

## SS236 Unit 6 Discussion | Sample

In the city of Mississippi, 61 years after the Landmark 1954 ruling of *Brown v. Board of Education*, segregation has grown even more in schools. The statistics show that the level of segregation even increased more when the court decided *Brown*. Mississippi presents the highest racial segregation in schools. From the statistics on segregation, it was found that black students attend schools where the number of blacks is the majority. The classroom usually consists of 49% of blacks, 28% of whites and the rest are the minority communities. Regarding white students, the same trend is evident. Where white students attend school, 73% are whites and 8% are black with the rest being minorities (Brand, Simo, & Wade, 2014). In all these forms of segregation, there are always dehumanizing cases of racism. It has also resulted to the division of school systems (Dickason, 2014). The overall segregation in Mississippi has impacted the number of people with high education attainment with 71.7% for the whites but 47.3% for the blacks.

After the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, many individuals may believe that racial segregation is not anymore. The fact of the matter is that schools have remained segregated with the increasing ethnic and racial disparities (Dickason, 2014). The goal of the ruling of the case thus remains an ideal case where equality has never been achieved.

Brand, S., Simo, S., & Wade, M. (2014). Screening of "Mississippi: Is This America? 1962-1964" (from the *Eyes on the Prize* series).

Dickason, C. (2014). America's Schools: Separate and Unequal. *Acta Cogitata*, (2), 13-20.