School Desegregation [1]

In the early 1950s, a series of lawsuits reached federal courts challenging the 1896 ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson that public accommodations for people of different races could be separate but equal. Civil rights groups argued that racially segregated schools were inherently unequal, and in 1954, the Supreme Court agreed. Brown v. Board of Education ordered the end of separate black and white schools, but making integration a reality took years of struggle and protest, and debates over school integration continue to this day.

In this chapter we’ll explore the process of school desegregation from the 1950s through the 1970s — not only the politics and policy but the impact that change had on students, parents, and teachers.

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Places:
Image of black students at UNC-Chapel Hill. From the Virtual Museum of University History at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Watch and Listen:

"Separate but NOT Equal" [31]
Integration at Little Rock Central High
Peter Segal, PBS Video (4 min. 28 sec.)

Related Topics:

"With Deliberate Speed: North Carolina and School Desegregation" [32]


Rosenwald Schools [34] for K-8 Students
Primary Sources:

*Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* [35]
from the National Archives

*Brown v. Board of Education (1954)* [36]
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NC Digital Collection- Civil Rights Collection [37]

Artifacts:

Four black students sit outside of North Carolina State University's D.H. Hill Library in 1970.

3 January 2018

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