

Thurgood Marshall



Childhood

- Born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1908.
- His father taught him many valuable lessons.
 - He taught him how to **debate**.
 - He taught him that education was important.
 - He taught him how to be proud of his African American culture.
 - He taught him how to be respectful to others and himself.
- Thurgood Marshall learned that it is important to protect and value what you and others think and say.
 - This is called **freedom of conscience and expression**.

Childhood Cont.

- Marshall went to college at Lincoln University in Oxford, Pennsylvania.
 - It was the first university for African American students.
- Marshall studied to be a lawyer.
 - There were very few African American lawyers.



Finding a Purpose

- Marshall was young when **segregation** was a problem.
 - Segregation is a system of keeping some people separate from others.
- Segregation affected Marshall's life.
 - Public Places
 - Restaurants, Schools, and Hotels
 - Sports Teams



Finding a Purpose Cont.

- After not being allowed to sit on the main floor at the movies Thurgood Marshall began to be interested in **justice**.
 - Justice is fair and equal treatment under a system of laws.
- Thurgood was determined to get justice for African Americans.

Finding a Purpose Cont.

- 1930 Marshall graduated from college.
- Marshall went to Howard University Law School in Washington, D.C.
 - Marshall traveled from Baltimore, to Washington, D.C. to get an education.
- Marshall became friends with Charles Hamilton Houston. They eventually became law partners.
 - Charles was the head of the law school at Howard University.
 - He saw that Marshall was very smart and hard working.

Finding a Purpose Cont.

- Houston and Marshall brainstormed ways to protect **civil rights**.
 - Civil rights is the basic freedoms that all **citizens** deserve to have because they are citizens.
- The constitution protects the rights of American citizens, but not for African Americans at this time.
 - Houston and Marshall wanted to change this.
- Houston and Marshall wanted to go to the Supreme court.



Civil Rights

- In 1934 Marshall went to work as a lawyer for the NAACP.
 - NAACP stands for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
- In 1935 Marshall and Houston agreed to help Donald Murray take the University of Maryland Law School.
 - Marshall wanted to go to this law school but, they would not let him in because he was black.



Civil Rights

- The supreme court agreed with Houston and Marshall that Maryland did not have “equal” law schools for African Americans.
 - They ordered the University of Maryland to let African Americans study there.
- In 1938 the NAACP made Marshall a chief lawyer.

Ending School Segregation

- The NAACP agreed to help the Brown family take on the school board of Topeka, Kansas.
 - The school closest to the Brown's house would not let African American children attend.
- The case became known as "Brown versus the Board of Education."
- Marshall took the cases to the Supreme Court.
 - He argued that separate schools were not equal.
 - In order for them to be treated equal, they had to be able to go to the same schools.



Ending School Segregation Cont.

- 1954: All 9 judges on the Supreme Court agreed with Marshall and the Browns.
 - They decided that school segregation had to end.
- From that point on it was against the law to stop children from going to any public schools because they were African American.



Ending School Segregation Cont.

- This ruling only ended segregation in schools.
- Marshall continued to fight for civil rights.
 - Martin Luther King Jr. did too.
- Martin Luther King Jr. made powerful speeches, took part in marches, and **boycotts** to show his support.
 - Refusing to buy, sell, or use certain goods or services as a way to protest something.
- Marshall continued to fight against segregation.
 - He won many cases that ended segregation in many places.

A Supreme Court Judge

- 1967: President Lyndon B. Johnson chose Marshall to serve as a judge on the United States Supreme Court.
- He became the first African American judge on the United States Supreme Court.
- He served on the Supreme Court for 24 years.
- Marshall received many awards for his great work.
 - He has a statue in Baltimore.
 - He is also on a stamp.



Websites

- <http://www.biography.com/people/thurgood-marshall-9400241#!>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/thurgood-marshall>
- http://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_rights/thurgood_marshall.php
- <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1668.html>
- http://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_rights/thurgood_marshall.php
- <http://hamptonroads.com/2012/02/story-student-who-braved-mobs-school-still-teaches>

Videos

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XMNGNXGo82g&feature=share>
- http://www.texasbar.com/iwasthefirst/ThurgoodMarshall_Video.html
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rdIUmqAyCXA&feature=share>