STUDENT: **What court case desegregated schools in the United States?**
TEACHER: ↪ Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

STUDENT: **What is a derogatory term for the Christian academies that arose in the wake of school desegregation?**
TEACHER: ↪ segregation academies

STUDENT: **In what part of the United States did many students migrate to Christian academies during the desegregation period?**
TEACHER: ↪ South

STUDENT: **What was the primary race of students attending Christian academies after the Brown decision?**
TEACHER: ↪ white

STUDENT: **School desegregation in the United States led to an increased number of students of what ethnicity in public schools?**
TEACHER: ↪ African-American

STUDENT: **What court case desegregated schools in 1970?**
TEACHER: ↪ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **How quickly were Christian academies supposed to be segregated?**
TEACHER: ↪ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **What was organized by local families before the Supreme Court case went to court?**
TEACHER: ↪ CANNOTANSWER

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Context: In many parts of the United States, after the 1954 decision in the landmark court case Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka that demanded United States schools desegregate "with all deliberate speed", local families organized a wave of private "Christian academies". In much of the U.S. South, many white students migrated to the academies, while public schools became in turn more heavily concentrated with African-American students (see List of private schools in Mississippi). The academic content of the academies was usually College Preparatory. Since the 1970s, many of these "segregation academies" have shut down, although some continue to operate.[citation needed] CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **What kind of curriculum did public schools focus on for white students?**

TEACHER: ↪ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **Numbers of what race of students increased in public schools before 1954?**

TEACHER: ↪ CANNOTANSWER