

Court Case	Date	Basic Concepts	Judgment
Morgan vs. Virginia --Supreme Court Case	1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Segregation on Bus Transportation - In the spring of 1946, Irene Morgan, a black woman, boarded a bus in Virginia to go to Baltimore, Maryland. She was ordered to sit in the back of the bus, as Virginia state law required. She objected, saying that since the bus was an interstate bus, the Virginia law did not apply. Morgan was arrested and fined ten dollars. 	Racial segregation on inter-state transport illegal under commerce clause
Brown vs. Board of Education ---Topeka I &II ---Supreme Court Case	1954 and 1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Racial Segregation in public schools - This case is a consolidation of several different cases from Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. Several black children (through their legal representatives, Ps) sought admission to public schools that required or permitted segregation based on race. The plaintiffs alleged that segregation was unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment -Plessy vs. Ferguson 1896, permitted separate but equal public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Declared that separate educational facilities were unequal under the law -State schools to be integrated , the second 'with all deliberate speed' NB led to Southern manifesto 1956 by US Congressmen against Supreme Court's abuse of power
Browder vs. Gayle --NB US District Court, Not Supreme Court Case	1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Segregation Laws -The initial demand of the protest was to improve seating conditions on city line buses for black passengers 	Following the Montgomery bus boycott, the District ruled that desegregation of buses in Montgomery and Alabama violated the 14 th amendment of the constitution
Cooper vs. Aaron	1958	The Arkansas governor and state legislature were displeased with the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education and refused to comply with court orders to implement desegregation of the state's schools. The governor and legislature insisted that state government officials had no duty to comply with court orders based on the Supreme Court's interpretation of the constitution	US law superior to State laws [which had to be passed to postpone school integration]

Boynton vs. Virginia	1960	Racial segregation of a African American law student trespassing in a 'whites only' restaurant in a bus terminal	Racial segregation on public transportation illegal [which led to the Freedom Rides]
Heart of Atlanta Motel vs. United States	1964	-Heart of Atlanta Motel refused to rent rooms to black patrons -The owner sued arguing that the requirements of the act exceeded the authority granted to congress over interstate commerce; in addition the owner argued that it violated the 5 th amendment rights to choose his customers and run his business as he wishes.	-Civil Rights Act 1964 was constitutional -State Laws against interracial marriages were unconstitutional
Alexander vs. Holmes County	1969	The Court of Appeals entered an order requiring the submission of new plans to be effective this fall to accelerate Desegregation in 33 Mississippi school districts	Segregated Southern schools must be desegregated immediately
Hernandez vs. Texas	1954	-Pedro Hernandez, a Mexican agricultural worker, was convicted for the murder of Joe Espinosa. Hernandez's legal team set out to demonstrate that the jury could not be impartial unless members of non-Caucasian races were allowed on the jury-selecting committees- The ultimate impact of this ruling was that now all racial groups of the United States were protected under the 14th Amendment	Mexican Americans and all other racial groups had equal protection under 14 th Amendment in addition to African Americans
Talton vs. Mayes	1896	-The crime of murder committed by one Cherokee Indian upon the person of another within the jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation -The 5 th Amendment to the Constitution does not apply to local legislation of the Cherokee nation, so as to require all prosecutions for offenses committed against the laws of that nation to be initiated by a grand jury in accordance with the provision of that amendment.	-US Bill of Rights did not apply to tribal governments--- various judgments by US federal courts---but not the Supreme Court—in the 1950s and 1960s critical of tribal courts caused Congress to pass the Indian Civil Rights Act in 1968 -Desegregation of education and communal facilities, the Voting Rights Act (1964) and Civil Rights Act (1965)