Research Organizer: Quotes & Notes

Instructions: After reading a source, select at least one quote or passage that you think is important to understanding the source as a whole. Use the graphic organizer to break down the passage and record your thinking. For each passage, complete both green sections (required) and challenge yourself to complete the yellow and red sections (more advanced). Repeat this process for each source you read, adding a new table for each source. See page 2 for a completed example.

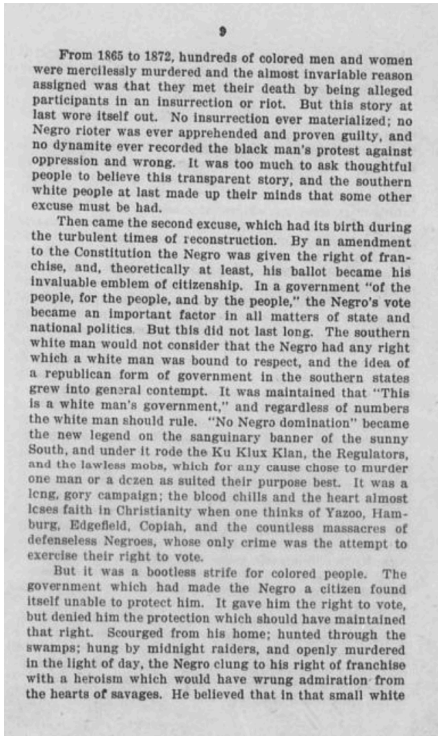
Source:				
Quotes	**Notes**			
	Summarize (observe what the source said & restate it in your own words)	**Analyze** (draw your own conclusions about the topic being discussed)	**Synthesize** (connect the source & your analysis to other periods/places/events /ideas)	**Questions I Have...** (ask at least two questions about this source)
	•	•	•	•

Source:				
Quotes	**Notes**			
	Summarize (observe what the source said & restate it in your own words)	**Analyze** (draw your own conclusions about the topic being discussed)	**Synthesize** (connect the source & your analysis to other time periods places/ events /ideas)	**Questions I Have...** (ask at least two questions about this source)
	•	•	•	•

Grab-N-Go © 2026 by lilyPD is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0. To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

Source:

Douglass, Frederick. Frederick Douglass Papers: Speech, Article, and Book File, -1894; Speeches and Articles by Others.; Wells-Barnett, Ida B. - 1894, 1846, page 9. Manuscript/Mixed Material. https://www.loc.gov/item/mss11879008 54/.

Quotes	**Notes**			
	**Summarize** (observe what the source said & restate it in your own words)	**Analyze** (draw your own conclusions about the topic being discussed)	**Synthesize** (connect the source & your analysis to other periods/places/events /ideas)	**Questions I Have...** (ask at least two questions about this source)
	• *Wells argues that the U.S. government gave African Americans (A.A.) the right to vote but no protections for that right* • *The KKK and other domestic terrorists were incessantly attacking the A.A. community from 1865-1872 out of fear of losing their control within the government and society* • *Black men still clung to franchisement and were willing "to go to their graves" to try to exercise that right* • *The right to vote without guaranteed protection of the right to vote is basically meaningless*	• *Because of this targeted violence, A.A. are almost in more danger at this point in history than they were as enslaved people* • *As enslaved people they were protected as property. Now, as citizens, they are threatened for asserting their inherent right to any kind of equality* • *Without the protection of the right to vote, A.A. were essentially caught in a Sisyphean existence--government officials in power would not protect their right to vote, and so they could not vote for lawmakers who would protect their right to vote.*	• *We see this play out throughout the Jim Crow Era and even beyond* • *Lowndes County in the 1960s is an example of both the radical violence freely wielded by white Americans unwilling to relinquish political and social control as well as the unwillingness of Black Americans to back down against this threat of violence.* • *Perhaps in Lowndes, though, the difference is the Black Panther Party's development of a clear, complex offensive campaign to combat white violence*	• *How does this connect to/influence her advocacy for women's suffrage?* • *Did Washington/ DuBois write about lynching in the same apocalyptic tone?* • *Where does Wells get her data?*

9

From 1865 to 1872, hundreds of colored men and women were mercilessly murdered and the almost invariable reason assigned was that they met their death by being alleged participants in an insurrection or riot. But this story at last wore itself out. No insurrection ever materialized; no Negro rioter was ever apprehended and proven guilty, and no dynamite ever recorded the black man's protest against oppression and wrong. It was too much to ask thoughtful people to believe this transparent story, and the southern white people at last made up their minds that some other excuse must be had.

Then came the second excuse, which had its birth during the turbulent times of reconstruction. By an amendment to the Constitution the Negro was given the right of franchise, and, theoretically at least, his ballot became his invaluable emblem of citizenship. In a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people," the Negro's vote became an important factor in all matters of state and national politics. But this did not last long. The southern white man would not consider that the Negro had any right which a white man was bound to respect, and the idea of a republican form of government in the southern states grew into general contempt. It was maintained that "This is a white man's government," and regardless of numbers the white man should rule. "No Negro domination" became the new legend on the sanguinary banner of the sunny South, and under it rode the Ku Klux Klan, the Regulators, and the lawless mobs, which for any cause chose to murder one man or a dozen as suited their purpose best. It was a long, gory campaign; the blood chills and the heart almost loses faith in Christianity when one thinks of Yazoo, Hamburg, Edgefield, Copiah, and the countless massacres of defenseless Negroes, whose only crime was the attempt to exercise their right to vote.

But it was a bootless strife for colored people. The government which had made the Negro a citizen found itself unable to protect him. It gave him the right to vote, but denied him the protection which should have maintained that right. Scourged from his home; hunted through the swamps; hung by midnight raiders, and openly murdered in the light of day, the Negro clung to his right of franchise with a heroism which would have wrung admiration from the hearts of savages. He believed that in that small white

Grab-N-Go © 2026 by lilyPD is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0. To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

Grab-N-Go © 2026 by lilyPD is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0. To view a copy of this license, visit
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/