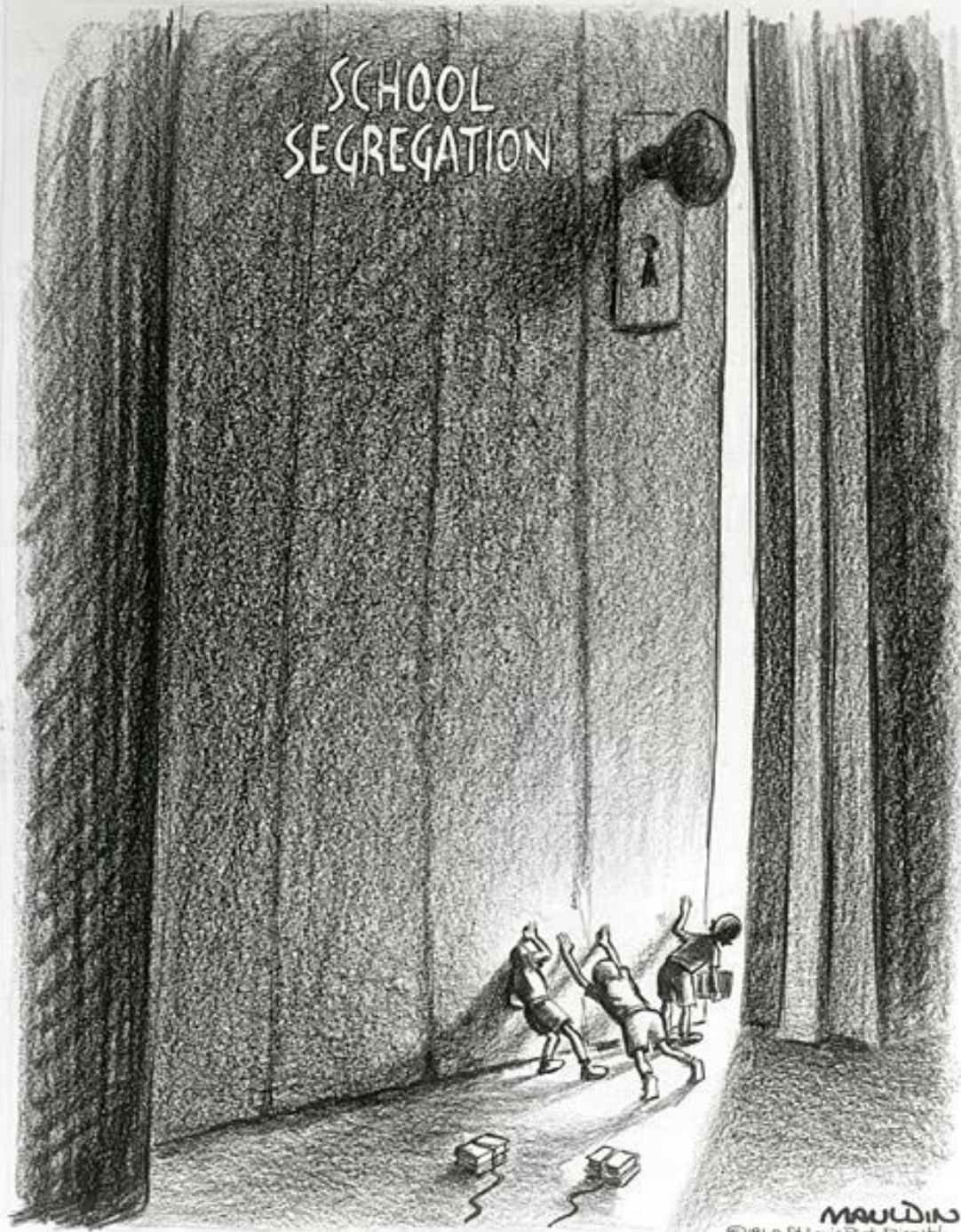


SCHOOL
SEGREGATION



INCH BY INCH

Objective: To examine the importance of the Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS.*

USHC 8.1

Major Victory

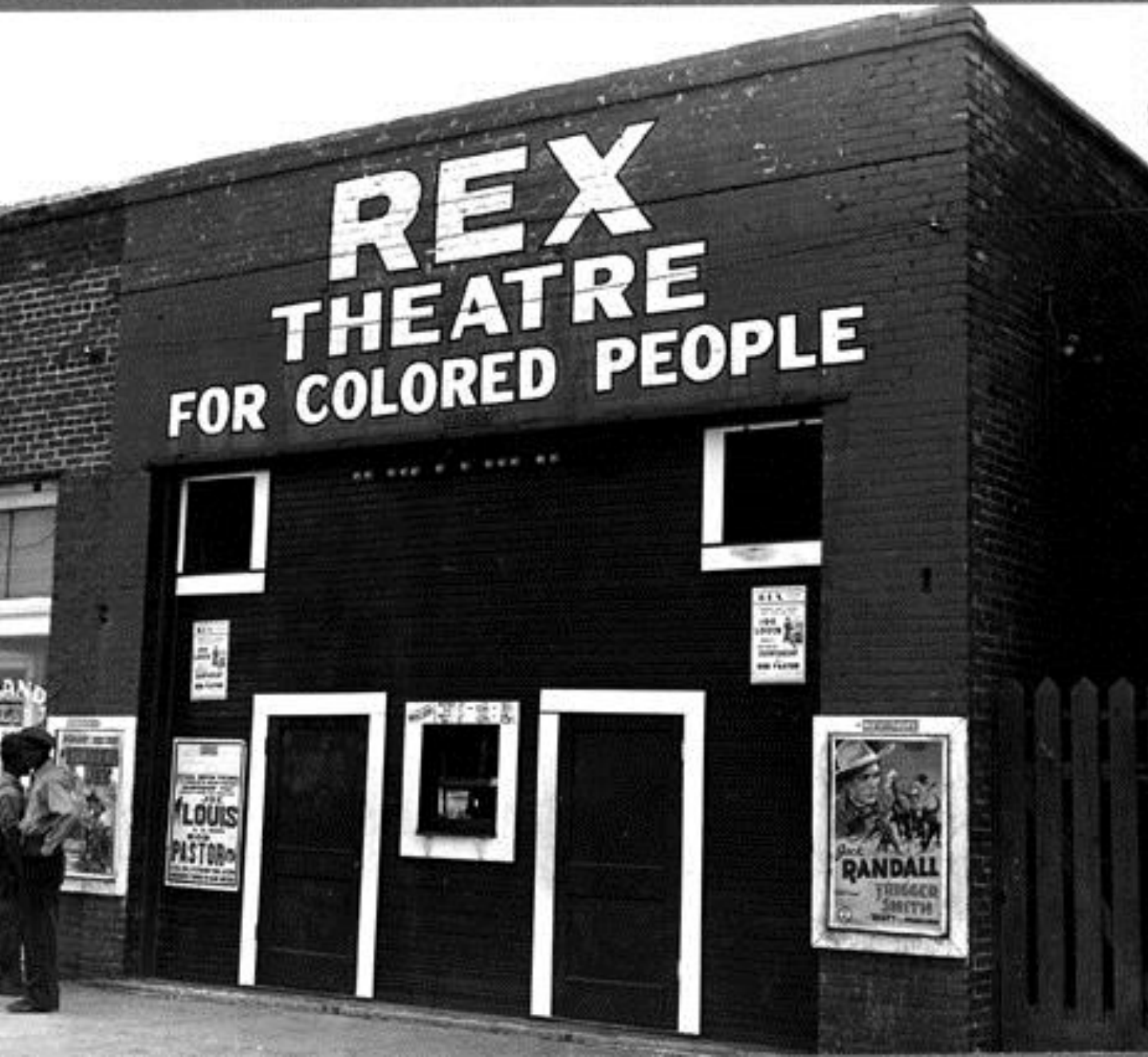
Challenging the law:

- African Americans continued their struggle for equality, which became known as the *civil rights movement*.



- In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites were constitutional.

*A Sign at the Greyhound Bus Station, Rome, Georgia
September 1943. (Esther Bublely,
photographer)*



*"The Rex theater for Negro People."
Leland, Mississippi, November 1939.
Marion Post Wolcott, photographer.*



*"A cafe near the tobacco market." Durham, North Carolina.
May 1940.*



*" People waiting for a bus at the Greyhound bus terminal."
Memphis, Tennessee. September 1943.
Esther Bublely, photographer.*

- With help from the *NAACP*, the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* reached the Supreme Court, challenging the constitutionality of *Plessy v. Ferguson*.



· In the case, Oliver Brown challenged that his daughter, Linda, should be allowed to attend an all-white school near her home instead of the distant all-black school she had been assigned to.



Linda Brown was in the third grade when her father began his class action lawsuit.



Oliver Brown was a welder for the Santa Fe Railroad and a part-time assistant pastor at St. John African Methodist Episcopal Church.



Thurgood Marshall 1952

· Brown’s lawyer, Thurgood Marshall, argued that “separate” could never be “equal” and that segregated schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee to provide “equal protection” to all citizens.



*Standing outside a Topeka classroom in 1953 are the students represented in **Oliver Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka**, From left: Vicki Henderson, Donald Henderson, Linda Brown (Oliver's daughter), James Emanuel, Nancy Todd, and Katherine Carper.*



* In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Brown family, and schools nationwide were ordered to be desegregated.

*George E.C. Hayes,
Thurgood Marshall,
and James M. Nabrit,
following Supreme
Court decision ending
segregation.*



Linda Brown and her new class mates after Court decision.



*Thurgood Marshall
(1908-1993)
Associate Justice,
U.S. Supreme Court.*

Integrated schools:

- In Little Rock, Arkansas, Gov. Orval Faubus opposed integration.



- In 1957, he called out the National Guard in order to prevent African Americans from attending an all-white high school.
- Gov. Faubus was violating federal law.





Bottom Row, Left to Right: Thelma Mothershed, Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Gloria Ray; Top Row, Left to Right: Jefferson Thomas, Melba Pattillo, Terrence Roberts, Carlotta Walls, Daisy Bates (NAACP President), Ernest Green

· Therefore, Pres. Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock where, under their protection, the African American students were able to enter Central High School.

*African
American
students
arriving at
Central
High
School,
Little Rock,
Arkansas,
in U.S.
Army car,
1957.*





Members of the 101st US-Airborne Division escorting the Little Rock Nine to school