3. Psychological studies have shown that segregation has negative effects on black children. By segregating white students from black students, a badge of inferiority is placed on the black students, a system of separation beyond school is perpetuated, and the unequal benefits accorded to white students as a result of their informal contacts with one another is reinforced. The U.S. District Court found that segregation did have negative effects on black children.

LB because brown believe that segregation in school hurts black children, they were taught at a lower level than whites.

4. No psychological studies have been done on children in the Topeka, Kansas school district. The findings of the psychological studies that demonstrate the negative effects of segregation cannot be stretched to the Topeka school district. There is no indication of personal harm to the appellants. TOP because they saying how do they know students were harmed if their isn’t a Psychological study.

5.In 1896 the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. In this case, Homer Plessy sued, alleging that his Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated by a Louisiana law requiring the railroad companies to provide equal, but separate, facilities for white and black passengers. The Court declared that segregation was legal as long as facilities provided to each race were equal. The Court declared that the legal separation of the races did not automatically imply that the black race was inferior. Legislation and court rulings could not overcome social prejudices, according to Justice Brown. "If one race be inferior to the other socially, the constitution of the United States cannot put them on the same plane." TOP because they believe that if whites wouldn’t like each other than why put them in the same school, or near each other it would cause a big mistreatment.

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6. In 1950 the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of Sweatt v. Painter. In this case Herman Sweatt was rejected from the University of Texas Law School because he was black. He sued school officials alleging a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment rights. The Court examined the educational opportunities at the University of Texas Law School and a new law school at the Texas State University for Negroes and determined that the facilities, curricula, faculty and other tangible factors were not equal. Furthermore, the justices argued that other factors such as the reputation of the faculty and position and influence of the alumni could not be equalized. They therefore ruled in favor of Sweatt. LB because the courts ruled in favor of sweat because it wasn’t equal.

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7. The United States has a federal system of government that leaves educational decision making to state and local legislatures. TOP because the decision of having a segregated school should be left to them.

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8. At the time the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was drafted, widespread public education had not yet taken hold. Education was usually in the hands of private organizations. Most black children received no education at all. It is unlikely that those involved with passing the Fourteenth Amendment thought about its implications for education. LB because blacks didn’t get the same education as whites, and that its not equal.

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9. Housing and schooling have become interdependent. The segregation of schools has reinforced segregation in housing, making it likely that a change in school admission policies will have a dramatic effect on neighborhoods, placing a heavy burden on local government to deal with the changes. The local conditions of an area must be taken into consideration. Both because they can argue that since the neighborhoods changing you should integrate schools or not.