

# Brown V. Board of Education: Integrating America's Schools. Tim McNeese.

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Brown vs Board of Education finally reached a decision on May 17, 1954 to overturn Plessy vs Ferguson. This at the time was groundbreaking, because it would allow minorities, most specifically African- Americans, to integrate with the other children at White public schools. This, however was the end all be all, because some schools just simply refused to allow minority students into their school. Studies have shown that the level of isolation in integrated schools would almost suggest that they were still segregated. The north generally was unaffected by this, because some schools were already integrated in the north, a lot of people in the north considered it a moral victory. The south on the other. The outcome of Brown v. Board of Education was hailed as a great legal triumph, a landmark case evidencing that, in America, the courts exist not just to prosecute crimes but to affirm rights. The ruling ranks high among all Supreme Court decisions, says Robert Barker, a law professor and expert on constitutional law at Duquesne University School of Law in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Topeka Board of Education did not wait for the Court to rule before amalgamating its black and white elementary schools. Before the Brown case, Kansas law had provided for the segregation of elementary schools in communities with populations larger than 15,000. Its junior and senior high schools never had been segregated. But over much of the nation, the task would prove more difficult. Brown v. Board of Education. Breadcrumb. The Presidency. In-Depth Exhibits. Brown v. Board of Education. May 17, 1954: The "separate is inherently unequal" ruling forces President Eisenhower to address civil rights. Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. . . . With integration proceeding slowly in the South, the Supreme Court sought to clarify "the scope of powers of federal courts under this Court's mandates to eliminate racially separate public schools" in Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education. In a ruling issued April 20, 1971, the court said mandatory busing of students to address racial segregation was an appropriate method to speed up implementation of Brown. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), was a landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court ruled that U.S. state laws establishing racial segregation in public schools are unconstitutional, even if the segregated schools are otherwise equal in quality. Handed down on May 17, 1954, the Court's unanimous (9-0) decision stated that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal", and therefore violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment Brown v. Board of Education. From Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Jump to navigation Jump to search. Brown v. Board of Education. Supreme Court of the United States. Argued December 9, 1952 Reargued December 7, 1953 Decided May 17, 1954. Full case name. Oliver Brown, et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka, et al. Citations. Integrating America's schools required many state and Supreme Court decisions to force schools to integrate.[12]. Related pages[change | change source]. Plessy v. Ferguson. Segregation. Civil Rights Movement. References[change | change source]. "Brown v. Board of Education Topeka (1)".