

# How the supreme court changed in its analysis of the issue of separate but equal

[History](#)



The paper "How The Supreme Court Changed In Its Analysis Of The Issue Of Separate But Equal" is a wonderful example of a history essay. Separate but equal is a term that was used to justify unequal treatment of blacks by whites who were the majority in the early years of the United States of America.

Analysis of separate but equal.

In 1896 the Supreme Court in the United States of America made a decision to legalize segregation of black people in public areas, transport and schools, generally in all public facilities. This took the form of legal of connotation known as Separate but equal. This was the reason behind the introduction of the act that required all public facilities to be provided separately for blacks and whites. The quality of being equal to both blacks and whites.

This was in the judgment of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896. The judgment was made by eight judges of the Supreme Court. Seven judges voted for the judgment against one judge, Justice John Marshall Harlan and majority judges represented by Justice Henry Billings Brown. It was a controversial judgment that saw the rise of the civil rights movement. These movements agitated for nonviolence means of fighting racial segregation (Herbert 236).

At one-time Martin Luther King Jr asserted that if the wronged don't stand up for their rights and speak against the injustice being meted on them, then they were no better than the perpetrators. In 1954, the judgment in Plessy v. Fergusson (1896) was overturned by a decision of seven judges against one in the hallmark case Brown v. Board of Education in case no. 347 US. 483, in 1954.

The judges concluded that studies proved that minority group of students

showed improvement in their studies in a nonracial environment. The courts ordered desegregation in public and private schools. The courts concluded that separate but equal doctrine was overly abused by whites to segregate blacks and provide unequal opportunities to blacks. It was also held that the constitution of the United States of America didn't allow states to segregate.