

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka / **How the Case Moved Through the Court System**

Supreme Court of the United States

Declared that schools should be desegregated with “all deliberate speed.”

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (II) (1955)

The case went back the Court to determine how the violation of the 14th Amendment should be fixed.



Supreme Court of the United States

Ruled that segregated schools are “inherently unequal” and violate the 14th Amendment.

The Court also ruled on the companion case of *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which holds that the District of Columbia’s segregated schools violate the Fifth Amendment.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (I) (1954)

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

Found that segregation has a negative effect on Black children but segregated schools do not violate the 14th Amendment because facilities, transportation, teachers, and other tangible factors are equal.