

Brown vs. Board of Education

A Turning Point in American
History

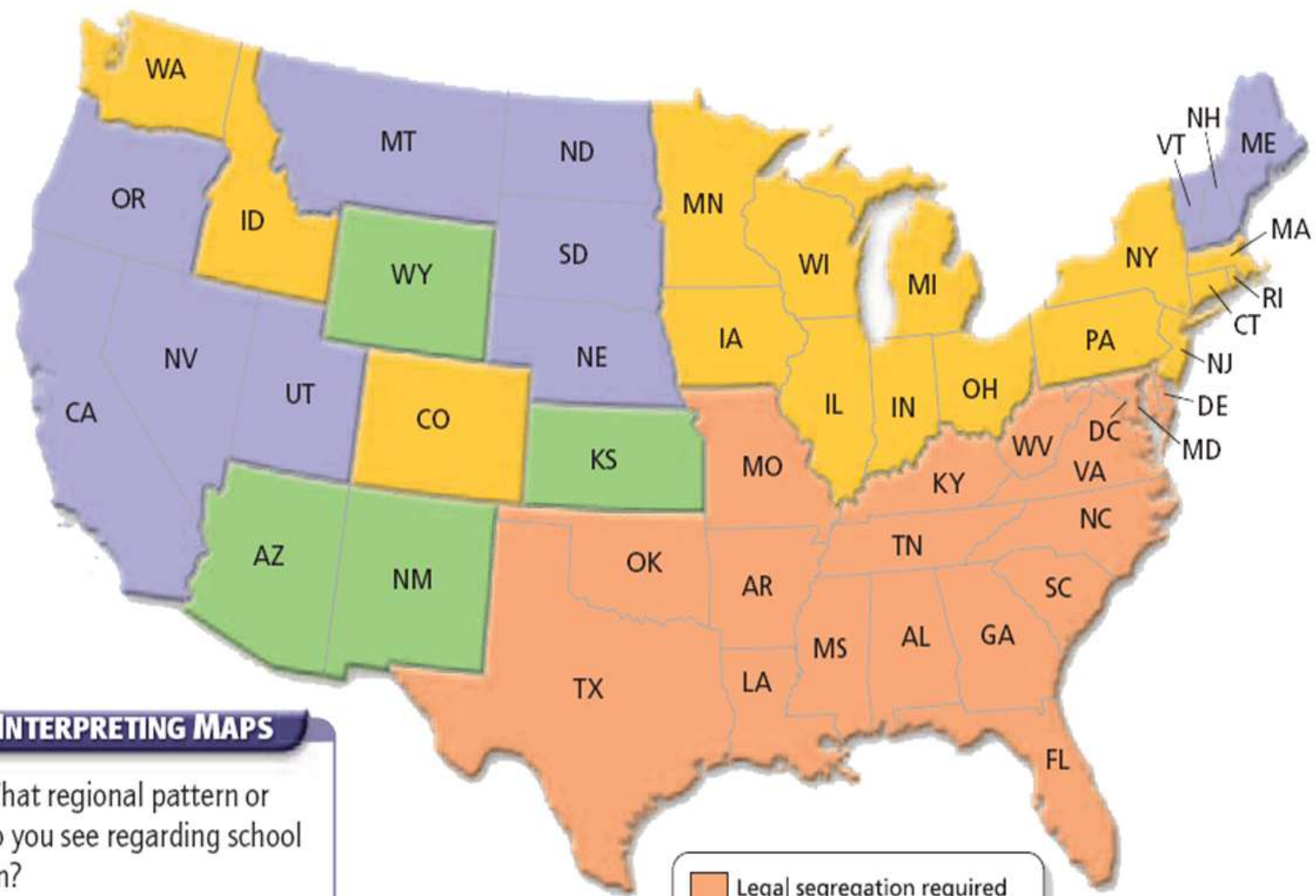


The Main Idea

- Brown v. Board (1954) was a landmark case in which African Americans drive for equality was greatly supported.
- Separate But Equal = Unconstitutional



SCHOOL SEGREGATION, 1952



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

Region What regional pattern or patterns do you see regarding school segregation?

Place How would you describe the legal attitude toward segregation in the American South?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20

- Legal segregation required
- Legal segregation permitted
- Legal segregation prohibited
- No specific legislation on segregation

The Road to Brown vs. Board

- Thurgood Marshall began to focus on desegregating the nation's schools in the 1950s.



The Road to Brown vs. Board

- He found a case in Linda Brown of Topeka, Kansas.
- Linda had to walk 21 Blocks to the “All Black” school.
- She passed “Whites Only” schools.



The Road to Brown vs. Board

- The Supreme Court combined several school segregation cases from around the country into a single case: Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.



The Road to Brown vs. Board

- The Supreme Court was aware of this case's great significance.



The Case

- The Supreme Court
heard arguments over
a two-year period. The
Court also considered
research about
segregation's effects
on African American
children.



The Case

- In 1954 Chief Justice Earl Warren issued the Supreme Court's decision.



The Case

- All nine justices agreed that separate schools for African Americans and whites violated the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection of the law.



Order of Operations

1. Brown v. Board Document Analysis

