

Brown v. Board Review Game

Grade Level: Appropriate for Grades 9-12

Overview: This is a fun activity for reviewing the *Brown v. Board of Education* poster or a corresponding lesson or unit.

Objectives:

1. Students will work together to recall facts from the *Brown v. Board* poster or corresponding lesson/unit.
2. Students will gain an understanding of the basic facts, events, and terms associated with the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.

Materials:

1. *Brown v. Board of Education* poster
2. Category labels and questions (attached)
3. 30 note cards (optional)
4. 30 Post-it Notes®

Activities and Procedures: This is a review activity patterned after a popular quiz show.

Preparing to play:

1. Print and cut out the category labels and questions provided.
2. Tape the category labels in a row near the top of the chalkboard.
3. Place five Post-it Notes® in a column under each category label. For each category, there should be a Post-it® numbered 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500.
4. Cut out each question, taping each to a note card (optional). Keep the questions organized by category for easy access.

Playing the game:

The instructions below represent just one way of playing this game. Modify as needed for your class.

1. Tell students that they will be reviewing the *Brown v. Board of Education* poster or corresponding lesson or unit by playing a review game based on a popular quiz show. They will be working as a class to earn points. There are 9,000 points possible. Predetermine the number of points the students must earn to “win.”
2. Choose a student to start. Have the student choose a category and a number value (100 is generally the easiest, 500 is generally the hardest). For example: “I’ll take ‘Cases’ for 300.”
2. Read the corresponding question card.
 - If the student answers correctly, place the question card in the “correct” pile. The next student chooses another category and number value.
 - If the student answers incorrectly, the next student may try to answer the same question. If the second student answers correctly, place the question card in the “correct” pile.
 - If the second student answers incorrectly, place the question card in the “incorrect” pile, and move on to the next student and the next question.
3. Continue until all of the questions have been asked, or until the time limit has been reached.
4. Count the points in the “correct” pile. If the students reached the goal, they win! If not, either reread the missed questions, or review and play another day.

CASES

**CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENTS**

CIVIL RIGHTS

**MYTHS V.
TRUTHS**

VOCABULARY

BROWN V. BOARD

Cases

100

A: This 1896 Supreme Court decision gave rise to the “separate but equal” doctrine.

Q: What is *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

Cases

500

A: The Supreme Court ordered the University of Texas Law School to integrate in this 1950 case.

Q: What is *Sweatt v. Painter*?

Cases

200

A: In this 1857 case, the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans had no legal rights.

Q: What is *Dred Scott*?

Cases

Cases

300

A: This case was actually a combination of cases from four states and the District of Columbia.

Q: What is *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)?

Constitutional Amendments

100

A: This amendment, the first ratified after the Civil War, abolished slavery in the United States.

Q: What is the 13th Amendment?

Cases

400

A: The first documented school integration case, it resulted in Massachusetts upholding segregation in the public schools.

Q: What is *Roberts v. City of Boston*?

Constitutional Amendments

200

A: Ratified in 1868, this amendment granted citizenship to African Americans.

Q: What is the 14th Amendment?

Constitutional Amendments
300

A: Ratified in 1870, this amendment stated that the right to vote could not be limited because of race.

Q: What is the 15th Amendment?

Civil Rights
100

A: This organization, founded in 1909, addresses the unequal and discriminatory treatment of African Americans.

Q: What is the NAACP?

Constitutional Amendments
400

A: In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled segregation in schools unconstitutional because it violated this Amendment's equal protection clause.

Q: What is the 14th Amendment?

Civil Rights
200

A: This year-long event began after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man.

Q: What is the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

Constitutional Amendments
500

A: These three amendments are sometimes called the Reconstruction Amendments.

Q: What are the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments?

Civil Rights
300

A: Defiance of the *Brown v. Board* decision led to a dramatic showdown between state and federal authorities at Central High School in this city.

Q: What is Little Rock, Arkansas?

Constitutional Amendments

Civil Rights
400

A: This act made discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. illegal in the United States.

Q: What is the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

Civil Rights

500

A: This act used the power of the federal government to enforce the right of African Americans to vote.

Q: What is the Voting Rights Act of 1965?

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

300

Brown v. Board was the first legal challenge to racially segregated schools in the United States.

<Myth>

Civil Rights

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

400

The *Brown* case was initiated and organized by the NAACP.

<Truth>

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

100

The only plaintiff in the *Brown* case was Oliver Brown on behalf of his daughter Linda.

<Myth>

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

500

The strategy to use the courts to challenge segregation began with Charles Hamilton Houston.

<Truth>

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

200

The *Brown* case was a combination of cases from 4 states and the District of Columbia.

<Truth>

Myths v. Truths

(State whether the following statements about *Brown v. Board* are myths or truths.)

Vocabulary

100

A: The separation of the races.

Q: What is segregation?

Vocabulary

500

A: Those rights that people are entitled to because they are members of a society.

Q: What are civil rights?

Vocabulary

200

A: This doctrine, laid out in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, stated that separating the races was not a violation of the 14th Amendment.

Q: What is “separate but equal?”

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

300

A: A person who brings a suit in court.

Q: What is a plaintiff?

Brown v. Board of Education

100

A: The *Brown* case was a combination of school integration cases in Delaware, Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and this place.

Q: What is the District of Columbia?

Vocabulary

400

A: An organized refusal to do or buy something.

Q: What is a boycott?

Brown v. Board of Education

200

A: *Brown v. Board* overturned the separate but equal ruling in this 1896 case.

Q: What is *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

Brown v. Board of Education

300

A: *Brown I* declared that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. *Brown II* mandated that this be done “with all deliberate speed.”

Q: What is desegregation/integration?

Brown v. Board of Education

400

A: The date the *Brown I* decision was announced.

Q: What is May 17, 1954?

Brown v. Board of Education

500

A: He was one of the main NAACP attorneys in the case, and he went on to become the first African American Supreme Court justice.

Q: Who is Thurgood Marshall?

Brown v. Board of Education