-robert-sirico-remembering-faith-oscar-romero.html>.

This article was used to gain information and a view on how people thought and felt about Romeo's death and how it impacted them. This was used information was incorporated into our script as it we talked about the impact of Oscar Romero.

"History of Coffee in El Salvador." *Equal Exchange*. Accessed December 19, 2016.
<https://equalexchange.coop/history-of-coffee-in-el-salvador>.

This article explains the history of coffee in El Salvador and how coffee determined the fate of El Salvador. Along with many other important events that were happening in El Salvador, which gave us important details about each event. This source beneficial as this article helped us create a timeline of the events that we discussed in our documentary.

Hogan, John P. "In the Footsteps of Martyrs: Lessons from Central America." In *Romero's Legacy: The Call to Peace and Justice*, 15-25. Rowman and Littlefield, 2007.

This book was used to see what Oscar Romero's personality was like and how he was initially very quiet and timid in the beginning, until his closest friend was assassinated, which lead him to take a stand. This change in Oscar Romero gave us a view of how much he changed and fought against the injustices of El Salvador, gave a build on character in our documentary.

Interview with Julian Filochowski. *Threads of Romero and Thought of Pope Francis*. Vatican Viewpoint Radio. *RVO*. November 20, 2015.

This radio interview is of Julian Filochowski, the chairperson of the Archbishop Romero Trust. He discusses his personal encounters with Pope Francis and also compares both Pope Francis and Archbishop Oscar Romero by stating that they both took a stand for the poor and for the citizens of Latin America. His interview was useful in our documentary as we were able to connect Pope Francis's stance and Archbishop Romero's stance.

Kane, Maureen. "Civil War in El Salvador." *Nova Online*. Last modified December 2002. Accessed December 20, 2016.
<https://novaonline.nvcc.edu/eli/evans/HIS135/Events/ElSalvador80/Salvador80.html>.

This article discusses the El Salvadoran Civil War a timeline on the events that were occurring in El Salvador. Along with what erupted this situation in which Archbishop Oscar Romero took a stand in. This article was the first article to give information on the crops of El Salvador, which was incorporated into our script to show the start of Archbishop Romero's Stance.

Malkin, Elisabeth. "Honor Comes Late to Oscar Romero, a Martyr for the Poor." *The New York Times*. Last modified May 22, 2015. Accessed January 21, 2016.
https://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/23/world/americas/honor-comes-late-tooscar-romero-a-martyr-for-the-poor.html?_r=1#.

This newspaper article discusses Archbishop Oscar Romero death and how became a saint, due to his stance against the injustices plaguing the country. This shows how even after his death he has a great impact on the world, as many people devote their lives to him. This point of view showed us the strength of Archbishop Romero's stance, as it was incorporated into our documentary.

Marrin, Pat. "Oscar Romero, Saint for Our Times." *Liberation Theologies*. Last modified June 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016.

<http://liberationtheology.org/people-organizations/archbishop-oscar-romero/>.

This article provided information on the beatification of Archbishop Oscar Romero in 2015. This article shows how many people were influenced throughout the world, and it also shows how he still inspires people throughout the world to this day. This point of view helped us with the beatification part of our documentary.

McKinney, Cara E. "Twelve Years a Terror: U.S. Impact in the 12-Year Civil War in El Salvador." *International ResearchScape Journal: An Undergraduate Student Journal* 2 (January 2015).

<http://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=irj>.

This article was very helpful as it talked about the 12 year war in El Salvador and why Archbishop Oscar Romero was one of the reasons why the 12 year war began. It also talks about how Oscar Romero impacted many people in the war lives even after his death. This contributed to our script as it gave some information that made the stance of Archbishop Romero stronger.

"Monseñor Romero Documental Part 1 2013." Video File, 29:28. *YouTube*. Posted by *DMD Films, Dreams Million Dreams*, March 24, 2012.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QRdZuFHzhng>.

This video was used to discover information about Archbishop Oscar Romero's back story and how he got assassinated. This was extremely helpful because the information helped organize our thoughts and we also discovered how his stance impacted the citizens of El Salvador that they loved him so much.

"The Murder of Monseñor (Part 1)." Video File, 12:02. *YouTube*. Posted by *Daniel Freed*, October 23, 2010. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrH69g3r3d0>.

This video is a portion of a documentary that explains the order of events that led up to Romero's death and why some people wanted to have him killed. It helped us with our counter argument by showing the other side's perspective, which in turn helped us strengthen our argument.

Norton, Chris. "Salvador Catholic Church divided over role it should play in war." *The Christian Science Monitor*. Last modified December 5, 1985. Accessed December 21, 2016.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/1985/1205/ochurch.html>.

This article provided information on Church's stance in the El Salvadoran Civil War and how Archbishop Arturo Rivera Y Damas, Romero's successor helped the citizens of El Salvador in their troubles following in Archbishop Oscar Romero's footsteps. This information contributed to our script as it helped us with the impact Archbishop Oscar Romero left.

"Oscar Romero: A life for God and the poor by The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development." Video File, 5:55. *YouTube*. Posted by *The Catholic Agency for Overseas Development*, May 07, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPMJ9UgkBgQ>.

This video about Archbishop Romero helped us understand the order of events that occurred up to his assassination. It also discussed how brave Archbishop Romero was and that despite knowing that he might be killed, he continued to take a stand. We used this information while creating our script and made sure this theme was evident throughout the entire documentary. This video also contains original footage of Oscar Romero delivering speeches and giving pastoral support to the poor, some of which was used in our documentary.

"Oscar Romero Animation." Video File, 4:16. *YouTube*. Posted by *Romero Trust*, May 17, 2016. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZ2j9W780Mo>.

This video helped us get an overview of the life of Archbishop Oscar Romero. It gave us information on some of his famous quotes, which were used when we took a stand and in his homilies. Some of the quotes that were used in here were used in our documentary to show the strength of Archbishop Oscar Romero's stance.

"Oscar Romero a Victim of El Salvador's Bloody Civil War." Video File, 2:32. *YouTube*. Posted by *Currents NY*, January 12, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5eSsy4DzoY>.

This video showed the horrors that were committed during the El Salvadoran Civil War and how Archbishop Oscar Romero faced these horrors and took a stand. This video also pointed us in a direction to interview Maryknoll Sister, later on we were able to gain an interview of Madeleine Dorsey who worked with Romero and survived the violence of El Salvador, which was used in our documentary.

Padilla, M. Yajaira. In person interview conducted by Venkata Panabakam, Sidra Nadeem, and Denise Martinez. January 14, 2017.

This source is an interview we personally conducted with Dr. Yajaira M. Padilla, who is an expert on El Salvador. To conduct this interview, we went to the University of Arkansas. We decided to interview her because she provided another point of view on the war in El Salvador and also helped answer some questions we desperately needed, such as statistics that were not found online. Although she is not in the documentary her point of view help strengthen our script.

Parker, F.D. "El Salvador, The Catholic Church in." In *New Catholic Encyclopedia*. 2003 ed.

This online encyclopedia that provides information on the demographics of El Salvador and the history that led towards the El Salvadoran Civil War. We used this source for statistics they had on how many people in El Salvador resorted to agriculture for a living and how they coffee sales led to the conflict as this information was used in our script.

Parker, F. D. "The Central American Republics." In *World History in Context*. 2003 ed. link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3407703630/WHIC?u=san92165&xid=8b59a8f0. Accessed 19 Dec. 2016.

This online encyclopedia article gave us information on how the church and both left and right wing groups felt about Archbishop Romero standing up. Also providing us with information on Arturo Rivera Damas, who was the only one by his side. Along with some information on how Archbishop Romero stood against everyone. This article proved to us how powerful Archbishop Oscar Romero's will to stand up was.

"Peace and Nonviolence - Catholic Charities." *Catholic Charities of St. Paul and Minneapolis*. Accessed December 20, 2016.

<https://www.cctwincities.org/education-advocacy/catholic-social-teaching/notable-quotations/peace-and-nonviolence/>.

This article contained quotes said by Pope John Paul, and one of the quotes were once used in our documentary to create emotion and support our argument that Oscar Romero inspired other influential figures as well as brought change. This helped strengthen our claim that Romero has a great stance.

"Plea to Carter & Reagan's Response." *RSS*. Accessed December 21, 2016.

<http://www.csusmhistory.org/atkin008/plea-to-carter-response-from-reagan/>.

This letter shows what Archbishop Oscar Romero wrote to President Jimmy Carter. In the letter Archbishop Romero is pleading the United State's president to stop sending weapons over to the El Salvadoran military because this was causing more conflict in El Salvador. This letter was shown in our documentary to show the his worry and how much action he took in order to stop the conflict.

Plock, Charles. "A Prophet for All Ages." *St. John's University Humanities Review*. Vol 4.2. Fall. 2006. <http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~ganterg/sjureview/vol4-2/05Plock.htm>.

This journal was used to confirm that Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas was one of the few supporters Archbishop Romero had when he was taking a stand. This information was used in our documentary to support the claim we had made, which was that Archbishop Romero inspired religious figures. We also included this information to create a stronger connection between Archbishop Rivera y Damas and Archbishop Romero.

"President's Central America Trip: El Salvador." *Clinton 5*. Last modified March 1996. Accessed December 20, 2016. <https://clinton5.nara.gov/WH/New/centralam/elsalvador.html>.

This article talked about El Salvador before and after the death of Archbishop Oscar Romero. As it has an overview of El Salvadoran Civil war, exports of El Salvador, killing of El Salvador and some historical events of the time. Which was helped us with our script to get the information correctly overall in our script.

"Pope Francis praises human rights and religious freedom during Albania visit." *The Guardian*. Last modified September 21, 2014. Accessed December 20, 2016.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/sep/21/pope-francis-human-rights-religious-freedom-albania-tiranaorana>.

This article was used to show an example of how Pope Francis followed through Romero's footsteps by helping the citizens of Albania. We used this article to gather more information on Pope Francis and to get a sense of what his plan to help the world is, just as Romero did. This was used in our script as to show what Pope Francis did in order to help the poor after Romero.

"Pope Speaks Out Against Greed, Apologizes for Colonialism." *Voice Of America News*. Last modified July 10, 2015. Accessed January 6, 2017.

<https://www.voanews.com/a/pope-speaks-out-against-greed-apologizes-for-colonialism/2856150.html>.

This news article provided us with evidence that Pope Francis wanted the world help the poor around the world, to continue Archbishop Oscar Romero's stance. This gave us a view on how powerful Archbishop Oscar Romero's stance was and how powerful its impact is. This information contributed to our script as we were able to make the impact of Archbishop Romero stronger.

Reiche, Olga. "Indigo in Guatemala: Textile Dye and the Biology of Culture." *ReVista*. Accessed December 19, 2016.

<https://revista.drclas.harvard.edu/book/indigo-guatemala-textile-dye-and-biology-culture-0>.

This article was used to find more information about the crop Indigo, as this was useful in the beginning of our research to know El Salvador's exports. The reason for Oscar Romero's stance began with the exports of El Salvador, with the help of this article we were able to incorporate that information into our script which laid a good foundation for the stance part in our documentary.

Reyes, Raul A. "Pope Francis' powerful signal to the poor." *CNN*. Last modified May 27, 2015. Accessed March 18, 2017.

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/05/27/opinions/reyes-romero-pope-francis/>.

This article was used to find a connection between Pope Francis and Oscar Romero's beatification. This source was extremely helpful to us because we used the quote "Romero's beatification also reflects Francis' interests in creating 'a church that is poor and for the poor.'" This quote was used to connect Pope Francis to Romero and was also used as evidence for our counter argument simultaneously.

Riding, Alan. "Salvador Rebels: Five Sided Alliance Searching For New." *The New York Times*, March 18, 1992.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1982/03/18/world/salvador-rebels-five-sided-alliance-searching-for-new-moderate-image-leaders.html?pagewanted=all>.

This newspaper was used to learn about how Oscar Romero and his peaceful rebellion was being accomplished as the quote we used from them "By early 1979, it was apparent that the 'mass organizations' were more successful in destabilizing the military regime than were isolated acts of terrorism." provided us with evidence that his stance did have an impact and the troubles of the El Salvadoran people started to fade.

Santiago, Jon. "Revisiting American Involvement in El Salvador: The Massacre at El Mozote." *The Huffington Post*. Last modified April 26, 2009. Accessed December 20, 2016.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jon-santiago/revisiting-american-involvement-at-el-mozote-massacre_b_177841.html.

This article provided information on how many people were killed during the Massacre of Mozote. Gave us information on the impact of the Salvadoran Civil war which was sparked by Romero's death. This was used in our script as we were able to discuss the aftereffects of what happened after Romero died and the war beginning.

"Timeline: El Salvador." *BBC News*. Last modified August 16, 2012. Accessed December 20, 2016. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1220818.stm>.

This timeline discusses the important events El Salvador and during Romero's stance, also including who the significant leaders were, and how it all contributed to the growing situation happening in El Salvador. This helped us in our documentary as we were able to organize our script and thoughts.

"Transnational Gang Transfer: El Salvador and the United States." *University of Michigan*. Accessed December 21, 2016. http://umich.edu/~ac213/student_projects07/transgang/war.html.

This article gave us more information on the after effects of the El Salvadoran Civil War. It gave us stories and information on killing of the people and their pain. This information was useful in our documentary as we able to explain how horrid the war was.

Valdez, Gustavo, Merlin Delcid, and Mariano Castillo. "Martyred Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero closer to sainthood." *CNN*. Last modified May 23, 2015. Accessed December 20, 2016. <http://www.cnn.com/2015/05/23/americas/el-salvador-archbishop-oscar-romero-beatification/>.

This article was used to it find information about Oscar Romero's beatification and how his beatification woke up all of El Salvador. This source helped us by providing information on how his beatification affected people and how the people of El Salvador loved him due to stance.

Valinsky, Jordan. "Pope Francis Just Took a Major Stand for Human Rights." *Mic Network, Inc.* Last modified November 23, 2014. Accessed December 20, 2016. <https://mic.com/articles/104886/pope-francis-just-took-a-major-stand-for-human-rights#.QtDFxiF1X>.

From this article, we were able to learn what Pope Francis did to take a stand like Archbishop Oscar Romero after he had passed away. This helped us in our documentary as Pope Francis was used to show impact Romero left after he died. Pope Francis inspired by Romero helped the poor just like Archbishop Romero from their troubles.

"Vatican Declares Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero a Martyr." *PBS*. Last modified February 06, 2015. Accessed December 21, 2016. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/headlines/vatican-declares-salvadoran-archbishop-oscar-romero-martyr/>.

This article that was used to gain more information about Oscar Romero's death and how he made a big impact on the citizens of El Salvador and Latin America. It also gave us a view on the impact of Oscar Romero's death, and how Pope Francis was inspired by Oscar Romero and carried out through his footsteps.