Bibliography

Teacher’s Guides

**American Bar Association** “Dialogue on Brown v. Board of Education.”
http://www.abanet.org/brown/brownvboard.pdf

The story of the Brown v. Board of Education case, lesson plans and discussion questions, suggestions for having an honest discussion about Brown and other race issues

**Association for the Study of African American Life and History**
http://www.asalh.com/main_pages/bhm.htm

This kit includes a poster, CD, curriculum guides, articles, and essays that explore life before the Brown v. Board of Education case, the individual cases, and the lasting impact of the Supreme Court decision

http://brownvboard.org

Activity booklet for young children including hidden object searches, word searches and mazes, simple explanations of the problems created by segregation, and “Panel 10”, an online exhibition about the children and families who were involved in the Topeka case

**Library of Congress: The Learning Page**
*From Jim Crow to Linda Brown: A Retrospective of the African American Experience from 1897 to 1953.*
Dunn, Agnes, and Eric Powell. Va: Stafford County School Public Schools.
http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/97/crow/crowhome.html

Lesson based on primary source analysis and group discussion, links to African American collections at the Library of Congress, teacher’s guide to resources, *African American Odyssey*—an online exhibition

**National Archives and Record Service** “Teaching With Documents Lesson Plan: Documents Related to Brown v. Board of Education.”

Discussion questions and activities about the history of school segregation, the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the state of desegregation, and ways for students to get involved with the issue.

**Street Law and the Supreme Court Historical Association** “Landmark Cases: *Brown v. Board of Education.*”
http://www.landmarkcases.org/brown/home.html

Introduction to the case (available at two different reading levels), teaching recommendations based on time, lesson plans, full text of the majority and minority opinions, and political cartoon analysis.

**Teaching for Change and the Poverty & Race Research Action Council (PPRAC)**
http://www.civilrightsteaching.org

This book provides lessons and articles for K–12 on how to go beyond a heroes approach to teaching about the Civil Rights Movement. Included are interactive, interdisciplinary lessons, readings, writings, photographs, graphics and interviews.

**Additional Web Resources**

**The American Civil Liberties Union** “Amici Curiae (Friend of the Court) Brief Submitted in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case on Behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, et al.”
http://archive.aclu.org/court/brown.html

Text of the “Friend of the Court Brief submitted in the *Brown v. Board* case on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Ethical Union, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, the Japanese American Citizens League, and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, as amici curiae.”

**American Public Radio** “Remembering Jim Crow.”
http://www.americanradioworks.org/features/remembering

A documentary history of racial segregation containing text, slideshows, and audio clips.

**Brown at 50: Howard University Law School**
“Transcripts of legal documents pertaining to anti-segregation cases prior to *Brown*, the *Brown v. Board of Education* court case, and cases that followed.”
http://www.brownat50.org

http://www.brownmatters.org/chrono.html
List of activities of the Fund, and a chronology of cases

National Park Service “Brown v. Board of Education/National Historic Site.”
http://www.nps.gov/brvb/pages/thecase.htm
A description of the case including information about cases that were consolidated into Brown v. the
Board of Education including: Bulah v. Gebhart and Belton v. Gebhart (Delaware), Bolling v. Sharpe
(District of Columbia), Briggs v. Elliot (South Carolina), and Davis v. the School Board of Prince Edward
County (Virginia); the complete Supreme Court opinion and information about related cases

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People “Introduction to the Court Opinion
of Brown v. Board of Education Case.”
“Introduction to the court opinion of the Brown v. Board of Education case and Brown v. Board of
Education: Historical Perspective, a timeline from 1849–present

http://www.npr.org/news/specials/brown50
Transcripts and recordings of stories pertaining to Brown v. Board of Education that have been
broadcast on NPR

The National Education Association “School Integration Timeline 1954–present.”
http://www.nea.org/brownvboard/integrationtimeline.html
Timeline that begins in 1954 and examines the continuing impact of the Brown v. Board of Education
judgment

http://www.moton.org/history.html
The history of the Farmville, Virginia, high school where events occurred that led to “Davis v. the School
Board of Prince Edward County,” one of the cases that was combined into the landmark Supreme Court
case Brown v. Board of Education

The Supreme Court of the United States “About the Supreme Court.”
http://www.supremecourtus.gov/about/about.html
History of the Supreme Court with specific cases and biographies of all former justices
Children’s Books

Fiction (Juvenile)


The true story of six-year old Ruby Bridges, who relied on police escorts and her own bravery to face the crowds of protestors on the daily walk to her newly integrated school. Ruby’s New Orleans elementary school was integrated in 1960, six years after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.


In Madison, Mississippi, in 1949, a bus took the white children to their school while the black children had to walk five miles each way. This book tells the story of how the African American community came together to buy a bus to take their children to school.


Jolie, a girl, learns about bravery and community as her family hosts a teacher from the Freedom School Summer Project.


Ten year-old Tricia Ann navigates her segregated town on the way to “Someplace Special” — the integrated public library.


The story of two boys—one black, one white—who confront the injustices of Jim Crow through their friendship. The book emphasizes the ways that segregation hurt the community as a whole.


Two young girls develop a friendship across the fence that separates a white family from a black one.

Fiction (Young Adult)


An African American girl from Brooklyn, New York, encounters new prejudices when she travels with her family to North Carolina in 1963.


The history of an African American family begins with the capture and enslavement of a young boy in Africa in the eighteenth century and goes through the trials and successes of his descendents in America.
Betsey struggles to overcome prejudice when she transfers into an all-white school.

Lois loves her father’s brand new car. But when her family drives down to Mississippi to visit relatives, Lois finds that the new car brings only suspicion and anger from the white people in town.

*Nonfiction (Juvenile)*

Courageous Ruby Bridges, who integrated her local elementary school at the age of six, tells her story.

The story of Dr. King’s life and struggle for civil rights, with an emphasis on his words and speeches.

**King, Martin Luther, Jr.** *I Have a Dream.* New York: Scholastic Press, 1997.
Rich illustrations illuminate the words of Dr. King’s most famous speech.

*Nonfiction (Young Adult)*

The nine teenagers who integrated Little Rock’s Central High School in 1957 are featured in this account.

The Supreme Court decision that upheld segregation is examined in depth in this book.

Fremon relates the history of American segregation and racism from Reconstruction through the twentieth century.

The African American struggle for opportunity and equality in education, from slavery through the twentieth century, is retold.

This biography of Thurgood Marshall tells the story of the NAACP advocate who went on to become the nation’s first black Supreme Court justice.


The prize-winning novelist turns to the history of school segregation and integration, told through archival photographs.


This look at the legal history of school desegregation includes biographical profiles of pivotal figures, case-study information, and expanded explanations of key places and events.

Nonfiction (Adult)


The author finds that voluntary “magnet” school programs are as effective as mandatory busing policies. Armor proposes a new policy of “equity” choice, drawing upon the best features of the desegregation and choice movements to provide both desegregation and more choice for the parents of urban low-income minority children.


This work combines the personal reflections of a civil rights attorney who participated in numerous school desegregation cases, with a critical analysis of the legacy of *Brown.*


Branch explores the influence that white American Christian theologians had on Dr. Martin Luther King. This work contains extensive and startling detail about major civil rights activists and political leaders like President John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. It won the Pulitzer Prize.


The life of Martin Luther King, Jr., from the March on Washington, to his assassination in Memphis, is explored in the context of the events of the 1960s, including the Black Power movement and the antiwar movement.

Clotfelter argues that the changes brought about by Brown have been “... at times dramatic, uneven, and subject to reversal.” The author documents many examples, but overall, feels that American society has improved as a result of what happened in 1954.


This overview, designed for students and general readers, places Brown v. Board of Education in the context of slavery, caste, and racial exclusion in American society. The roles of the NAACP and individuals such as Thurgood Marshall, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justice Felix Frankfurter are highlighted.


This work traces the history of Chicano education through four eras of the 20th century. It underscores the significance of the Méndez case.


Greenberg presents the personal memoirs of the only white member of the legal team that argued Brown v. Board of Education before the Supreme Court. He also describes his role as director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the formation of other legal defense funds.


A history of social science studies conducted in support of Brown v. Board of Education, including the “doll test” that showed that, when given a choice, African American children preferred white dolls to black dolls. The author details the significant role that social scientists played in the battle to end segregation.


Based on extensive interviews and legal documents, this book presents a detailed account of the five cases that came to be known as Brown v. Board of Education. Though originally published twenty-five years ago, it remains one of the principal references on this subject.

This book tells the story of the ten-year battle to integrate Boston Public Schools. Told from the perspectives of a working-class African American family, a working-class Irish American family, and a middle-class white liberal family, the book goes beyond stereotypes by grounding their opinions and attitudes in the historical past. It was a winner of the Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction, the National Book Award, and the National Critics Circle Award.


A comprehensive introductory essay is followed by a collection of primary sources. These begin with a 1787 petition for inclusion of black students in the Boston public schools and end with a *New York Times* editorial commenting on the 40th anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education.*


McNeil’s biography of one of the central figures in the legal campaign against segregation effectively demonstrates how Hamilton, a builder of black institutions, developed Howard Law School into a center for civil rights, mentored Thurgood Marshall, helped found the Black National Bar Association, and argued several key Supreme Court cases.


Gunn documents both gains and significant losses as she follows one African American community from school segregation to desegregation. The book contrasts the caring and nurturing African American school with the hostile new environment in the new predominantly white American school.


The author, a noted civil rights attorney, professor at Harvard Law School, and the American Bar Association’s representative on the *Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission,* stresses the limits of progress since *Brown.*


Patterson’s book traces the course of school desegregation from the years of state-imposed segregation in the early twentieth century through the current rise of resegregation. The author concludes that the legacy of *Brown* is mixed, largely due to social and cultural issues that the legal system may not be able to reconcile.

The author maintains that there is not a double standard in advocating for equal opportunity education and advocating for historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). Because segregation and discrimination have historically created disadvantages, the HBCUs are one path toward equal opportunity education.


This biography documents Marshall’s legal career and the historical periods in which he lived. The author explores his complex personality, and the individuals with whom he interacted.