

## Title of Case: Brown v Board of Education of Topeka Kansas

SC Chief Justice: Earl Warren

<div>S</div> <div><b>Situation:</b> What is the situation that led to the case?</div>	African American students were forced to attend segregated schools and argued that this “separate but equal” approach violated the 14th amendment.
<div>C</div> <div><b>Constitutional Question:</b> What is SCOTUS trying to answer?</div>	SCOTUS examined whether racial segregation in public schools violated the Equal Protection Clause in the 14th amendment.
Arguments	<div><b>Plaintiff:</b> Any segregation will be inherently unequal, violating the 14th.</div> <div><b>Respondent:</b> Separate facilities were equal under Plessy v. Ferguson.</div>
<div>O</div> <div><b>Opinions:</b> What were the opinions that resulted from the Justices?</div>	<b>Majority:</b> Unanimous decision by Warren held segregation unconstitutional.

<p><b>T</b></p> <p><b>Time:</b> What year did the case occur?</p> <p><b>Terminology:</b> Are there Important terms related to case?</p>	<p>1954</p> <p>Equal protection clause Stare Decisis Judicial Activism Civil Rights</p>
<p><b>U</b></p> <p><b>U.S. Constitution:</b> Which amendments or articles does this case apply to?</p>	<p>14th amendment</p>
<p><b>S</b></p> <p><b>Significance:</b> What is the significance of the court case?</p>	<p>This case ended legal school segregation, overturned Plessy, and became a cornerstone for the Civil Rights Movement by affirming equal protection under law.</p>
<p><b>!!!</b></p> <p><i>Describe Comparison Case</i></p>	<p><i>(Leave Blank for now)</i></p>
<p><i>Another Case—will be done later</i></p>	<p><i>(Leave Blank for now)</i></p>