

Supreme Court of the United States

Declared that schools should be desegregated with "all deliberate speed."

Brown v. Board of Education (1955)

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



Supreme Court of the United States

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 v. Board of Education (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

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.

Brown v. Board of Education (1951)