Group 2

Darrow

                                               Clarence Darrow

1. He volunteered to defend John Scopes' right to teach evolution.==> he is for evolution

 Leading member of American Civil Liberties Union

2. Notable for his wit and agnosticism that marked him as one of the most famous American lawyers and civil libertarians.

After nine minutes of deliberation, the jury returns a verdict of guilty. The judge imposes a fine of $100 on the defendant and John Scopes speaks for the first time, vowing to "to oppose this law in any way [he] can

Five days after the trial ends, Bryan dies in his sleep in Dayton. Many blame his death on the stress of Darrow's interrogation, but he had been ill with diabetes for some time

3. Clarence Darrow was for the rights to teach evolution. He wasn't biased because Clarence Darrow was actually atheist.

Group Statement:

Defense attorney, he volunteered to defend John Scopes' in court.

He was an atheist.

Decided to put Scope guilty, so he would have the last stance in court.

He wanted the prayer that was said everyday to be stopped.

Uncommon to  cross the the opposing attorney

He made himself look like a fool because didn't want Bryan to give the closing address

 and wanted the decision to be reviewed in the higher court

He was a famous lawyer that prevented a convicted child killer from the death penalty.

 He had also defended strikers, labor leaders and anarchists.

"almost destroyed his career when he defended two union officials accused of murder in the dynamiting of the *Los Angeles Times* building. Before the trial was over, Darrow himself was under attack -- for bribing the jury"

 Bryan

**William Jennings Bryan**

*1. Explain the role they played in the trial*

*2. The significance of this person to the case*

*3. The perspective of that player/organization on the theory of* *evolution.*

1. William Jennings Bryan was the prosecuter of the Scopes Trial up against John Scopes defenseea team, lawyer Clarence Darrow with the help and support of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

2. This  person was significant to the case because he fought against the question of whether or not the Theory of Evolution should be taught in classrooms. It gave him the opportunity to represent the people who also did not believe/support the Theory of Evolution and it gave government and people an opportunity to make their opinions on the matter known as well as to ultimately come up with a desicion.

3. A majority of the sources we looked at revealed that Wiliam Jennings Bryan did not believe/support the Theory of Evolution because he believed in Creationalism (the explanation of human life given in the Bible) He strongly believe in equality!

"Arguing for the prosecution was the famous orator and former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan. He resolved to 'protect the religious faith of our children.' "

<http://go.grolier.com/>

The Nhe New Book of Knowledge

Darrow began his interrogation of Bryan with a quiet question: "You have given considerable study to the Bible, haven't you, Mr. Bryan?" Bryan replied, "Yes, I have. I have studied the Bible for about fifty years." Thus began a series of questions designed to undermine a literalist interpretation of the Bible. Bryan was asked about a whale swallowing Jonah, Joshua making the sun stand still, Noah and the great flood, the temptation of Adam in the garden of Eden, and the creation according to Genesis. After initially contending that "everything in the Bible should be accepted as it is given there," Bryan finally conceded that the words of the Bible should not always be taken literally. In response to Darrow's relentless questions as to whether the six days of creation, as described in Genesis, were twenty-four hour days, Bryan said "My impression is that they were periods."

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/evolut.htm>

1. "The Darwinian theory represents man as reaching his present perfection by the operation of the law of hate," Bryan said, "Evolution is the merciless law by which the strong crowd out and kill off the weak." , I CAN'T CHOOSE WHICH QUOTE! "As a young man, Bryan had been open-minded about the origins of man. But over the years he became convinced that Darwin's theory was responsible for much that was wrong with the modern world" ( The second quote, can be for the third question too.

-<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/peopleevents/p_bryan.html>

3. " Bryan opposed the theory of evolution for two reasons. First, he believed that what he considered a materialistic account of the descent of man through evolution undermined the Bible. Second, he saw neo-Darwinism or Social Darwinism as a great evil force in the world promoting hatreds and conflicts, especially the World War. " <http://wapedia.mobi/en/William_Jennings_Bryan>

3."As a young man, Bryan had been open-minded about the origins of man. But over the years he became convinced that Darwin's theory was responsible for much that was wrong with the modern world"

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/gallery/gal_monkeytrial_06.html>

Good Picture ;] = Funny Verdict.

**According to one historian, "As a man and as a legend, Bryan was destroyed by his testimony that day." His performance was described as that of "a pitiable, punch drunk warrior."**

ACLU

                                   American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

FINAL GROUP STATEMENT

* The American Civil Liberties Union was relatively new during 1920s and was not known around the world, so in order to gain recognition, they hired Scopes to defy  theButler Act to gain recognition for the ACLU. Scopes accepted because he wanted to gain profit for Dayton, TN, since they were on the brink of bankruptcy. They wanted to start a conversation and get people talking about the issue at hand,.if the government really had a say in religion. They wanted to try out the law, because it went against free speech and religion. They lost the case but laws like Butler Act ceased to exist in the years following the case. They gained recognition following the case and still exist today.The ACLU advocated free speech and other civil liberties.

John Scope

                                            John Scope

*1. Explain the role they played in the trial*

John Scopes was a defendant for the ACLU who stood to testify against the Butler Act. He really didn't violate any laws, and actually skipped the Evolution lesson as his time as a Substitute Teacher. The entire trial itself was a publicity stunt to shine a light on the injustices of the Butler's Act.

*2. The significance of this person to the case*

 He was a biology substitute teacher who's real intention was to become a Coach. Darwin Ray asked Scopes to testify against the Butler Act and bring the unconstitutional law to light and bring justice. The actual trial really didn't revolve around Scopes himself but rather Darrow and Brian that was filled with rhetorical questions that questioned both Evolution and Creationism.

*3. The perspective of that player/organization on the theory of* *evolution.*

 He thinks that teachers should be able to teach the theory of evolution to students. So they can know about the origin of life through a perspective other than the idea of divine and intelligent creation.

 John Scope was a Biology Substitute Teacher born in 1900 who aspired to be a Coach. He was charged with violating the Butler's act which prohibited the teaching of any lesson that insulted or defied the Divine design and creationism. But that wasn't the case at all, in fact John Scopes was approached at a local Pharmacy and asked if he could testify against the injustices of the Butler's Act and bring it's unconstitutional injustices to light. While the other side of the case, those who enacted the law wanted their small town of Dayton to recieve more revenue by shining a spot light upon themselves with a controversial topic. The trial was a giant publicity stunt filled with rhetorical questions that flied (flyed?) across the room between the two of them. Scopes played a very small part in the actual trial and never took stand nor did he show up certain days.

 John T. Raulston

**FINAL GROUP STATEMENT**

Judge John T. Raulston

* Judge Raulston was the judge of the court case, Tennessee vs. John Scopes, but even though the jury had the final decision in the verdict of the case, Raulston had an influence by what he said and who he invited on to testify for the case.
* Raulston wanted to make the case well-known since he infatutated with publicity and having his own photos taken
* Raulston was a conservative Christian, who stuck to many traditional values, therefore, he offered some bias toward the case
* Raulston often clashed with Clarence Darrow on anything to show his ongoing bias toward the beliefs of evolution. There was not much evidence in indicting Scopes, yet Raulston tempted the Grand Jury to indict Scopes
* Raulston opened a case one day with a prayer, showing his beliefs to the Bible and Christianity. This also opened up signs to the favoring he had toward the lessons taught by the Bible
* Raulston did not allow Darrow's scientific experts to testify before the grand jury, which shows that he was nervous as to how their findings could influence the jury, so by not allowing them to testify, there was little evidence to support Darrow's defense

 Group 1

Bryan

                                                  Clarence Darrow(my homie)

Clarence Darrow:

-Born to atheist father.  Followed his footsteps

-He was a famous lawyer for the poor?

-Studied law in a small Ohio town.  Moved to Chicago and quickly became Attorney General and made a good living off representing the Northwest Railway

-July 13, 1925: Clarence Darrow delivers an impassioned speech against "religious bigotry and hate." He hopes to convince Judge Raulston to declare the Butler Law unconstitutional.

-Was the lawyer in the case, defending Scopes.

-A railroad strike in 1894 made him quit his job working for the railroad and instead he defended the strikers.  He became a famous figure for the radical left.

-People really really really really liked him.

-1912 he defended two union officials accused in a dynamite murder.  Later Darrow was accussed of bribing jury.  Wrecked his career, but revived it later with his persuasive speaking.

-He was the most famous of the defense ~~authorities~~ attorneys

-Supported William Jennings Bryan for president. But hated his religious ideas.

-Wanted to use the trial as a setup to have a contest with Bryan and a public debate over religion vs science

-On the 7th day of the Scopes trial, Darrow enacted his plan.  He called out Bryan to speak as an expert about religion and tried to trap him into admitting that the Genesis is a load of bullcrap.  It ended up turning into a furious, almost violent, debate.

-Is dead.1857-1938

**July 20, 1925:**Before a crowd of thousands on the courthouse lawn, Clarence Darrow calls William Jennings Bryan as a witness and examines him on the meaning of the Bible and the age of the earth.

-Scopes was found guilty, but Darrow later appealed the case to the Tennesee supreme court.  Scopes was released on a technicality but the Butler Act remained.

-Died in 1938 at 81 years old.  His friends scattered his ashes over Chicago's Jackson Park

Darrow's perspective on evolution was that he liked it, supported it, since he defended John Scopes, and "poked holes" in the Genesis story and called it "fool ideas that no intelligent Christian on earth believes." -<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/08/2/l_082_01.html>

Clarence Darrow was pretty much a cool guy. He defended Scopes who was also a cool guy.

***Summary:***

Clarence Darrow's role in the trial was as the most famous lawyer who(m) defended John Scopes.  He argued for the side of science, and pressed on the prosecuting attorney, Bryan, to admit that the Genesis and the Bible was a bunch of garbage. His main goal was to prove that the Butler Law was unconstitutional.  However, he only ended up creating a furious debate over the issue of religion vs. science.  Like his father, Darrow was an atheist, and thus argued for the side of science with a firm belief in the truth of evolution.  Scopes was found guilty, but Darrow later appealed the case to the Tennesee supreme court.  Scopes was released on a technicality but the Butler Act remained.

Bryan

William Jennings Bryan was a highly influential national figure. He was elected in the House of Representatives and ran for president three times. He was a major player in the creation of the Butler act, and when the Scopes trial came up, he was placed as prosecutor despite that not being his job.

ACLU

                                            American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

<http://wapedia.mobi/en/Scopes_Monkey_Trial-> Haleys link

ACLU=American Civil Liberties Union

They would offer to defend people accussed of teaching the theory of evolution

They told John Scopes that if he taught evolution with the textbook(which they have to use) theyd be required to break the law.

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/evolut.htm-> arianas link

Peay's prediction might have come true, had not the ACLU chosen to make the statute a *cause célèbre*. Worried that other states would follow Tennessee's lead, the ACLU agreed in late April 1925 to guarantee legal and financial assistance to any teacher who would test the law.

The *ACLU*, which had been following the progress of such legislation across the nation, decided to see if the Butler Act could be a test case and published a statement in the Tennessee papers on *May 4, 1925* offering to defend any teacher prosecuted under the Act.

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<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1438.html-jessie>

<http://www.aclu.org/aclu-history>

aclu-American civil liberties union

-group formed in 1920 to protect rights by the constitution and its bill of rights

-aclu was there and made sure celebrated attorney clarence Darrow for his defense

-the U.S. supreme court had make a single free speech claim when

Roger Balwin,Crystal Eastman,Albert DeSilver and others formed the ACLU

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/timeline/index.html> thomas

-May 4: Newspapers throughout Tennessee carry a small notice from the ACLU offering to pay court costs for any Tennessee teacher willing to test the anti-evolution law in the courts.

-Our goal is to translate the Bill of Rights into an everyday reality for all Tennesseans.

*1. Explain the role they played in the trial*

-"The ACLU is an organization in which they offered to defend anyone accused of teaching the theory of evolution in defiance of the Butler Act."-WAPEDIA.MOBI

*2. The significance of this person to the case*

ACLU offering to pay court costs for any Tennessee teacher willing to test the anti-evolution law in the courts.

*3. The perspective of that player/organization on the theory of* *evolution.*

- The ACLU believe that other people should be able to believe and think what they want. Also what they are standing up for, appeals to the theory of

evolution.

*4. Each person in the group should then post a comment* on **piratepad** created for each player

ACLU is organization in which they defend anyone being accused of teaching evolution. In Tennessee V Scopes the ACLU defended John Scopes for he had been accused of teaching evolution. The ACLU told John Scopes to teach evolution on purpose; for teaching out the text book is requirement in Tennessee he had no choice but to break the law. John Scopes was found guilty of teaching evolution but he made a point the law was pointless .

The  -summaary^

John Scope

**John Scopes**

**THIS IS THE INFO YOU NEED.**

Summarize: 1900-1970 John Scopes was a biology teacher, and was asked by businessmen to be indicted teaching evolution. At 24, he was a defendant and he claimed he was innocent because he did nothing wrong. Basically, he didn't teach evolution, he was just there to be used.

1900 - 1970

biology teacher/part-time football coach

trial became a "circus"

no one paid attention to John, being used-trial began - July 10, 1925 He was stated as being used in the trial. He was invited by businessmen to help him, but he doesn't remember ever teaching evolution.

men & women in town considers "the case a duel to the death"

became the reporter for his trial

"ordeal" not a trial

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/peopleevents/p_scopes.html>

John Scopes,at the age of 24, was the defendant since the monkey trial was to decide whether he is innocent or guilty.He is signifacant to the case because he was only at the trial to accompany it. He did not teach evolution at all.

Therefore his perspective on the case was that he is innocent and that he did not do wrong. Scopes even said, “I don’t know if I’m a Christian, …but I believe there is a God.”

-<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/scopes.htm>

He lost the case and gave up though in the end.

He accepted the scholarship in the University of Chicago and earned a master's degree in geology.

Then, he became petroleum engineer in Venezuela.

John wrote a autobiography called "Center of the Storm" and in this, he supported evolution, saying "A man's fate, shaped by heredity and environment and an occasional accident"

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/timeline/index.html>

Scopes may have actually been innocent of the crime to which his name is inexorably linked. After the trial Scopes admitted to reporter William Kinsey Hutchinson "I didn't violate the law," (DeCamp p. 435) explaining he had skipped the evolution lesson and his lawyers had coached his students to go on the stand; the Dayton businessmen had assumed he had violated the law. Hutchinson did not file his story until after the Scopes appeal was decided in 1927. Scopes also admitted the truth to the wife of the Universalist minister Charles Francis Potter.<http://wapedia.mobi/en/John_Scopesm>

Summarize: 1900-1970 He was a biology teacher, and was asked by businessmen to be indicted teaching evolution. At 24, he was a defendant and he claimed he was innocent because he did nothing wrong. Basically, he didn't teach evolution, he was just there to be used.

John T Raulston

                                                    Judge John T. Raulston

**Final Piece**

     John T. Raulston, the judge in the Scopes trial, was "a popular local attorney of no special competence." Although his rulings more often favored the prosecution and his deference to Bryan was especially obvious, Raulston was credited with "acting according to his lights as well as his prejudices." The attention that came with the Scopes trial pleased Raulston, and he seemed to have a near obsession with having his picture taken.    Raulston was a deeply religious man. During the trial he quoted scripture. It was also his practice to open proceedings with a prayer whenever a clergyman was present.  His decision on the trial was to deem John Scopes guilty of all charges. He ruled in favor of creationism. He was a very religious man who was particularly biased towards the prosecutor William Jennings Bryan. He also enjoyed the attention he obtained from the case. His family was given front row seats to the court cases.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/timeline/index.html>

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/SCO_RAU.HTM>

<http://wapedia.mobi/en/John_T._Raulston>