Betty Robinson: From A Tragic Plane Wreck To A Triumphant Olympic Race

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“Of course, I am going to try to run again. After spending the last eight years in preparation for an athletic career, it would have been useless for me to give up without at least an attempt on running,” (Schwartz)

Betty Robinson’s triumph to be the first woman to receive a gold medal in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games track and field event made her the fastest woman in the world. Not only was this achievement inspirational to other female athletes, but her triumph as an athlete in the 1936 Olympics despite a tragic accident, shows her remarkable ability to overcome obstacles. To comprehend Betty’s legacy read further about women’s rights, sports equality, and the Olympic Games.

From the 1600s to the 1900s, women fought for the right to vote, the right to keep their wages, give speeches, sign contracts, and own property. Women assumed the role of the housewife and managing the family. While the men received all the social rights and were known as the head of the family, the women were perceived essentially as second class. Besides women being prohibited from the right to vote, they even were limited to their education and athletic opportunities (Kendall).

Consequently, women at Slippery Rock University observed there was a big discrepancy between female athletic opportunities and male athletic opportunities. Even in recent news in 2006, members of the women’s field hockey team at SRU endured grueling conditions to play their sport. They had to share a field with the football team and often felt more like guests than rightful athletes on their home turf. It was not uncommon for their practices to be interrupted by football players taking to the field, so the women were designated to a poorly maintained grass
field, scattered with holes. Playing and practicing on a field with holes presents safety risks for players. Elizabeth Choke, captain of the SRU women’s swimming team, and her teammates sued SRU for cutting their teams and for discriminating against female athletes in the provision of facilities, equipment, coaching, and scheduling for women’s sports. Some disparities the lawsuit identified were stark. SRU reversed its decision to cut women’s swimming, water polo, and field hockey after lawyers for the students notified the school of their intent to challenge the cuts under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The complaints of discrimination based on gender were taken to trial. A hearing occurred on June, 14, 2006, which the plaintiffs won (Brake).

Three impeccable leaders for women's suffrage include Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan Brownell Anthony. In 1840, Mott and Stanton both planned to attend a World Anti Slavery Convention in London but delegates at the convention voted not to allow women to make an appearance at the conference. Elizabeth and Lucretia discussed about the unfair rulings based on their gender, so they chose to establish their own convention known as the Seneca Falls Convention (*Elizabeth Cady Stanton*). Eight years later, the Seneca Falls Convention became one of the key events in the turning point for women suffrage. Over two hundred women and fifty men gathered at Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19, 1848 and Stanton spoke about the Declaration of Sentiments (Seen in Appendix A) (Kendall). Stanton used her exemplary writing skills to write the Declaration of Sentiments, a petition of grievances that focuses closely on women’s rights. The Convention ended July 20, 1848, and the passed twelve resolutions, designed to gain certain privileges for women of the era. However, one of the resolutions didn’t include giving women the right to vote (*Seneca Falls Convention*).
On May 9, 1914, women from all over the country gathered on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington D.C. to march for the right to vote. Over eight thousand people march as a form of protesting (Seen in Appendix B). In 1878 Stanton persuaded Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California to sponsor the women’s suffrage amendment in the Constitution of the United States. The women suffrage amendment, was introduced to the Congress in 1878. It failed to pass many times and was finally passed by the Congress in 1919 which was sent to the states for approval. By August of 1920, Tennessee was the only state needed for ratification of the 19th amendment, and by September of 1920, the first election was held where American women were allowed to vote. Even though women had the right to vote, they didn't have equal opportunities with athletics and education (Kendall).

In 1972, Title IX passed the Education Amendment Acts, that prohibits discrimination based on gender, parental status, and marital including the following categories, admission, financial aid, health and insurance benefits, counseling services, housing facilities, and educational activities. (Kendall). Even in the Olympics women were excluded from participating until the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, where it was a triumphant moment of Betty Robinson’s life.

Elizabeth “Betty” Robinson was born on August 23, 1911, in Riverdale to Harry and Elizabeth Robinson. Betty loved to dance, swim, run, and was known as a tomboy. Yet as Robinson grew older, women were not allowed to do multiple sports and her preference was to run track, which she greatly excelled at. “Nowadays that’s different. People say cross-training is good but back then it was bad” (Doire). In 1928, Betty was sprinting to catch a Illinois commuter train, when Betty’s biology teacher and the assistant track coach, Charles Price,
spotted her running, and he watched shocked mesmerized by her speed. On the train, Price asked her if she’d like to meet him after school on the first corridor at Thornton Township High School, so he could test her to see how fast she actually was. Betty said yes! When Betty ran after school she ran 50 yards in 6.2 seconds. Charles was stunned and he suggested that she should participate in a Chicago area track and field meet. Price also suggested immediately that she would be allowed to train with the boys’ team. Betty’s first competitive race was on March 30th, 1928 at the Bankers Meet in Chicago. Betty took second place against Helen Finkey in the 100 meter dash. The Illinois Women’s Athletic Club was so impressed by Betty they invited her to join their club. Another race went by on June 2nd, 1928, when Betty made her second competitive appearance at Soldier Field during the Central AAU Meet. Ultimately, Betty beat Helen Finkey winning first place, when she ran a triumphant one hundred meter dash in twelve seconds (Montillo).

Less than ten years had passed since women in the United States had the right to vote. The Olympic Games did not allow women’s track and field to it’s program until 1928, three years after Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern games retired. Coubertin staunchly opposed of the participation of women and their inclusion in Amsterdam stirred controversy (Binder).

On July 4th, 1928, in Newark, New Jersey, Betty qualified for two races in the Amsterdam Olympics at the age of sixteen. In 1928, Betty was the first woman to earn a gold medal in the 100 meter dash track event and a silver medal in the 4x100 (See Appendix C). With Robinson’s hands up, her gleeful spirit and her triumphant smile was evident as she crossed the finish line (See appendix D). In fact, Betty recalled with such clarity and she always mentioned
the impact others made on her. So humbly Betty said, “I walked off the track and an elderly man as I was walking to the bus said ‘Thank you very much for winning for America’” (Doire). In 1928, following Betty’s triumphant race, she returned to New York, Robinson whose nickname was “Babe” met Babe Ruth. In Chicago, Betty was the main attraction in a ticker tape parade of 20,000 people lining the route. In the same year that Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, Robinson was a trailblazer for female athletes (Rosen). In fact, before Betty was the first and youngest woman to earn the gold medal in the 100 meter relay event, many people did not believe and follow Betty’s view that women could do anything. However, after Betty received the gold medal, many women started agreeing and understanding Betty’s point of view that women can do anything. Life returned back to normal in Riverdale after the 1928 Olympic Games and Betty attended high school. Her family was greatly affected by severe economic depression that impacted many others worldwide. When the Great Depression hit, there was a pinch in wages in 1932 and Betty’s father, Harry told his supervisors to take his salary and to split it up among the workers. When they refused, he took over as director of security at the local Acme Steel Plant (Doire). Since the Depression lasted until late 1930’s when Betty was in a tragic accident in the early 1930’s it made it much tougher for her family to pay the medical bills (Littlefield).

In June of 1931, Betty’s and her cousin, Wilson Palmer, were driving a plane over Harvey, Illinois when the motor stalled the plane went into a nosedive and crashed. Betty was in poor conditions and was hospitalized for eleven weeks. At the scene she was mistaken for dead but she only unconscious. Betty had a severely injured leg that if she survived would be shorter than the other one. Hence, a silver pin was inserted into her leg to hold the bone together and it
would be very highly improbable that she would run again. Betty also had a fractured thigh bone in multiple places and had shattered her left arm in many places. Betty had suffered lacerations over her right eye and multiple internal injuries including damage to her vital organs (Montillo).

After Betty was in a tragic plane wreck, the doctor told her she would never run again, but Betty was still willing to give up a fight. Betty had to learn how to overcome those obstacles with more than three years of physical therapy. She had a rebel spirit and was determined to show her perseverance when she was recovering. Even though Betty was not in well enough condition to participate in the 1932 Summer Olympics, she made a comeback and qualified four years later in the 1936 Berlin Olympics for the 4x100 meter relay (Blue).

In 1931, the International Olympic Committee awarded the 1936 Summer Olympics to Berlin, Germany. The choice signaled Germany’s return to the world community after it’s isolation in the aftermath of the defeat in World War I (Holocaust Encyclopedia).

In fact, Betty Robinson and her teammate Helen Stephens, met Hitler. In addition, one of Betty’s teammates was asked on a date by Hitler. Even though the Nazis’ had most of the central power and were well-known at the time, Betty really did not focus to much on the Nazis’ because Betty was there to do her best, inspire other female athletes, and prove people wrong that told her she couldn’t. Betty said, “I remember the games were beautiful. You saw some evidence of what was going on, with swastikas on the shops and some of the soldiers around, but Hitler only came for a short time each day. The overall picture was still competition, and the feeling was there of why we were there- for friendly competition” (Doire).

In the 1936 Olympics 4x100 meter relay race, Betty was unable to bend her knee bending down at the starting line, due to the tragic plane crash, but she was competitive enough to run
third leg in the 4x100 meter relay team. The American Olympic team captured the gold medal against the Germans who were favored strongly to win, when the Germans fumbled their baton in the handoff on the last round of the relay. After the 1936 Berlin Olympics, the United States women’s relay team became more popular beating Hitler’s prized track team, they were even huge New York parade after the Berlin Olympics.

Betty still had to handle her shorter knee when doing what she loved, running, but it showed all her diligence and persistence when she was overcoming her injuries. Thus, Betty is so courageous and she showed other female athletes that even with a disability, one can use motivation, passion, and optimism to accomplish anything (Montillo). After her retirement she continued to take a keen interest in track, staying active.

“Betty liked to talk to younger kids and other young athletes about her experience with the Olympics. She also worked in a hardware store and was very close with her community. She was just inducted into the Hall of Fame for track and field earlier this year (2018), so her story is being shared with many more athletes. I also share this story through some schools and also some programs for like Girls on the Run and different organizations that have heard about her. I think one of the legacies that she left behind was the perseverance to go after whatever you dream and the demonstration, like what she showed women could do because when she was running women were not, so because she was the first woman to achieve and get the gold medal for the United States she opened the door for female athletes in that way” (Doire).

Despite several failed relationships, Betty found her soulmate, Richard Schwartz. He was a Jewish businessman originally from Hyde Park, Illinois, and had two children; a daughter, Jaine Hamilton, and a son, Rick Schwartz (See Appendix E). When Betty was 85 she walked the torch around Atlanta, Georgia for the 1996 Olympic Games with her family, still having pride and stubbornly refusing help (See Appendix F). This showed other people that despite her being older and going through rough past experiences that she could do anything she had passion for.
Betty lived a long triumphant life, but died at the age of 87 in 1999 in Denver, Colorado from early stages of Alzheimer’s disease and cancer (Craven).

Betty Robinson’s triumph to be the first woman to receive a gold medal in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games, 100 meters track and field event made her the fastest woman in the world. Not only was this achievement inspirational to other female athletes, but her triumph as an athlete in the 1936 Olympics despite a tragic accident, that shows her remarkable ability to overcome obstacles. Without the fight for women’s rights, sports equality, and the Olympics, Betty perhaps wouldn’t be a gold and silver medalist. Betty Robinson was the first athlete to receive a gold medal in the Olympics but soonly shortened her career when she was in a tragic plane wreck. Betty was influential when she overcame those harsh obstacles and inspired other female athletes to keep going no matter what one is going through.
In this political cartoon, Elizabeth Cady Stanton is introducing the Declaration of Sentiments, a compromise for women’s rights, to a group of mostly women and a few superior men booing.

Appendix B

In this photograph, over eight thousand women marched in Washington D.C. on March 3, 1913, as a form of protesting for national suffrage.

In this image, Betty Robinson’s medals are displayed, the gold and silver shown in the middle and on the right were earned in 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, while the gold medal on the left was earned in the 1936 Berlin Olympic relay race.

In this image Betty was crossing the end of the finish line in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics and held her hands up with a gleeful smile that showed an unforgettable feeling of a triumphant race.

In the image, three generations of women from the Robinson family are presented; Betty on the left, her daughter Jaine in the middle, and her granddaughter in her younger years on the right.

In this image, the torch Betty carried at 85 years old around Atlanta, Georgia for the 1996 Olympic Games is displayed and the newsletter invitation.


Annotated Bibliography
Primary Sources:

"Betty Robinson runs again discarding crutches that became her fate after an airplane crash."


In the picture posted above, it shares a picture of Betty Robinson finally running again, more than three years after the tragic plane crash in 1931 in Harvey, Illinois. It shows her recovering and training for another triumphant shot in the 1936 Olympic Games, and this image is a primary source because it was a picture taken at the time by a spectator. I used this image in my historical paper to show the audience that Betty even after horrific injuries was still fighting to regain her strength and still had a smile on her face after all she has been through.


In this portrait of Betty Robinson, who was also known as a “tom boy,” was in her running stance with her short haircut and new track shoes preparing for the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics. This image is a primary source because a viewer took this snapshot of Betty running specifically at the time and was not interpreted by other people. I used this image in my historical paper and I felt this image truly portrays Betty’s concentration and hard work with her dull straight face.

Betty Robinson: The Olympian Who 'Died' And Came Back To Win Gold. 8 Dec. 2017,
In the portrayal above showing Betty’s triumphantly joyful spirit, Betty Robinson number 879, is sprinting to the end of the finish line in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics 4x100 meter race and is wearing an Olympic shirt with striped shorts and her brown track shoes. This photograph is a primary source because it was taken at the historical event and was not evaluated by other people in a research project. I used this image of Betty Robinson to allow the reader to perceive the spirit and excitement of Betty’s triumphant moment.


Susan B. Anthony featured in the picture above was one of the driving forces of the Women's Rights Movement. I used this age to help myself understand what people looked like around that time period, and this image is a primary source because the actual image was taken during the particular time period when Susan was alive. Thus, I put it in my paper to help readers understand the background of Susan B. Anthony and what she looked like.


In this reference source it contains many valuable and important resources of Betty Robinson’s tragic and triumphant life at the time, and therefore the images are primary sources. The creator of this Instagram account, the granddaughter of Betty, Brook Doire, created this page to share more about Betty’s legacy. I used this source more than others,
and I feature most of the pictures throughout my historical paper.

Doire, Brook. Interview. 9 Dec. 2018.

I am very appreciative for the time and assistance I received from the granddaughter of Betty Robinson, Brook Doire, who was very positive about sharing her experiences and thoughts on her grandmother. Brook helped summarize key aspects and events that determined and proved Betty Robinson’s perseverance and her ongoing legacy that still influences track athletes today. This is a primary source because Brook is a relative of Betty Robinson and lived through some of Betty’s triumphant moments when she was growing up.


The portrait above is a picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton as an elderly woman. Elizabeth’s used her exemplary writing and persuasive skills to help grant women the right to vote in the early 1900s. I used this image to help myself better understand what Elizabeth looked like as well as put in my historical paper to help the readers understand the background, life, and physical appearance of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. This is a primary source because it was an image taken a particular time when Elizabeth was alive.


Lucretia Mott presented above has her head facing slightly to right wearing shawl and bonnet, and this image is a primary source because an observer took the image at the occurrence or actual time Lucretia was present. Lucretia was a dominant person and spent
most of her entire life fighting for social and political reform on the behalf of women, blacks, and other disenfranchised groups. I used this image as direct evidence to help myself and the reader of the historical paper better understand Lucretia Mott during the time as well as how she played an important role in women’s rights.


I had the distinct privilege to conduct an interview with the daughter of Betty Robinson, Jaine Hamilton, and the granddaughter, Brook Doire. This was the most important source in my project, and I used several quotes in my historical paper, and it is a primary source because Brook and Jaine were witnesses of Betty’s tragic and triumphant moments. I am both grateful and thankful that I had the opportunity to discuss the legacy and attributes that made her inspirational to other athletes, with the relatives of Betty Robinson, it was critical to the topic portion of my historical paper.


In the rare document above, it lists 68 women and 32 men who signed the Declaration of Sentiments in 1848, proving to the nation that men also had grievances about women’s right, not just women. This document is a primary source because the men and women that signed the document were eyewitnesses of the event. I used this image in my historical paper to communicate to the audience that men often disagreed more than women because women were fighting for their own rights.

Women marching in national suffrage demonstration in Washington, D.C., May 9, 1914.

The photograph above is women marching for National Suffrage for further justice and equality, and it is a primary source because an eyewitness of the march took this photograph. Women were dressed in sashes marching down the street past The Washington Post building, flanked by policemen. I used this image to portray in my historical paper what it was like for women to live with limitations from the 1600s to the 1900s.


The cartoon posted above was an illustration of the Seneca Falls Convention during July 19-20, 1848, and is a primary source because the cartoon was drawn by an eyewitness at the event to describe what happens inside of the convention. The cartoon shows a feminist speaker being booed by men at the first Woman's Rights Convention at the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, New York. I used this image in my historical image to show what it was like for women to be treated poorly in the 1600s-1900s, and I used it to show that it to show men didn’t care about women and men thought they were much better and powerful than women.

Secondary Sources:

This online source supplied me with beneficial information that summarizes Betty’s triumphant and tragic life. In addition, it also provided me with several primary source images of Betty Robinson. Thus, this online source lead me to primary sources interviews, with quotes used across my paper, and was the most useful secondary sources.


Another early resource that was quite useful in the initial stages of my research was “Getting into the Game,” because it had analyzed the life of women athletes with unfair sports opportunities as men. In addition, not only was there unfair opportunities for women, but it even went as far as women getting paid less than men. I used this book with great information for my background research in my historical paper.


A valuable source I came upon was a YouTube video of the National Track and Field Hall Fame ceremony where Betty was inducted to and her granddaughter, Brook Doire, accepted the trophy of Betty’s triumphant accomplishments. I used this source to find more about Betty’s legacy and after life.

Blue, Jaime. "Elizabeth Robinson." University Laboratory High School, Urbana,
This online source is a essay with accurate facts that was written by Illinois historic research, that summarizes Betty’s outstanding life and legacy. I used this source to show evidence of wide, informed and relevant writing. In addition, I used this source early in my research to gain more facts and information about Betty's legacy.


Another book I found that was very helpful in the background part of my research was, “Title IX,” because it talked about Title IX’s drive to address the law and the conflict of fewer athletic opportunities for women than men. Thus, the book analyzes one of the sport’s critical gender equality issues. I used the information from the book to put together my background information what it was like around the time Betty was running and playing sports.


While I was in the early process of researching sources I came upon a website that is used for quotes. I used this quoting website to observe some quotes pronounced by Betty Robinson, and those quotes are spread throughout my historical paper. This is a secondary source for quotes because the quotes were said at the time by Betty Robinson, but they were taken out of an original document and evaluated by another person then copied on another website.

Another key source to my paper is the times of Israel because it shows Adolf Hitler's view of Jews and it shows the viewpoints from many people during the 1936 Berlin Olympics. I used this source mainly in the topic part of my historical paper.


This was one of the most important secondary sources I had. It is a book with every era of American History and every event with female heroes during the fight of Woman Suffrage. This book was useful in providing me background in the early part of my essay to get the idea of what it was like for women to live and struggle back in the past.


Regulations within Title IX prohibit discrimination based on gender, marital, or parental status in the following areas, admission, financial aid, health and insurance benefits, career guidance and counseling services, housing facilities, and educational activities. I used this source to find the guidelines of the Higher Education Act or the Education Amendments for my background research in my historical essay.

In the early stage of conducting my research, I wanted to learn more about Betty Robinson’s tragic plane crash in 1931. Since Betty Robinson was a very influential person for women athletes, being the first woman track athlete to win a gold medal in the 4x100 meter track event and since the one of the first books I consulted was not available in my library I requested an Inter Library Loan at my school library. I used this book to find me the information I needed to complete the most critical part of my historical paper.


When I was searching for sources, I found a YouTube video of Brook Doire, the granddaughter of Betty Robinson, being interviewed at the National Track and Field Hall of Fame ceremony and I used the useful source to learn more about Betty’s past time, running in the Olympic Games. Not only did I learn about her running experience, but I learned about her personality as a mother and grandmother.


Betty was born in Riverdale, Illinois on August 23, 1911. At the Riverdale Public Library website they obtained valuable facts on Betty Robinson. I used the majority of the facts throughout my paper and those facts played a big role in her life as a triumphant, but
tragic, life as well.


In addition, another credible and useful source I found was an article that was more detailed about Betty Robinson's running career. I used this source multiple times in my topic section of my historical paper.


Another source I found was a quoting website that had a quotes from Betty Robinson listed on it, so I used the quotes throughout my paper. It is a secondary source because the quotes that Betty Robinson said were evaluated and posted on a website that were taken out of an original document.


The publication called “Title IX Thirty Years Later Sporting Equality,” consists of Title IX using numerous reasons to why the Education Amendments of 1972 provides superior rights to any gender as well as protecting any gender from discrimination. This book help put into perspective that people that were athletes around the 1900s had to fight for much more than just discrimination, including being denied federal assistance or benefits. This
resource was critical in the opening section of my research paper which sets the stage for the equality of athletes.

Tertiary Sources:
"Amsterdam 1928 Olympic Games." Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 10 May 2018, www.britannica.com/event/Amsterdam-1928-Olympic-Games. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019. The crowning event of the legacy of Elizabeth Betty Robinson was her debut in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics. This influenced other female athletes to go after what you dream of, when Betty Robinson was the first female athlete to receive a gold medal in the 4x100 meter track event. I used this reference source on the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics to gain background knowledge on the Olympics back then and is shown throughout my paper with the analysis of 2016 Olympic Games compared to the 1928 Olympic Games.


Gloria Steinem is a writer and leading supporter of the women’s liberation movement in
the United States. She is an inspirational speaker for women and speaks to women about career opportunities and meaningful ways of life. I used this in my background part of the essay as evidence of women’s rights struggles and fighting that lead to more freedom for women and was very successful.


The Equal Rights Amendment was proposed but was unratified to the U.S. Constitution, and was designed mainly to invalidate many states and federal laws that discriminate women. I used this source to gain an understanding of the laws and amendments that was proposed to support women in their fight for freedom for my background researching.

The Women Rights Amendment was the 19th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.


Helen Stephan’s was an American runner, who won two gold medals in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, and participated on the same team as Betty Robinson. Helen was friends and roommates with Betty Robinson in the mid 1900s. I used this source in my topic part of my essay, and I used it to gain understanding of people in Betty’s surroundings when she was running, as well as her friends.

Littlefield, Bill. "Betty Robinson: The Olympian Who 'Died' and Came Back to Win
In my later researching was a newspaper dedicated to Betty Robinson's story. I used this throughout the topic section of my historical paper and I mainly used it for gathering more information about the 1936 Berlin Olympics and what Betty experienced at the time of the Berlin Games.


The first Olympic game was held by ancient Greeks in 776 B.C. with only one event, footrace. Women were forbidden to participate in the Olympics under a penalty of death. I used this reference source in the background piece of historical paper to examine the history of the Olympics.


The Olympic Games are among the most important sports contest in the world. It is where all the finest athletes compete against another fine athlete to win medals. I used this source in my background information to learn more about the traditions of the Olympics.


The 1900 Paris Olympic Games had women participating in women’s event but were not officially approved by the International Olympic Committee. The official games women
were allowed to participate was the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, where Betty Robinson made her debut. I used this source to find for about the early Olympics around the 1900s in my background research.


Another newspaper article with a astonishing picture of Betty running that I used in my paper, was an article about Betty and her overcoming the horrific plane wreck in 1931, to later race in the 1936 Berlin Olympics with a shortened leg. I used this article to learn a combination of information that was used in my paper, such as the anonymous person that found her and her cousin, Wil, thought Betty was dead at the scene of the plane crash.


When I first began my research I needed obtain more research on events and heroic people that were involved with the Woman Suffrage Movement. One of the events that was essential and launched women suffrage was the Seneca Fall Convention in 1848. I referred this source on many occasions throughout my historical paper as a fragment of my background research.

Sochen, June. "Stanton, Elizabeth Cady." World Book Student, World Book, 2018,
Yet another online research tool I found was about the female hero’s of the era during the Women's Suffrage Movement. Elizabeth was an active leader and established the first women’s right convention to launch women suffrage. Although the biography was brief it did summarize the life and legacy of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. I used the online resource in the background piece of my historical essay.


Although the online biography was momentary it over all revealed that Lucretia Mott was a diligent and conscientious leader in her era. I used this biography in my background context of my historical paper to show how fierce women’s rights leaders fought for equal rights. In addition, I used several quotes from the book in my historical paper.


Yet another online resource that I assessed during my research was a biography on the life of Susan B. Anthony found on world book online. Throughout the biography it summarizes the aspects of leadership and Susan impacting the lives of other women during the Women's Suffrage Movement. Information paraphrased from this source is
mentioned across my historical paper about Susan taking part in women suffrage that left a lasting impact on the world today.


Stella Walsh was a Polish runner and competed against Betty Robinson in the Olympics. At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, running in the 100-meter dash for Poland, she finished second to her American rival Helen Stephens (Betty Robinson’s teammate and roommate). I used this source to analyze and collect information about Betty’s competitors and surroundings.


Holocaust Encyclopedia, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-nazi-olympics-berlin-1936. Accessed 29 Mar. 2019. An important source to my background research to understand events that occurred when Betty was in her running career, was The Holocaust Encyclopedia featuring information about how the 1936 Berlin Olympics was more than a popular sporting event. I used this source partly in my background part in my paper as well, in the topic section of my paper which was Betty’s story.

Woman suffrage." World Book Discover, World Book, 2018,


In my initial research, it was necessary to the project, to research about women’s rights around the era Betty Robinson received the first gold medal in the 4x100 meter track event in the Olympics. When I came upon this reference source, I immediately
understood that suffragists are women and men that supported women's suffrage, and not
only did this online page help me understand suffragists, it also contributed information
about the 19th amendment. I used Information from this source on women suffrage but it
was more detailed in my historical paper.