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The Path To Demolish Segregated Schools Forever

Linda Brown went through many unjust and unequal things as a black child in the late 1940s/early 1950s; yet she was not the only one struggling. Many other black children in segregated schools were in similar situations. If I were forced to experience this, I would feel outraged and hopeless. Except there was hope, hope in the Brown v. Board of Education court ruling which was a decision that would change America forever.

During Brown's early childhood, she was forced to walk seven blocks to a bus stop that would take her two miles to an all-black school, because Linda was refused admission to an all-white school a mere four blocks from her home (NPR Interview with Linda Brown, 1985, Eyes on the Prize Interviews). This meant she was unable to go to school with the white children living in her neighborhood.

Many black children were in similar situations to Brown during this time frame. They, too, were commonly rejected from all-white schools and forced to go long distances to schools that received outdated books from the all-white schools (Brown Foundation). Black children at that time also did not have many of the clubs and textbooks that white children had at school.

If I were forced to go through these things, I would feel outraged and hopeless. I think that if I were forced to go to inferior schools without necessary supplies, all because of my skin color, I would feel shut out from society, maybe even worthless because of some of the treatment I received. Some other feelings that may arise while going through such things would be weak, degraded, stereotyped, irrelevant, or even to the extent of feeling inhuman. Though I may have felt these things, I hope I would have realized that they were untrue and were only there because of the environment of my upbringing.

Although the treatment was awful, there was still hope for these kids. Thirteen parents, through the NAACP, agreed to participate in the suit against the Board of Education of Topeka Public Schools (Brown Foundation). They participated by waiting until they saw when an all-white school was enrolling, attempting to enroll their child, and once they were denied they reported back to the NAACP. They all followed the instructions, which gave the NAACP enough documentation to file a lawsuit against the Board of Education of Topeka Public Schools. This lawsuit, according to the Brown Foundation, ended with the "unanimous decision that it was unconstitutional, violating the 14th amendment to separate children in public schools for no other reason than their race."

+The Brown v. Board of Education court ruling brought enormous changes across the country and ended the great injustice of segregated schools. Linda Brown went through some terrible, unjust things during her childhood and she wasn't alone. I hope if I ever face a situation of injustice like this that I would respond with the strength and patience that she and the many other children and their families showed.

During Brown's early childhood, she was forced to walk seven blocks to a school that would take her ten minutes, but she was refused admission. Linda Brown was refused admission to the white school because she was black. This was a terrible injustice. I hope if I ever face a situation of injustice like this that I would respond with the strength and patience that she and the many other children and their families showed.

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Many black children were treated as outcasts in brown during this time frame. They had to walk long distances to go to school and had to go long distances to get supplies. They had to receive inadequate supplies from the government (Brown Foundation). Black children at that time did not have access to the same quality and textbooks that white children had at school.

If I were forced to go through those things, I would feel disgraced and humiliated. I think if I were forced to go to inferior schools without necessary supplies, all the work of my own hands would be lost and I would feel even more disgraced because of some of the treatment I received. Some other feelings that may come while going through such a world of what I degraded, stereotyped, prejudiced, or even to the extent of feeling inferior. Though I may have felt these things, I hope I would have realized that they were unjust and wrong. I hope because of the environment of my upbringing.

Although the treatment was awful, there was still hope for fresh starts. Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP, agreed to participate in the suit against the Board of Education of Topeka (Brown Foundation). They participated by waiting until they saw what the NAACP agreed was working, attempting to avoid trial in 1951, and when they were denied they returned back to the NAACP. They also followed the instructions, which gave the NAACP enough information to file a lawsuit against the Board of Education of Topeka Public Schools. This lawsuit, according to the Brown Foundation, ended with the unanimous decision that desegregation violated the 14th amendment to separate children in public schools for no other reason than their race.