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| **The Road to *Brown***  **(The Supreme Court decision that desegregated public schools)** | |
| **Charles Hamilton Houston** | **Thurgood Marshall** |
| (Provide a biography in 10 sentences) | (Provide a biography in 10 sentences) |
| **Court Case** | **Brief Summary (3-5 sentences)** |
| Murray v. Maryland |  |
| Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada |  |
| McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents |  |
| Brown v. Topeka Board of Education |  |
| Southern Manifesto | |
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| **School Desegregation cases** | | |
| **Event** | **Year** | **Describe in at least 5 sentences** |
| Brown v. Board of Education | 1954 | In the early 1950s, NAACP lawyers brought class action lawsuits on behalf of black schoolchildren and their families in Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware, seeking court orders to compel school districts to let black students attend white public schools. Included among the cases was the Brown family, whose daughter, Linda, was forced to traverse a great distance to the all-black school while there was a white school located a few blocks from her house. The unanimous 9-0 decision held that racial segregation of children in public schools violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, which states that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."  The Court ordered the states to integrate their schools "with all deliberate speed." This meant that it was left up to individual school district’s to decide the appropriate time to desegregate. |
| Little Rock Nine  (Little Rock Central High School) |  |  |
| Ruby Bridges  (La Franz Elementary) |  |  |
| Hamilton Holmes and  Charlayne Hunter  (Univ. of Georgia) |  |  |
| James Meredith  (Univ. of Mississippi) |  |  |
| Vivian Malone and James Hood  (Univ. of Alabama) |  |  |