

Don't Tinker With My Rights:
The Case for School Responsibility and Student First Amendment Rights

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Junior Division
Group Exhibit
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In August, our social studies teacher introduced a year-long National History Day project to our class. One of our first tasks was to find a topic we wanted to study. After taking different topics into consideration, we ended up selecting *Tinker v. Des Moines*, a significant First Amendment case that redefined expressive rights for students in school and was a good fit for this year's theme. Also, we wanted to learn more about the case because one of the students involved in the symbolic protest that led to the court case was just thirteen years old at the time it occurred.

In September, we began research on our topic by obtaining secondary sources, such as books, journal articles, reference articles, and websites to build overall understanding about our topic. We then extended our research by going to the University of Northern Iowa Library, where we found additional secondary sources and primary sources, including newspaper articles, that had useful perspectives about our topic when it occurred. We also acquired a helpful book, *The Struggle for Student Rights* by John Johnson. It had a lot of valuable information about the protest participants, the school board opinion, and the court decisions. In March, we were excited to conduct an interview with John Tinker, which provided valuable information not found in other sources. He discussed the influences that instilled his deep interest for civil rights at a young age, along with his thoughts on the protest, case, and its impact. His first-hand information and excellent insights greatly aided our analysis. Finally, we gathered many useful documents, photographs, and videos from online collections, including the Tinker Tour website run by John and Mary Beth Tinker, the National Archives, Library of Congress, Vanderbilt Archives, Constitution Center, Oyez, ACLU of Iowa, Free Speech Center, and Iowa PBS.

After completing our research, we decided to do a group website. We chose this category because it was easy to do as a group, and we could all work on it from different locations as long as we had an internet connection. Also, the website category allowed us more words than an exhibit, so we could include more detail in our descriptions and analysis. To build our website, we started with a planning document, where we wrote our own words and determined what pictures, documents, quotes, and clips to use for each website page. We then used NHDWebcentral to build our website pages and iMovie to edit video clips for our project.

Our thesis provides a strong argument concerning our topic, its significance in history, and its connection to this year's NHD theme, "Rights and Responsibilities in History." In 1965, when John and Mary Beth Tinker wore black armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War, their suspension sparked a legal battle. *Tinker v. Des Moines* culminated in a 1969 landmark Supreme Court decision that affirmed student rights to free expression and school responsibility to protect them, which redefined the First Amendment and provided a pathway to influence for youth.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

"Appeal to Be Made Against Arm Bands." *Austin Daily Herald* [Austin, Minnesota], 28 September 1966, p. 18, [access.newspaperarchive.com/us/minnesota/austin/austin-daily-herald/1966/09-28/page-18](https://www.newspaperarchive.com/us/minnesota/austin/austin-daily-herald/1966/09-28/page-18). Accessed Oct 29 2024.

This newspaper talked about how the Tinkers and three other students wore armbands to school and got suspended. This source provided some good information and opinions from the school, the court, and the Tinkers themselves on the armbands. This helped us figure out what to write on the "Main Event" and "Reactions" page of our website.

"Armband Plea to High Court." *Des Moines Register*, 18 January 1968, p. 18.

This newspaper article talked about how the U.S. Court of Appeals had a split vote on the Tinker case because they couldn't agree on the disturbance issue. It helped us understand and explain how the case ended up in the U.S. Supreme Court. Also, it had a good picture and quote from Iowa Civil Liberties Union attorney Dan Johnston who represented the Tinkers, which we put on the "Reactions" page of our website.

"Black Arm Band Dispute into U.S. District Court." *Mason-City Globe-Gazette* [Mason City, Iowa], 16 March 1966, p. 1.

This newspaper article gave details about the students' protest at school, failed school board appeal, and how the issue ended up in court. This information helped our knowledge about the court case itself, and the court system, as the district court ended up being just the start of a greater than three-year legal battle to decide the case.

"Black Dissent Cites Disorder." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, Iowa], 25 February 1969, p. 5.

This newspaper article talked about U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black's dissenting opinion in the Tinker case, stating that the students' actions disrupted teaching and learning. Even though the case was decided 7-2 in favor of the Tinker's (and other students') rights to free expression, this showed that not everyone agreed whether or not it was the correct decision.

CBS Evening News. "Supreme Court: Student Protest and Rights." Reported by Walter Cronkite. Aired February 24, 1969, on CBS. *Vanderbilt Television News Archive*, <https://tvnews.vanderbilt.edu/broadcasts/2022620>. Accessed March 27, 2025.

We were excited to find this CBS News Clip about the Tinker case decision right after the verdict was announced in February 1969. We used this clip on the "Main Event" page of our website to add meaning to the moment. The Vanderbilt Archives' staff said our use of this clip would fall under fair educational use guidelines.

Clark, Bruce. Written Statement. December 16, 1965. *Tinker Tour USA*, tinkertourusa.Org/about/primary-sources/. Accessed 10 Nov. 2024.

Bruce Clark wrote this statement on the first day of his suspension telling his point of view about what happened the day of the protest. It had specific details about what the teachers did to them and how the rest of the students reacted to their protest. This helped our knowledge about the protest and provided different perspectives we discussed on the "Reactions" page of our website.

Corry, Harry M. "Letter to the Editor: A Marine Opposes ArmBand Ban." *Des Moines Register*, 27 December 1965.

A United States Marine wrote this letter to the editor of the *Des Moines Register* stating his feelings about the students' protest. Unlike many people who said the students were disrespectful to protest American involvement in Vietnam, he supported their right to do so because he believed he fought in the war to protect the principles of democracy and freedom for all people. We included this letter to the editor on our "Reactions" page as a surprising source of support for the Tinkers.

"Courts Have Differing Opinions on Desire of Youth to Assert Themselves." *Lubbock Avalanche Journal* [Lubbock, TX], 12 December 1968, p. 32.

This newspaper article helped us understand the many different court opinions that have been delivered over time related to student free speech rights at school. This expanded our knowledge about those rights and different legal viewpoints concerning them, which provided important context for understanding our topic.

"D.M. Appeal on Arm Bands To High Court: Freedom of Speech the Issue." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 13 November 1968, p. 1.

This article talked about the Des Moines school board meeting that was held after the students were suspended. Around 200 people attended the meeting at which the Tinker's appealed their suspension and where the board decided in a 5-2 decision to uphold the ban and the administration's disciplinary action. We used this article on the "Lead-up" page of our website because it was a key event that sparked the Tinkers to take legal action.

Eckhardt, Chris. Letter to President Johnson. January 1966. *Tinker Tour USA*, tinkertourusa.org/?s=publisher &submit=Search. Accessed 11 Nov. 2024.

Christopher Eckhardt wrote this letter to President Johnson about the school armband protest he and the Tinkers led. This provided details for the "Lead-up" page of our website when we discussed the events that contributed to the protest and the protest itself.

"Extend Ban on Arm Bands: D.M. School Board Split on Issue 4-3. " *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 22 December 1965, p. 1.

This newspaper article talked about the first school board meeting after the students' suspension where they upheld the ban in a split vote. This provided more information about the school's decision to ban the armbands, the board's vote on the issue, and how much public controversy it caused. This helped us figure out what to write in the school board section on the "Lead-up" page of our website.

"For Administrators Only." *New Prairie Primer* [Cedar Falls, IA], 25 October 1969, p. 5.

This editorial made fun of rules created by school administrators in response to court rulings. It helped us understand how schools sometimes attempted to get around the rules, but the courts over time forced them to take responsibility for protecting student rights. Also, the list of student-related First Amendment cases in this article provided important background information on issues related to it in schools.

Fortas, Abe, and Supreme Court Of The United States. *U.S. Reports: Tinker v. Des Moines School Dist.*, 393 U.S. 503. 1969. Periodical. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/usrep393503/.

This source is a U.S. Supreme Court report in the Tinker case that provided both the majority and dissenting opinions. This was a helpful document because it contained the exact words of the justices regarding the case, which provided important perspectives for our project.

"High Court Changes Flag Salute Rule: Decided School Children Do Not Have to Salute Under Religious Scruples." *The Albert Lea Tribune* [Albert Lea, MN], 14 June 1943, p. 1.

This article discussed *West Virginia v. Barnette*, a landmark 1943 U.S. Supreme Court Case that ruled students could not be required to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance if it conflicted with their religious beliefs. We used this headline on the "Background" page of our website because it was the first time the court ruled that the First Amendment applied to students in schools, which became a main argument in the Tinker case.

"High Court May Set Guides in 'Speech' Cases." *Ontario Daily Report* [Ontario, CA], 4 December 1968, p.64.

This newspaper article had really good information about the court case and what had happened in the three years after the protest. It gave a detailed summary of the case, the issues involved, and different legal opinions on them that helped us better understand what went on in court.

"How Free Is Expression? The Courts Ponder." *Itasca-Register* [Itaska, IL] 9 December 1968. *Itasca-Register-Dec-09-1 968-p-10*, access.newspaperarchive.com/us/illinois/itasca/itasca-register/1968/12-09/page-10. Accessed 29 Oct. 2024.

This newspaper article talked about the armband protest, the students' suspension, and how it led to a court case with major First Amendment right implications. It provided helpful information for several website pages and also a banner headline we used on our "Main Event" page because student free expression was the key issue in *Tinker v. Des Moines*.

"Iowans at Peace March." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 28 November 1965, p. 1.

This article discussed a November 1965, Washington, D.C. protest that John Tinker attended with his family members. This event inspired Tinker and a few other students to plan a protest at school the next month. We used a photo from this article on the "Lead-up" page of our website in the section where we talked about planning the student protest.

"John and Mary Beth Tinker Describing Receiving Threats after Protesting the Vietnam War." *Iowa PBS*, 2019, www.iowapbs.org/iowapathways/artifact/1417/mary-beth-and-john-tinker-describe-receiving-threats-after-protesting. Accessed Jan. 22, 2025.

This video was a sit-down, unedited interview with Mary Beth and John Tinker, so we felt it was a primary source. In the interview, the Tinkers discussed how they got lots of death threats due to their protest. We used a clip from this interview on our "Reactions" page that gave the Tinkers' account of what happened.

Magarrell, Jack. "Liberties Union Supports Students on Arm Bands." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 18 December 1965, p. 1.

This newspaper article provided us with a better understanding of the case and why the American Civil Liberties Union of Iowa came to the assistance of the Tinkers in their court case. We used this article headline on our "Reactions" page to show one of the groups that supported the Tinkers throughout their fight to have their First Amendment rights recognized.

"Mary and John Tinker Describe Their Feelings about the Supreme Court Case." *Iowa PBS*, www.iowapbs.org/iowapathways/artifact/1412/fmary-beth-and-john-tinker-describe-their-reactions-supreme-court-case. Accessed 2 Dec. 2024.

This was a personal presentation by the Tinkers about the case, which deepened our knowledge about what happened and how it impacted their lives. They talked about how they felt during school, out in public, and in court, which gave us an important first-hand perspective on our topic. It was also the source that inspired us to reach out to the Tinkers about getting our own interview so we could ask more questions.

"An Oral History of the Tinker v. Des Moines Case." February 22, 2019, *YouTube*, uploaded by Iowa PBS, <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvrLtnb03x9dIPV1HJtW-y8G7MwL1-Rv>. Accessed January 23, 2025.

This was a sit-down interview done by Iowa PBS with John and Mary Beth Tinker on the 50th anniversary of the Tinker ruling. It provided lots of information and personal viewpoints by the Tinkers about the war, protest, court case, and its impact on themselves and others. We watched this pretty early on in the research process so it helped us get an overall view of our topic and lots of important details that were usually left out in other sources.

"Plan to Appeal Armband Ruling." *Ottumwa-Courier* [Ottumwa, IA], 28 September 1966, p. 1.

This newspaper article talked about the U.S. District Court ruling that sided with the school. It helped us understand that the big issue in the ruling seemed to be disruption, and that the Tinkers appealed based on that. This helped us understand and accurately explain the District Court ruling on the "Main Event" page of our website.

Postcard Sent to Leonard Tinker. c. 1965. *Tinker Tour USA - Primary Sources*, <https://tinkertourusa.org/about/primary-sources/>.

The Tinker family received this anonymous postcard following the armband protest. Many people were angry with the Tinkers about the protest because they thought it was unpatriotic to oppose a war Americans were fighting in. We put this postcard on the "Reactions" page of our website as an example of the threats and hate mail they got during their fight for student free speech rights.

"Primary Sources." *Tinker Tour USA*. tinkertourusa.org/about/primary-sources/. Accessed 5 Nov. 2024.

Tinker Tour USA is run by John and Mary Beth Tinker and it has an entire online page filled with their own personal collection of primary source documents and photos from the protest and case. This provided us with hard-to-find photos, documents, and letters that we used throughout our website. The Tinkers also included captions with many of the photos and documents that we used in quoted form on our website.

"Principals Among Those Named Defendants In Suit." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 16 March 1966, p. 6.

This article talked about the school officials included in the lawsuit. The principals were the ones who made the decision to ban the armbands so they were part of the case. This was helpful in learning more details about both the protest and the court case.

"Protest Plans for Des Moines Students." John F. Tinker et. al. v. The Des Moines Independent Community School District et. al., December 1965. National Archives. Courtesy of Library of Congress, <https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/we-mourn>.

The Tinkers and Christopher Eckhardt posted this flyer to inform students about the protest they were planning. We put this flyer on the "Lead-up" page of our website when we discussed their protest planning. This was important in the court case because when school officials heard about the meeting they banned students from wearing armbands as they feared it might be disruptive.

"School Arm Band Dispute To Top Court." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 5 Nov. 1967, p. 20.

This newspaper article had information about the U.S. Court of Appeals' split vote in the Tinker case. Because they couldn't make a decision, the U.S. District Court decision stayed in place. We included this article on the "Main Event" page of our website in the "Court of Appeals" section because it discussed the disagreement over school disruption, which was the reason for the Tinkers' U.S. Supreme Court appeal.

"School Board Problem Is Black Armband like 'Go Riders Go.'" *Ames Tribune* [Ames, Iowa], 12 December 1965, p. 1.

This newspaper article talked about the students getting suspended from school for wearing armbands and about the school board meeting. A Drake law professor shared his view that their actions were no different than kids wearing buttons at homecoming, while the school board president gave his view that it was disruptive. This helped us understand many different views on the armband issue and why it was controversial.

"Sent Home." *Des Moines Tribune* [Des Moines, IA], 17 December 1965.

This article had a photo showing Mary Beth Tinker posing with her armband after she was suspended for wearing it and sent home. She was only 13-years-old at the time. We used this photo on the "Lead-up" page of our website to show the events that led to the Tinker case.

"Students Go Before High Court." *The Delta Democrat Times* [Greenville, Mississippi], 14 November 1968, p. 1.

This article talked about the U.S. Court of Appeals and how they failed to make a decision in the Tinker case. They got stuck on the issue of school disruption and had a 4-4 split vote, which meant the U.S. District Court's decision remained in place. This led the Tinkers to appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. We thought this article was easier to understand than lots of the court documents, and it helped us explain what happened in court on the "Main Event" page of our website.

"Supreme Court May Rule on Students' Rights." *Independent-Star-News*, 15 December 1968, p. 1.

This newspaper article helped us learn about the events that led up to the Tinker case and why the U.S. Supreme Court decided to take the case. This gave a lot of information about First Amendment rights and how this case could expand them for students. This helped us with information and theme connections for the "Main Event" and "Impact" pages of our website.

"Supreme Court: Symbolic Protest by High Schooler Okay." *Las-Vegas-Sun* [Las Vegas, Nevada], 25 February 1969, p. 1, [access.newspaperarchive.com/us/nevada/las-vegas/las-vegas-sun/1969/02-25/age-11](https://www.newspaperarchive.com/us/nevada/las-vegas/las-vegas-sun/1969/02-25/age-11). Accessed Oct. 29, 2024.

This newspaper article talked about the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Tinker v. Des Moines* and how it expanded students' First Amendment rights and schools' responsibilities related to them. We used this banner headline on the "Main Event" page of our website in the Supreme Court section because it captured the outcome of the case and its importance.

Tarman, Mrs. *Notice of Suspension*. 16 Dec. 1965. *Tinker Tour USA*, Student Press Law Center. Typescript.

This is the pass Mary Beth Tinker got from her teacher on the day she wore the arm band to school. It told her to go to the principal where she was suspended from school. We put this pass on the “Lead-up” page of our website because it was the event that led the Tinkers to fight for student rights in court.

Tinker, John. Interview by the authors. March 3, 2025.

We were so excited to conduct an hour-long interview with John Tinker in early March where he shared lots of details that helped our analysis about the case and its impact. We used a quote from this interview on the “Reactions” page of our website about the scary reactions they received following the protest and during the court case. We also used an audio clip on the “Lead-up” page about his previous protest experiences, along with a video clip about the significance of the court decision on our “Impact” page.

Tinker, John. *Replica of 1965 Protest Armband from Tinker v. Des Moines*. Sent to the authors, 3 Mar. 2025.

John Tinker made the armbands the students wore during their protest. After we interviewed him, he made and sent each of us replica armbands. We used a closeup of the armband's peace sign on the “Thesis” page of our website to highlight the purpose for the Tinker's protest.

Tinker, Mary Beth, and John Tinker. *The 50th Anniversary of the Tinker V. Des Moines Schools Decision*. February 22, 2019. *YouTube*, uploaded by Iowa PBS, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1gnTRWz7CQM>.

This video was an hour-long question and answer session with the Tinkers at the State Historical Society of Iowa about the protest, their perspectives, and how others reacted. We consider this a primary source because it is a presentation by the Tinkers who participated in the protest. This helped us realize how the Tinker Case expanded First Amendment rights for students from then on.

"Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District, 393 U.S. 503 (1969)."
Justia U.S Supreme Court, supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/393/503/.
Accessed 6 Feb. 2025.

This is the U.S. Supreme Court transcript of the Tinker Case, including oral arguments. This allowed us to hear and read the actual testimony, and get direct quotes from the justices that we used on the "Main Event" page of our website.

"Top Court To Rule on Arm Bands." *Des Moines Tribune*, 4 March 1968, p. 1.

This article discussed how the Tinker case was finally on its way to the U.S. Supreme Court and what it was about. This provided a good quote we used in the "Court of Appeals" section on the "Main Event" page of our website.

"Tribunal May Soon Act on Cry for Students Expression Guide." *San Rafael Daily Independent Journal* [San Rafael, California], 12 December 1968, p. 1,

This article built our knowledge about the protest and the court's views on it right before the Supreme Court made its ruling. This was helpful in understanding how important this case was for students' free speech rights and also its effect on the way schools managed their responsibilities for student expression.

"A Truce Fast By Students." *Des Moines Register* [Des Moines, IA], 27 December 1965, p. 3.

According to this article, the Tinkers, along with some other students, participated in a truce fast about a week after their armband suspension to express how they felt about the Vietnam War. This article contained a good explanation about their feelings concerning Vietnam, which helped us better understand their reasons for protesting at school.

United States Court Of Appeals For The Eighth Circuit. *Tinker ET AL. v. Des Moines Independent Community School District ET AL.*, 503.U.S. Reports, Argued November 12, 1968.-Decided February 24, 1969..

This government document included both the United States Court of Appeals ruling and the District Court final decision it upheld, along with information about how they reached their decisions. We used this information on the "Main Event" page of our website to explain the different levels of court the case went through before it got to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Warren Court (1967-1069). The Collection of the U.S. Supreme Court, Oyez.
<https://www.oyez.org/courts?court=Warren%20Court>.

This collection provided us with a picture of the U.S. Supreme Court judges that heard the Tinker v. Des Moines case. We used it on the “Main Event” page of our website when we discussed the top court decision.

Secondary Sources:

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. "Facts and Case Summary - Tinker V. Des Moines." *United States Court*,
www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/educational-activities/facts-and-case-summary-tinker-v-des-moines. Accessed 14 Oct. 2024.

This website provided a fact-based summary about the Tinker case. We liked how it was written in an easy-to-understand way and included information about events that led to the case and facts about the case itself. This was very helpful for the “Main Event” page of our website where we explained the court rulings.

Bittle, Edgar, and Perry A. Zirkel. “Interview: The 30th Anniversary of ‘Tinker.’” *The Phi Delta Kappan*, vol. 81, no. 1, 1999, pp. 34–58. *JSTOR*,
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20439583>. Accessed 29 Oct. 2024.

This journal article helped us learn more about how the case impacted the lives of the students who participated in it. The authors attended a 30th anniversary get-together of people involved in the case, who talked about their experiences and how it shaped them. This information was helpful for the “Impact” page of our website.

Bittle, Edgar. “The Tinker Case: Reflections Thirty Years Later.” *Drake Law Review*, vol. 48, no. 3, 2000. <https://drakelawreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/bittle.pdf>. Accessed 15 December 2024.

Edgar Bittle was a law clerk for the lawyer who represented the Des Moines School District in the case. This source helped us understand what happened at each level of the court process. It had a quote from U.S. District Court Judge Stephenson about his decision favoring the school, which we used on the “Main Event” page of our website.

Bubar, Joe, and Bryan Brown. "This Girl Fought for Free Speech." *Junior Scholastic/Current Events*, vol. 121, no. 7, 7 Jan. 2019, pp. 18+.

This article gave a great overview of the protest, the court case, and its impact on student free speech rights. It was one of the earliest articles we read on this case, which helped us build a timeline of events related to our topic.

Dynia, Philip A. "Rights of Students." *Free Speech Center*, 11 Aug. 2023, firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/rights-of-students/. Accessed 17 Dec. 2024.

This online article explained student speech rights in the 1960s and the rights we have now. This helped us understand the significance of the Tinker case in expanding those rights and the schools' responsibilities to protect them. It also had an image and a photograph we used on the "Background" page of our website.

Hudson, David. "Key Lessons from Landmark Tinker Ruling Still Resonate." *Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression*, Dec. 10, 2023. www.thefire.org/news/key-lessons-landmark-tinker-ruling-still-resonate-today. Accessed Dec. 17, 2024.

This online article talked about the students involved in the protest and how they were denied their constitutional rights. It was helpful for understanding the issues related to their protest from a legal viewpoint. It also talked about the importance of the case today, which helped us understand its impact and the responsibility of schools to allow non-disruptive speech from students.

Hudson, David L. "Student free speech case 'chipped away' after 50 years, but 'overall idea' remains." *American Bar Association Journal*, February 25, 2019. <https://www.abajournal.com/web/article/50th-anniversary-of-tinker-v-des-moines>.

The article discussed the 50th anniversary of the Tinker decision and its impact on student rights still today. It had lots of good information that enhanced our knowledge about the protest, court case, and its impact. We used a quote by Mary Beth Tinker from this article on the "Impact" page of our website that discussed the power of student voice to influence issues, which is something that has become more frequent following the Tinker ruling.

Johnson, John W. *The Struggle for Student Rights*. University Press of Kansas, 1997.

This book provided a lot of detail about the participants in the protest, the protest itself, the court case, and its significance regarding student free speech rights. It was also a good source of information about the case at the different levels of court, which helped us sort out what happened so we could explain it in our project.

Lüsted, Marcia Amidon. *Tinker vs. Des Moines: The Right to Protest in Schools*. ABDO Publishing, 2013.

This book was one of the first sources we read and it built our overall knowledge about the protest, the case, and its impact. The author broke everything down and made it easy to understand, which helped us create a timeline of events that we used to organize our website. It also referred to important documents and newspaper articles that we found during our later research and included in our project.

"Mary Beth Tinker Reflects on Being a Student Rights Pioneer." *ACLU of Iowa*, 2024, www.aclu-ia.org/en/mary-beth-tinker-reflects-being-student-rights-pioneer. Accessed 21 Oct. 2024.

This online article from the ACLU of Iowa talked about Mary Beth Tinker and the other students who wore black armbands to school, and about what has happened since then. This website provided good information and a quote from Tinker that helped us understand how this case transformed her life and the free speech rights of all young people ever since.

"*Obscenity Case Files: Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District.*" *CDLDF*, cblf.org/about-us/case-files/obscenity-case-files/obscenity-case-files-tinker-v-des-moines-independent-community-school-district/. Accessed 29 Jan. 2025.

This website had lots of helpful information about the case. Additionally, it explained the Supreme Court ruling and its significance, which was helpful for the "Main Event" and "Impact" pages of our website.

Raskin, Jamin B. "Student Speech: The Enduring Greatness of 'Tinker.'" *Human Rights*, vol. 35, no. 3, 2008, pp. 2–5. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41223312>. Accessed 29 Oct. 2024.

This journal article provided a good explanation about student First Amendment rights throughout American history. It was where we learned about another case, *West Virginia v. Barnett*, which ruled that students didn't have to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance if it went against their religious beliefs. We used this information on the "Background" page of our website because it was the first time the courts ruled that students had First Amendment rights in schools, which later became the foundational argument in the *Tinker* case.

Riggs, William W. "Vietnam War." *Free Speech Center*, 30 July 2023, firstamendment.mtsu.edu/article/vietnam-war/. Accessed 19 Dec. 2024.

This website helped us understand what happened in the Vietnam War. It had good information and facts we used in the "Vietnam War" section on the "Background" page of our website. This was important to include because it provided important context for understanding what the Tinkers were protesting.

"Rise Up, Be Heard." *DSM Magazine*, dsmmagazine.com/2019/01/08/rise-up-be-heard/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2025.

This website helped us understand more about the Tinker's protest and court case. It had especially good information about the reasons for their protest, which helped us make content decisions for the "Background" and "Lead-up" pages of our website.

Sharp, Maggie. "Mary Beth Tinker Vist MWSU." *Medium*, edited by Maggie Sharp, medium.com/@msharp8/on-february-19th-2018-mary-beth-tinker-visited-the-missouri-western-campus-to-discuss-the-fa9ad09b841c. Accessed 8 Jan. 2025.

This online article provided a picture of the Tinkers and Christopher Eckhart, another student who protested at school along with the Tinkers. This source also had some good background information about their actions and about the *Tinker v. Des Moines* court case, which enhanced our overall knowledge about the topic.

Sherman, Mark. "Supreme Court Sides with PA. High School Cheerleader Who Ranted on Snapchat." *The Express Times* [Easton, PA], 24 June 2021, p. 10.

This website was helpful because it gave us some information about the 2021 U.S. Supreme Court decision concerning a high school cheerleader who ranted on snapchat about her team and school and got kicked off the squad. By ruling that the cheerleader had the right to express her opinion off-campus on social media, this case further expanded the Tinker ruling. We used the article headline and picture on the "Impact" page of our website.

"Surveys Show Boost in Americans' Understanding of the First Amendment." *Free Speech Center*, At Middle Tennessee State University, firstamendment.mtsu.edu/post/surveys-show-boost-in-americans-understanding-of-the-first-amendment/. Accessed 6 Feb. 2025.

This website was helpful because it explained the First Amendment, people's understanding of it, and issues related to it. This helped us explain the amendment and provided an image of the First Amendment's text that we used on the "Background" page of our website.

"The Teens Who Fought for Free Speech: A Supreme Court ruling 50 years ago ensured students' First Amendment rights--and paved the way for today's student protests." *New York Times Upfront*, vol. 151, no. 7, 7 Jan. 2019, pp. 18+.

This article provided helpful information about the Vietnam War and the protests that took place nationwide, which inspired the Tinkers to plan their own protest at school. We used two pictures and a quote from this article on the "Background" page of our website about the war.

"Tinker Turns 50: Students Are 'Mighty Strong.'" *Des Moines Register*, www.desmoinesregister.com/story/opinion/columnists/iowa-view/2015/12/12/tinker-turns-50-students-mighty-times-again/77115952/. Accessed 11 Dec. 2024.

This *Des Moines Register* article discussed a presentation given by Mary Beth Tinker on the 50th anniversary of the case, which helped us learn more about its impact. This built our understanding about how the experience influenced her lifelong commitment for encouraging youth to use their voices to influence public opinion, which we discussed on the "Impact" page of our website.

"Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District." *Britannica School*, 3 Nov. 2016. school.eb.com/levels/high/article/Tinker-v-Des-Moines-Independent-Community-School-District/488487. Accessed 1 Oct. 2024.

This article had a good overall summary of events that led to the protest, the protest itself, and the aftermath. It had a good explanation about the court cases that followed and their impact on student free speech rights in schools. This helped our knowledge and provided a timeline of events to organize our website.

"Vietnam War." *Britannica*, www.britannica.com/event/Vietnam-War. Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.

This website had a good summary of events concerning the Vietnam War. This helped us a lot because we needed to understand more about the event the Tinkers protested against. We used this information on the "Background" page of our website to provide historical context for our topic.

"Vietnam War." *History*, 29 Oct. 2009, www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history. Accessed 11 Feb. 2025.

This website had good information about the Vietnam War. This was helpful because it built our understanding about the war and the reasons why so many youth and others protested American involvement in it.

Wermiel, Stephen J. "Human Rights Hero: Mary Beth Tinker." *Human Rights*, vol. 35, no. 3, 2008, pp. 26–26.

This journal article described Mary Beth Tinker as a human rights hero who stood up for a cause she believed in. This was helpful for the "Lead-up" and "Main Event" pages of our website when we described her motivations and actions.

"West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette (1943)." *National Constitution Center*, constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/supreme-court-case-library/west-virginia-board-of-education-v-barnette. Accessed 10 Feb. 2025.

This website had information on the 1943 West Virginia v. Barnette case, which was the first time the courts ruled that students had First Amendment rights at school. This later became an important legal argument for the Tinker case. We talked about the Barnette case and used a quote from one of the majority justices on the "Background" page of our website.

"What Happened to Mary Beth?" *Section of Individual Rights and Responsibilities Newsletter*, vol. 4, no. 1, 1977. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43872036>. Accessed 29 Oct. 2024.

This newsletter helped us learn more about why Mary Beth Tinker fought her suspension and how her actions transformed student First Amendment rights from then on. This built our overall knowledge about Tinker and the protest, as well as the long-term impact of her actions.

Zissou, Rebecca. "This Teen Fought for Your Rights: Mary Beth Tinker's Protest Against the Vietnam War in 1965 landed her in the principal's office--and the Supreme Court." *Junior Scholastic/Current Events*, vol. 117, no. 2, 15 Sept. 2014, pp. 10+. *Gale General OneFile*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A382808951/ITOF?u=iowaec&sid=bookmark-ITOF&xid=6da14acf. Accessed 18 Sep. 2024.

This article had good information about Mary Beth Tinker and the other students who wore black armbands to school in 1965 to protest the Vietnam War, and how the school's reaction led to a landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling. This was one of the first articles we read and it built our overall knowledge about the case. It also helped us see how the ruling made school's responsible for protecting student First Amendment rights.