## I their communities being treated unfairly by

**Economics** 



I am discussing segregation inpublic schools because we have talked about this topic numerous timesthroughout this semester.

I also have read articles about this issue on my own sparetime. I am embarrassed and completely disgusted by the way American schoolsystems treat minorities. It truly hurts me to know that young children arestill being segregated by the color of their skin. From my understanding, this subjectis an ongoing issue that has no promise of stopping anytime soon. In this essay, I intend to give a historical summaryof segregation in public schools, what it looks like, and sanctions that mayput an end to segregation in public schools forever. Education has not always been aneasy thing to obtain.

Many people have struggled to gain access to schoolingjust because of their color of their skin or their culture. Segregation inschools started as early as 1866 when ex-slaves were banned going to schoolwith White Americans. The prevention of ex-slaves into White schools was solemnly based on prejudice and domination. Whites wanted to stay dominant and they knew that if they allowed slaves to go to school, ex-slaves would becomes marter and stronger.

In an article, we read over this semester, James Andersoncritically reinterprets the history of southern black education throughout hisdiscussion. Anderson explains, "the slave regime was so brutal and dehumanizingthat blacks were little more uncivilized victims who needed to be taught thevalues and rules of civil society." (Anderson, 2007, p. 31).

After everythingWhites' did to slaves during this time period, the least they could do wasoffer education. Instead, Whites' treated ex-slaves like filth. Fast forward to the 20thCentury where Civil Rights Movements was a vast deal.

Almost 63 years ago today, the anniversary ofthe supreme court ruling in Brown VS the Topeka Schoolboard, which concludedthat separate educational facilities are integrally unequal, and obligatedstates to provide for educational opportunity that is available to all on equalterms. "Brown v.

Board of education reached the Supreme Court throughout thefearless efforts of lawyers, community activists, parents, and students." (Graham, 2015, p. 236). Notonly were African Americans unethically mistreated, but so where Mexican Immigrants. The Lemon Grove Incident was about Mexican Immigrants and their communities treated unfairly by the school officials. So unfair that Principle of the Lemon Grove Grammar School, gave instructions that only White American students could enter the school.

He declared that "Mexican Children did not belong athis school. They could not enter, and must attend their own school". (The Lemon Grove Incident, 1986). During this time period, the principal couldmake the decisions for his or her school. Justlike Brown VS the Topeka Schoolboard, the Lemon Grove Incident went to courtand won. Although this was great news, it emotionally drained families ofminorities and caused frustration. In modern-day America, segregationin public schools still occurs more often than we think. When I learned aboutsegregation still happening, I did not know how to wrap my head around this.

Iguess you could say I grew up very privileged and very blessed. I attendedBuford City Schools my whole high school career. Buford is known for theirsports and also the fact you can pay tuition to go here if you live out of citylimits. However, believe it or not Buford is a Title One school where more thanhalf of their students get free or reduced lunch. Why is that you may ask ifpeople are literally paying to go here? The area around the school is povertyfilled. Public housing is within feet away from the schools. I will say though, Buford is very respectfuland clever.

Everyone that attends Buford must wear dress code. Plain black, white, gray, gold, and green shirts are to be worn every day and the base ofthe shirt must cover your collar bone. You must also wear kaki, black, or graypants every day with no holes or rips. To be honest, I hated this in highschool. I hated that I had to dress so formal to school and I hated that I hadto make sure my collar bone was covered at all times –like what? Yet, they didthis for a reason and I truly did not understand this until now. Buford madeyou wear these things so that students did not feel ashamed and isolated due tothe fact that some parents could not afford nicer clothes. Buford also did thisacademically.

They did not categorize by race or culture but in fact as whole. Unlike some school systems in the United States we have talked about duringthis semester. Normandy, for example, is a perfect indication that segregation inpublic schools is indeed still a contraption. The Normandy School District inNormandy, Missouri is a school district that is almost completely black, almostcompletely poor, and is failing badly academically. This school

district hadbeen on probation for 15 years because of how critically they were doing.

In January2013, Normandy lost its accreditation from the state. The school stayed open, though, students had the ability to transfer to a nearby school district for free. Anystudent from Normandy was now allowed to make that decision. Nedra Martin andher daughter Mah'Ria Pruitt- Martin decided along with the majority of Normandyto go to Francis Howell. Francis Howell was 85% white and wealthy. Parents ofFrancis Howell were extremely discourteous and racists when they found out thatNormandy students were transferring. Mah'Ria Pruitt- Martin says it best, "Eventhough I am young. I know what it is like to be hated and disliked by people becauseof my skin.

As a child in this environment, it made me grow up faster and facereality at an early age." (The Problem We All Live With, 2015). Notonly were the parents of Francis Howell uncouth but so were the teachers andstaff. I do not quite understand how ateacher can treat a student differently because of the color of their skin.

Thisis not the only school either. There are thousands.