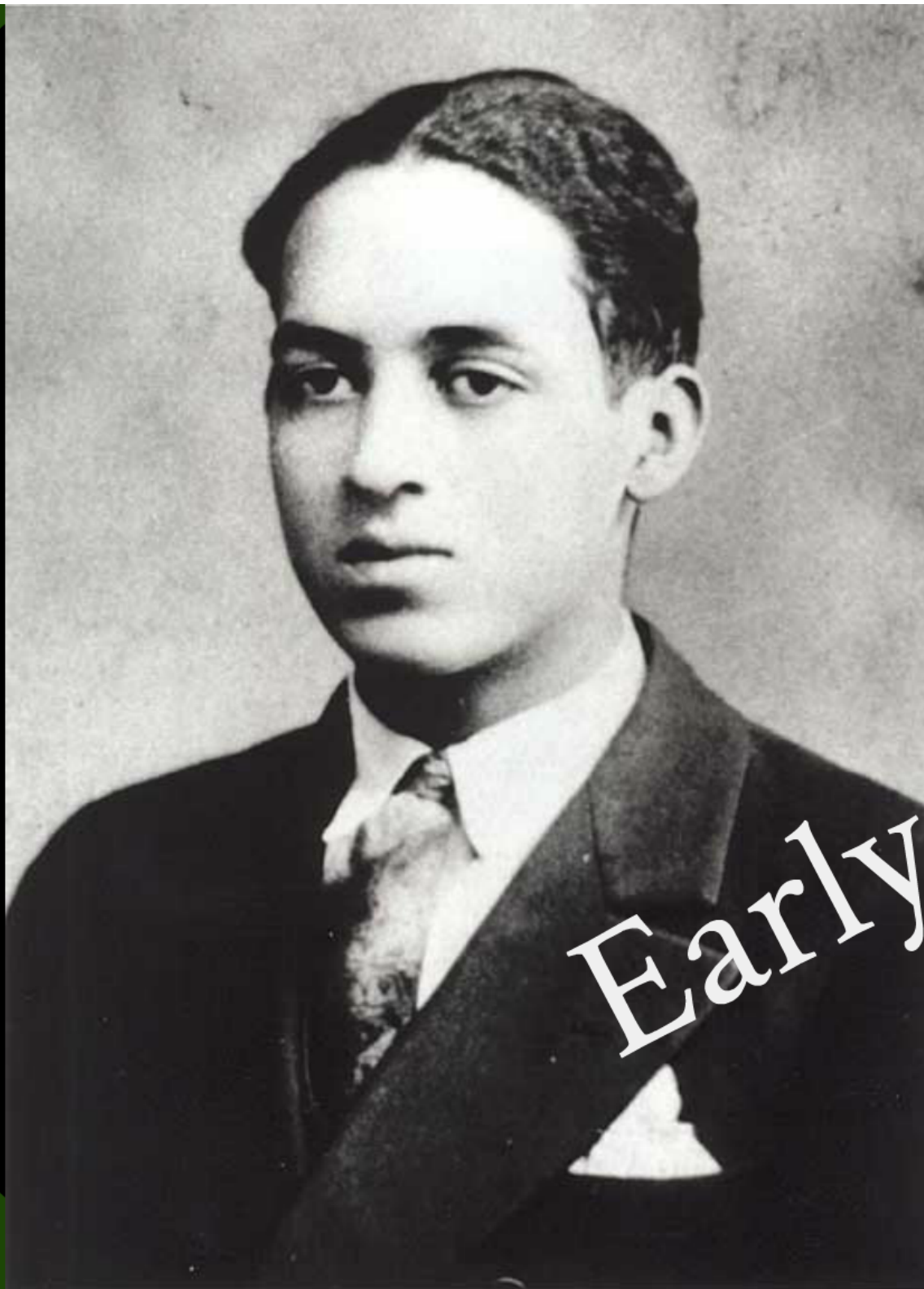


Thurgood Marshall
Harvard Case
Solution & Analysis

*"Sometimes history takes things into
its own hands" - Thurgood Marshall*

Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall lived from
July 2, 1908 - January 24, 1993
But he has changed history forever



Early Life

In 1908-1993, Thurgood Marshall was a grandson of a slave that eventually became the first African-American in the U.S. Supreme Court. He grew up in Old West Baltimore, he also attended segregated public schools. During his teenager life he worked at the Pennsylvania Avenue Hat Shop. In 1930 he was denied admission to the University of Maryland Law School because of his race.

shaving and beating freshmen with a paddle. If it wasn't for Langston Hughes, he would've been kicked out of school and wouldn't have been a Supreme Court Justice. For a while after school, president Lyndon Johnson was talking about making Thurgood in the Supreme court justice.

Thurgood was Norma Arica Williams second child, and he enjoyed a comfortable, middle-class existence. Marshall attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and had to work many jobs to pay the tuition. During his second year, him and his friends were suspended for shaving and beating freshmen with a paddle. If it wasn't for Langston Hughes, he would've been kicked out of school and wouldn't have been a Supreme Court Justice. For a while after school, president Lyndon Johnson was talking about making Thurgood in the Supreme court justice.

From: <http://chnm.gmu.edu>

1950

Wins Supreme Court victories in two graduate-school integration cases, Sweatt v. Painter and McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents

1951

Visits South Korea and Japan to investigate charges of racism in U.S. armed forces. He reported that the general practice was one of "rigid segregation".

1954

Wins Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, landmark case that demolishes legal basis for segregation in America

1961

Defends civil rights demonstrators, winning Supreme Circuit Court victory in Garner v. Louisiana; nominated to Second Court of Appeals by President J.F. Kennedy

1961

Appointed

1965

Appointed
(1965-19

1967

Becomes

1991

Retires fr

1993

Dies at 8

1961

Appointed circuit judge, makes 112 rulings, all of them later upheld by Supreme Court (1961-1965)

1965

Appointed U.S. solicitor general by President Lyndon Johnson; wins 14 of the 19 cases he argues for the government (1965-1967)

1967

Becomes first African American elevated to U.S. Supreme Court (1967-1991)

1991

Retires from the Supreme Court

1993

Dies at 84