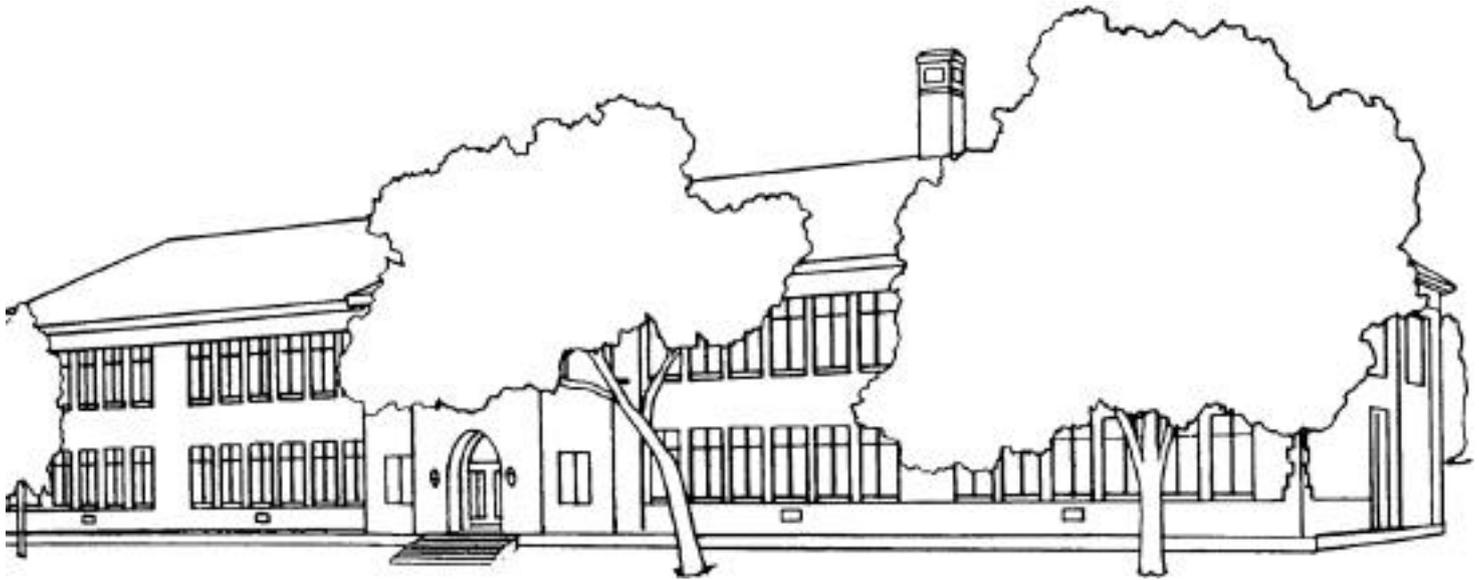
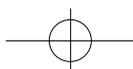


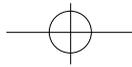
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
"EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA"



BROWN
BOARD OF EDUCATION
National Historic Site

Junior Ranger Booklet



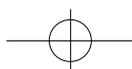


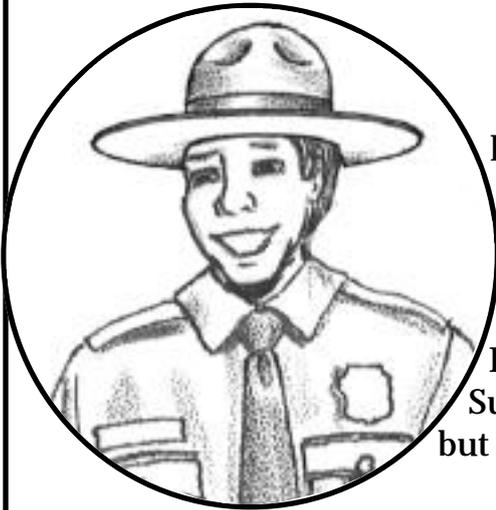
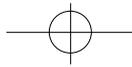
Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site is an exciting place. Here are a few interesting facts to get you interested in the Junior Ranger Program. Education has always been important to the African American Community. As a result, African-American parents from Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Kansas, and the District of Columbia came together to challenge unequal access to public schools. Their mission was to ensure equal opportunity for their children and all future generations.

If you would like to learn more about this historical case and tour Brown v. Board of Education, National Historical Site, you might be interested in becoming a Junior Ranger. Junior Rangers are special people who help protect National Parks and Monuments by learning about them. It takes hard work to become a Junior Ranger, but it is fun! *If you are interested.read on.*

HOW TO EARN YOUR JUNIOR RANGER BADGE AND CERTIFICATE

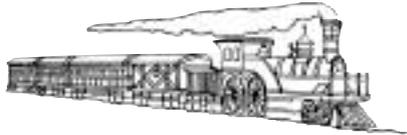
1. Watch the children's video.
2. Visit the courtroom where the first *Brown* case was heard. (optional)
3. Visit the Sumner School. (optional)
4. Attend a ranger or volunteer lead program.
5. Complete four of the six activities in this book and show your work to a ranger or volunteer, at the visitors center to receive your official Junior Ranger Badge and certificate.





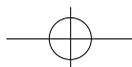
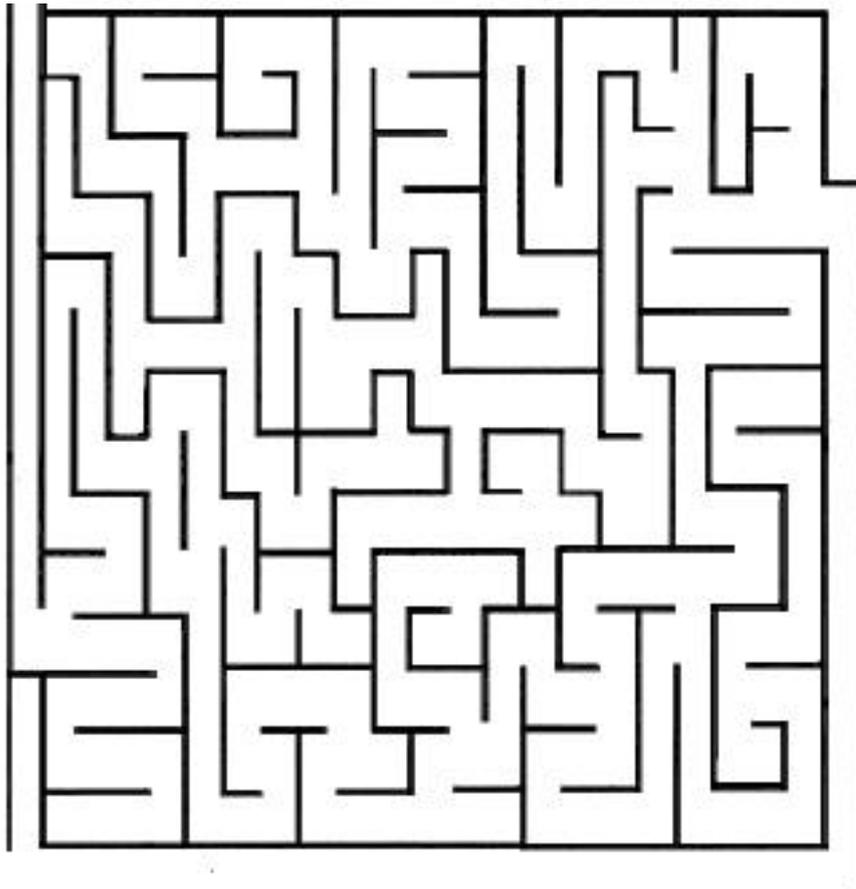
WHO WAS PLESSY?

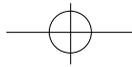
Mr. Plessy tried to take a ride on a Louisiana train but found himself involved in court fighting for the rights of African Americans throughout the country. Homer Adolph Plessy challenged an 1890 Louisiana law that required separate train cars for African and White Americans. Though his challenge was not successful he tried to make a difference. He is remembered in American History for the 1896 U.S. Supreme Court decision that created the doctrine of "separate but equal."



Start with Mr. Plessy on the train and track his journey to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Start Here





In the 1950's, African American parents were unhappy that their children, unlike the white children in their neighborhoods, had to face many obstacles on their way to school. Their children had to cross railroad tracks, busy streets, often pass other schools, wait in all types of weather for a crowded school bus and ride for miles in order to get to school each day.



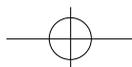
EXPLORER NOTEBOOK

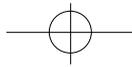
1. Who was the ranger/volunteer guiding your tour? _____
2. The parents were upset because _____
3. Name two dangerous conditions the children had to travel through _____

Before 1954, most African American students attended schools that often lacked new books, access to musical instruments, and limited access to art and science supplies.

EXPLORER NOTEBOOK

1. Do you have new books at your school?
Yes _____ No _____
2. Do you play a musical instrument?
Yes _____ No _____
3. Draw a picture of your school.

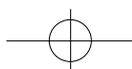
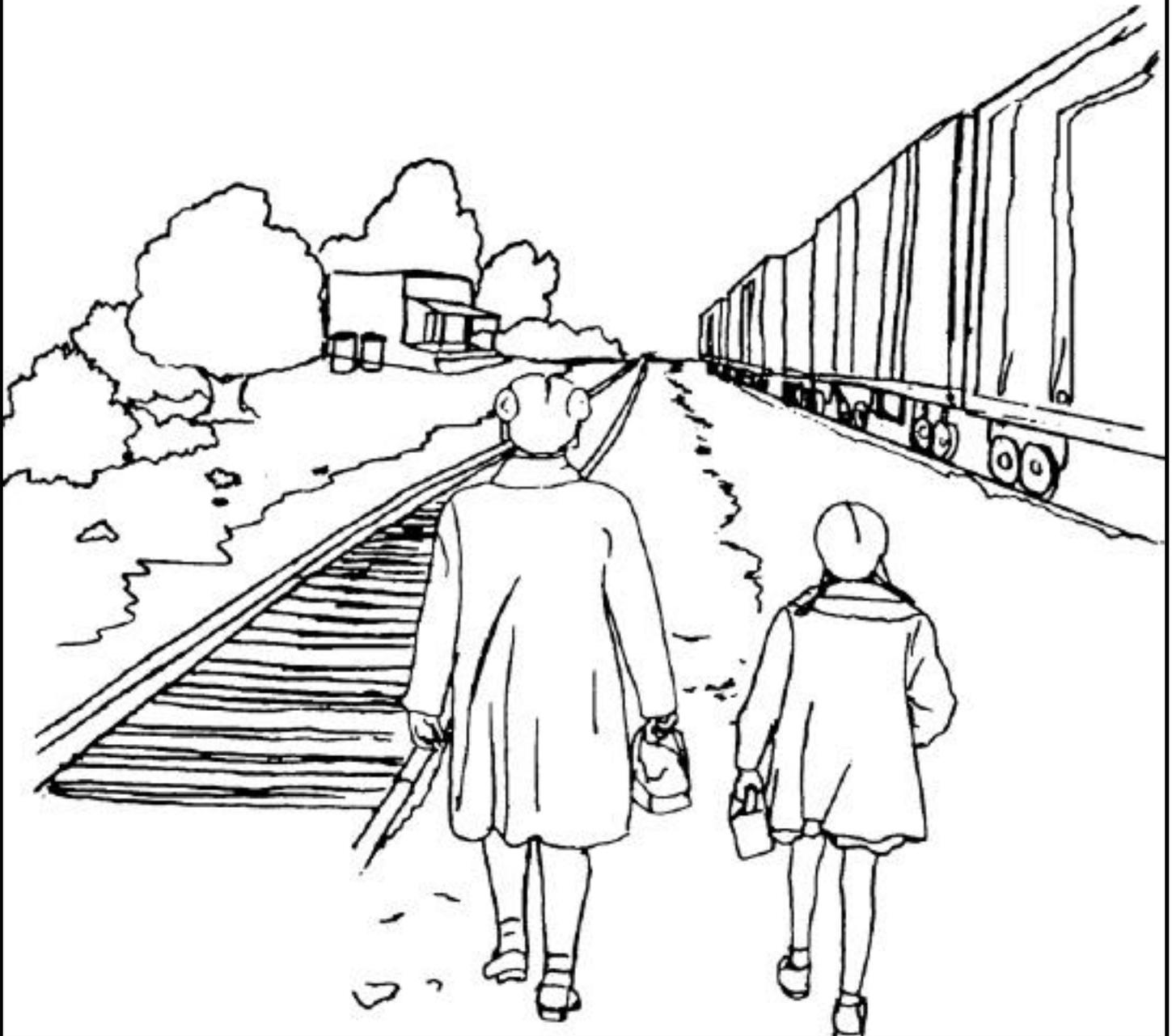


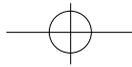


BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA KANSAS

In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, Rev. Oliver L. Brown and twelve other plaintiffs in Topeka, Kansas filed suit on behalf of 20 African American children who were denied access to white elementary schools. The plaintiffs held that segregated public schools were not equal and could not be made equal, hence they were deprived of the equal protection of the laws.

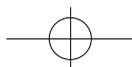
African American children often endured various hardships such as distance, time and unsafe conditions to obtain an education. An 1879 Kansas law permitted segregation of races in elementary schools in cities such as Topeka, with a population of 15,000 or more.

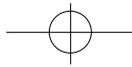




BRIGGS v. ELLIOTT SOUTH CAROLINA

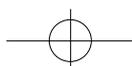
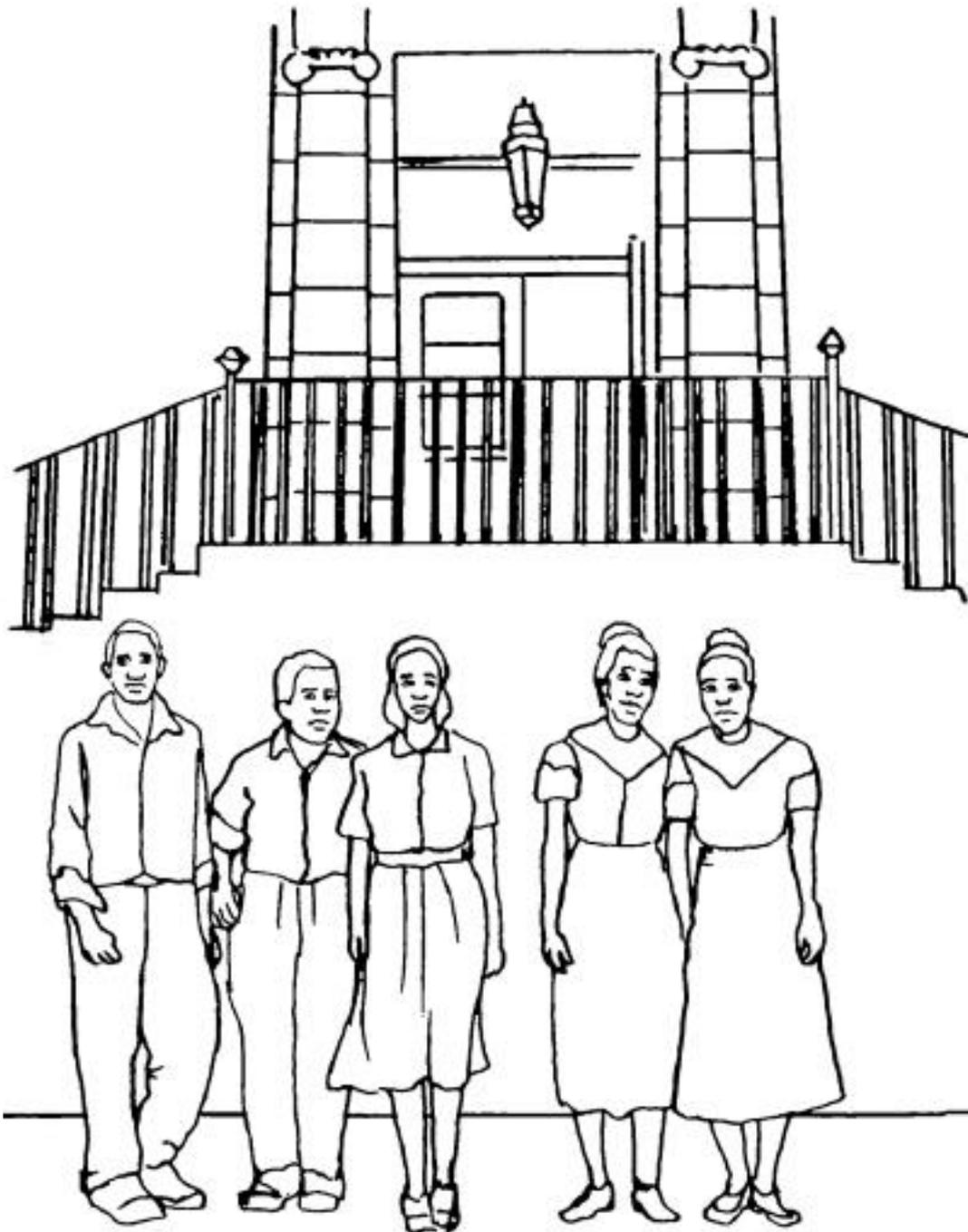
Twenty African Americans from Clarendon County first filed in 1951 on behalf of their children. With the help of the NAACP, they sought to secure better schools, equal to those provided for white children. The U.S. District Court found the black schools were clearly inferior compared to white schools: buildings were no more than wooden shacks, transportation and educational provisions did not meet basic needs, and teachers' salaries were less than those received in white schools.

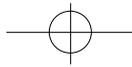




BELTON v. GEBHART (BULAH v. GEBHART) DELAWARE

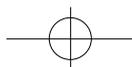
First petitioned in 1951, these two cases involved two black schools: Howard High School in Wilmington and a one-room elementary school in Hockessin. The two cases combined, both seeking desegregation because "the Negro schools were inferior with respect to teacher training, pupil-teacher ratio, extra-curricular activities, physical plant, and time and distance involved in travel."

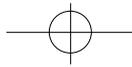




BOLLING v. SHARPE WASHINGTON D.C.

This case named after plaintiff Spottswood T. Bolling and C. Melvin Sharpe (then president of the D.C. school board) was filed on behalf of the Consolidated Parents Group, Inc. headed by Mr. Gardner Bishop in 1951. Because the District of Columbia is not a state, the Supreme Court ruled separately in this case that "segregation in the public schools...is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment..."



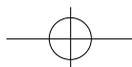


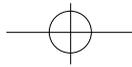
DAVIS v. COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY VIRGINIA

On April 23, 1951, led by senior Barbara Johns, students at Moton High School walked out to protest the vastly inferior conditions of black schools in the county. The Motion students, acting without the knowledge of parents or teachers, sought only parity with white schools, not integration. But the 10-day walkout accomplished more than the teenagers ever dreamed.

White schools had extensive libraries and science labs as well as gymnasiums. Moton, with eight classrooms and a central auditorium, was designed to accommodate 180 students; the overflow attended class in a bus and three wood-frame buildings covered with tar paper.

The U.S. District Court ordered equal facilities be provided for the black students but "denied the plaintiffs admission to the white schools during the equalization program." Meanwhile, public schools for African American students were closed for a period of five years. This was brought about by Virginia's resistance to comply with the law.





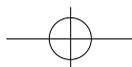
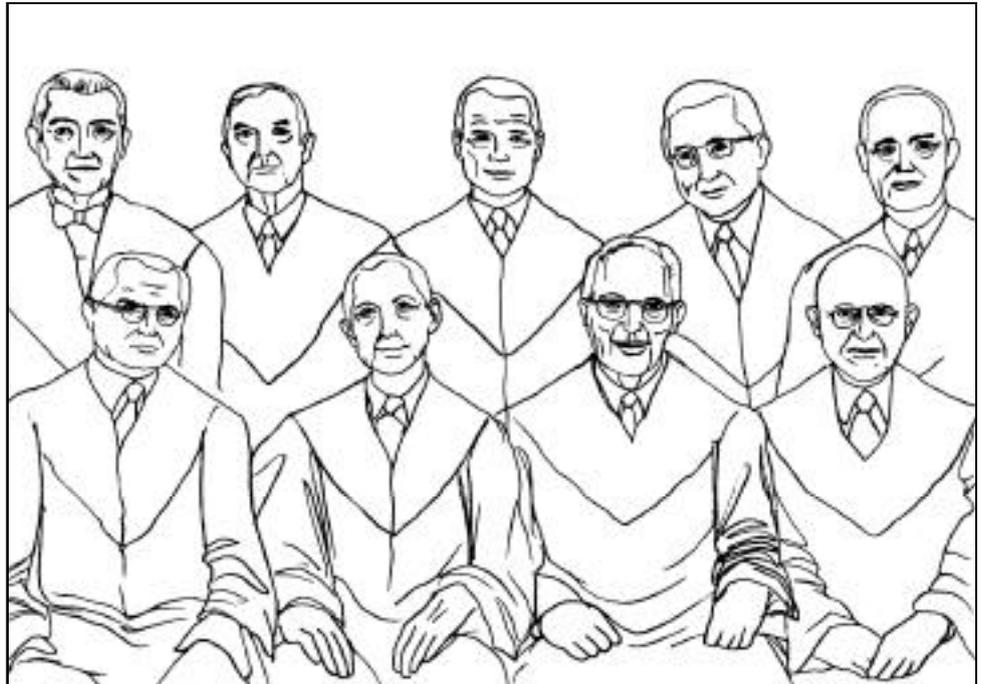
THE DECISION

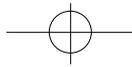
Fill in the blanks to complete this famous U.S. Supreme Court decision that changed public education in the United States.

"We conclude that in the field of public _____ that the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiff and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the _____ complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the _____ Amendment."

U.S. Supreme Court
May 17, 1954

When African American Parents wanted to make certain that all children would have equal education opportunities, they went to the most important court in the country, the United States Supreme Court. This court is made up of a group of people called Justices. When the court makes a decision it becomes the law of the land.





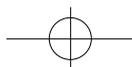
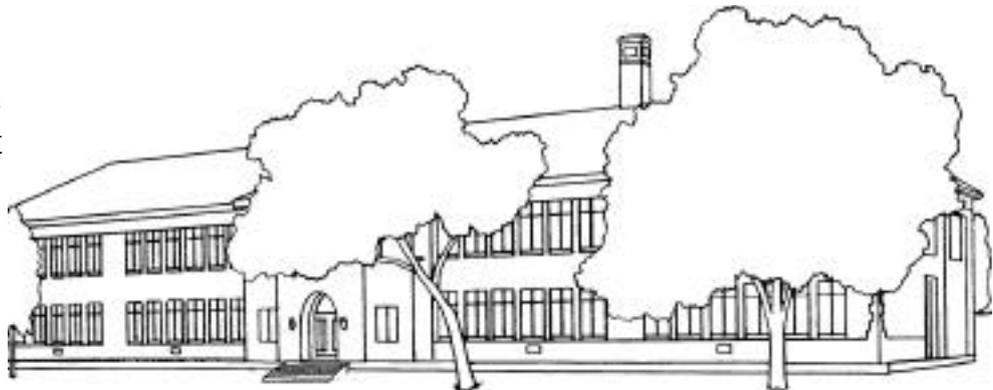
SCRAMBLED WORDS

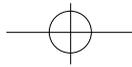
Draw a line from the scrambled word to its matching unscrambled word.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ASNASK | VIRGINIA |
| 2. DCAIONTEU | SOUTH CAROLINA |
| 3. EGRSEGONIATDE | DELAWARE |
| 4. "IMJ OWRC" | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |
| 5. OUHTS ARINAOLC | EDUCATION |
| 6. AWLRSEY | SCHOOLS |
| 7. IVLIC IGHRTS | SEGREGATION |
| 8. EGAREIONTSG | INTEGRATION |
| 9. AREWADEL | "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" |
| 10. CHOOSLS | "JIM CROW" |
| 11. TEENHTOUFR MENADMENT | FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT |
| 12. "ESPARAET UBT QUAE" | LAWYERS |
| 13. RISTICTD FO OCLBUMIA | CIVIL RIGHTS |
| 14. IRGVINA | KANSAS |
| 15. TEGRINATION | DESEGREGATION |

To commemorate this landmark decision, the United States Congress passed Public Law 102-525 on October 26, 1992, creating the **Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site** in Topeka, Kansas.

The site was established to interpret the role of the **Brown** decision in the Civil Rights Movement and to assist in the preservation and interpretation of related resources that further our understanding of the struggle for racial equality and basic human rights.



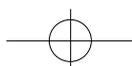


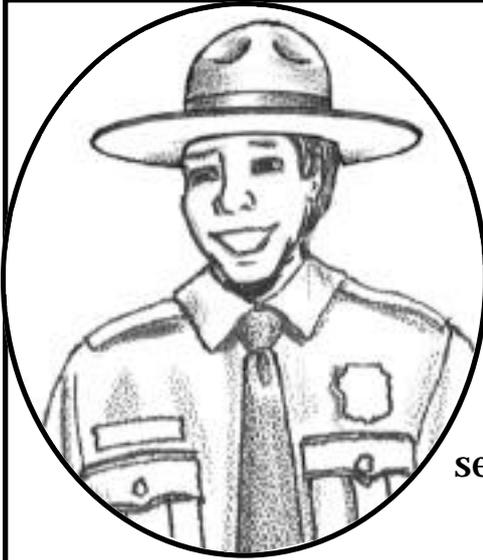
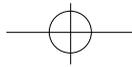
BINGO

Read the questions below. Place an "X" on the correct answer. When you have five "X's" in a row – **Bingo You Win!**

PLESSY V. FERGUSON	CHARLES HAMILTON HOUSTON	EARL WARREN	SEGREGATION	5TH AMENDMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA	INTEGRATION	CONSTITUTION	KANSAS	PLAINTIFFS
NAACP	OCTOBER 1992	FREE SPACE	VIRGINIA	DELAWARE
U.S. SUPREME COURT	14TH AMENDMENT	OLIVER BROWN	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	JIM CROW	THURGOOD MARSHALL	DEFENDANTS	MONROE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. In 1896, this case established the doctrine of "separate but equal."
2. This is where Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site is located.
3. A slang term for segregation.
4. **FREE SPACE**
5. The highest court in the United States of America.
6. He was the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court at the time of the Brown decision.
7. This organization was instrumental in ending legalized segregation in public schools.
8. Out of five cases, this was the only place not from a state.
9. The opposite of segregation.
10. A document that protects and governs the citizens of the United States of America.
11. This was one of the four segregated schools in Topeka, Kansas.
12. He was one of the thirteenth plaintiffs from Kansas.

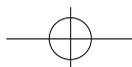
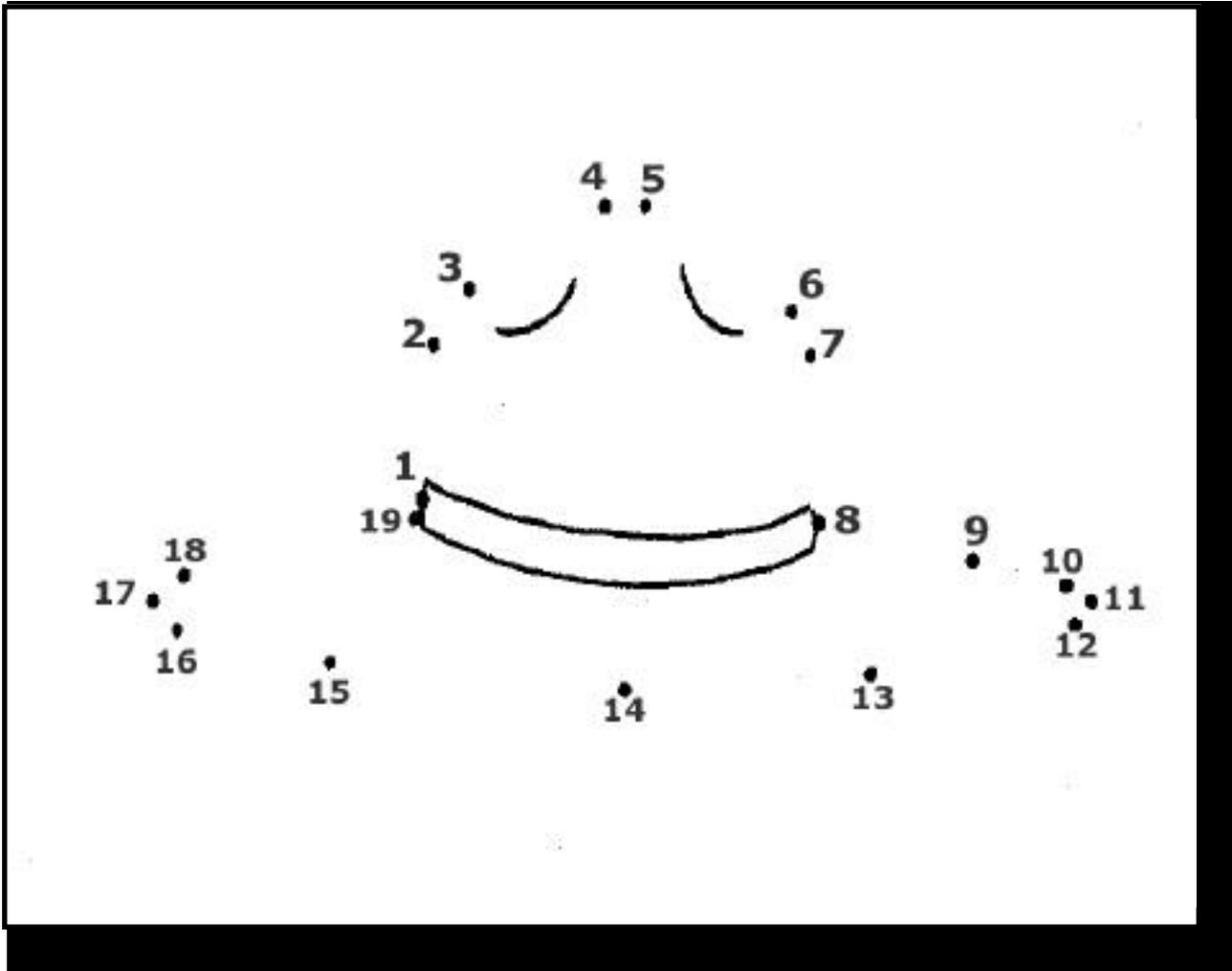


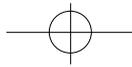


CONNECT THE DOTS

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site is one of over 379 units in the National Park System. All of these parks represent the natural, cultural, historic, and pre-historic nationally significant resources of our country.

Connect the dots to find out what symbol represents the Park Rangers who protect them.





WORD SEARCH

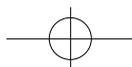
Find the following words, listed below, as they relate to Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site. You may find words upward, downward, forward, backward and diagonally.

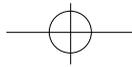
L	Q	P	L	A	I	N	T	I	F	F	D	F	H	J	R	T	Z
L	O	O	S	T	T	E	R	W	S	R	G	N	I	A	V	P	A
A	W	H	S	B	X	R	U	Q	M	Y	P	I	F	N	I	S	K
H	A	R	M	O	N	R	O	E	S	C	H	O	O	L	A	C	E
R	W	T	K	L	V	A	C	V	H	S	H	M	R	M	I	O	P
E	R	I	C	A	K	W	E	I	K	L	L	L	P	E	Z	T	O
T	Q	J	H	R	Q	L	M	W	X	V	E	A	D	O	E	T	T
R	A	U	I	F	G	R	E	I	K	K	O	N	V	Z	B	L	S
A	W	P	A	R	T	A	R	N	W	T	Q	O	L	E	Q	A	E
C	E	G	Y	L	U	E	P	T	C	A	M	E	O	S	R	W	G
T	B	B	J	R	I	W	U	E	Y	O	D	A	T	I	R	Y	R
R	A	D	I	O	S	T	S	G	B	O	N	D	A	G	G	E	E
E	K	I	R	Q	G	O	Y	R	A	I	P	D	J	E	O	R	G
B	R	O	W	N	V	B	O	A	R	D	P	C	A	A	N	S	A
O	Z	D	X	Y	U	I	W	T	H	A	N	V	I	J	O	M	T
R	K	S	I	E	D	F	E	E	W	O	Q	A	A	T	S	Y	I
A	C	I	V	I	L	R	I	G	H	T	S	W	G	G	U	E	O
K	O	T	H	L	S	U	M	N	E	R	S	C	H	O	O	L	N
P	L	E	S	S	Y	V	F	E	R	G	U	S	O	N	K	Q	J

SEGREGATION
 BROWN V BOARD
 EQUALITY
 NAACP
 MONROE SCHOOL
 SUMNER SCHOOL

INTEGRATE
 CIVIL RIGHTS
 SUPREME COURT
 SLAVERY
 TOPEKA
 PLESSY V FERGUSON

EARL WARREN
 PLAINTIFF
 ROBERT CARTER
 SCOTT LAWYERS





MATCHING

All of the following relate to **Brown v. Board of Education**, desegregation, or civil rights.

Match the correct words or phrases.

- A. Group that sued to end segregated schools.
- B. Slang for segregation laws.
- C. City in which **Brown v. Board of Education** was filed.
- D. Policy of imposing separation of the races.
- E. Highest court in the United States of America.
- F. First African American to be appointed to the Supreme Court.
- G. Case that established separate but equal.
- H. The person who sues in court.
- I. To desegregate.
- J. Segregated school attended by students in Topeka, Kansas.
- K. Lawyers famous from Topeka in Brown case.

___ Plessy v. Ferguson

___ Charles, Elijah & John Scott

___ Thurgood Marshall

___ Supreme Court

___ Integrate

___ Segregation

___ Topeka

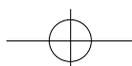
___ Plaintiff

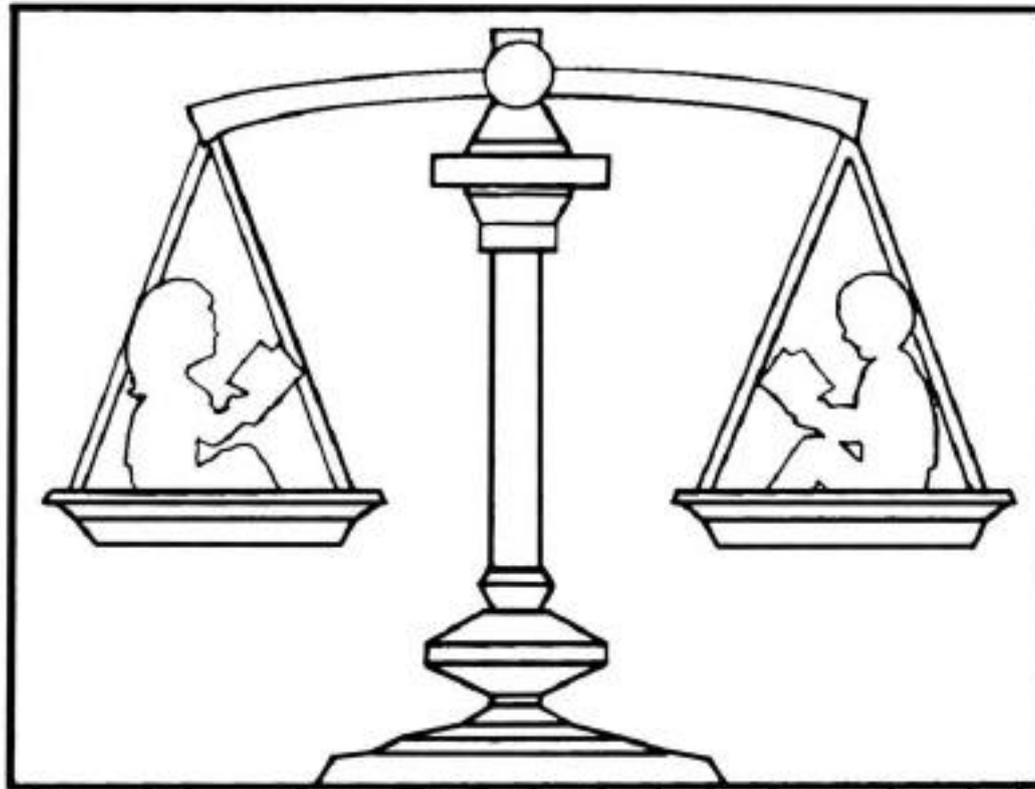
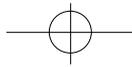
___ Monroe

___ Earl Warren

___ Jim Crow

___ NAACP





BROWN

BOARD OF EDUCATION

**National Park Service
424 South Kansas Avenue
Suite 220
Topeka, KS 66603-3441
785-354-4273
Fax 785-354-7213
www.nps.gov/brvb**

