

1882 Moved to Memphis, Tennessee, to live with an aunt May 4, 1884
A train conductor ordered Wells to give up her seat in the ladies car and move to the Black car.

1894 – 1895
Wells published A
Red Record, a
100-page pamphlet
containing her
investigative account
of lynching in the
United States.

July 16, 1862
Born as a
slave in Holly
Springs,
Mississippi

Wells
won a \$500
settlement, but
the decision wa
later overturned.

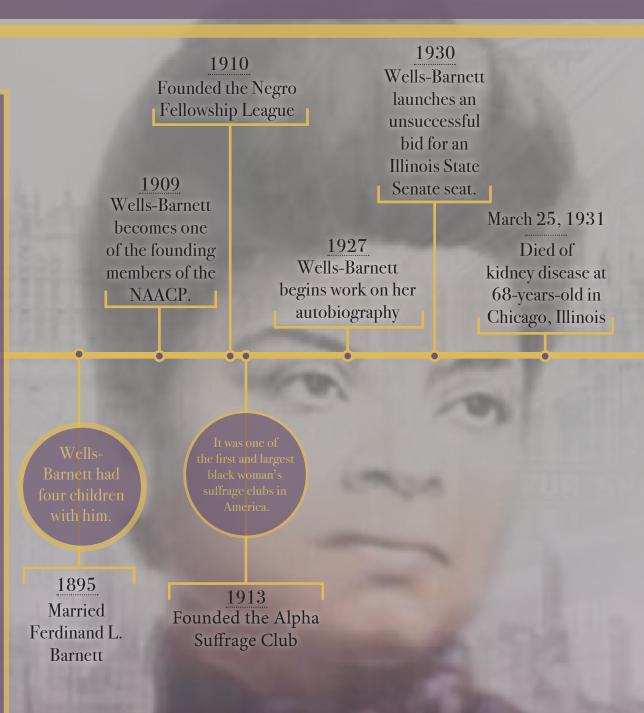
Lost her parents and a sibling to a yellow fever outbreak

Published
Southern Horrors:
Lynch Laws in All Its
Phases, her first journalistic
attempt to investigate the
problem of lynching.

1893 – 1894

Wells launched a transnational anti-lynching crusade during two international lecture circuits in Great Britain.

1892 Wells initiated her anti-lynching campaign. Bay, Gail Bederman, and Jinx



Graphics by Monique Freemon