

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Bryan, William Jennings. *Seven Questions in Dispute*. Fleming H. Revell Company, 1924.

This source helped me get a better understanding of William Jennings Bryan's beliefs favoring the theological side as well as other fundamentalists across the country. I was also able to use an image from this book called the "The Descent of the Modernists" to convey fundamentalist fears regarding evolution.

Butler, John. "Tennessee Evolution Statutes." *Tennessee Anti-Evolution Statute - UMKC School of Law*, March 13, 1925, law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/tennstat.htm.

This source outlined the Butler Act's provisions as it was written and passed in 1925. After reading through it, I understood what exactly the law enforced and the consequences of breaking it. I quoted part of Section 1 of the act in the trial page of my website to add emphasis on how the law affected teachers and Tennessee's curriculum.

Darwin, Charles. *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. London: John Murray, 1859.

This source portrays Charles Darwin's published work, *The Origin of Species*, in which he publicized his theory of evolution, shocking America. Because this was one of the most crucial causes of the Scopes Trial, the book was very insightful on properly understanding the theory that divided so many people.

Jr., George W. Hunter. "A Civic Biology (1914 Edition)." Open Library, American Book Company, 1 Jan. 1970, www.openlibrary.org/works/OL7425322W/A_civic_biology.

This source was important because it gave more insight on the historical context on evolution being taught in schools. The book, *A Civic Biology*, is noteworthy because this textbook was taught in public schools in the 1920s and part of the controversy that was sparked. I used the textbook images from here on my website.

"John Scopes Is Convicted of Violating State Law for Teaching Darwin's Theory of Evolution in 1925 " Daily News, 22 July 1925, www.nydailynews.com/news/national/scopes-convicted-teaching-theory-evolution-1925-article-1.2298732.

This source helped explain the outcome of the Scopes trial and helped me understand the basis on which the decision was reversed. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100 which was overturned due to a technicality. I used both images and information from here in my project, specifically in the verdict section.

Rhp. "Three German Soldiers Returning from a Training Exercise, 1918." Rare Historical Photos, www.rarehistoricalphotos.com/three-german-soldiers-returning-training-fight/.

This showed me another cause of the Scopes Trial. It shed light on how some Americans blamed German soldiers who accepted evolution for World War I, which caused a lot of opposition to evolution in the U.S. In addition, I used a primary source image of German militarists during WWI from this source in my historical context section.

"Scopes." Smithsonian Institution, www.si.edu/search/collection-images?edan_q=the%2Bscopes%2Btrial&.

The Smithsonian Institute was my main source of images, making it extremely useful to my project. I added pictures of lawyers Darrow and Bryan as well as the courtroom to emphasize how packed it was with people who came from all over the country to witness the trial.

Scopes Trial, www.sophia.smith.edu/~maldrich/evolution/ScopesNorthernpap/1925baltunuly15.htm.

This was a compilation of eclectic political cartoons from July 1925 making this a primary source. The man in the cartoon is representative of the Dayton businessman who helped persuade John Scopes to begin the trial. This was useful in explaining his economic and personal motives behind the event.

"Tennessee Virtual Archive- The Scopes Trial." CONTENT, www.teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/search/searchterm/the%20scopes%20trial.

The Tennessee Archives provided me with numerous first-hand accounts and images that I was able to incorporate within my website. This was very useful as I was able to view different angles of the courtroom and the little town of Dayton.

"The Scopes Trial." The Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/search/?in=&q=the%2Bscopes%2Btrial&new=true.

The Library of Congress was another very important place where I took pictures for my website. In addition to retrieving pictures of the trial, I was able to get pictures of Darwin's books and the theory of evolution.

"The Scopes Trial Gets Underway." *YouTube*, uploaded by King Rose Archives, July 1925, www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAg9BJ-5hZw.

This video was extremely helpful in visualizing the trial as it provided footage from 1925. It shows the main events of the trial, from John Scopes first entering the court to Clarence Darrow examining William Jennings Bryan and the verdict being revealed to a packed courtroom. I used this in "the trial" section of my website to make it more interactive and easier to see what the trial looked like in a different form than pictures.

Title Page of *The Descent of Man* by Charles Darwin, London, John Murray, 1875. (n.d.). Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hh2tc595>

This source explains the scientific reasoning presented in *The Descent of Man* and gave me historical context. I used this image to highlight the importance of the book in the science and religion debate.

[Trial Transcript]. The World's Most Famous Court Trial: Tennessee Evolution Case. 1925. Dayton, Tenn.: Bryan College, 1990. www.moses.law.umn.edu/darrow/trials.php?tid=7

This source was very useful because it provided a different perspective to understanding the trial better. It included the transcript of the entire trial and broke it down on a day to day basis, making it easy for me to understand what happened over the trial and what was said by the defense and prosecution. This was very enlightening especially when I was researching for the trial page of my website.

Secondary Sources:

Adams, Noah. "Timeline: Remembering the Scopes Monkey Trial." *NPR*, NPR, 5 July 2005, www.npr.org/2005/07/05/4723956/timeline-remembering-the-scopes-monkey-trial.

This source provides a very useful visual, outlining key events related to the Scopes Trial. The timeline starts from 1859 when Charles Darwin published his works, *The Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man*, helping me understand the start of the trial's roots.

A Monkey on Tennessee's Back: The Scopes Trial in Dayton. (2019). Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://sharetn.gov.tnsosfiles.com/tsla/exhibits/scopes/index.htm>

This source, unlike the others, showed me the effects of the Scopes Trial and how its issues persisted. It illustrated how the evolution debate still exists today and is especially important in predominantly traditional, Christian states, like Kansas.

Baxter, J. (2010, September 2). Talk on Charles Darwin and Evolution. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.wincantonwindow.co.uk/museum-evolution-talk.htm>

This source explains the theory of evolution scientifically with concepts and diagrams. The science supporting evolution is presented very logically and using the images became very helpful to include in the project.

Cunningham, P. (2015, November 04). Recordonline.com. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from <https://www.recordonline.com/article/ZZ/20151104/blogs/311049929>

This source recalls why the Scopes Trials was such a major controversy in the early 1900s. This was a major debate between traditional and modern values where science and evolution were being separated by Modernists and Fundamentalists.

“Digital History- The Scopes Trial.” *Digital History*, 2009, www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=2&psid=3390.

This source was very detailed in depicting the various impacts of the trial. For instance, the role of media such as newspaper and radio coverage was explained very well and impacts such as plays being written with similar themes that the trial conveyed: science, religion and reason, and freedom. This showed me part of the important legacy of the Scopes Trial.

Linder, Doug. “State v. John Scopes (‘The Monkey Trial’): An Account.” *Famous Trials*, 10 July 2000, famous-trials.com/scopesmonkey/2127-home.

This source provided me with a few images that I was able to put under the verdict section of my website. It also gave me insight on what happened during the case and why.

“Monkey Trial.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 2006, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/monkeytrial/#transcript.

This source explained more in detail about why the trial was so important to people at the time. It contained different historian viewpoints, which was crucial for my project as I drew out quotes to use from here. Other than the challenge between theology and science, people crowded to witness a fight between “two of America’s greatest orators”: Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan. This also gave me an idea of how the trial connected to communication as people attended to hear ideas being communicated.

“State of Tennessee v. Scopes.” *American Civil Liberties Union*, 9 Dec. 2010, www.aclu.org/other/state-tennessee-v-scopes.

This source delves into the trial, providing specific information such as the key figures involved in the trial. Figures such as Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan were explained and their vital role in the trial as two polar opposites. Their differences represented fundamentalism versus modernism in itself. I also added primary source images from this article to my website.

Scott, Julie A. *More Than Just Monkey Business: Kansas Newspapers Respond to the Scopes Trial, July 1925*. Kansas History, 2014.

This book helped provide insight into the perspective many people had at the time of the Scopes Trial in 1925. It discussed how there were over 100 newspaper companies covering the trial daily, providing their own accounts and opinions of the event. This focused mainly on the atmosphere of the trial rather than the events, which I found significant in seeing how people felt.

Szalay, Jessie. "Scopes Monkey Trial: Science on the Stand." *LiveScience*, Purch, 1 Oct. 2016, www.livescience.com/56343-scopes-monkey-trial.html.

This source explains the decision of the case in how John Scopes reached a guilty verdict due to a technicality. The article further delves into the after effects and impacts of the Scopes Trial and gave me useful pictures.

"The Monkey Trial." *Ushistory.org*, Independence Hall Association, June 2008, www.ushistory.org/us/47b.asp.

This source explains important aspects of the case by providing a brief explanation of the theory of evolution and the Butler Act which is the legislation John Scopes sought out to challenge. This gave me an overview of my topic and helped me create an outline for my project.

"WGN Radio Broadcasts the Trial." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/monkeytrial-wgn-radio-broadcasts-trial/.

This source was important because it delves into the media industry and the significant effects the trial had because of WGM radio. The radio spent about \$1,000 a day to broadcast the trial. This clearly illustrated to me how the Scopes Trial transformed the media's role in court cases, being a positive outcome.