Hs 320 legal brief: brown v. board of education

Law



HS 320 Legal Brief: Brown v. Board of Education Case Brown V. Board of Education of Topeka 347 U. S. 483 (1954) FactsThe cases from state of Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware are on segregation of white and Negro children in public schools. Segregation based on race denied the Negro children equal protection of the laws with the white children even though other facilities and factors are equal. The legal representatives of the minors of Negro race seek to be admitted in the public schools without segregation at any instance. They were denied admission to schools attended by white children under permitting laws of segregation according to race (Brown, 1).

Procedural history

The Negro children were denied admission in public schools with the white children under laws requiring segregation according to race. However, the segregation was allegedly depriving the plaintiffs' equal protection of the laws. The court had denied relief on the plaintiffs since it was argued that equal facilities and treatment were accorded to both races even though the schools were different. The plaintiffs contended that the segregated schools are not equal and they cannot be equal at any point (Brown, 2).

Issue

Did the court err in leaving the public schools be segregated on race basis? Holding and judgment

Yes, the court did err in allowing segregation of schools for the whites and Negros on the doctrine that they are separate but equal. Inequality existed in that there were some benefits enjoyed by the white students that were denied to Negros of similar education qualifications.

Reasoning

https://assignbuster.com/hs-320-legal-brief-brown-v-board-of-education/

The court reasoned that Equalizing Negro and white schools with respect to buildings or other factors could not solve the problem of public education based on segregation. Segregation in public schools deprives the plaintiffs equal protection laws (Brown, 3).

My comments

Education is a very important function of the local government and education opportunities provided by the state is a right that should be equal to all individuals in equal terms. Segregation of children on race denies them equal educational opportunities.

Works cited

" Brown V. Board Of Education of Topeka, Kansas." Brown Et Al. V. Board Of Education of

Topeka Et Al (2009)