

# Biography Of Thurgood Marshall Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

## INFORMATIONAL READING COMPREHENSION: BIOGRAPHY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL

Read the text below and answer the questions on the next page.

- Thurgood Marshall was a prominent lawyer and civil rights activist and later became the first African American Supreme Court Justice. During his career, Marshall played a pivotal role in ending legal segregation in the United States and ensuring equal justice under the law.
- Marshall was born in Maryland in 1908 and was known for being a good student and a distinguished member of his high school debate team. But Marshall was also known to be mischievous and often got in trouble in school. In fact, one of his punishments in high school was to memorize the entire U.S. Constitution. Given that Marshall had grown up in the South during the era of segregation, he knew that not all citizens were being treated equally as required by the Constitution. He realized that the best way to achieve justice for all was through the law. He dreamed of becoming a lawyer and hoped to apply to the University of Maryland's School of Law. But at the time, the University did not allow African American students to attend the school. Refusing to let this unfair treatment stop him, Marshall went on to attend law school at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and graduated first in his class.
- With his law degree in hand, Marshall began working as a lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1934. He achieved recognition for his work on the University of Maryland in 1935. When the University turned away another student because of his race, Marshall took the case to court. He argued that the University was violating the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law for all Americans and won the right for African American students to attend the school.
- Marshall spent most of his legal career fighting against segregation across the country, and he won far more cases than he lost. As the head lawyer for the NAACP, he brought 32 civil rights cases before the Supreme Court,



the highest court in the United States. Of those 32 cases, he won 29—a massive victory for protecting people's individual rights and liberties.

- His most famous case was *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, which dealt with the policy of school segregation in Kansas. In the 1950s, many schools were segregated, which meant that black children and white children attended separate schools. In some states, including Kansas, it was illegal for black and white students to be educated together. The states used the argument that the schools were "separate but equal." However, Marshall successfully argued that segregation produced unequal education for students. As a result of that case, in 1954, the Supreme Court issued its decision that segregation in schools was unconstitutional. It was a huge victory for the civil rights movement and effectively ended legalized public school segregation in the United States.
- In June of 1967 President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated Marshall to serve on the Supreme Court, and in August, Marshall was sworn in as the first African American Supreme Court Justice. He served on the court for 24 years until he retired in 1991 and is remembered for his steadfast dedication to equality and justice.

## Biography of Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall was a pivotal figure in American legal history, known for his tireless advocacy for civil rights and his significant contributions to the United States Supreme Court. He was the first African American to serve on the Supreme Court, where he championed the cause of equality and justice throughout his tenure. This article delves into his life, career, and lasting legacy, showcasing how his experiences shaped his commitment to civil rights and social justice.

## Early Life and Education

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland, to a modest family. His father, William Marshall, was a former slave who worked as a dining car porter, while his mother, Norma, was a teacher. Growing up in a racially segregated society, Marshall faced the harsh realities of discrimination and inequality from an early age.

## Childhood Influences

Marshall's early experiences significantly shaped his worldview. He was exposed to the struggles of African Americans and the injustices they faced. His mother instilled in him a love for reading and education, encouraging him to pursue knowledge as a means to overcome societal barriers.

## Higher Education

Marshall attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1930. He later enrolled at Howard University School of Law, a historically black institution, where he was mentored by the esteemed legal scholar Charles Hamilton Houston. Marshall graduated first in his class in 1933, equipped with a robust understanding of the law and a passion for civil rights.

## Early Legal Career

After graduating from law school, Marshall faced challenges in finding work due to the pervasive racism of the time. He eventually secured a position at the Baltimore branch of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), where he would begin to make his mark as a civil rights attorney.

## Key Legal Cases

Marshall's legal career was characterized by several landmark cases that challenged segregation and discrimination:

1. *Murray v. Maryland* (1936): This case successfully challenged the University of Maryland's refusal to admit Donald Murray, an African American. The ruling marked a significant victory in the fight against segregation in higher education.
2. *Smith v. Allwright* (1944): In this case, Marshall argued against the white primary system in Texas, which disenfranchised African American voters. The Supreme Court ruled that the primary system violated the 14th Amendment.
3. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954): Perhaps his most famous case, Marshall served as the lead attorney for the NAACP. The Supreme Court's unanimous decision to overturn "separate but equal" doctrine in public education was a monumental victory for the civil rights movement.

## Supreme Court Justice

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Marshall as the United States Solicitor General, where he argued several cases before the Supreme Court. His reputation as a formidable advocate for civil rights led to his nomination by President Lyndon B. Johnson to the Supreme Court in 1967, making him the first African American to hold this position.

## Judicial Philosophy

Marshall's judicial philosophy was rooted in the principle of equality. He believed in an active role for the courts in protecting civil rights and addressing social injustices. His opinions often reflected a

commitment to individual rights, and he was a strong proponent of affirmative action, voting rights, and the rights of criminal defendants.

## Notable Opinions

During his tenure on the Supreme Court, Marshall authored several significant opinions, including:

- *Roe v. Wade* (1973): Marshall supported the decision that a woman's right to choose to have an abortion is protected by the right to privacy under the Constitution.
- *United States v. Nixon* (1974): He played a critical role in the decision that led to the release of the Watergate tapes, reinforcing the principle that no one is above the law.

## Personal Life

Marshall was a devoted family man. He married his college sweetheart, Vivien B. "V" Marshall, in 1929, and they had two sons, Thurgood Jr. and John. The couple faced personal challenges, including Vivien's battle with chronic illness, which ultimately led to her death in 1955. Marshall later married Cecilia Suyat in 1957, and they remained together until his death.

## Legacy and Impact

Thurgood Marshall's legacy extends far beyond his legal victories. He is remembered as a trailblazer who fought tirelessly for justice and equality. His contributions to civil rights have inspired generations of activists and lawyers.

## Influence on Future Generations

Marshall's work laid the groundwork for future civil rights advancements, and his commitment to social justice continues to resonate today. His philosophy of using the law as a tool for change has influenced countless legal professionals and activists.

## Recognition and Honors

Throughout his life, Marshall received numerous awards and honors, including:

- The NAACP's Spingarn Medal (1939)
- The American Bar Association's Thurgood Marshall Award (1992)
- Numerous honorary degrees from universities across the United States

# Death and Commemoration

Thurgood Marshall passed away on January 24, 1993, at the age of 84. His legacy is commemorated in various ways:

- The Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse in New York City was named in his honor.
- The Thurgood Marshall College Fund was established to support students at historically black colleges and universities.

## Conclusion

Thurgood Marshall's life and career exemplify the struggle for civil rights and the pursuit of justice in America. As a lawyer, judge, and civil rights advocate, he dedicated his life to fighting against racial discrimination and ensuring equal rights for all citizens. His contributions not only reshaped American law but also inspired a movement that continues to impact society today. Marshall remains a symbol of hope and resilience, reminding us of the ongoing fight for equality and justice in our world.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Who was Thurgood Marshall?

Thurgood Marshall was the first African American Supreme Court Justice, serving from 1967 to 1991, and was a key figure in the civil rights movement.

### What landmark case did Thurgood Marshall argue before the Supreme Court?

Thurgood Marshall argued the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, which declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

### What role did Marshall play in the NAACP?

Thurgood Marshall served as the chief counsel for the NAACP, where he successfully argued several cases against segregation and discrimination.

### What was Thurgood Marshall's early life like?

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2, 1908, in Baltimore, Maryland. He faced racial discrimination growing up, which influenced his commitment to civil rights.

### When was Thurgood Marshall appointed to the Supreme Court?

Thurgood Marshall was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Lyndon B. Johnson and was confirmed on August 30, 1967.

## What significant contributions did Marshall make during his Supreme Court tenure?

During his tenure, Marshall was a strong advocate for individual rights, affirmative action, and the rights of the accused, influencing many major decisions.

## What educational institutions did Thurgood Marshall attend?

Thurgood Marshall graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and earned his law degree from Howard University School of Law.

## What obstacles did Marshall face in his career?

Thurgood Marshall faced significant racial prejudice and discrimination throughout his career, but he persevered to become a prominent civil rights lawyer and judge.

## How did Thurgood Marshall impact the civil rights movement?

Thurgood Marshall played a vital role in the civil rights movement by using the legal system to challenge and dismantle institutionalized racism and segregation.

## When did Thurgood Marshall pass away?

Thurgood Marshall passed away on January 24, 1993, leaving behind a legacy as a champion for justice and equality.

Find other PDF article:

<https://soc.up.edu.ph/19-theme/files?trackid=iYB87-1287&title=ek-mcat-practice-test.pdf>

## Biography Of Thurgood Marshall Answer Key

□□□□□□□□□? - □□

Jul 24, 2019 · 中国疾病预防控制中心周报 2011 年 1 月 ...

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/000000>; this version posted January 1, 2016. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

bio biograpy “; ;; ” bio= bio graph+y  
...

IEEE biography -

`\begin{IEEEbiography} {test1}`In this paragraph you can place your educational, professional backgr...

elsevier author statement -

Credit Author Statement  
 Cover letter  
 ...

[illegible]

```
foo:foo foo_ui_hacks (foo)foo foo_uie_biography foo_eslyric :foo
foo_w10shellfoo ...
```

Sep 1, 2021 · 985- Energy 5.5372  
Energy 5 ...

4. 姓名 性别 学号 biography submission 日期 2021-04-07 15:22 页 1 2  
页 页

2. 在“+”处添加适当的符号，使等式成立。  
 ...

Reviewers invited Decision in process ...

Jul 24, 2019 · 2011 1 ...

bio biograph bio= bio+graph+y  
...

`\begin{IEEEbiography} {test1}`In this paragraph you can place your educational, professional  
backgr...

☐ Credit Author Statement
 ☐ Cover letter
 ☐ ...

Mar 16, 2020 · bio [biography] bio [bio] ...

```
foo:foo foo_ui_hacks (foo)foo foo_uie_biography foo_eslyric :foo
foo w10shellfoo ...
```

Sep 1, 2021 · 985 Energy 5.5372  
Energy 5 ...

4. 投稿 投稿 投稿投稿投稿投稿biography投稿投稿submission投稿投稿投稿投稿 2021-04-07 15:22 1 2  
投稿 投稿

2. 在“+”处添加适当的符号，使等式成立。

...

Reviewers invited
 Decision in process
 ...

[Back to Home](#)