

## Diagram of How the Case Moved Through the Court System

**Supreme Court of the United States (1955)**  
Declared that schools should be desegregated with  
“all deliberate speed.”

The case was reargued  
to determine how the  
violation of the Fourteenth  
Amendment should be fixed.



**Supreme Court of the United States (1954)**  
Ruling determined that segregated schools are  
“inherently unequal” and violate the Fourteenth  
Amendment.  
  
Court also rules on the companion case, *Bolling v.  
Sharpe*, which holds the District of Columbia  
segregated schools violate the Fifth Amendment.

Brown case is combined  
with others from Virginia,  
South Carolina, and Delaware  
and bypasses the circuit court.



**U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas  
(1951)**  
  
The court found that segregation has a negative  
effect on black children, but it decided that  
segregated schools did not violate the Fourteenth  
Amendment because facilities, transportation,  
teachers, and other factors were equal.