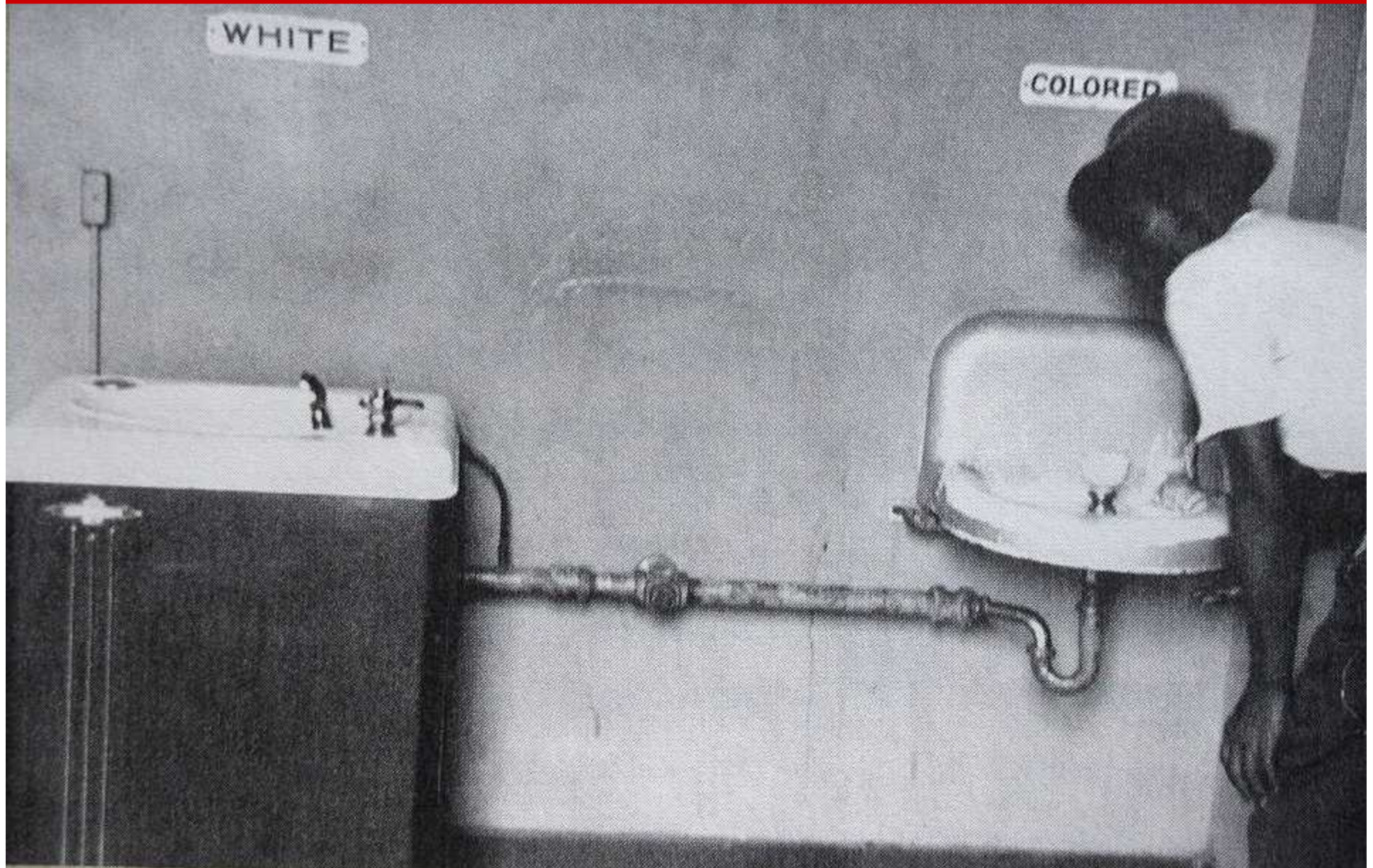
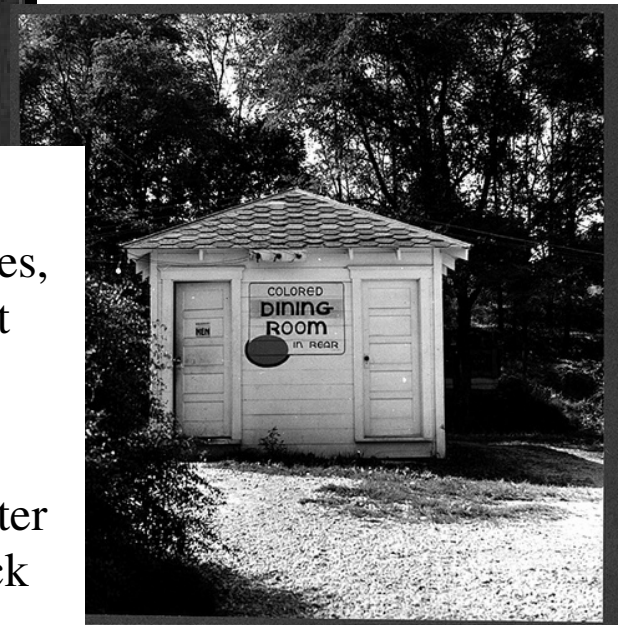


PPT: Separate is Not Equal



SEGREGATION





seg·re·ga·tion *n.*

1. The rule or practice of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups. Forcing them to have different schools, housing, and public facilities.
2. A form of discrimination.
3. Not allowing blacks to share restaurants, bathrooms, water fountains, or waiting rooms with whites. Not letting black children go to the same schools as white children.

Two kinds of Segregation

▶ **de jure** segregation

- Segregation **by law**

- ▶ Common in the South

▶ Laws **forbid** African-Americans from attending the same church, using the same swimming pool, eating in restaurants, or marrying White people.

▶ **de facto** segregation

- Segregation **without laws**

- ▶ Common in the North

▶ **Housing discrimination** made segregation in the North. White community groups did not allow non-Whites to live in White neighborhoods. Every **ethnic group** had its own part of town.

Plessy v. Ferguson:

1896 U.S. Supreme Court case which ruled that separation of the races in public facilities was legal

Impact:

- established “**separate but equal**”
- allowed legal segregation for next 60 years

LANDMARK DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Plessy v. Ferguson

PLESSY V. FERGUSON AFFIRMED A 'SEPARATE BUT EQUAL' POLICY THAT ALLOWED WIDESPREAD SEGREGATION TO THRIVE IN THE SOUTH.

1896

JIM CROW LAW.

GATE - COLORED ENTRANCE

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO.
WE WASH FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY

PLESSY V. FERGUSON UPHOLD THE "JIM CROW" LAWS THAT HELPED MAINTAIN SEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH.

What caused the case?

The case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* arose when Homer Plessy, a black man, stopped at a Louisiana state law requiring separate railroad cars for black and white. Plessy was arrested when he refused a conductor's order to sit in the car for black passengers. In a trial, the Plessy was found guilty of breaking the law. In response, he sued the judge in the case, a man named John Ferguson. He just claimed that the Louisiana law went against the Constitution's 14th Amendment, which guarantees to all citizens the equal protection of the law.

What did the court do?

The Supreme Court reviewed Mr. Plessy's claim that the Louisiana law violated the 14th Amendment's equal protection guarantee. But the Court upheld the law. It agreed that the 14th Amendment did guarantee all citizens equal protection. However, it said that separate facilities did not take away this protection - as long as the facilities were truly equal. Moreover, it stated that such "separate but equal" facilities would necessarily make black feel inferior to whites.

What was the impact?

In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Court said it would allow "separate but equal" public facilities for blacks and whites. And in the years that followed, many states did set up exactly separate public facilities. But these facilities were seldom equal. In fact, accommodations for whites were almost always superior to those for blacks. In effect, the ruling made it easier for widespread segregation to exist throughout the South and elsewhere for more than 50 years.

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At the turn of the 20th century, Southern states adopted a broad system of legal policies of racial discrimination.....Goal = keep the races separate!



Jim Crow Laws: racial segregation laws in the South which separated white & black people in public & private facilities



JIM CROW LAWS

“All railroads carrying passengers in the state (other than street railroads) shall provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, by providing two or more passenger cars for each passenger train, or by dividing the cars by a partition, so as to secure separate accommodations.”

—Tennessee, 1891

“Marriages are void when one party is a white person and the other is possessed of one-eighth or more negro, Japanese, or Chinese blood.”

—Nebraska, 1911

“Separate free schools shall be established for the education of children of African descent; and it shall be unlawful for any colored child to attend any white school, or any white child to attend a colored school.”

—Missouri, 1929

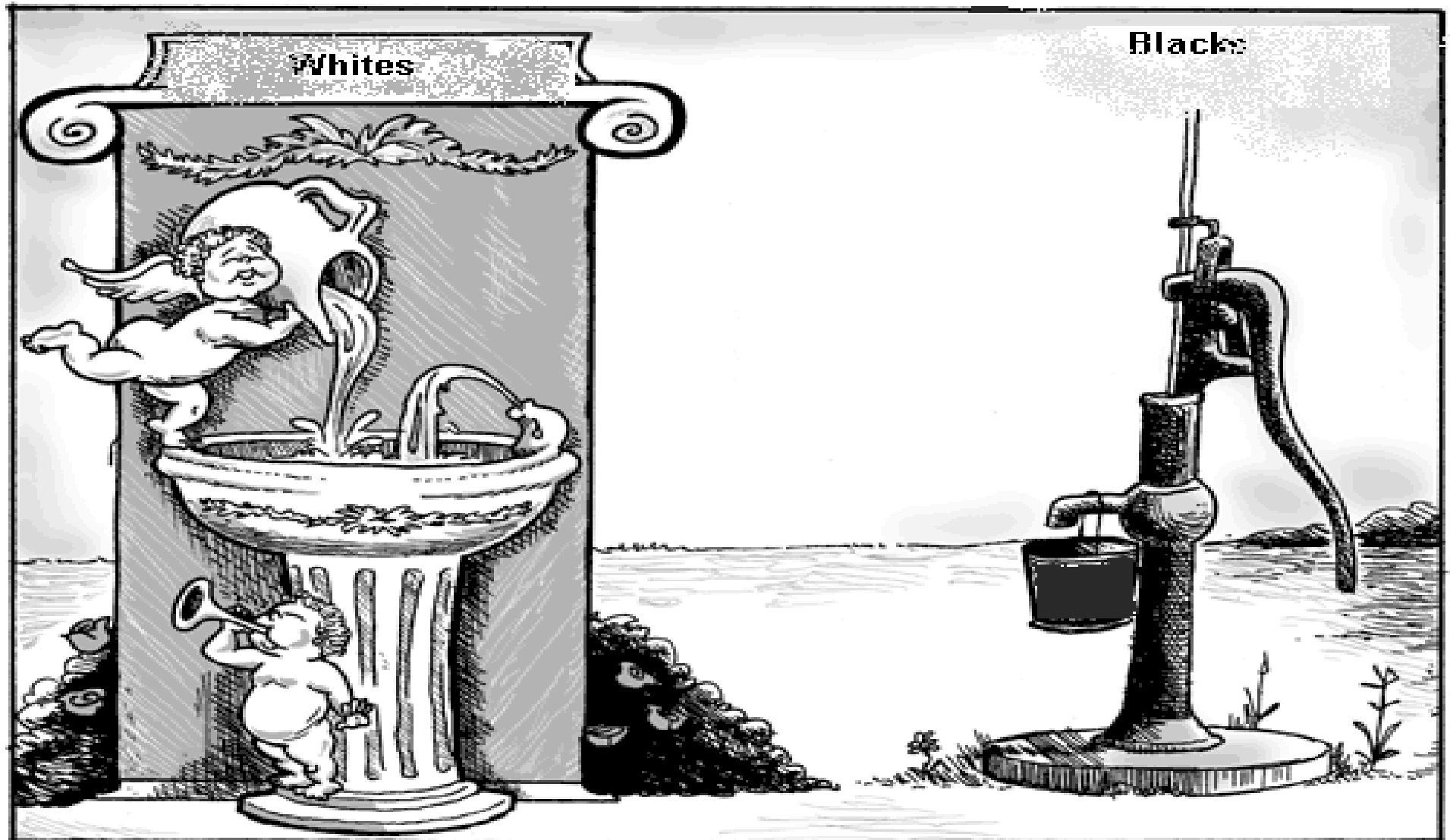
“It shall be unlawful for a negro and white person to play together or in company with each other in any game of cards or dice, dominoes or checkers.”

—Birmingham, Alabama, 1930

Separate but.....truly “equal”?

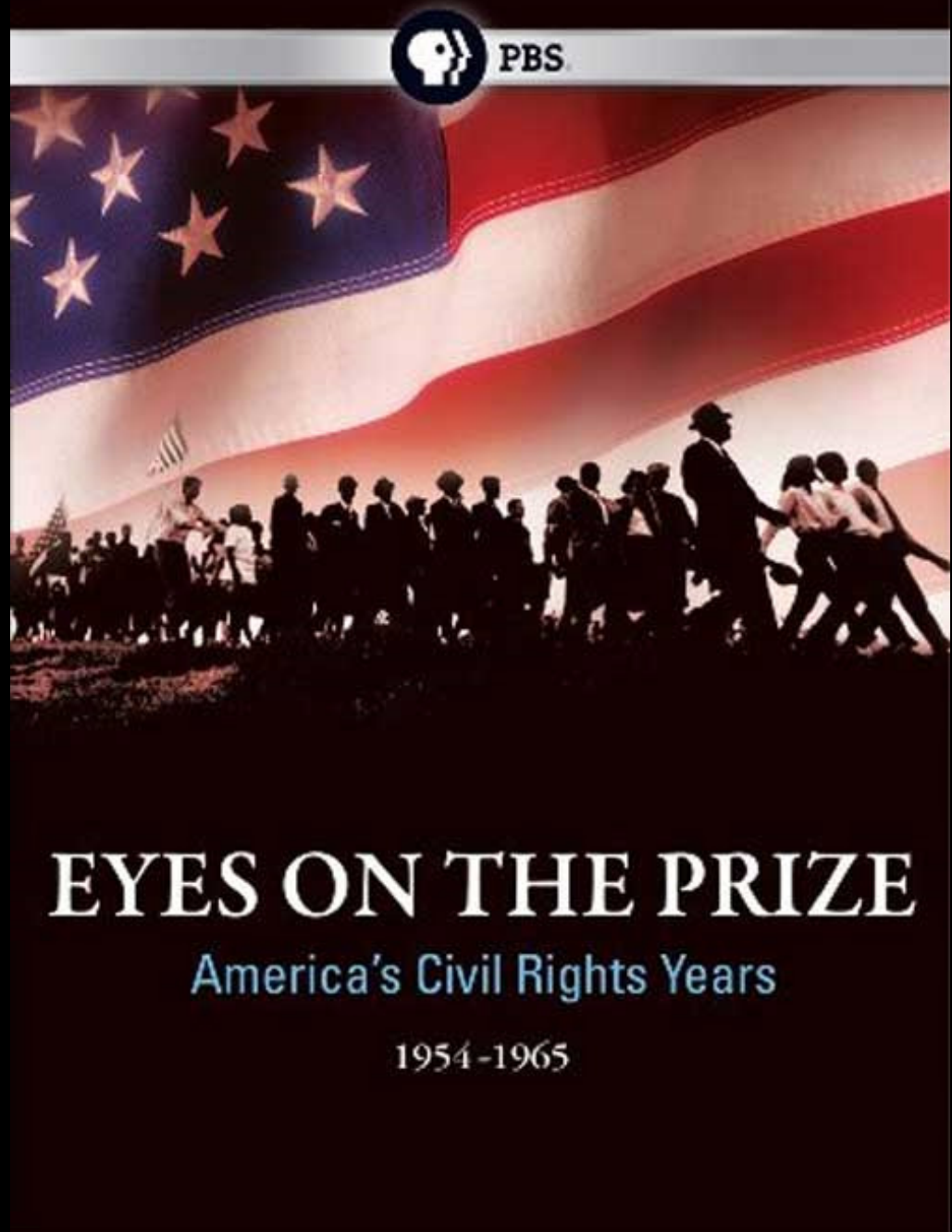


PLESSY VS. FERGUSON



**SEPARATE
BUT NOT EQUAL**

**Watch
Eyes on the Prize:
Movement**



EYES ON THE PRIZE

America's Civil Rights Years

1954-1965

The NAACP attacked racism through the courts.

In the 1930s Charles Hamilton Houston and **Thurgood Marshall** began a campaign to attack the concept of “separate but equal.”



Later, the 1st African-American on supreme court (1967-1991)



***Mendez v.
Westminster (1946)***

The first successful challenge to Mexican American school desegregation.

School districts argued that segregation was language based.

The court ruled segregation violated the "guarantees of equal rights under the 14th Amendment."



LOS ANGELES TIMES - FEBRUARY 19, 1946

RULING GIVES MEXICAN CHILDREN EQUAL RIGHTS

Segregation of Mexican school-children from others in four Santa Ana school districts yesterday was held by U.S. Judge Paul J. McCormick to be a violation of their guarantees of equal rights under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The opinion was written in connection with a suit filed by five parents of Mexican children asking for relief and an injunction forbidding the school district trustees from placing the Mexican children in separate schools.

The school districts involved were Westminster, Orange Grove, Santa Ana City Schools and El Modeno. The suit also named the superintendents and trustees of the districts.

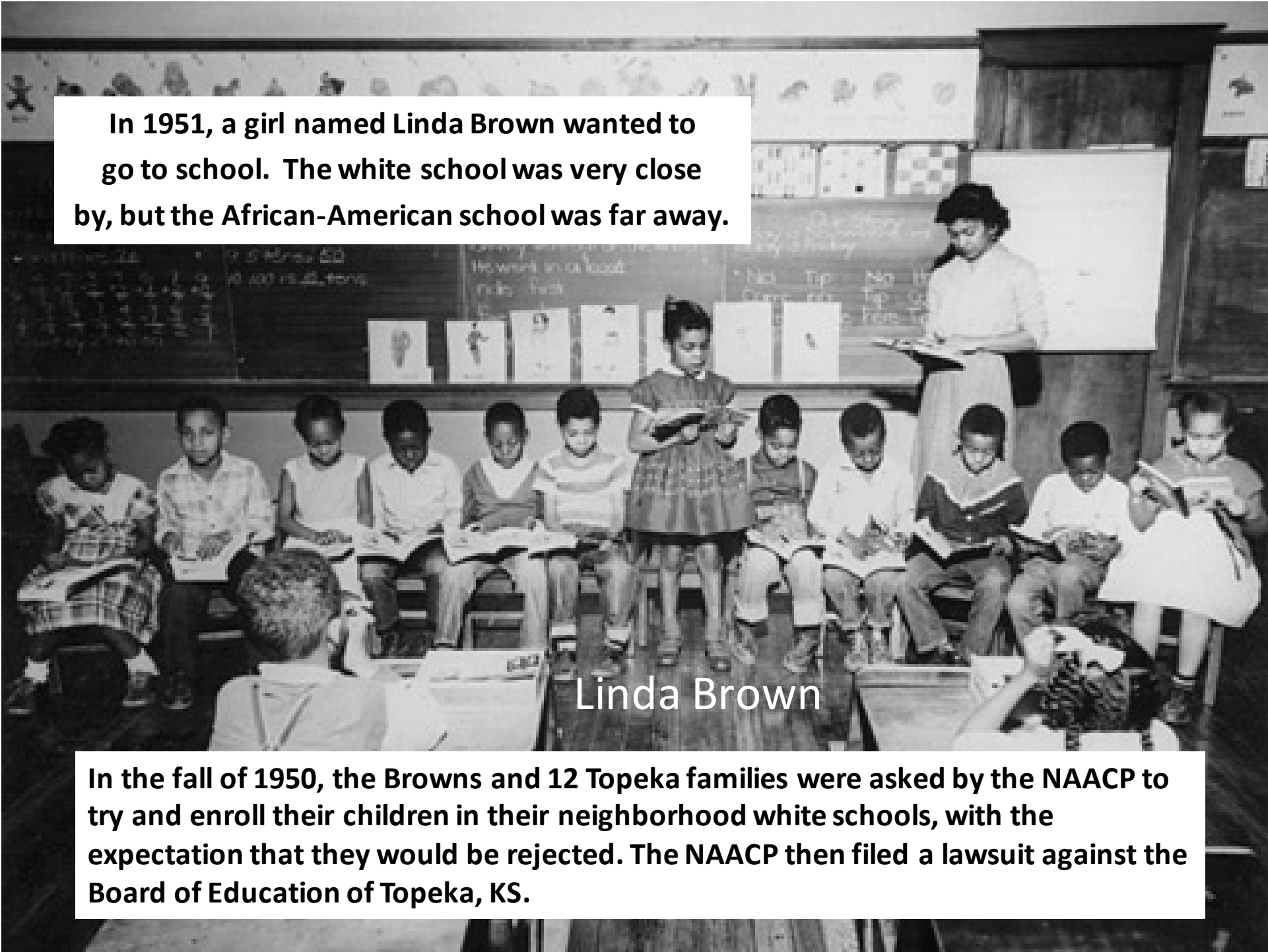
Judge McCormick overruled a defense contention that segregation being an educational matter, it fell under the jurisdic-

tion of the State. He held that inasmuch as violations of the 14th Amendment were indicated, the Federal court had a right to intervene.

"The evidence clearly shows," the opinion states, "that Spanish-speaking children are retarded in learning English by lack of exposure to its use because of segregation"

"It is also established by the record that the methods of segregation prevalent in the defendant school districts foster antagonisms in the children and suggest inferiority among them where none exists."

Judge McCormick at the same time ordered Attorney David C. Marcus, who represented the parents in the action, to file a petition for an injunction against the defendants within 10 days, indicating that the restraining order would be approved upon the findings of his opinion.



In 1951, a girl named Linda Brown wanted to go to school. The white school was very close by, but the African-American school was far away.

Linda Brown

In the fall of 1950, the Browns and 12 Topeka families were asked by the NAACP to try and enroll their children in their neighborhood white schools, with the expectation that they would be rejected. The NAACP then filed a lawsuit against the Board of Education of Topeka, KS.

In making his decision, Thurgood Marshall, in part, considered a simple study done in 1951 by educational psychologist, KENNETH CLARK...

THE
**DOLL
STUDY**



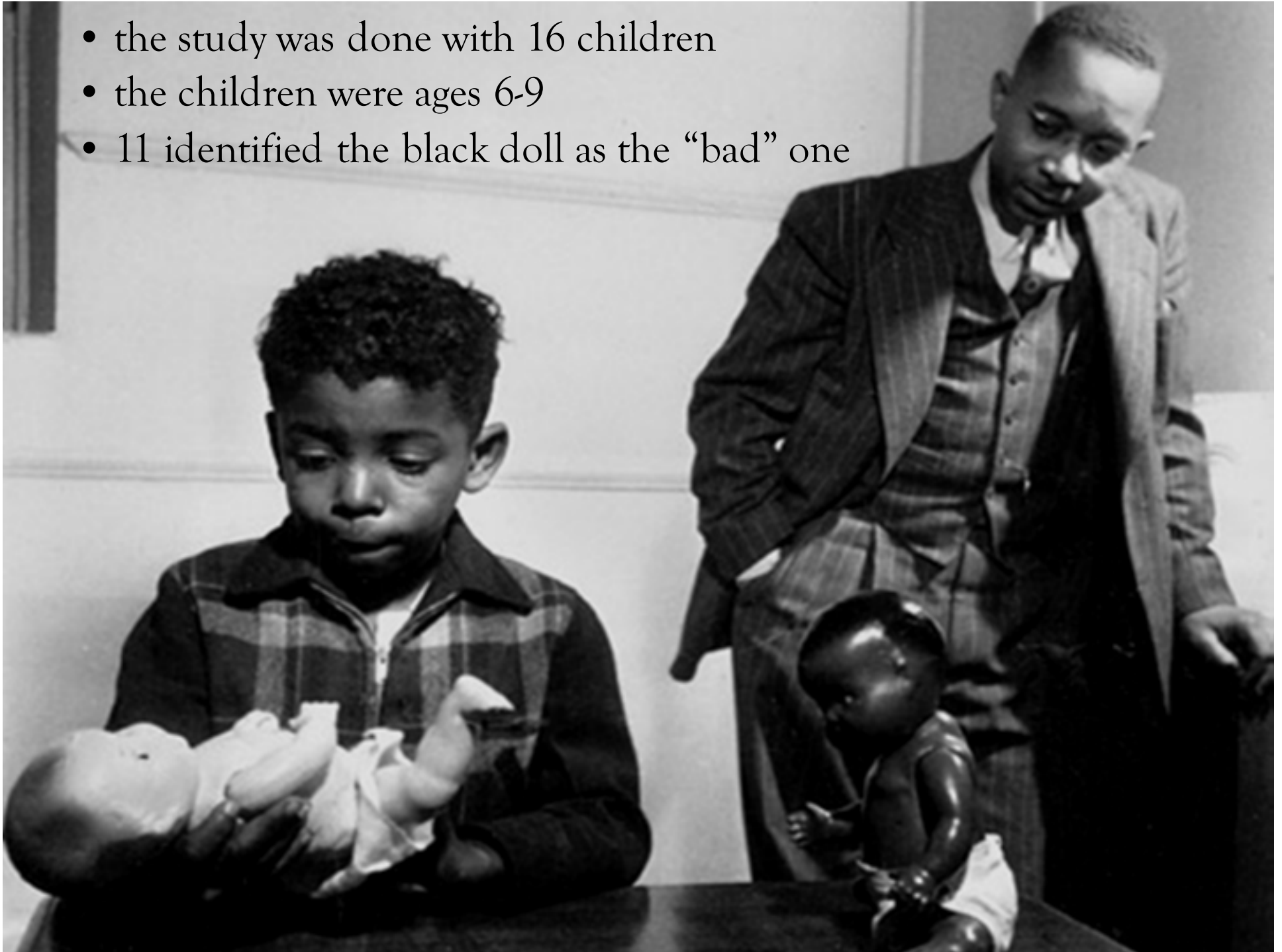
A small group of African-American children were shown two identical dolls, with one exception:

one was white

one was black



- the study was done with 16 children
- the children were ages 6-9
- 11 identified the black doll as the “bad” one



TIME

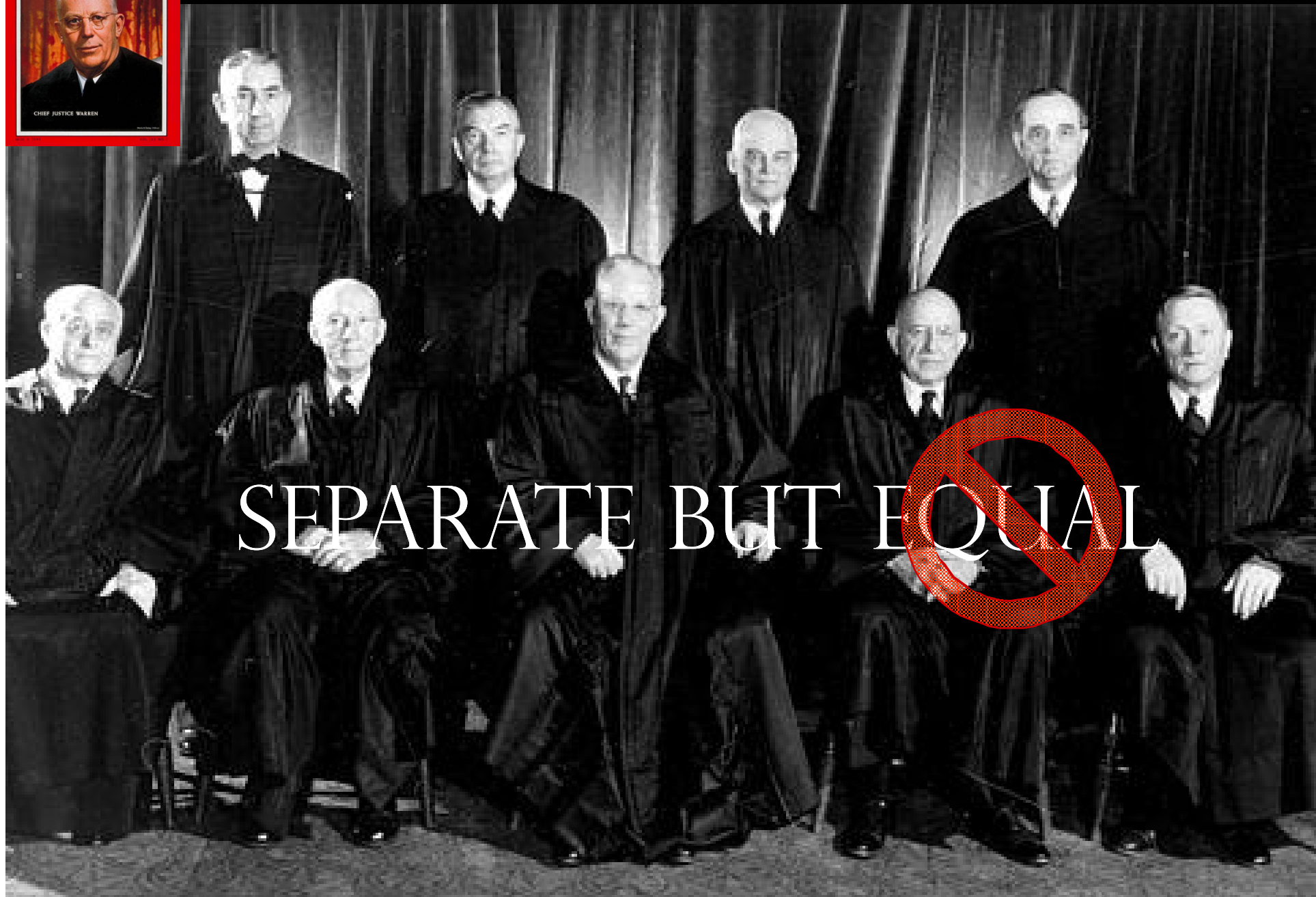


“The only way to get equality is for two people to get the same thing at the same time at the same place.” - Thurgood Marshall





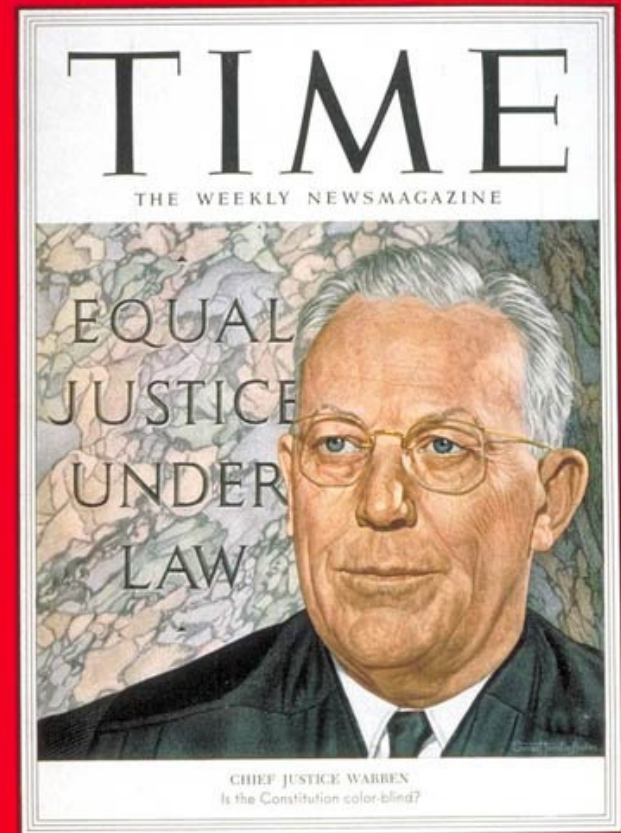
Earl Warren Supreme Court rules that...



SEPARATE BUT EQUAL



"Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the base of race, even though the physical facilities and other tangible factors may be equal deprive children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe it does..To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race **generates a feeling of inferiority** as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in ways very unlikely ever to be undone. We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. **Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.**"







In 1954 the Supreme Court judgment of Brown v. Board of Education is given. This is the launch of Desegregation in the South. It is also the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.



Integration

The Supreme Court's ruling did not offer guidance about how or when desegregation should occur.

Some states integrated quickly. Other states faced strong opposition.

Warriors Don't Cry

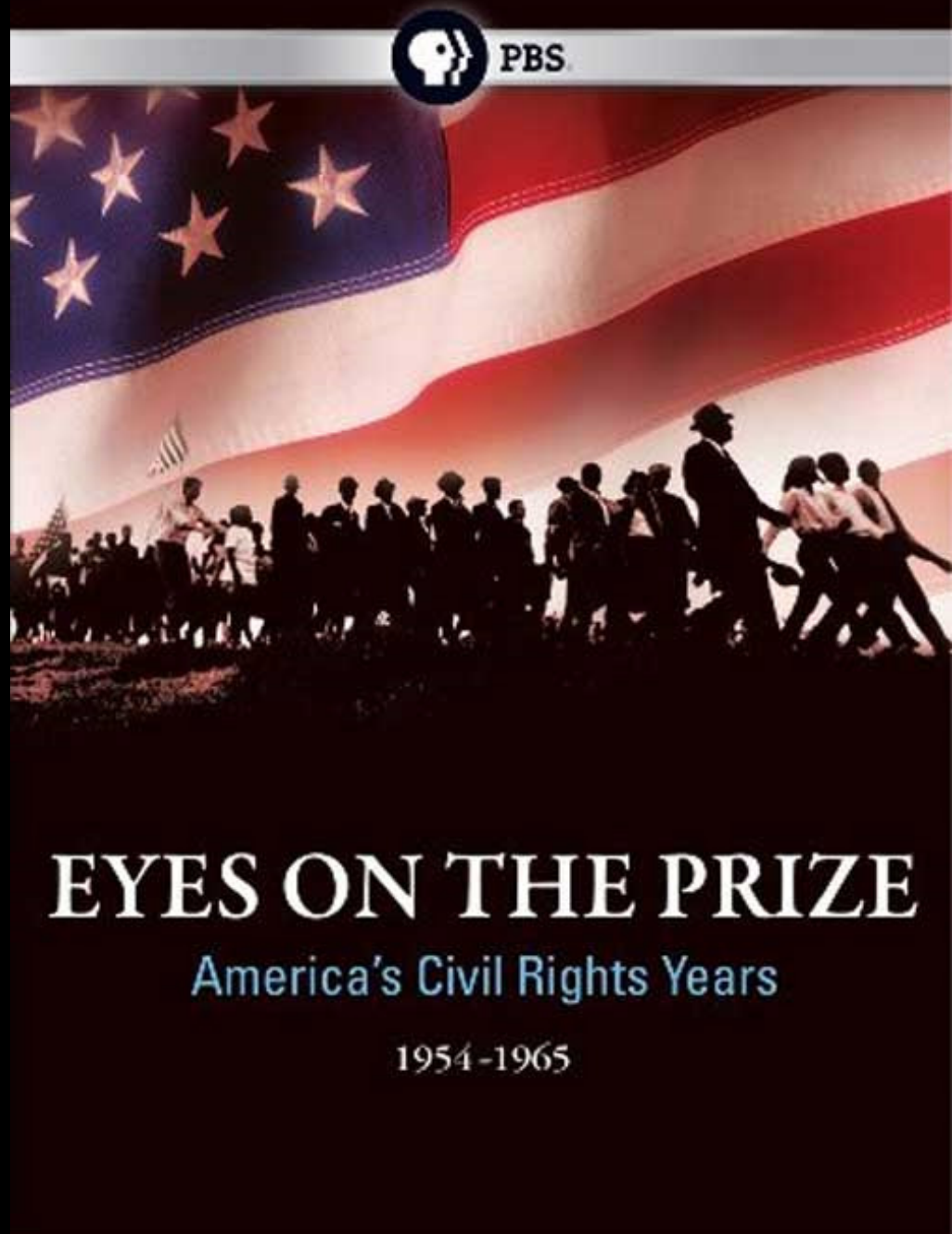
Read the personal account of Melba Pattillo Beals from her memoir *Warriors Don't Cry* on Student Handout 44B.

Then answer these questions in a few sentences each:

1. Why did the teacher insist that the students leave quickly and walk home in groups?
2. If you were Melba's mother or father, what might you consider doing to protect your daughter? What might you do to fight discrimination to give her more opportunities in the future?
3. How did this ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education*, promote or hinder the American ideal of opportunity? Of rights?



**Watch
Eyes on the Prize:
Brown vs. Board
of Ed, Battle
Lines, Resistance
and beginning of
Little Rock**



EYES ON THE PRIZE

America's Civil Rights Years

1954-1965



1957: LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Testing Brown vs. Board



Little Rock Nine



LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH



RAY ROBERTS PATILLO THOMAS WALLS



MOTHERSHEAD BROWN ECKFORD GREEN

Central High School



INTEGRATING CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL: A ROLE PLAY EXERCISE

Menu of resolutions:

- Central HS should be immediately opened up for any African American who wants to attend.
- A handful of African American honors students may attend Central High School as a test case to determine whether or not integration will work.
- Instead of integrating Central High School, the state should increase funding for a segregated Black School, so that “separate, but equal” means just that.
- Arkansas should create a voluntary integration program for white and black students at a neutral site — a new school that would iron out the problems and create a map for future integration.
- There should be no integration. Central High School should remain segregated and black-only Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School should also remain segregated.

Groups:

- African American Families Opposing Integration
- Local Business Owners
- Governor Faubus
- Families of the Little Rock Nine
- NAACP

Group Directions:

Your group will attend a meeting of the school board. The question before the board is: Should Central High School be integrated? Your job as a group is to convince the school board to agree to your resolution. You will do this in two ways – by writing convincing reasons to persuade the board and by finding allies who also support your resolution. Remember there is strength in numbers.

1. Your group may choose one of the resolutions listed above or craft one of your own. After you have a resolution, state your reasons for supporting this action. Use evidence from your role.