

English summery paper



**ASSIGN
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Haley Shiller Ms. Northern ENC1102 28 January 2013 Summary paper The article “ Don’t Mourn Brown V. Board of Education” by Juan Williams discusses that it is now time for something greater in effect than what the Brown V. Board of Education can offer us today. Brown V. Board had a huge part in civil rights movement and got Americans to think about inequality in society and in education.

Assimilating students does not insure that students that are black or Hispanics will not drop out high school nor does it guarantee the narrowing of performance levels. In fact schools have become more segregated while the nation has become more diverse. Schools continued to fail even with Brown V. Board of Education was enforced. The parents began to become dissatisfied with their children being pulled out of neighborhood schools and instead being bussed to different schools further away.

The Supreme Court realized that using school children to address segregation in school was not going to fix segregation in society. Busing students began to be replaced with magnet school and charter schools and eventually the Supreme Court began to believe that the fourteenth amendment was better served by treating children as individuals rather than as tools to enforce segregation. Had Brown v.

Board of Education failed to ensure that all students received an equal education under the fourteenth amendment? This is the question asked by Juan Williams of justice Thurgood Marshall. Justice Marshall explained that his intent had been to force segregationist school board members to spend the same amount of money on poorer schools in poor neighborhoods as they spent on white schools in more affluent neighborhoods.

He also reasoned that if white children shared the same schools, they would more than likely fund the schools more evenly. Today the prevailing sentiment is that children of all races and color deserve a good school and education regardless of their ethnicity. Summary part 2 The article “ Don’t Mourn Brown v. Board of Education” by Juan William discusses that Brown V. Board is no longer adequate for our needs. Although Brown v. Board played a large part in the ivil rights movement and changed many aspects of life for many people, getting to think about segregation not only in school but in society, today it does not help the dropout rate for black or Hispanic students nor does it guarantee any equal opportunity for children’s education. Assimilating students will not solve society’s racial problems. The Supreme Court realized that using school children was not the key to fix segregation in the society and that the 14th amendment is better served by treating students like people rather than a statement to fix segregation.

Juan William asked Justice Thurghood Marshall if Brown V. board of education had failed to ensure that all students received an equal education under the fourteenth amendment. Justice Marshall stated it was his intent to force segregationist board members to spend the same amount of money on poorer schools as they spend on white schools. The main point is that all children should receive a good school and education no matter race.