

Plessy vs ferguson, brown v.board of education

Law



Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) The case for Plessy v. Ferguson made it legitimate for social segregation in the U. S. (McBride, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) 1). The Supreme Court argued that social segregation was not a crime since the constitution only safeguards equality in political and civil right.

The court argued that the Fourteenth Amendment does not guarantee ' absolute equality' (McBride, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) 1). Given that segregation was widely accepted at the time, the Supreme Court utilised ' Stare Decisis' when determining the case.

The case of Plessy v. Ferguson was a vocal point for the entrenchment of social segregation in the South. Therefore, during the time of the case and the circumstance the judges made the right decision.

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

The case was heard in 1954 after Brown and others disapproved the segregation an alienation of black student in school. The Supreme Court was to determine where the segregation system denied equal opportunity to the black pupil in favour of white pupils (McBride, Brown v. Board of Education (1954) 1). By 1954, most schools were divided or segregated between white and black students.

The Supreme Court made one of the landmarking case that outlawed children segregation in school. They argued that segregating school children violated the Fourteenth Amendment (McBride, Brown v. Board of Education (1954) 1).

The Brown v. Board of Education (1954) was a landmark ruling that rolled back racial segregation in school and also heightened civil right movement towards an equal society in America.

I do agree with the decision of the judges as time and circumstance had
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changed. Therefore, to let the decision stand, the judges had to outlaw segregation among student in the education system.

Works Cited

- McBride, Alex. " Brown v. Board of Education (1954)." December 2006. PBS. Web. 28 January 2015.
- . " Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)." December 2006. PBS. Web. 28 January 2015.