#### **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.

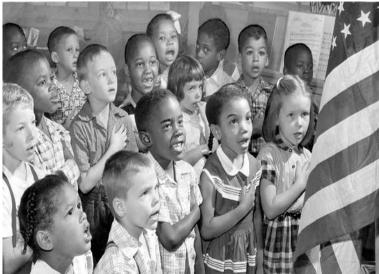
# **Ending School Segregation**

- 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.
- Marshal 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

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

### Videos

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XMNGNX</u>
  <u>Go82g&feature=share</u>
- <u>http://www.texasbar.com/iwasthefirst/Thurgo</u> <u>odMarshall\_Video.html</u>
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rdIUmQA</u> <u>yCXA&feature=share</u>