

Values In Conflict Packet

Excerpt from widely-used biology textbook, *A Civic Biology*, written in 1914 by George W. Hunter, a biology teacher from New York City.

The Doctrine of Evolution.

We have now learned that animals may begin with very simple one-celled forms and end with a group which contains man himself. The great English scientist Charles Darwin explained the theory of evolution. This is the belief that simple forms of life on the earth slowly gave rise to more complex forms.

Man's Place in Nature.

We see that man must be placed with the vertebrate animals because of his vertebral column. We place man with the apelike mammals because of structural likeness. The group of mammals which includes the monkeys, apes, and man we call the primates.

Evolution of Man.

There once lived races of men who were much lower in their mental organization than present people. If we follow the early history of man, we find that at first he must have been little better than one of the lower animals. Gradually he must have learned to use weapons and kill his prey, first using rough stones for this purpose. Man then began to farm the fields, and to have permanent houses. Civilization began long ago, but even today the earth is not entirely civilized.

1. Why might people in Tennessee in 1925 have wanted to outlaw this textbook?

Source A: Mrs. Jesse Sparks, letter to the editor, *Nashville Tennessean*, July 3, 1925. Mrs. Sparks was one of many citizens who wrote letters to Tennessee's newspapers in response to the Butler Act.

Dear Editor:

When the bill against the teaching of evolution in public schools was passed, I could not see why more mothers were not thanking the lawmakers. They were protecting our children from one of the destructive forces which will destroy our civilization. I for one was grateful that they stood up for what was right. And grateful, too, that we have a Christian man for governor who will defend the Word of God against this so-called science.

The Bible tells us that the gates of Hell shall not win against the church. We know there will always be those who set an example for the cross of Christ. But in these times of materialism I thank God deep down in my heart for everyone whose voice is raised for humanity and the coming of God's kingdom.

Mrs. Jesse Sparks
Pope, Tennessee

Source B: Excerpt from Dudley Field Malone's speech on the fourth day of the Scopes trial, July 15, 1925. Dayton, Tennessee. Dudley Field Malone was a New York attorney who defended Scopes.

The least that this generation can do, your Honor, is to give the next generation all the facts and theories that observation and learning have produced—give it to the children in the hope of heaven that they will make a better world than we have. We have just had a war with 20 million dead. Civilization is not so proud of the work of the adults.

For God's sake let the children have their minds kept open—close no doors to their knowledge. Make the distinction between religion and science. Let them have both. Let them both be taught. Let them both live.

We feel we stand with progress. We feel we stand with science. We feel we stand with intelligence. We feel we stand with freedom in America. We are not afraid. Where is the fear? We meet it! Where is the fear? We defy it! (Loud applause. Bailiff raps for order)

Source C: Excerpt from Reverend John Roach Straton's article in *American Fundamentalist*, "The Most Sinister Movement in the United States." December 26, 1925.

The real issue at Dayton and everywhere today is this: "Whether the religion of the Bible shall be ruled out of the schools, while the religion of evolution, with its harmful results, shall be ruled into the schools by law."

John Scopes's lawyers left New York and Chicago, where real religion is ignored, where crime is most widespread, and they came to Tennessee to save a community where women are still honored, where men are still polite, where laws are still respected, where home life is still sweet, where the marriage vow is still sacred. Think of the nerve of it! and the enormous vanity of it!

Source: Excerpt from a front page New York Times article, "Cranks and Freaks Flock to Dayton." July 11, 1925. The New York Times editorials sided with the defense and criticized Dayton's small-town mentality. Dayton's population in 1925 was 1,800.

Strange Theories are Preached and Sung

Visitors to Scopes Trial are Mostly Tennessean Mountaineers.

Tennessee came to Dayton today in overalls to attend the trial of John Scopes for the teaching of evolution. The Tennesseans came from mountain farms near Dayton, where work, usually begun at day light, had been deserted so that gaunt, tanned, toil-worn men and women and shy children might see William Jennings Bryan's "duel to the death" with "enemies of the Bible."

They stood in groups under the trees, listening to evangelists, moved by the occasion to speak for the "Word." They listened to blind minstrels, who sang mountain hymns and promises of reward for the faithful, and to a string quartet of negroes. They walked up and down hot, dusty Market Street, with its buildings hung with banners, and lined with soda-water, sandwich, and book stalls, as for a carnival. Religion and business had become strangely mixed.

SUPPORTED the Butler Act	OPPOSED the Butler Act
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Tennessee • Fundamentalists • William Jennings Bryan (defended Tennessee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Scopes • American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) • Clarence Darrow (defended John Scopes)
<p>Person or Source:</p> <p>Reason for supporting Butler Act:</p> <p>Quote:</p>	<p>Person or Source:</p> <p>Reason for opposing Butler Act:</p> <p>Quote:</p>
<p>Person or Source:</p> <p>Reason for supporting Butler Act:</p> <p>Quote:</p>	<p>Person or Source:</p> <p>Reason for opposing Butler Act:</p> <p>Quote:</p>

Source:18th Amendment United States Constitution


Context: The US Senate passed the 18th Amendment on December 18, 1917. It was ratified on January 16, 1919, after 36 states approved it. The 18th Amendment, and the enforcement laws accompanying it, established Prohibition of alcohol in the United States. Several states already had Prohibition laws before this amendment. It was eventually repealed by the 21st Amendment on December 5, 1933. It is the only amendment that has ever been completely repealed.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors in the United States and all its territory is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the States shall both have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall have no power unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission to the States by the Congress

Historical Context	
Intended Audience	
Purpose	
Point of View	
Outside Information	

 <p>DAILY MIRROR FINAL</p> <p>PROHIBITION ENDS AT LAST!</p> <p>Bourbon Theatre, 1415 'O' st. Sunday, December 5th. Doors at 7pm.</p> <p>A celebration of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. No Cover. Many fine and old fashioned libations will be made. Acoustic music courtesy of the Billie Blue band, performing at midnight. For those twenty one years and older.</p>	Historical Context	
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Source A: Statement read at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Temperance Council, Washington D.C., September 20, 1920. The National Temperance Council was created in 1913 to work for Prohibition.

Alcohol poisons and kills; Abstinence and Prohibition save lives and safeguard health.

Dr. S.S. Goldwater, formerly Health Commissioner of New York City, stated the decision of science, the final opinion of our nation after a hundred years of education upon the subject of alcohol.

“It is believed that less consumption of alcohol by the community would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency, less pressure on our hospitals, asylums and jails.”

“Alcohol hurts the tone of the muscles and lessens the product of laborers; it worsens the skill and endurance of artists; it hurts memory, increases industrial accidents, causes diseases of the heart, liver, stomach and kidney, increases the death rate from pneumonia and lessens the body’s natural immunity to disease.”

Justice Harlan speaking for the United States Supreme Court, said: “We cannot shut out of view the fact that public health and public safety may be harmed by the general use of alcohol.”

Source B: “Hooch Murder Bill Drafted by Anderson,” The New York Times, November 14, 1922.

‘Hooch Murder’ Bill Drafted by Anderson

Anti-Saloon Head Aims to Reach Those Whose Drinks Cause Death.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced in a statement yesterday that the organization would sponsor a measure at the upcoming State Legislature. The measure would be known as the “Hooch Murder” bill. It says a person can be tried for murder, and punished accordingly, if they are suspected of selling alcohol that resulted in the death of the person drinking it. Commenting on the measure, Mr. Anderson said:

“This bill is intended for whoever it may hit, but it is especially directed at the immoral foreigner, usually an alien, who had largely stopped killing with a knife from hate or with a gun for hire, and has gone into the preparation and thoughtless selling of poison for profit.”

Source C: Boston, MA and Westerville, Ohio: scientific Temperance and American Issue Publishing Company, 1913

Source D: Boston, MA and Westerville, Ohio: Scientific Temperance Federation and American Issue Publishing Company, 1913.



ALCOHOLISM AND DEGENERACY

<p>61 Children in 10 Very Temperate Families</p> <p>5 Died in Infancy</p> <p>2 Had St. Vitus Dance</p> <p>2 Were Backward, not Idiotic</p> <p>2 were Deformed</p> <p>50 were Normal</p>	<p>57 Children in 10 Intemperate Families</p> <p>25 Died in Infancy</p> <p>1 Had St. Vitus Dance – Idiotic</p> <p>6 Were Idiotic</p> <p>5 Were Deformed</p> <p>5 Were Dwarfed</p> <p>5 Were Epileptic</p> <p>10 Were Normal</p>
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Temperate Parents Had Defective Children 18% Normal Children 82% Alcoholic Parents Had Defective Children 82.5% Normal Children 17.5%

CHILDREN IN MISERY PARENTS' DRINK TO BLAME IN AT LEAST THREE CASES OUT OF EVERY FOUR

Handled by the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association

75% DUE TO ALCOHOL

The Child's Birthrights are To be Well Born
 To be Well Cared for
 To be Well Trained

DRINK SPOILS ALL THREE

Statistics compiled by Gertrude H. Bolten, Supv. Chicago Juvenile Protective Assn., from 1,229 cases of Adult Intemperance, Jan. 1-June 30, 1910.

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Degeneracy → Being in decline; having qualities that are not normal or desirable

1. People who supported Prohibition thought it would solve a lot of society's problems. Use each of the four documents to explain what problems they saw in society and why they thought Prohibition would solve these problems. 6-9 sentences.

Mexican Immigrants in the 1920's Document Analysis Directions: Review each of the documents (A,B, & C) & (D, E, & F). After doing this, fill in the charts below.

Hypothesis 1: Were Mexicans welcome in the United States in the 1920s?

If so, under what conditions? If not, why not?

What evidence from Documents A, B, and C support this claim?

Hypothesis 2: Were Mexicans welcome in the United States in the 1920s?

If so, under what conditions? If not, why not?

What evidence from Documents D, E, and F support this claim?

The Immigration Act of 1924

Read the Immigration Act of 1924 and answer the questions with the document.