

Separate but Equal

(193 minutes, made in 1991)

(Clarendon County, South Carolina, 1952, Thurgood Marshall and Brown v. Board of Education)

PART II

1. What is Thurgood Marshall's opinion of the lawyer (John W. Davis) he will be arguing against?
2. How do Marshall and his team prepare to appear before the Supreme Court?
3. What does Jim Crow mean?
4. What law is Marshall arguing against?
5. What is the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution?
6. What is the first argument Mr. Davis makes when he quotes W.E.B. Dubois?
7. How is states' rights a solid argument for Davis?
8. Why do the justices hesitate to make a ruling?
9. What do they ask the lawyers to do to help them come to a decision?
10. What evidence does Marshall and his team look at that makes them nervous about the new Supreme Court justice, Mr. Earl Warren?
11. What did the 13th amendment hold?
12. What problems does the NAACP face as it fights the case?
13. What is Marshall's closing argument?
14. Why do you think Chief Justice Warren goes to Gettysburg?
15. What happens on the trip that influences his thinking on the case?
16. Why is Justice Frankfurter so concerned that there not be a divided decision?
17. How do you think Chief Justice Warren was able to persuade so many justices to side with him?
18. What is Thurgood Marshall's first act once he hears the decision?
19. What do you think happened as a result of the decision?