

**Wilma Rudolph:
The Will to Change Her World
And the Race to See Past Racism**

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Process Paper: 499 words

Process Paper

How We Chose Our Topic:

When learning of this year's History Day theme, "Breaking Barriers," we considered a variety of historical events. We wanted a History Day topic that had sufficient primary and secondary resources, related to the theme, and had left an impression which changed the course of history. We were introduced to the idea of the Wilma Glodean Rudolph, "The Fastest Woman in the World" in an article based on Olympic athletes and their roads to victory. We immediately recognized her success in overcoming personal, physical, and social barriers. She didn't just run, she sprinted her way into history.

How We Conducted Our Research:

We initiated our research with a general study of the time period surrounding Wilma Rudolph's life and childhood. Once we decided to have Wilma as our project, we began more in-depth research concerning the barriers she broke and the struggles she encountered. Throughout Rudolph's life, she fought for her dreams despite being discouraged by the limitations she faced. Once we had a basic understanding of Wilma, we began a more thorough study, gathering information through both primary and secondary interviews, newspapers websites, broadcasts, biographies, autobiographies, and articles. As we gathered information, we assembled our annotated bibliography and created our project.

How We Selected Our Presentation Category and Created Our Project:

As we started, we considered whether to do a group documentary or group website. Both types of media allowed us to showcase the variety of ways in which Wilma Rudolph sprinted past the barriers and limitations placed on her throughout her life. In the end, we felt that a documentary would be the most suitable representation of the "The Fastest Woman in the World" and her lasting legacy. A documentary was the most successful method to relate the struggles and achievements of Wilma to be able to compete and win in two Olympics. We achieved this goal through the use of pictures, film clips, recordings, and more. After many revisions and drafts, our documentary was successfully completed.

How Our Project Relates to the NHD Theme:

One of the key reasons we chose Wilma Rudolph as our History Day topic was because she relates very well to the theme, "Breaking Barriers." When coming across her story, we saw a plethora of barriers occurring throughout her lifetime. During her childhood, she suffered an eclectic amount of medical obstacles which left her nearly broken. Disregarding her trials, she overcame the belief her leg would never heal and progressed to become the world's fastest woman in her time. It was through her Olympic feats, she was able to surmount the cultural attitudes of her racial background. She paved a path for her community to remove segregation and accept diversity by generating the first ethnically integrated event in Clarksville, Tennessee. Across the nation, she forged a way of freedom for others of different races, religions, and genders. The conclusion of her life did not end her legacy, but it endures in the hearts and dreams of athletes today.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Audiovisual

Bornstein, Steve. "Wilma Rudolph honored at the White House." *Entertainment and Sports Programming Network*. ESPN Classic, 22 Oct, 1993.

This video held a compilation of events and speeches which occurred at the White House in honor of Wilma Rudolph. It was instrumental in our documentary as we were able to watch athletes, politicians, and friends give their thanks and love, and it taught us of how Wilma left a lasting impact on those she inspired.

Collyer, Bud. "To Tell the Truth with Wilma Rudolph." *American Broadcasting Company: The Game Show*. Columbia Records, 5 Dec, 1960.

This televised news broadcast occurs after Wilma Rudolph won three gold medals in the 1960 Olympics. She was a rising star, but the races weren't her only barriers. It describes her continual efforts upon returning to America. She began work to stop segregation and was the cause for the first integrated racial event in her hometown, Clarksville, Tennessee. She refused to be a part of any parade or banquet that separated people based on their skin color or heritage.

Craver, Mario., Galliano, Franco. "1960: The Grand Olympics." *National Light Institute*. Organizing Committee of the Games of the 17th Olympiad, 11 Sept, 1960.

This was the broadcasting of the entire 1956 Olympics. During this time, there were many predictions, celebrations, and victories. One of the highlights was Wilma Rudolph, the American sprinter, as she raced passed her competition and won 3 gold medals. From this filmage, we were able to get a lot of videoclips of Wilma competing in the Olympic races.

Cronkite, Walter. "CBS: Wilma Rudolph and the 1960 Olympics." *Columbia Broadcasting System*. CBS Olympic Broadcast, 5 Sept, 1960.

This television network went through the entire 1960 Summer Olympics. The Columbia Broadcasting System paid \$50,000 to receive the television rights during these Olympics. From this resource, we used a clip of Wilma racing in the 200-meter dash receiving her second gold medal.

Gordon, Ruthanne. "Legendary Wilma Rudolph, on the Job." *Indiana WISH-TV*. DePauw University Archives, 12 Feb, 1987.

This news station explained Wilma Rudolph's coaching technique. She had taken it upon herself to know the athletes individually and allow them to know her back. They all understood that it's possible to grow and progress, and whenever there is a barrier, it can be overcome. This resource helped us to understand Wilma better as a person and the ways that she helped other people of her race to overcome discrimination.

Gregory, Bob. "Olympic Legend Wilma Rudolph." *DePauw University*. AM Indiana, Mar, 1987.

This news report emphasizes Wilma Rudolph as an outstanding runner. It explains that after the Olympics, America wanted to know this athlete and her story behind reaching her grand feats. It explains how Wilma, as a child, could barely walk, but progressed to becoming an Olympic athlete.

Lucot, René. "The Melbourne Rendezvous." *Cine Service Appareillage*. Melbourne Olympic Organizing Committee, 8 Dec, 1956.

This newscast went through the entire 1956 Olympics. Although Wilma Rudolph was a newcomer, she managed to earn a bronze medal on December 6th with her 4 by 100 meter relay team. Her team consisted of Isabelle Daniels, Mae Faggs, Margaret Matthews, and herself. In the finals they ran their race in 44.9 seconds, 0.4 seconds behind the first place Australian team who set a new world record of 44.5 seconds.

Meisler, Bert. "Wilma Rudolph at the 1986 Academy Award of Sports." *United States Sports Academy*. Academics and Sports. 24 Mar, 1986.

This ceremony was filmed and broadcasted by the United States Sports Academy. Wilma Rudolph was recognized as the first recipient of the Academy's 1986 Female Contributor to Sport Award. This is just one of Wilma's many major accomplishments. Her accredited achievements helped us to understand the full breadth of her historical impact.

Prose, Eileen. "Amazing Olympians!" *The Good Day Interviews*, June, 1979.

This news station hosted Wilma Rudolph during one of their nightly castings. Wilma wasn't just a recognized athlete. By this point, she was admonished by other Olympic gold medalists as one of the best. This resource explains that she faced and overcame discrimination which inspired her to become an equality leader throughout America.

Ross, Betsy. "Olympic Legend Wilma Rudolph Honored." *Skypath*. News 13, 5 June, 1987.

Wilma Rudolph was honored by her hometown school, Burt High School, in this news report. They were proud to have had the opportunity to teach America's first woman ever to win 3 gold medals in one Olympiad, and a woman who left a lasting impact on American history.

Sorenson, Ed. "Wilma Rudolph on Fellow Olympian Florence Joyner." *DePauw University*. AM Indiana, 29 Sept, 1988.

This television broadcasting explains the life and accomplishments of Wilma Rudolph after her Olympic competitions. She became a high school track and field coach for her old high school. She especially influenced the life of rising athlete Florence Joyner. Florence rose to become an Olympic athlete as well, with the help of Wilma. At the 1988 Seoul, South Korea Olympics, Florence won gold in the 100-meter dash, the 200-meter dash, the 4 by 100-meter relay, and won silver in the 400-meter dash, creating new world records. This resource showed us very clearly how Wilma continued encouraging young athletes to progress past their barriers.

Books

Rudolph, Wilma. *Wilma: The Story of Wilma Rudolph*. New York, NY: The New American Library Incorporation, 1977. Print.

In this autobiography, Wilma recounts the events of her life before, during, and after her Olympic years. This book helped us to know and understand Wilma as a person. We were able to learn about her personal thoughts, observations, and perspectives. She writes about her love for sports and running. She also includes some of the struggles she faced. Her passion is what drove her to conquer her barriers. Her family, coaches, and friends were there with her the entire time.

Temple, Edward Stanley. *Only the Pure in Heart Survive*. Nashville, TN: Broadman Press, 1 Feb, 1980. Print

Ed Temple's autobiography explained much on Wilma Rudolph's progression from a high school athlete to an Olympic gold medalist. The barriers she broke to achieve her success are prodigious. Her physical abilities and the influence of society seemed to be against her, but with the help of her coach and team she accomplished more than she dreamed possible.

Interviews

Adams, Lucinda Williams. "Lucinda Williams Adams Talks Olympic Competitions and Racial Segregation." *Malc Show Interview with Malcolm Simmons*. 26 Mar, 2019.

Lucinda Williams Adams was on Wilma's 1960 Olympic relay team. In this interview, she tells the story of her racing and Olympic achievements. Like Wilma, she was an extraordinary sprinter and exceeded the limitations forced on her by society. At the time, being an African American woman, life was difficult as people expected them to oblige with stereotypes forced upon them. These two runners, along with their entire team, refused to accept these social standards.

Bell, Kieth. "Wilma Rudolph." *News Interview*, 1975.

In this interview, Wilma Rudolph recounts her Olympic races. She tells of the fear she felt before each event, and how she controlled herself to become better. Her worries didn't get the best of her, and she sprinted to become the fastest woman in the world.

Cheeseborough, Chandra. "Wilma's Legacy." *Personal Interview*. 28 Mar, 2020.

This personal interview with Chandra Cheeseborough was very insightful for us. Chandra knew Wilma Rudolph through many activities and projects. Their first encounter was when they met as Chandra was preparing to attend the 1976 Olympics in Montreal, Canada. From then on, they were close friends, and Chandra was there for Wilma on her deathbed. Currently, Chandra works at Tennessee State University as a professor and the head coach for Women's Track and Field (the same position as Edward S. Temple).

Chiara, Robert. "Summer Olympic Games 1960." *Archivo DiFilm*, 6 Sept, 1960.

This news interview with Wilma Rudolph shows her pride in her achievements. She had already earned gold in the 100 and 200-meter dashes and was prepared for her relay races in the upcoming days. Her joy was easily seen as she explained the order of her events and how she was competing.

Lewis, Dwight. "Lucinda Williams Adams." *Voice Interview with Temple's Tigerbelles*. 2 Jan, 2020

In this interview, Lewis holds a conversation with Lucinda Williams Adams about her Olympic achievements and Edward Temple's style of teaching the Tigerbelles. Becoming a gold medalist was a struggle. Often, Temple had the team practicing three times a day and worked them hard. Adams explained that he had big expectations for them, and the athletes wanted to make him proud. They understood that the competitions weren't just for them but their coach too.

Rudolph, Wilma. "Olympic Hero: Wilma Rudolph." *National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports Association*, 3 Oct, 1986.

During this interview, Wilma describes what coaching means to her. It had been 26 years since her Olympic triumphs, and she had transitioned from learning to run and compete to teaching others. Wilma's love for running never died but was shared so that others could gain this love too.

Temple, Edward S. "Coaching Women's Track at TSU." *Kenneth Thompson: Fisk University Recorded Interview*. 5 Nov, 2013.

In this interview, Ed Temple recounts his years as a coach. Initially, he struggled to find the best method to train athletes to become better. For the first few years, the track and field team received the least amount of attention compared to the other sports team at the schools, and they struggled to become proficient. It is through their own work and effort that they eventually became consistent runners and competed and won multiple events on the national level and then the international level.

Periodicals

Butler, Jim. "Olympic Stars to get Spotlight at Banquet." *Detroit Tribune*. Sports Graphic, 14 Jan, 1961.

This news article highlights Wilma Rudolph's experiences after the 1960 Olympics. She became a celebrity and a role model. America was impressed that she could win three gold medals. The realization that she couldn't fully walk until nine years old makes her story even more astounding.

Greene, Percy. "World Speed Queen Wilma Glodean Rudolph." *Jackson Advocate*. Tisdale, Charles, 17 Sept, 1960.

This newspaper article gave a brief rundown of Wilma Rudolph's competitions at the 1960 Olympics. While she ran her three events, she often felt successful and accomplished. Other days were disappointing when fellow competitors from the United States were unable to reach their predicted marks.

Herndon, Ernest. "Wilma, Boston Snap Indoor World Marks." *The Mississippi Enterprise*. Jackson Social News, 25 Feb, 1961.

This article explains that after the Olympics, Wilma continued to compete and break records. We read about her success at an indoor track meet in Boston, Massachusetts. She stuck with sprinting and maintained a winning streak with her record-breaking speed and ability.

Johnson, Bert. "Bert Quintets Win Region II." *The Tennessean Sun*. The Nashville Tennessean, 13 Mar, 1955.

This newspaper article was written while Wilma Rudolph played basketball. It explained how her team was successful, and she played a major role on the team. Although she sat out for her first two years, she was quick to rise and become an all-state basketball player in Tennessee.

Norman, Doug. "Burt Sprinter Wilma Rudolph First State Girl in Olympic Games." *The Leaf Chronicle*. Clarksville News, 1 Sept, 1956.

This news clipping describes Wilma's gradual ascension to becoming an Olympic runner. She brought fame to Tennessee as one of the first women from that state to compete at the Olympics in 1956, and she even earned a bronze medal in the 4 by 100 meter relay.

Scripp, James E. "Wilma Wins after Mishap." *The Detroit Tribune*. Sports Graphic, 4 Mar, 1961.

Wilma's road to the Olympics was made possible by steady growth. This article adds to her story of how she rose to become the fastest woman in the world. It was through her dedication and effort that she accomplished all her feats. She had more than one barrier, and she overcame them all.

Stevenson, Jack. "Greatest Field of Hopefuls to Run in the Olympics." *The Leaf Chronicle*. Clarksville News, 29 June, 1956.

This newspaper article was written to describe the rising potential in the US Olympic team. Many members, such as Wilma Rudolph, were just beginning their career and were a rising generation of young athletes.

Websites

Buchalter, Bill. "Wilma Rudolph's Prodigy: Flo-Jo." *Orlando Sentinel*. Sentinel Staff, 30 Sept, 1988. Web.

<https://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/os-xpm-1988-09-30-0070220001-story.html>

This web article gives an account of Wilma Rudolph. It also describes her trainee Florence Griffith Joyner and has pictures and videos of both athletes. Flo-Jo was known to have followed in Wilma's footsteps and became the second American woman to win three gold medals in one Olympiad year. Both of these athletes made history in athletics.

Defrantz, Anita L. "USA: Wilma Rudolph." *Olympic*. International Olympic Committee, 1 Jan, 2019. Web.

<https://www.olympic.org/wilma-rudolph>

This website had Wilma Rudolph's official Olympic times and results. It elaborated on her times, events, and the general statistics dealing with Wilma. Although her records have been beaten, she is still considered a very outstanding runner.

Hersh, Philip. "Sprinter Wilma Rudolph Dies." *Sun Sentinel*. Chicago Tribune, 13 Nov, 1994. Web.

<https://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/fl-xpm-1994-11-13-9411130030-story.html>

This webpage explains that though Wilma Glodean Rudolph passed away, her legacy is timeless. She has become one of the most famous Olympic athletes because she more than ran. She destroyed her barriers both, physical and social, and fought for what she believed to be right.

Keenan, Marney Rich. "Wilma Rudolph's Story." *Chicago Tribune*. Tribune Publishing, 8 Jan, 1989. Web.

<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1989-01-08-8902230553-story.html>

This web article explains Wilma Rudolph's life and her childhood accomplishments. Her life was always hard, but she worked and grew. One of her first major athletic achievements was setting a new state record for the amount of points scored in one game, which was 49 points. When Wilma first began competing at the age of 12, she had to spend hours exercising and forcing herself to improve. Wilma would never let her barriers break her.

Robinson, Doug. "Thousands Gather for Rudolph's Funeral." *Deseret News*. Deseret Management Corporation, 19 Nov, 1994. Web.

<https://www.deseret.com/1994/11/19/19143586/thousands-gather-for-rudolph-s-funeral>

This webpage was written a week after the death of Wilma Rudolph. It showed the effect Wilma's legacy had on the world around her. Over 2,000 people showed up to honor her life and grieve for her death. Wilma created a lasting legacy and was more than an athlete. Her actions played a huge role in overcoming racism and discrimination in the athletic world.

Secondary Sources

Audiovisual

Braswell, Erin. "Wilma Rudolph, 1940-1994: 'The Fastest Woman in the World'" *Voice of America: People in America*, 10 Mar, 2012.

In this radio report, Wilma was recognized as an outstanding person. Her life did have ups and downs, but through it all, she was a role model to fellow athletes, friends, family, and people across the world. She broke many barriers and accomplished some of the greatest triumphs in Olympic history

Greenspan, Bud. "The True Story of One of America's greatest Olympic athletes: Wilma" *Dolby Laboratories Corporation*. Cappy Productions, 19 Dec, 1977.

This movie was an incredible source as it not only explains Wilma's successes but drew attention towards her hardships and trials. When learning of the basics of her life, no one would believe that she went to the Olympics not just once but twice - earning a total of four medals. Wilma was indeed the fastest woman in the world, but what made her greater than all other athletes was her ability to grow, improve, and learn.

Kirk, Franklin. "50 Greatest Athletes - Wilma Rudolph." *Entertainment and Sports Programming Network*. SportsCentury, 23 Nov, 2007.

This video was a useful source because it was full of Wilma's stories and the highlights of her Olympic profession. She started out as a nobody and was severely underestimated. She came to be known as the fastest woman in the world. Through her actions, she paved a way for the future and accomplished outstanding feats.

Mariniss, David., Wilking, Spencer. "TigerBelles: The Untold Story of the Fastest Women on Earth." *Thought Equality*. Storyville Films, 27 Feb, 2013.

This video describes how the Tigerbelles were expressed as the fastest women in the world and how they trained, worked, and succeeded. Their coach, Edward Temple, pushed them to do their best and accomplish more than they thought possible. After their training, they frequently were awarded gold in almost every event they ran. The video also shows how Ed Temple became a father figure in the athletes' lives as he taught them to do much more than to run.

Muchmore, Jim. "1960 Olympics - Retrospective (1996)." *Archives*. National Broadcasting Company, 1 Feb, 1996.

The focus of this documentary was the 1960 Olympics. Wilma Rudolph was a major competitor for the United States during this year. While competing, she was fierce and dedicated. While she wasn't racing, Rudolph enjoyed learning of the different people and cultures from around the world.

Tyler, Aisha. "Athlete: Wilma Rudolph." *Nexstar Broadcasting*. WNCT-TV, 24 Jan, 2014.

Through audio and film, this short video expresses how Wilma Rudolph overcame her surroundings. At a young age, and after being crippled by polio, Wilma led herself to victory at the Olympics through hard work, dedication, and determination. She overcame disbelief, discrimination, and many physical barriers and illnesses.

Books

Flanagan, Alice K. *Victory Bound: Wilma Rudolph*. Chicago, IL: Ferguson Publishing Company, 2000. Print.

This book recounts Wilma Rudolph's life as being tough and full of struggles. Yet it was her ability to overcome these barriers that made her an outstanding person in history. The book recounts in detail her life from a child when doctors and experts believed she wouldn't be able to walk. She proved them wrong and ran.

Garner, Joe. *And the Crowd Goes Wild*. Naperville, IL: Sourcebooks Incorporation, 1999. Print.

This book describes how Wilma Rudolph's mother, Blanche Rudolph, was a positive influence on Wilma from her earliest memories. With the aid of her mother and family, Wilma found the strength and determination to overcome her barriers and chase her dreams. It also reviews the many achievements Wilma had and the path she took to success.

Goldish, Meish. *Wilma Rudolph: Running to Win*. Glenview, IL: Pearson, 2005. Print.

Wilma's life was one challenge after another as represented in this book written by Meish Goldish. Born into poor and segregated circumstances, these challenges were the initial struggles for Wilma to overcome. It is through her perseverance that she overcame her difficulties. Nothing held her back: not her diseases, color, poor standing, nor the expectations of others.

Harper, Jo. *Childhood of Famous Americans: Wilma Rudolph*. New York, NY: Aladdin Paperbacks, 2004. Print.

This story was written from the perspective of Wilma Rudolph. It gives a perspective of her daily life, hardships, and pains. Through it all, she often looked at the bright side of life and fought for progression. Being an Olympic athlete was a major accomplishment, especially when compared to the plethora of barriers Wilma encountered.

Sherrow, Victoria. *Wilma Rudolph*. Minneapolis, MN: Millbrook Press, 2000. Print.

This book describes the details of how Wilma Rudolph must have felt as a child. It also contained many relevant pictures of Wilma as an adolescent. Her early medical issues suggested that she would forever be a cripple. Doctors believed she wouldn't live past the first few years of her life. Yet not only did Wilma live, she thrived and progressed beyond what people thought possible.

Smith, Maureen M. *Wilma Rudolph, a Biography*. Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 2006. Print.

Smith compiles statistics, facts, and information from a variety of sources in Rudolph's biography. Many contradictions on Wilma's life such as her Olympic times or different perspectives of the same occasion are addressed. Any reasons for confusion are outlined and explained.

Interviews

Greenspan, Bud. "Interview with Olympic Historian." *ESPN Interview*. 20 Nov, 1999.

This is an interview of Olympic historian Bud Greenspan, who is the film producer of "The True Story of One of America's Greatest Olympic Athletes: Wilma." He describes how Wilma Rudolph rose to become one of the most inspirational people in the United States of America. Her ability to overcome her barriers is meaningful and her resilience is remarkable.

Williams, Juan. "Journalist Interview." *ESPN Interview*. 15 Sept, 1999.

Juan Williams is a journalist and author. He has familiarized himself with the circumstances in the United States of America before the Jim Crow Laws were abolished. This interview was very educational in teaching us what life was like for Wilma and how others were constantly trying to push her down.

Music

Cinematic Background Music, orch. *Emotional*. E-soundtrax. Music for Videos, 2015. Web. 14 Jan. 2020.

This song is a very sentimental and powerful piece of work. We incorporated it into our documentary to emphasize the struggles Wilma Rudolph encountered as she overcame her barriers. This is a major turning point of her story, and was an incredibly inspirational moment.

Heidlas, Nicolai. "Letting Go." *Royalty Free Music*. Soundcloud, 23 Jan, 2017.

This song helped to express the pains and heartaches Wilma suffered from birth. Years of her childhood were lost as she was forced to spend hours sitting in her home, unable to go to school, play, or do any normal activities the kids would do. As represented with music, this took a huge toll on her childhood and life.

Schmidt, Jon. Anderson, Paul. "Waterfall" *A Walk in the Woods*. Piano Guys, 1 Jan, 1993.

Originally created by Jon Schmidt and produced through the Piano Guys, the song "Waterfall" added expression and emotion to the legacy of Wilma Glodean Rudolph through music instead of words. It conveys feelings of hope, endurance, and persistence, all of which translate well to the history of Wilma.

Zimmer, Hans. "Time." *Inception*. Motion Picture Music. 13 July, 2010.

This song was used in our documentary to express the devastation of Wilma Rudolph's childhood, and the struggles she went through. She broke barriers by being able to walk; yet, she didn't stop there. She grew and progressed to becoming an Olympic athlete and gold medalist. The sounds of this music clearly express the joys and sorrows Wilma experienced on her path.

Periodicals

Craig, Michelle D. "What Voices Will You Listen To?" *New Era: The Body Issue*, 1 Aug, 2019.

This article explains the basic background of Wilma Glodean Rudolph and her journey to become the fastest woman in the world. It includes many of her quotes, some of which we used in our documentary, as well as photos relevant to her time era. Her life began with struggles as she was born premature and fought the illnesses: pneumonia, scarlet fever, and polio. In fact, she wore a brace on her left leg and could barely walk until she was nine. From that point in her life, she took off her brace and raced past her barriers.

Lovett, Bobby L. "Wilma Rudolph and the TSU Tigerbelles." *Leaders of Afro-American Nashville*, 8 Oct, 2017.

In this magazine article, it is shown how Wilma G. Rudolph was an outstanding person and athlete. This article gives a description of her life and the challenges she faced. She lived to be just 54 years old, but improved the competitive world for racial minorities in ways that will always be remembered

Websites

Ariail, Katherine. "Wilma Rudolph's Scars and Star: The Appreciation of Complicated Female Athletes." *Sports in American History*. Sport Literature Association, 27 July, 2015. Web. <https://ussporthistory.com/2015/07/27/wilma-rudolph-and-icons/#ednref19>

This webpage was dedicated to the legacy of Wilma Rudolph. In it, we found many photos to incorporate into our documentary and learned about this athlete's life. We learned about events happening around her such as African American movements and tensions arising to the Cold War. Wilma's life and the role she played may not have been prevalent at the time. However, in retrospect, Wilma Glodean Rudolph through her actions and legacy helped to shape our country's racial equality into what it is today.

Bagchi, Rob. "Wilma Rudolph's Triple Gold in 1960." *50 Stunning Olympic Moments*. The Guardian, 1 June, 2020. Web. <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2012/jun/01/wilma-rudolph>

This webpage addresses multiple events in Wilma Rudolph's life. It explained that in 1956, earning a bronze medal was overcoming an incredible barrier for Wilma because she'd only been able to walk since she was 9 years old. However, Wilma did more. She competed again in the 1960 Olympics and earned 3 more gold medals.

Biography.com Editors, "Wilma Rudolph." *Biography*. A&E Television Networks, 2 April, 2014. Web. <https://www.biography.com/athlete/wilma-rudolph>

This webpage describes Wilma Rudolph's entire life and how it was full of challenges and barriers. It also explains about life in segregated Tennessee and events dealing with Wilma Rudolph's African heritage. In her childhood, she had double pneumonia, scarlet fever, and polio which left her unable to walk. It wasn't until she was nine years old that she took off her leg brace and began to walk.

Gray, Maggie. "Wilma Storms Rome." *Sports Illustrated*. 100 Greatest Moments in Sports History, 2 Mar, 2013. Web.

<https://www.si.com/olympics/video/2013/03/02/02-9>

This website gave our group the general of Wilma Rudolph's life. It was used to help us understand her basics and gain a comprehension of all the obstacles Wilma was forced to overcome. It also had several specifics of Wilma's races at Rome, Italy in 1960, and how she became the fastest woman in the world.

Henry, Lucia Kemp. "Wilma Rudolph." *Famous Americans*. Scholastic Teaching Resources. Web.

https://www.scholastic.com/content/teachers/blogs/wilm_rudolph

This webpage helped to confirm facts about Wilma Rudolph. It listed important events in her life and how and when they occurred. It also clarified many aspects of her childhood such as the circumstances between the two Olympics she competed at and her life after the years of racing.

Norwood, Arlisha. "Wilma Rudolph Runs through History." National Women's History Museum. *National Women's Hall of Fame*, 14 Jan, 2017. Web.

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/wilma-rudolph>

This website describes how Wilma Rudolph raced through American history. She sped through her races and was known as the fastest woman in the world at that time. Her life may have been short, but she achieved much in her 54 years.

Siber, Kate. "How Wilma Rudolph Became the World's Fastest Woman." *Outside*. Integrated Media, 8 June, 2018. Web.

<https://www.outsideonline.com/2317131/wilma-rudolph-worlds-fastest-woman>.

This webpage was dedicated to Wilma Rudolph's fight against racism. As a child, her parents encouraged her to accept African American mistreatment and continue with her life. Luckily she didn't listen. She protested in many ways. Her actions, speeches, and life were dedicated to promoting equality among all people, and her example helped to pave a course for civil equality.

Sports Reference LLC. "Wilma Rudolph." *Olympics at Sports-Reference*. Olympic Statistics and History, 15 June, 2010. Web.

<http://www.sports-reference.com/olympics/>.

Wilma Rudolph's road to victory was a difficult one. This website outlines how she was able to achieve her goals and references many of her specific feats. Wilma ran three events in the 1960 Olympics, and she triumphed in all of them.

White, David. "Wilma Rudolph: A Story of Determination." *United States Social Studies*. HotChalk, 16 May, 2003. Web.

<http://socialstudies.com/articles/ushistory/wilmarudolph.htm>

This website contained multiple facts about Wilma Rudolph's life after the 1960 Olympics. It helped us to understand more of her trials, hardships, recognition, and growth. She was human and had many flaws; however, she also accomplished some of the greatest feats in Olympic history.

Yang, Avery. "Remembering Wilma Rudolph's unlikely Journey to Olympic Gold." *Sports Illustrated*. Authentic Brands Group, 6 Feb, 2020. Web.

<https://www.si.com/olympics/2020/02/06/black-history-month-wilma-rudolph-legacy>

Avery Yang, in her article, describes the background of Wilma Rudolph's life. She describes how Wilma had to overcome many childhood barriers including polio, societal views, and even her basketball coach who didn't believe she had the necessary skills for athletics. However, in the end, Wilma more than proved that she could do whatever she set her mind to.