

# SEPARATE IS NOT EQUAL

## BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION

### Bibliography

#### Teacher's Guides

**American Bar Association** "Dialogue on *Brown v. Board of Education*."

<http://www.abanet.org/brown/brownvboard.pdf>

The story of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, lesson plans and discussion questions, suggestions for having an honest discussion about *Brown* and other race issues

**Association for the Study of African American Life and History**

*2004 Black History Month Kit: Before Brown, Beyond Boundaries: Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Brown v. BOE of Topeka.* Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, 2004.

[http://www.asalh.com/main\\_pages/bhm.htm](http://www.asalh.com/main_pages/bhm.htm)

This kit includes a poster, CD, curriculum guides, articles, and essays that explore life before the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the individual cases, and the lasting impact of the Supreme Court decision

**The Brown Foundation and the National Park Service** "In Pursuit of Freedom & Equality: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*."

<http://brownvboard.org>

Activity booklet for young children including hidden object searches, word searches and mazes, simple explanations of the problems created by segregation, and "Panel 10", an online exhibition about the children and families who were involved in the Topeka case

**Library of Congress: The Learning Page**

*From Jim Crow to Linda Brown: A Retrospective of the African American Experience from 1897 to 1953.*

Dunn, Agnes, and Eric Powell. Va: Stafford County School Public Schools.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/97/crow/crowhome.html>

Lesson based on primary source analysis and group discussion, links to African American collections at the Library of Congress, teacher's guide to resources, *African American Odyssey*—an online exhibition

**National Archives and Record Service** "Teaching With Documents Lesson Plan: Documents Related to *Brown v. Board of Education*."

[http://www.archives.gov/digital\\_classroom/lessons/brown\\_v\\_board\\_documents/brown\\_v\\_board.html](http://www.archives.gov/digital_classroom/lessons/brown_v_board_documents/brown_v_board.html)

Printable images of the actual court documents, photographs, lesson plans, standards correlation, document analysis worksheet, *Brown v. Board of Education* timeline (1857 Dred Scott Case—1954 *Brown v. Board of Education*), biographies of key figures

**Southern Poverty Law Center** “*BROWN V. BOARD: Classroom Activities and Resources.*”

<http://www.tolerance.org/teach/expand/mag/features.jsp?p=0&is=34&ar=491>

Discussion questions and activities about the history of school segregation, the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the state of desegregation, and ways for students to get involved with the issue

**Street Law and the Supreme Court Historical Association** “Landmark Cases: *Brown v. Board of Education.*”

<http://www.landmarkcases.org/brown/home.html>

Introduction to the case (available at two different reading levels), teaching recommendations based on time, lesson plans, full text of the majority and minority opinions, and political cartoon analysis

**Teaching for Change and the Poverty & Race Research Action Council (PPRAC)**

*Putting the Movement Back into Civil Rights Teaching.* Menkart, Deborah, Alana D. Murray, and Jenice L. View (eds.) Washington, D.C.: Teaching for Change and the Poverty & Race Research Action Council (PPRAC), 2004.

<http://www.civilrightsteaching.org>

This book provides lessons and articles for K–12 on how to go beyond a heroes approach to teaching about the Civil Rights Movement. Included are interactive, interdisciplinary lessons, readings, writings, photographs, graphics and interviews.

## Additional Web Resources

**The American Civil Liberties Union** “Amici Curiae (Friend of the Court) Brief Submitted in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case on Behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, et al.”

<http://archive.aclu.org/court/brown.html>

Text of the “Friend of the Court Brief submitted in the *Brown v. Board* case on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Ethical Union, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, as amici curiae.”

**American Public Radio** “Remembering Jim Crow.”

<http://www.americanradioworks.org/features/remembering>

A documentary history of racial segregation containing text, slideshows, and audio clips

**Brown at 50: Howard University Law School**

“Transcripts of legal documents pertaining to anti-segregation cases prior to *Brown*, the *Brown v. Board of Education* court case, and cases that followed.”

<http://www.brownat50.org>

“Annotated chronology for *Brown v. Board of Education*” that begins in 1501 with the Spanish importation of African slaves to North America and concludes in 2003

**NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.** “*Brown v. Board of Education: 50 Years.*”

<http://www.brownmatters.org/chrono.html>

List of activities of the Fund, and a chronology of cases

**National Park Service** “*Brown v. Board of Education/National Historic Site.*”

<http://www.nps.gov/brvb/pages/thecase.htm>

A description of the case including information about cases that were consolidated into *Brown v. the Board of Education* including: *Bulah v. Gebhart* and *Belton v. Gebhart* (Delaware), *Bolling v. Sharpe* (District of Columbia), *Briggs v. Elliot* (South Carolina), and *Davis v. the School Board of Prince Edward County* (Virginia); the complete Supreme Court opinion and information about related cases

**The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** “Introduction to the Court Opinion of *Brown v. Board of Education Case.*”

<http://www.naacp.org/work/education/brownvboard/browncourttopinion.shtml> (March 29, 2004)

“Introduction to the court opinion of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case and *Brown v. Board of Education: Historical Perspective*, a timeline from 1849–present

**National Public Radio** “Looking Back: *Brown v. Board of Education.*”

<http://www.npr.org/news/specials/brown50>

Transcripts and recordings of stories pertaining to *Brown v. Board of Education* that have been broadcast on NPR

**The National Education Association** “School Integration Timeline 1954–present.”

<http://www.nea.org/brownvboard/integrationtimeline.html>

Timeline that begins in 1954 and examines the continuing impact of the *Brown v. Board of Education* judgment

**The Robert Russa Moton Museum** “Timeline: History of the Robert Russa Moton High School.”

<http://www.moton.org/history.html>

The history of the Farmville, Virginia, high school where events occurred that led to “*Davis v. the School Board of Prince Edward County*,” one of the cases that was combined into the landmark Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*

**The Supreme Court of the United States** “About the Supreme Court.”

<http://www.supremecourtus.gov/about/about.html>

History of the Supreme Court with specific cases and biographies of all former justices

## Children's Books

### *Fiction (Juvenile)*

**Coles, Robert.** *The Story of Ruby Bridges.* New York: Scholastic, 1995.

The true story of six-year old Ruby Bridges, who relied on police escorts and her own bravery to face the crowds of protestors on the daily walk to her newly integrated school. Ruby's New Orleans elementary school was integrated in 1960, six years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.

**Evans, Freddi Williams.** *A Bus of Our Own.* Morton Grove, Illinois: Albert Whitman, 2001.

In Madison, Mississippi, in 1949, a bus took the white children to their school while the black children had to walk five miles each way. This book tells the story of how the African American community came together to buy a bus to take their children to school.

**Littlesugar, Amy.** *Freedom School, Yes!* New York: Philomel Books, 1991.

Jolie, a girl, learns about bravery and community as her family hosts a teacher from the Freedom School Summer Project.

**McKissack, Patricia.** *Goin' Someplace Special.* New York: Atheneum, 2001.

Ten year-old Tricia Ann navigates her segregated town on the way to "Someplace Special"—the integrated public library.

**Wiles, Deborah.** *Freedom Summer.* New York: Atheneum, 2001.

The story of two boys—one black, one white—who confront the injustices of Jim Crow through their friendship. The book emphasizes the ways that segregation hurt the community as a whole.

**Woodson, Jacqueline.** *The Other Side.* New York: Putnam Publishing Group, 2001.

Two young girls develop a friendship across the fence that separates a white family from a black one.

### *Fiction (Young Adult)*

**Moore, Yvette.** *Freedom Songs.* New York: Puffin, 1992.

An African American girl from Brooklyn, New York, encounters new prejudices when she travels with her family to North Carolina in 1963.

**Myers, Walter Dean.** *The Glory Field.* New York: Scholastic, 1994.

The history of an African American family begins with the capture and enslavement of a young boy in Africa in the eighteenth century and goes through the trials and successes of his descendants in America.

**Shange, Ntozake.** *Betsey Brown: A Novel.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1985.

Betsey struggles to overcome prejudice when she transfers into an all-white school.

**Taylor, Mildred D.** *The Gold Cadillac: A Fancy New Car and an Unforgettable Drive.* New York: Puffin, 1988.

Lois loves her father's brand new car. But when her family drives down to Mississippi to visit relatives, Lois finds that the new car brings only suspicion and anger from the white people in town.

#### *Nonfiction (Juvenile)*

**Bridges, Ruby.** *Through My Eyes: Ruby Bridges.* New York: Scholastic, 1999.

Courageous Ruby Bridges, who integrated her local elementary school at the age of six, tells her story.

**Rappaport, Doreen.** *Martin's Big Words: The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr.* New York: Hyperion Books, 2001.

The story of Dr. King's life and struggle for civil rights, with an emphasis on his words and speeches

**King, Martin Luther, Jr.** *I Have a Dream.* New York: Scholastic Press, 1997.

Rich illustrations illuminate the words of Dr. King's most famous speech.

#### *Nonfiction (Young Adult)*

**Lucas, Eileen.** *Cracking the Wall: The Struggles of the Little Rock Nine.* Minneapolis: Carolrhoda Books, Inc, 1997.

The nine teenagers who integrated Little Rock's Central High School in 1957 are featured in this account.

**Fireside, Harvey.** *Plessy v. Ferguson: Separate but Equal?* New York: Enslow, 1997.

The Supreme Court decision that upheld segregation is examined in depth in this book.

**Fremon, David K.** *The Jim Crow Laws and Racism in American History.* New York: Enslow, 2000.

Fremon relates the history of American segregation and racism from Reconstruction through the twentieth century.

**Haskins, Jim.** *Separate But Not Equal: The Dream and the Struggle.* New York: Scholastic Press, 1998.

The African American struggle for opportunity and equality in education, from slavery through the twentieth century, is retold.

**Herda, D. J.** *Thurgood Marshall: Civil Rights Champion*. Springfield, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, Inc. 1995.

This biography of Thurgood Marshall tells the story of the NAACP advocate who went on to become the nation's first black Supreme Court justice.

**Morrison, Toni.** *Remember: A Journey to School Integration*. New York: Houghton Mifflin, 2004.

The prize-winning novelist turns to the history of school segregation and integration, told through archival photographs.

**Tackach, James.** *Brown v. Board of Education*. San Diego: Lucent Books, 1998.

This look at the legal history of school desegregation includes biographical profiles of pivotal figures, case-study information, and expanded explanations of key places and events.

#### *Nonfiction (Adult)*

**Armor, David J.** *Forced Justice: School Desegregation and the Law*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

The author finds that voluntary "magnet" school programs are as effective as mandatory busing policies. Armor proposes a new policy of "equity" choice, drawing upon the best features of the desegregation and choice movements to provide both desegregation and more choice for the parents of urban low-income minority children.

**Bell, Derrick.** *Silent Covenants: Brown vs. Board of Education and the Elusive Quest for Racial Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press, May, 2004.

This work combines the personal reflections of a civil rights attorney who participated in numerous school desegregation cases, with a critical analysis of the legacy of *Brown*.

**Branch, Taylor.** *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years 1954–63*. New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1988.

Branch explores the influence that white American Christian theologians had on Dr. Martin Luther King. This work contains extensive and startling detail about major civil rights activists and political leaders like President John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. It won the Pulitzer Prize.

**Branch, Taylor.** *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years, 1963–65*. New York: DIANE Publishing Co., 2001.

The life of Martin Luther King, Jr., from the March on Washington, to his assassination in Memphis, is explored in the context of the events of the 1960s, including the Black Power movement and the antiwar movement.

**Clotfelter, Charles T.** *The Rise and Retreat of School Desegregation*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, June, 2004.

Clotfelter argues that the changes brought about by *Brown* have been “...at times dramatic, uneven, and subject to reversal.” The author documents many examples, but overall, feels that American society has improved as a result of what happened in 1954.

**Cottrol, Robert J., Raymond T. Diamond, and Leland B. Ware.** *Brown v. Board of Education: Caste, Culture and the Constitution*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, October 2003.

This overview, designed for students and general readers, places *Brown v. Board of Education* in the context of slavery, caste, and racial exclusion in American society. The roles of the NAACP and individuals such as Thurgood Marshall, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justice Felix Frankfurter are highlighted.

**Gonzalez, Gilbert G.** *Chicano Education in the Era of Segregation*. Philadelphia: Balch Institute Press, 1990.

This work traces the history of Chicano education through four eras of the 20th century. It underscores the significance of the Méndez case.

**Greenberg, Jack.** *Crusaders in the Courts: How a Dedicated Band of Lawyers Fought for the Civil Rights Revolution*. New York: Twelve Tables Press, anniversary edition, 2004.

Greenberg presents the personal memoirs of the only white member of the legal team that argued *Brown v. Board of Education* before the Supreme Court. He also describes his role as director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the formation of other legal defense funds.

**Jackson, John P.** *Social Scientists for Justice: Making the Case Against Segregation*, New York: University Press, 2001.

A history of social science studies conducted in support of *Brown v. Board of Education*, including the “doll test” that showed that, when given a choice, African American children preferred white dolls to black dolls. The author details the significant role that social scientists played in the battle to end segregation.

**Kluger, Richard.** *Simple Justice: The History of Brown v. Board of Education and Black America's Struggle for Equality*. New York: Knopf, 2004.

Based on extensive interviews and legal documents, this book presents a detailed account of the five cases that came to be known as *Brown v. Board of Education*. Though originally published twenty-five years ago, it remains one of the principal references on this subject.



**Lukas, Anthony J.** *Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families*. New York: Vintage, 1986.

This book tells the story of the ten-year battle to integrate Boston Public Schools. Told from the perspectives of a working-class African American family, a working-class Irish American family, and a middle-class white liberal family, the book goes beyond stereotypes by grounding their opinions and attitudes in the historical past. It was a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction, the National Book Award, and the National Critics Circle Award.

**Martin, Waldo E.** (ed.), *Brown v. Board of Education: A Brief History With Documents*, Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 1998.

A comprehensive introductory essay is followed by a collection of primary sources. These begin with a 1787 petition for inclusion of black students in the Boston public schools and end with a *New York Times* editorial commenting on the 40th anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

**McNeil, Genna Rae.** *Groundwork: Charles Hamilton Houston and the Struggle for Civil Rights*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983.

McNeil's biography of one of the central figures in the legal campaign against segregation effectively demonstrates how Hamilton, a builder of black institutions, developed Howard Law School into a center for civil rights, mentored Thurgood Marshall, helped found the Black National Bar Association, and argued several key Supreme Court cases.

**Morris, Vivian Gunn.** *The Price They Paid: Desegregation in an African American Community*; New York: Teachers College Press, 2002.

Gunn documents both gains and significant losses as she follows one African American community from school segregation to desegregation. The book contrasts the caring and nurturing African American school with the hostile new environment in the new predominantly white American school.

**Ogletree, Charles.** *All Deliberate Speed: Reflections on the First Half-Century of Brown v. Board of Education*. New York: WW. Norton & Co., 2004.

The author, a noted civil rights attorney, professor at Harvard Law School, and the American Bar Association's representative on the *Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission*, stresses the limits of progress since *Brown*.

**Patterson, James T.** *Brown v. Board of Education: A Civil Rights Milestone and Its Troubled Legacy*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Patterson's book traces the course of school desegregation from the years of state-imposed segregation in the early twentieth century through the current rise of resegregation. The author concludes that the legacy of *Brown* is mixed, largely due to social and cultural issues that the legal system may not be able to reconcile.



**Samuels, Albert L.** *Is Separate Unequal? Black Colleges and the Challenge to Desegregation.* Lawrence, Kans: University Press of Kansas, February, 2004.

The author maintains that there is not a double standard in advocating for equal opportunity education and advocating for historically black colleges and universities(HBCUs). Because segregation and discrimination have historically created disadvantages, the HBCUs are one path toward equal opportunity education.

**Williams, Juan.** *Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary.* New York: Random House, Inc., 1998.

This biography documents Marshall's legal career and the historical periods in which he lived. The author explores his complex personality, and the individuals with whom he interacted.