

## **SAMPLE PROCESS PAPER AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The Process Paper should be no longer than 500 words and should explain how

- you chose your topic
- you conducted your research
- you selected your presentation category and created your project
- your project relates to the National History Day theme

The Annotated Bibliography should

- contain all sources that provided usable information or new perspectives in preparing your entry
- list only those sources that contributed to the development of your entry
- include sources of visual materials and oral interviews
- provide annotations that explain how you used the source and how it helped you understand your topic
- be separated into primary and secondary sources
- use a consistent style, either Turabian or MLA

The following sample process paper and annotated bibliography are from a Junior Individual Documentary that competed at National History Day 2006.

# **Stand or Stunt?**

## **The Sensational Trial of John Thomas Scopes**

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Individual Documentary

Choosing a topic fitting the History Day theme, “Taking a Stand in History: People, Ideas, Events,” happened quite by accident this past summer when I found myself watching the 1960’s film “Inherit the Wind.” My first impression was, “Wow! This story portrays a real-life stand taken against an unjust law.” I knew then that I had found my topic: the trial of John Thomas Scopes, although, at the time, I did not know the defendant’s real name. My interest was piqued when I learned that the story depicted in

the film had little to do with the facts of the case upon which it is commonly thought to be based. Amazingly, in the real-life trial, John Scopes was convicted of teaching evolution without ever having taught Biology. The ACLU used Scopes as a pawn for its cause and, at the same time, the townspeople of Dayton used the trial as a publicity stunt seeking economic gain.

I conducted my research into the Scopes trial through the use of primary and secondary sources obtained during visits to the University of Maryland library, the Scopes Trial Museum and Court House in Dayton, Tennessee, and the Bryan College Archives, which included an interview with Scopes Trial specialist and author of many publications on the subject, Dr. Richard Cornelius. The trip to Dayton offered the opportunity to speak with other authorities on the trial, as well, which was particularly invaluable to my research because it helped me wade through the huge amount of information, including much misinformation, published on the trial over the years.

Because of the sensational nature of the trial and the large number of photographs available, I felt a documentary would best convey my ideas. As the old adage goes, “A picture is worth 10,000 words.” Images in the documentary include photographs from collections of the University of Tennessee, Bryan College Special Collections, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Archives, the Chicago Historical Society, and photographs and video I took at the site of the trial and during an interview with Dr. Cornelius. Clips and newsreel footage from existing films were added to enhance the project. The documentary was produced through the use of Final Cut Pro software, which entailed placing the images and film clips in order, combining them with recorded

narration, music, transitions and effects such as panning and zooming, and recording the final product onto DVD disk.

The Scopes Trial proved to be an ideal topic for the theme, “Taking a Stand in History.” Even though the stand taken by John Scopes against the law banning the teaching of evolution in Tennessee public schools was orchestrated and started as a publicity stunt, various participants took genuine stands that represented enduring conflicting ideas in American society. The trial gave worldwide focus to the debate over creationism versus evolution, as well as the issue of academic rights and the question of citizens’ rights to control their own schools. All of these issues remain controversial and unresolved in our society today.

Word count: 500

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### **Primary Sources**

American Civil Liberties Union. “Plan Assault on State Law on Evolution.” *Daily Times: Chattanooga, Tenn.* [Chattanooga] 4 May 1925.

This newspaper article, posted by the ACLU in a popular Tennessee publication, stating that it was looking for a teacher to test the new anti-evolution law in Tennessee, gives insight into the events leading up to the Scopes trial. A photograph of the newspaper page on which this article appeared is used in the documentary.

*America, A look Back: The Jazz Age.* 1989. Videocassette. NBC News Productions.

This videocassette production is a compilation of newsreel footage of life in America during the 1920’s with narration by Tom Brokaw. This source is listed as primary because the video includes newsreel footage in its original form. Two short segments of this film are used in this project to help put the Scopes trial into historical context.

Berryman, Clifford Kennedy. *Evolution in Tennessee.* Drawing. 1925. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This cartoon depicting the “evolution” of the townspeople of Dayton during the Scopes trial aided greatly in the understanding of how the media distorted the facts of the trial. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

- - -. *My first real bath; gee! ain't it great!* Drawing. 1925. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This cartoon depicting Dayton residents as country yokels is an excellent example of how the Dayton citizens were unjustly portrayed by the media. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

*Best Minds.* Drawing. 1925. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This cartoon depicting William Jennings Bryan as a man blind to science is one of the many examples of how the press portrayed Bryan as an ignorant bigot and focused most of its reporting on the evolution side of the issues that became prominent in the Scopes trial. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

Bryan, William Jennings, and Mary Baird Bryan. *The Memoirs of William Jennings Bryan.* Philadelphia: Winston, 1925.

This autobiographical book is extremely helpful in getting a feel for the personality of William Jennings Bryan and aids in the understanding of his interest in the Scopes trial as well as his life before the trial.

Cornelius, Richard M., ed. *Selected Orations of William Jennings Bryan: 75th Anniversary Edition, with an essay by Pulitzer Prizewinner Edward J. Larson.* Dayton: Bryan College, 2003.

This collection of transcripts of several of William Jennings Bryan’s speeches gave insight into the personality of Bryan and the strength of his fundamentalist beliefs, as well as attesting to his keen oratorical skills.

Darrow, Clarence. *The Story of My Life.* New York: Scribner’s, 1932.

This autobiographical book aids in the understanding of how and why Clarence Darrow became involved in the Scopes trial. It gives insight into his strong personality as a defense lawyer and the differences between his philosophies and those of William Jennings Bryan.

Darwin, Charles, M.A. *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.* 1859. 6<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Murray, 1885.

Darwin's published work about the origin of species explained the theory on which the section on evolution in Dayton's high school textbook was based and adds greatly to the understanding of the controversy between the beliefs of fundamentalist Christians and evolutionists. Giving this controversy worldwide focus was a major historical impact of the Scopes trial. A photograph of the cover page of this book is used in the documentary.

Downtown Dayton, Tennessee July 1925. Photograph. Science Service Records 1902-1965. Smithsonian Archives, Washington, D.C.

This photograph of a street in Dayton, Tennessee was used as a visual image in the documentary to set the scene of the trial.

"Evolution Trial." Cartoon. *New York Times* 12 July 1925.

This cartoon showing a monkey with human abilities aids greatly in the understanding of how the media's coverage of the trial was sensationalized. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

House Bill No. 64, *Public Acts of the State of Tennessee Passed by the Eighty-fifth General Assembly*. 17 May 1967.

This document, which is a part of the permanent records of the State of Tennessee's General Assembly, is the legislation repealing the Butler Act. The significance of this source is that it documents the forty-two year span of time in which the Butler Act was an active law in Tennessee.

House Bill No. 185, *Public Acts of the State of Tennessee Passed by the Sixty-fourth General Assembly*. 21 Mar. 1925.

This document, known as the Butler Act, is from the official records of the Tennessee general assembly and is an extremely important research item because it contains the wording of the law that was supposedly broken by the defendant of the Scopes trial. A photograph of this document is used in the documentary.

Hunter, George William. *A Civic Biology*. New York: American, 1914.

*A Civic Biology* was the textbook used in Dayton's high school biology class before the Scopes trial. Its importance to this project is that it documents that the subject of evolution was included in an American high school curriculum. When compared to the revised version of the book that was published in 1926, one can see the effect that the Scopes trial had on downplaying evolution in school course work.

- - -. *New Civic Biology*. New York: American, 1926.

In 1926, the textbook *A Civic Biology* was revised and renamed *The New Civic Biology*. When comparing the text of both books one can see that the word “evolution” was removed and that there was little said about the origin of man. This change is evidence that the Scopes trial affected the downplaying of evolution in textbooks.

*Inherit the Wind*. 1960. Videocassette. MGM/United Artists, 1996.

This videocassette recording of the film *Inherit the Wind*, commonly thought to be a docudrama of the Scopes trial, was extremely useful in evaluating the distorting effect it had on American society’s perception of the Scopes trial. When comparing it to the actual transcript and other primary sources, it becomes apparent that it is only loosely based on the events of the real trial.

"John T. Scopes Found Guilty: Jury Convicts On Request of Defense Counsel." *Olean Evening Times* [Olean] 21 July 1925, Vol. LXV. No. 150 ed.: 1. *NewspaperARCHIVE.com*. Heritage Microfilm. 17 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.newspaperarchives.com>>.

This newspaper account of the end of the Scopes trial documents the fact that John Scopes was found guilty at the request of Clarence Darrow, a member of his own defense team. It also speculates that Darrow planned the outcome from the beginning.

Levy, Leonard W., ed. *The World’s Most Famous Court Trial: Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes*. 1925. New York: Da Capo Press, 1971.

This book is a reprint of the original court transcript from the 1925 Scopes trial and is an excellent reference for confirming facts about the trial when there are conflicting accounts in other sources.

Men at the control panels in a room at the Chicago Daily News radio station WMAQ. Photograph. 1925. *Chicago Daily News* negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago.

This photo of a radio room in Chicago receiving and broadcasting the proceedings of the Scopes trial is used as a visual image in the documentary.

“Monkey Business.” *Songs generated from the Scopes Trial*. Audiocassette. Bryan College Archives.

This audio recording was made from an original record from 1925 and contains songs with lyrics about the Scopes trial. A segment of the song “Monkey Business” was used in the audio track of the documentary.

‘Neath palms and sunshine; William Jennings Bryan’s Presbyterian Tourist Bible Class, Miami, Fla., Feb. 6th, 1921. Photograph. 1921. W. A. Fishbaugh, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This photograph is of William Jennings Bryan speaking to an assembly of people about the bible. The large crowd that he draws is evidence of Bryan’s reputation for having great oratorical skills.

*NewspaperARCHIVE.com*. Heritage Microfilm. 17 Jan. 2006  
<<http://www.newspaperarchive.com>>.

This source is an extremely useful research tool. It is an archive of newspapers from the 1800’s to the present containing actual scanned images of the newspaper pages, not just transcripts of articles. Dozens of articles about the Scopes trial showing evidence of the biased and sensational press coverage can be found at this Web site. Articles used as images in the documentary are cited separately in the bibliography.

"No Wonder the Monkeys Are Worried." Cartoon. *Nashville Tennessean*. 29 June 1925: 4.

This cartoon depicting monkeys with human characteristics aids greatly in the understanding of how the media sensationalized the evolution side of the issues during the Scopes trial. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

Olson, Steven P. *The Trial of John T. Scopes: A Primary Source Account*. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, 2004.

This book uses primary source documents to explain the events surrounding the Scopes trial and the impact of the trial on history. It contained images of many of the sources. Not only did it help in the understanding of the topic, but it also aided in finding primary source documents to use in the research process for this documentary.

Scientists summoned to testify at Scopes trial, July 1925. Photograph. Science Service Records 1902 –1965. Smithsonian Archives, Washington, D.C.

This photograph of a group of scientists who were called to Dayton to testify for the defense was used as a visual image in the documentary when introducing the fact that Darrow wanted to include testimony about the validity of the theory of evolution in the trial.

Scopes, John T. Television interview. 1970. Found in *Twelve Days in Dayton: The Scopes Monkey Trial*. Cole, Kip, prod. Chattanooga PBS Channel WTCI-TV 45, 2001.

Included in this source is video footage from 1970 containing the last interview given by John Scopes before his death on Oct. 21, 1970. A segment of this interview, where he admits that he did not teach evolution, is used in the documentary.

Scopes, John T., and James Presley. *Center of the Storm: Memoirs of John T. Scopes*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967.

This autobiographical source contains Scopes' recollections of the trial and was useful in determining the role he played in the trial as well as confirming that he never actually taught evolution.

"Scopes Trial Opens Today: Tennessee Re-Indicts John Thomas Scopes on Anti-Evolution Law." *Olean Evening Times* [Olean] 10 July 1925, Vol. LXV., No. 141 ed.: 1. *NewspaperARCHIVE.com*. Heritage Microfilm. 17 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.newspaperarchives.com>>.

This newspaper article and front-page headline document the opening of the Scopes trial proceedings on July 10, 1925. It is a good example of the sensationalized coverage of the trial by the media. A photograph of this front-page article is used in the documentary.

Vedantam, Shankar. "Eden and Evolution." *The Washington Post Magazine*, February 6, 2006, p. 8-15.

This magazine article is documentation that the evolution versus creationism issue is still relevant today. The cover image of the magazine, which featured this article, is used as an image in the documentary when stating that the debate continues into the present.

*Verdict*. Drawing. 1925. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

This cartoon depicting William Jennings Bryan telling a child not to think is one of the many examples of how the press portrayed Bryan as a religious zealot and focused most of their reporting on the evolution side of the issues that became prominent in the Scopes trial. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

*W. C. Robinson and Sue K. Hicks Collection*. Photographs. 1925. Special Collections, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

This vast collection of photographs owned by the University of Tennessee came from the personal collections of W. C. Robinson, who was the owner of the drugstore where the plan for the trial was hatched, and Sue Hicks, a member of the prosecution team. These photographs were invaluable to this project in visually telling the story of the Scopes trial. Forty-one of the photographs were used in the documentary.

“Waiting.” Cartoon. *Baltimore Sun*, 17 July 1925, 10.

This cartoon labeling William Jennings Bryan as a religious zealot is one of the many examples of how the press portrayed Bryan in a negative manner. A photograph of this cartoon is used in the documentary.

Williams Jennings Bryan sitting at a desk. Photograph. 1922. *Chicago Daily News* negatives collection, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago.

This photograph, taken a few years before the Scopes trial, is used in the documentary to introduce William Jennings Bryan.

## Secondary Sources

Cole, Kip, prod. *Twelve Days in Dayton: The Scopes Monkey Trial*. Chattanooga PBS Channel WTCI-TV 45, 2001.

This film is a comprehensive account of the Scopes trial and contains several clips of newsreel footage of the actual trial. Three short segments of the trial newsreel footage were used in the documentary along with a clip of John Scopes standing outside of the courthouse. Additionally, a short segment of a 1970 television interview with John Scopes at 70 years of age was included in the documentary to show evidence that he had never taught evolution in the schools.

- - -. “Their Stage Drew All the World: A New Look at the Scopes Evolution Trial.” *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 40 (Summer 1981): 129-143.

This article discusses the major events surrounding the Scopes trial and was helpful in understanding the sequence of events before, during, and after the trial.

- - -. *Understanding William Jennings Bryan and the Scopes Trial: A Study Guide*. Dayton: Bryan College, 1998.

This study guide is used in a course at Bryan College in Dayton, Tennessee and contains a collection of questions that are helpful to think about when studying the Scopes trial.

Cornelius, Richard M., and Tom Davis, eds. *Impact: The Scopes Trial, William Jennings Bryan, and Issues that Keep Revolving*. Dayton: Bryan College, 2000.

Understanding of the impact of the Scopes trial can be gained from reading this source containing a collection of essays focused on the impact of the Scopes trial as it relates to the creationism vs. evolution issue that is still prevalent today.

Cornelius, Richard M., Ph.D. Personal interview. 16 Aug. 2005.

Dr. Cornelius is an historian at Bryan College in Dayton, Tennessee and a Scopes trial specialist. During my daylong meeting with him I was able to view and photograph many primary source materials from the Bryan College Archives and perform an on-tape personal interview. Dr. Cornelius also gave me leads to good primary and secondary research sources so that I could get an accurate, well balanced account of the trial and its implications.

Cruver, Timothy C. Personal interview. 16 Aug. 2005.

Mr. Cruver is the author of *You Be the Judge*, a book based on the newspaper accounts of the Scopes trial. Talking with Mr. Cruver and reading his book gave me important insight into how the trial was portrayed by the press.

Cruver, Timothy C., and Janet M. Cruver, eds. *You Be the Judge*. Dayton: E&T Enterprises, 2000.

This book, written from the perspective of the newspaper coverage of the Scopes trial was important to my understanding of the sensationalized press coverage of the Scopes trial.

De Camp, L. Sprague. *The Great Monkey Trial*. Garden City: Doubleday, 1968.

This book discusses the major events surrounding the Scopes trial and was helpful in understanding the sequence of events before, during, and after the trial.

Donohue, William A. *The Politics of the American Civil Liberties Union*. New Brunswick: Transaction Books, 1985.

This book discussing the history of the ACLU gives an understanding of the role the ACLU plays in history and, more particularly, the role it played in the Scopes trial.

Gillis, David. "Twirl, Twirl." *David Gillis Debut*. Indie, 2001.

This recorded song was used as background music in the section of the documentary describing the events leading up to the trial. It was chosen because it conveys the emotional feeling I desired for this segment.

Ivory Winds. "Ivory Winds." *Piano and Flute Sax*. One World Entertainment, 2003.

This recorded song was used as background music in the introductory section of the documentary as well as the section describing what transpired during the trial. It was chosen because it conveys the strong emotional feeling I desired for the introduction.

Johnson, Mack. "Gloranna ." Dir. Debroy Somers. *The Roaring Twenties*. Pavilion Records LTD., 2000.

The CD from which this song was taken contains recorded music showing the essence of the Roaring Twenties era in America. This song was used as background music to help give a feel of the time period while describing the societal changes in America during the 1920s.

Larson, Edward. "75th Anniversary of the Scopes Trial." *Forum*. C-SPAN. 15 July 2000.

This videotape contains a discussion about the Scopes trial and its lasting impact on American society led by Edward Larson, Pulitzer Prize winning author and expert on the Scopes trial.

Larson, Edward J. *Summer of the Gods: The Scopes Trial and America's Continuing Debate over Science and Religion*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997.

This book aided in the understanding of the complexity of the creation versus evolution issue, which was a major focus in the Scopes trial, and how the issue is still controversial today in American society.

- - -. *Trial and Error: The American Controversy Over Creation and Evolution*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

This book aided in understanding the complexity of the creation vs. evolution issue, which was a major focus in the Scopes trial, and how the issue is still prevalent today in American society.

Larson, Edward J., Edward Caudill, and Jesse Fox Mayshark. *The Scopes Trial: A Photographic History*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000.

This book tells the story of the Scopes trial primarily through photographs and their captions. This book was particularly important while researching the Scopes trial because it pointed out who owned the collections from which many of the images used in this project were obtained.

*The Monkey Trial*. In Search of History. The History Channel/A&E Television Networks. Jan. 1997.

This documentary gives an in-depth view of the Scopes trial, including the events that led up to the trial, the trial itself, and the lasting impact of the trial. It was also an important source for gaining understanding of the issues that became relevant during the trial of John Scopes.

Moore, Randy. "The Lingering Impact of the Scopes Trial on High School Biology Textbooks." *BioScience* 51.9 (Sept. 2001): 790-796.

This journal article was helpful in understanding how and why the Scopes trial influenced the teaching of evolution in the years following the trial.

Moran, Jeffrey P. *The Scopes Trial: A Brief History with Documents*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2002.

This book gives a basic overview of the Scopes trial and was useful when determining the most important facts to include in the time restraints of this project.

Nightnoise. "Windell." *At the End of the Evening*. Windam Hill, 1988.

This recorded song was used as background music in the section of the documentary describing the impact of the trial on history and during the conclusion. It was chosen because it conveys the emotional feeling I desired for this segment and gave the impression of moving toward a conclusion.

Scopes, Jack. "The Man Who Put the Monkey on Dayton's Back." *Chattanooga Life and Leisure* July 1989: 12+.

This article was written by the son of John Thomas Scopes and gives great insight into how the Scopes trial affected the image of the town of Dayton and the state of Tennessee.

*The Scopes "Monkey" Trial 1925*. Landmark American Trials. World Almanac Video. Fall 2000.

This video told the Scopes trial story from the legal perspective and is helpful in understanding the legal aspects of the Scopes trial.