

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books:

Brooks, Gwendolyn, and Gloria Jean Wade Gayles. *Conversations with Gwendolyn Brooks*. University Press of Mississippi, 2003.

This primary resource is a compilation of interviews done during Brooks's lifetime. The interviews, ranging from radio station to personal interviews, provide a sense of Brooks's perception of herself, and of poetry in general. The collective ideas found in the interviews allowed for us to understand her influences and motivations when writing about black communities.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *Annie Allen*. Greenwood-Heinemann P, 1971.

This primary resource of Brook's early poems allowed us to analyze and interpret her writing and style, and understand what her purpose was as a writer. It also allowed us to understand her audience and how she changed through the years.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *A Street in Bronzeville*. University Microfilms, 1975.

This primary resource of Brook's early poems allowed us to analyze and interpret her writing and style, and understand what her purpose was as a writer. It also allowed us to understand her audience and how she changed through the years.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *In the Mecca: Poems*. Harper & Row, 1968.

This primary resource of Brook's later poems allowed us to analyze and interpret her writing and style, and understand what her purpose was as a writer. It also allowed us to understand her audience and how she changed through the years. She is clearly identified as a black poet with a black audience in her later works, such as this one.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *Report from Part One: Prefaces by Don L. Lee ...* Broadside Press, 1991.

This primary resource is especially significant as an autobiography. We read from Brooks herself about her life, her works, and how she changed. She also really helped us understand how she witnessed the struggles black families in Chicago faced and the triumphs she had.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *Report from Part Two. Prefaces by Don L. Lee ...* Broadside Press, 1991.

This primary resource is especially significant as an autobiography. We read from Brooks herself about her life, her works, and how she changed. She also really helped us understand how she witnessed the struggles black families in Chicago faced and the triumphs she had.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *The Bean Eaters*. Literary Licensing Llc, 2012.

This primary resource of Brook's later poems allowed us to analyze and interpret her writing and style, and understand what her purpose was as a writer. It also allowed us to understand her audience and how she changed through the years. She is clearly identified as a black poet with a black audience in her later works, such as this one.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *The Near-Johannesburg Boy, and Other Poems*. Third World Press, 1991. This is another collection of Gwendolyn Brooks, and one of her later works. We used these poems to analyze the difference between her later works and how she addressed tragedies at the beginning of her career. For example, her poem *The Near-Johannesburg Boy* openly expressed the tragedies blacks faced in not only America but South Africa as well. She expands her work so that people across the world can connect, but she also stays in her theme of expressing the tragedies of blacks.

Websites:

"Gwendolyn Brooks Is Named as Next Library Poetry Consultant." *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Library of Congress Information Bulletin, 20 May 1985.

This was an original article by the Library of Congress in Washington as they welcomed Gwendolyn Brooks to their team as an Poetry Consultant. This article really helped us understand the attention she attracted from her audience as her work spread, and the impacts she was able to make as she contributed to the larger literary community, especially as a black, female poet.

Melinkoff, Ellen. "Gwendolyn Brooks at the Getty." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 26 Sept. 1993.

This was an article that was published following Brooks's participation in a panel discussion at the Getty Museum in 1993. It highlights the ways in which Brooks presented herself to audiences, especially noting how she made people want to really listen to her. The insight that went into writing this article about Brooks allowed for us to imagine the atmosphere that she created when she spoke to the public.

Moffet, Penelope. "A Poet's Slant on South Africa : Gwendolyn Brooks Captures the Agony of Apartheid." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 6 Nov. 1987.

This article looks at one of Brooks's works about the Apartheid, and analysis the poem. It allowed us to understand not only the poem, but how Brooks, as a black poet, connected to people across and beyond America. It also helped us interpret the wisdom she imparted through her work in a time where this was a very controversial conversation.

Washington, Mary Helen. "A Writer Who Defined Black Power for Herself." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, 8 Dec. 2000.

This article discusses Brooks's power as a black woman in Chicago during the 1980s and how it

was perceived by black audiences at the time. The many references to Brooks's identity and inspirations allowed for us to get a sense of how she was perceived by the public. It is stated that her transition in writing attracted wider audiences, which ultimately made us better understand the effectiveness of her transition into a conscious black poet.

Secondary Sources

Books:

Jackson, Angela. *Surprised Queenhood in the New Black Sun: the Life & Legacy of Gwendolyn Brooks*. BEACON, 2018.

This resource provided background information and insight on Gwendolyn Brooks's life and her work. It talked about her experience being a successful black woman in the world of poetry and the significance her role had on the people within her community, including her family. Brooks's passion for her work was shown in the crops she reaped after planting seeds of creativity. This book provided valuable information on Brooks as a person, both creatively and as a member of her community.

Madhubuti, Haki R. *Honoring Genius: Gwendolyn Brooks: The Narrative of Craft, Art, Kindness and Justice*. Third World Press, 2011.

This book was a beneficial resource because it provided insight into Brooks's personal relationship with another Black Arts Movement figure, Haki Madhubuti. Throughout the book, Brooks's legacy is illustrated through fond memories and insightful experiences. This resource allowed for a clear understanding of Brooks's goals in life and highlighted how she, along with those close to her, worked endlessly towards their aspirations.

Mickle, Mildred R. *Gwendolyn Brooks*. Salem Press, 2010.

The information in this book provided a critical insight about Gwendolyn Brooks's work. It included many interpretive essays that reviewed the structure and meaning behind Brooks's poems, which allowed for a deeper analysis of her life. When analyzing Brooks's poems, this book was helpful because it provided a solid foundation of Gwendolyn Brooks's literary aspirations.

Wright, Stephen Caldwell. *On Gwendolyn Brooks: Reliant Contemplation*. University of Michigan Press, 2001.

This resource contained many interpretations on Gwendolyn Brooks's life, allowing for there to be a wide range of opinions regarding Brooks and her literature. This provided new intellectual aspects that highlighted the deeper meanings behind her works.

Websites:

AALBC.com, the African American Literature Book Club.

The article is a short summary that helped me understand who Brooks was as a poet, and an analysis of one of her poems.

“A Surprised Queenhood!: New Book Honors Life and Legacy of Gwendolyn Brooks.”
NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, 26 June 2017.

The article was about a biography of Gwendolyn Brooks by Angela Jackson, which provided me an insight to the biography and Brooks.

“Archives & Special Collections.” *EDU 320 Children's Literature Review Blog Fall 15*.

The Illinois Wesleyan University Blog helped me connect Gwendolyn Brooks to the work she did at the University.

Atlas, Nava. “5 Things to Love about Gwendolyn Brooks | LiteraryLadiesGuide.” *Literary Ladies Guide*, 17 Aug. 2017.

The article provided some reason for why people enjoy Brooks’ work and her, which showed me how she has influenced many.

Bates, Karen Grigsby. “Remembering The Great Poet Gwendolyn Brooks At 100.” *NPR Illinois*, NPR Illinois, 29 May 2017.

The article provided a summary of Brooks’ life, and how to remember her for her 100th birthday.

Berman, Claire, et al. “Story Map Journal.” *Univofillinois.maps.arcgis.com*, 7 June 2017,

The interactive map allowed me to explore Gwendolyn Brooks’ life from start to beginning, including her accomplishments.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. “Gwendolyn Brooks.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 29 Nov. 2018.

The article provided an overall story of Brooks, helping me understand her life from beginning to end.

Brown, Jericho, et al. “A Centennial Celebration of Gwendolyn Brooks.” *Barnard Center for Research on Women*, 28 Sept. 2017.

The article explained an event held in honor of Brooks for her 100th birthday, and helped me by explaining her life and providing pictures of her.

Chen, Anna. “Life on Paper by Anna Chen.” *Poetry Foundation*, Poetry Foundation, 30 May 2017.

The article showed how Gwendolyn Brooks had an entire life on paper because that is what she spent her whole life doing.

“Conversations with Gwendolyn Brooks.” *University Press of Mississippi*.

The article is a summary of Brooks' autobiography, which helped me choose whether I needed the book. It also provided pictures of her.

Editors, The. "Poet Photos Portfolio by The Editors." *Poetry Foundation*, Poetry Foundation, 1 Nov. 2012.

The showcase of photos showed the many lived famous people, specifically Gwendolyn Brooks' life (with her daughter and husband).

Félix, Doreen St., and Doreen St. Félix. "Chicago's Particular Cultural Scene and the Radical Legacy of Gwendolyn Brooks." *The New Yorker*, The New Yorker, 4 Mar. 2018.

This article helped me put into aspect how Brooks contributed to today, but in culture. It explained to me how she has influenced art and music.

"First Honorary Degree Recipient : Gwendolyn Brooks." *Columbia College Chicago Archives*, 17 Feb. 2016.

The article summarized what Brooks achieved, which helped me understand how much she contributed to the world.

"Full of Pepper and Light: Welcoming the Gwendolyn Brooks Papers to the University of Illinois." *ILLINOIS*, 24 Apr. 2014.

The website was an introduction to an exhibit that presented a lot of information about Gwendolyn Brooks and her life.

Greer, Christina. "Celebrating Gwendolyn Brooks." *New York Amsterdam News: The New Black View*, 22 June 2017.

The article gave a professional perspective to what some of Brooks' poems meant, which helped me interpret those poems.

Gunderson, Erica. "Historical Happy Hour: A Toast to Gwendolyn Brooks." *WTTW News*, 9 June 2017.

The article allowed me to explore Gwendolyn Brooks' life from start to beginning, including her accomplishments. It also provided pictures of her.

"Gwendolyn Brooks House." *Chicago Landmarks - Tour Details*.

The Chicago Landmarks allowed me to get background on how Gwendolyn Brooks lived.

"Gwendolyn Brooks." *Poeticous*, Poeticous.

This article helps celebrate Brooks' life through analysis of her poems, which helped me understand her works.

"Gwendolyn Brooks." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 6 Jan. 2019.

The article helped me look for sources so that I could learn more about Brooks, as well as provided photos of her.

“Gwendolyn Brooks.” *WTTW News*, 7 June 2017.

The article was to remember Gwendolyn Brooks on her 100th birthday.

“In Montgomery and Other Poems.” *On Igbo Titles*, 14 Dec. 2011.

This article helps celebrate Brooks’ life through analysis of her poems, which helped me understand her works.

Jasmine, Taylor. “Gwendolyn Brooks Quotes on Writing and Life | Literary Ladies Guide.” *Literary Ladies Guide*, 1 June 2017.

The article provided some quotes from Gwendolyn Brooks which showed the motivation and the change she wanted to cause through her work.

Kniggendorf, Anne. “Renowned Poet Gwendolyn Brooks' Time In Kansas Was Short, But Worth A Birthday Party.” *KCUR*, 7 June 2017.

The KCUR helped me connect Gwendolyn Brooks to important figures, such as Kansas Governor Joan Finney.

Kogan, Rick. “Reciting the Praises - and Words - of Chicago Poet Gwendolyn Brooks.” *Chicago Tribune*, Chicago Tribune, 7 Feb. 2017.

The article gave a brief background about Brooks’ life, which helped me understand her contribution to our world.

Lehman College. “Black History Month.” *Katie Couric - You Can Watch #Gender Revolution Right Here,...*, 14 Feb. 2018.

The post not only provided a unique picture of Brooks working, but included a snippet of what she accomplished and why she should be remembered.

Looney, Samantha. “How Gwendolyn Brooks Highlighted Chicago's Black Community Through Literature.” *Culture Trip*, 10 Mar. 2016.

The Culture Trip allowed me to connect Gwendolyn Brooks to important black figures like her, such as Langston Hughes.

Martin Kilson | The HistoryMakers, 1 May 2018.

The interview helped us understand an aspect of Nora Blakely’s background life, especially as the daughter of Brooks.

Noland, Shari. "Centennial Celebration: The Life and Legacy of Gwendolyn Brooks." *The Chicago Defender*, 8 June 2017.

One of Gwendolyn Brooks' legacies is her daughter, who also contributes to what Brooks has done to Chicago.

"Remembering The Great Poet Gwendolyn Brooks At 100 - NPR." *KOLUMN*, 2 June 2017.

The article allowed me to explore Gwendolyn Brooks' life from start to beginning, including her accomplishments. It also provided pictures of her.

Rhee, Nissa. "A New Book Serves as a Tribute to Gwendolyn Brooks." *Chicago Magazine*, 9 Jan. 2017.

The article allowed me to explore Gwendolyn Brooks' life from start to beginning through the introduction and the review of a biography of her by Lansana.

Salahub, Jill. "Black History Month: Gwendolyn Brooks." *Colorado State University*, 8 Feb. 2017.

The article gave a brief background about Brooks' life, which helped me understand her contribution to our world.

Shay, Arthur. *Museum of Contemporary Photography*, 1980.

The webpage was the description of Brooks, and it provided me a great picture of her with a description of the artist.

Staff, Harriet. "Altnet on Gwendolyn Brooks's 'Radical Poetry' by Harriet Staff." *Poetry Foundation*, Poetry Foundation.

The article looked at Brooks' work through a new perspective through analysis of her poems, which helped me learn more about how Brooks is unique.

Sullivan, James. *Modern American Poetry*.

The webpage was a complement of many of Brooks' works and analysis, which helped me understand and interpret her works.

Taylor, Andre'. "When Black People Speak: Primer for Blacks by Gwendolyn Brooks." *Black Five Fifths*, 22 Dec. 2017.

This article helps celebrate Brooks' life through analysis of her poems, which helped me understand her works.

Tribune News Service. "Books, Events Celebrate Late Poet Gwendolyn Brooks' 100th Birthday." *Daily, Local and Breaking News for Dixon, Sterling and Rock Falls, Illinois - SaukValley.com*, 6 June 2017.

The article allowed me to explore Gwendolyn Brooks' life from start to beginning, including her accomplishments. It also provided pictures of her.

“VISUALIST.” *Cecil McDonald, Jr: In the Company of Black.*

The article helped me understand how Gwendolyn Brooks contributed to other people's lives.

Wellen, Brianna. “A Gwendolyn Brooks Celebration, Fact-Checking in the Age of Trumpism, and More Things to Do in Chicago This Weekend.” *The Bleader*, Chicago Reader, 6 Jan. 2017. This article helped me, not only discover what I could do in Chicago, but how Chicago continued to remember Brooks through events and activities.

“Where Is Topeka, KS?” *World Atlas*, Worldatlas, 2 Oct. 2015.

The article gives me a lot of information about Topeka, Kansas, which was Brooks' birthplace. It also provides a map.

Women Poets in History. (2009, November 03). Retrieved January 20, 2019.

The Poets organization helped me connect Gwendolyn Brooks to other people she interacted with, such as actress Ruby Dee.

Images

“The Rare Book & Manuscript Library Acquires Gwendolyn Brooks Archive.” *Rare Books and Manuscripts Library*, Sept. 2013.

The collection of photographs provided by UIUC exhibited Brooks' life, which helped us to put into perspective her accomplishments on a timeline.

Matejka, Adrian. “Family Pictures, Old & New by Adrian Matejka.” *Poetry Foundation*, Poetry Foundation, 30 May 2017.

The photo of Gwendolyn Brooks' displays her background life with her daughter and family.

Videos

An interview with Gwendolyn Brooks. (2012, October 15). Retrieved February 1, 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UVZ6KTLN7O8>

Lincoln Academy 1997 Interview Gwendolyn Brooks. (2015 September 11). Retrieved February 1, 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lsZJZPm7pt0>

Gwendolyn Brooks Interview from 1967. (2017, March 8). Retrieved February 1, 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-dSULGISVqY>

Gwendolyn Brooks reads her poem aloud. (2017, July 7). Retrieved February 1, 2019, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5hvi-_z9HQ

Gwendolyn Brooks reads We Real Cool. (2013, November 1). Retrieved February 1, 2019, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oaVfLwZ6jes>

Audio

Gwendolyn, B. (2018). Gwendolyn Brooks: Academy of American Poets Reading at the

Guggenheim Museum. Retrieved February 1, 2019, from <https://soundcloud.com/poets-org/sets/gwendolyn-brooks-academy-of>

Music

Crain, Brian. *A Love Story*. Crain Records, 2013. MP3.

Crain, Brian. *Crimson Sky*. Crain Records, 2003. MP3.

Crain, Brian. *Lavender Hills*. Crain Records, 2003. MP3.

Crain, Brian. *Song for Rome*. Crain Records, 2011. MP3.

Fiscella, Thad. *For Ross*. VAST, 2008. MP3.

Laurent, Melanie. *Debut*. En t'attendant Records, 2011. MP3.