

## Legacy and Modern Implications of Brown v. Board Answer Key

1. *De facto segregation* is separation that happens through circumstances like housing or income inequality, not by law. It differs from earlier segregation, which was legally enforced by government policies.
2. It gave the federal government authority to enforce desegregation by threatening to take away funding from schools that refused to integrate.
3.
  - White flight to suburban areas
  - Housing discrimination and redlining
  - Local school zoning based on neighborhood lines
4. Schools in low-income areas often lack the same level of funding, which can result in fewer resources, underpaid teachers, and lower-quality facilities.
5. *(Sample quote and explanation)*

**Quote:** “The legacy of *Brown* is not only in what it accomplished, but also in the ongoing fight to make its promise real.”

**Explanation:** This quote captures the idea that the ruling was not an end point, but a beginning. It reminds us that the work toward equality in education continues today.
6. *(Sample answer)*

No, I don’t think the goal has been fully achieved. While legal segregation ended, many schools are still divided by race and income. Students in poorer areas often don’t have the same opportunities as those in wealthier neighborhoods. That shows we still have work to do. However, *Brown* was still a critical step in the right direction. It showed that the law can be used to challenge injustice.
7. *(Sample answer)*

If I were a policymaker, I would increase funding for schools in low-income areas. I’d also look at school district boundaries and try to create more diverse zones. Expanding access to magnet schools and public transportation for students could help, too. Another important step would be investing in early childhood education to close gaps early. Making sure all schools have high-quality teachers and resources would help create more equal opportunities.