

To Start:

name \_\_\_\_\_

- Open **Internet Explorer**.
- On the JSE Website: click **Links/Links for Students**
- **Scroll down to Science/Social Studies and click Brown vs. Board of Education activity**

***Have you ever heard of “Brown versus Board of Education”?*** This was a landmark court case that started with people in Topeka, KS and was eventually heard by the US Supreme Court, the highest court in the USA. The results of this case affected everyone in the United States. What was is about? Continue to find out...

- In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court decided the case of **Plessy v. Ferguson**. The court found that the **doctrine** of "separate but equal" concerning segregation of public facilities did not violate the constitution. This meant that the Court believed that, among other things, making students of different races go to different schools, as long as the schools were alike, did not violate the law. This case shaped the way the south continue to view the segregation that existed between blacks and whites.
- Click Plessy v. Ferguson (**1896**) - link #4, **second one**.  
([http://library.thinkquest.org/J0112391/plessy\\_v\\_\\_ferguson.htm](http://library.thinkquest.org/J0112391/plessy_v__ferguson.htm))

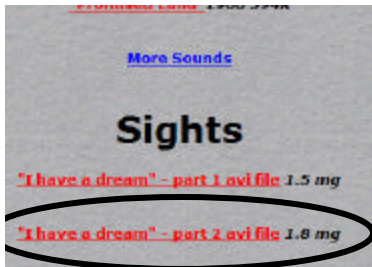
Read the first and second paragraph.

- A. Who was Homer Plessy? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Why was he arrested? \_\_\_\_\_

*This case is called a “precedent”. This means a legal rule/law/standard to be followed in the future. Some precedents are overturned (reversed) by courts at a later time.*

- Click the BACK button to return to the JS web search page.
- Click: Brown v. Board of Education, #1, under “Useful Links”  
([http://library.thinkquest.org/J0112391/brown\\_v\\_\\_board\\_of\\_education.htm](http://library.thinkquest.org/J0112391/brown_v__board_of_education.htm))

1. Why wasn't Linda Brown allowed to go to the school that was closest to her house? \_\_\_\_\_



2. Click the BACK button on the browser to go back to the JSE site. Listen to the portion of MLK's "*I have a Dream*" speech – 4c.

(<http://www.sherylfranklin.com/holidays/mlking.html>) He said he hoped that in the future his children wouldn't be judged by the color of their skin but by the

\_\_\_\_\_.

- Click the back button at the top to return to the JS web search page. Scroll down and click on JIM CROW under the **definitions** section.

4. Define Jim Crow. \_\_\_\_\_

- Click the back button.
- Click on link #8 “Examples of Jim Crow laws”...

5. Give an example of one or two Jim Crow laws. \_\_\_\_\_

- Click the back button.
- Click on “Brown v. Board of Education” link, #1.

6. Linda Brown attended Monroe Elementary School. How far was it from her home? \_\_\_\_\_

What was dangerous about the walk? \_\_\_\_\_

- Click back (to JS web search), then choose link #1 again.
- Click: continue and then **THE CASE**

7. When (what year) was the separate but equal doctrine challenged? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Who filed a **class** action suit against the Board of Education of Topeka Schools? \_\_\_\_\_

9. The NAACP helped the group. What did these letters stand for? \_\_\_\_\_

- Click the BACK button.
- Click: **THURGOOD MARSHALL #6c “another link on the Justice”** (from Enchanted Learning)

10. He served the \_\_\_\_\_ as special counsel (a lawyer) for many years and helped lead **this organization** to many important victories.

11. Perhaps Marshall's most significant legal victory was the 1954 decision banning racial segregation in public schools, the case known as Brown v. \_\_\_\_\_

12. In October 1967, Marshall was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court.

If there is time left, explore the links under the “To Find Out More” section.

★ Nicodemus, KS

