

DOCUMENT BASED ESSAY

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

OBJECTIVE: to use historical documents in conjunction with prior knowledge to formulate a clear definition and opinion of Civil Disobedience.

FOCUS: During the course of American history, a number of citizens gained notoriety by committing acts of civil disobedience. Some of these agents of misconduct were John T. Scopes, Rosa Parks, and Susan B. Anthony. The attached documents give information about circumstances and events surrounding the situations, as well as the thoughts of these law-breakers. Read the documents carefully as you **must** cite from these texts.

TASK: Create a **five-paragraph essay** based on the documents and on your knowledge of the topic. Be sure to include all of the following:

- ◆ A definition of civil disobedience
- ◆ Body paragraphs using examples from the documents, prior knowledge, and class discussions.
- ◆ Your stance on civil disobedience as a way to respond to an unjust law and effect change. Your opinion should develop a clear argument *for/or against* an individual's decision to take the law into his or her own hands. Support your assertion by citing key pieces of evidence from the documents in this packet. **NOTE:** Documents from other sources will not be accepted for your paper. Only the documents in this packet are to be used.

Attachments: Documents

JOHN T. SCOPES

The Constitution, Censorship, and the Schools: *Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes*

By Peter Neal Herndon

The Defendant: John Thomas Scopes

According to John Scopes, he agreed to stand trial as a result of a drugstore discussion that got out of hand. More than one observer has concluded he was snared into it by those seeking publicity for their hometown of Dayton. A mining engineer named George Rappelyea, a native New Yorker, had been reading in the newspaper that the American Civil Liberties Union in New York was willing to supply a defense team of distinguished lawyers to handle a test case of the recently passed anti-evolution law in Tennessee, the Butler Act. Rappelyea thought immediately of Dayton's new science teacher and football coach, Scopes. Two days later, a meeting was arranged after school at F.E. Robinson's drugstore, and during the debate over evolution, Scopes admitted that he did not see how it would be possible to teach biology without mentioning Charles Darwin's theory. In fact, he said, the Tennessee-approved textbook, used in Dayton, Hunter's *Civic Biology*, contained a chapter on the evolution of man and Darwin's theory of natural selection.

Scopes admitted he was opposed to the Tennessee anti-evolution law because he did not think that the state should tell all the Tennessee schools what could and could not be taught, that was a matter for a local or county school board, not the state. After some more discussion, Scopes agreed to be arrested; and on May 10, 1925, he was given a preliminary hearing before three judges. It was charged that he had taught the theory of evolution to his class on April 24 from Hunter's *Civic Biology* textbook, which contained sentences such as: We have now learned that animal forms may be arranged so as to begin with the simple one-celled forms and culminate with a group which contains man himself. (Appendix, Document 4) A grand jury was scheduled to meet to formally indict Scopes. Bond was set at \$1,000, and was paid by Robinson and Rappelyea. The grand jury met on July 10, one month earlier than scheduled, just to make sure that Dayton would get the test case publicity.

Meanwhile, Scopes had been invited to New York City to meet with the A.C.L.U. to choose counsel and plan legal strategy. Scopes was very pleased that the famous trial lawyer Clarence Darrow had volunteered his services for this case. Assistance would be given by Dudley Field Malone and Arthur Garfield Hays, two other well-know attorneys. Three other lawyers represented Scopes, including a Tennessee law professor John R. Neal, who was placed in charge of the case.

Herndon, Peter Neal. *The Constitution, Censorship, and the Schools: Tennessee v. John Thomas*. "The Defendant: John Thomas Scopes." Yale New Haven Teacher's Institute. 2013.
<http://www.cis.yale.edu/ynhti/pubs/A5/herndon.html>. 8/23/13.

This event took place on May 25, 1925, and was reported in *The New York Times*.

Scopes Is Indicted in Tennessee for Teaching Evolution

Grand Jury Acts After Judge Reads Genesis on the Creation of Man Action Under New Statute

Schoolroom Is Declared a Place to Develop Character, Not to Violate Laws

Trial Is Set for July 10

Nashville, Tenn., May 25 -- John T. Scopes, young Dayton (Tenn.) high school teacher, tonight stands indicted for having taught the theory of evolution to students attending his science classes in violation of a law passed by the Tennessee Legislature and signed by the Governor on March 21, 1925. The date for this trial has been fixed for July 10 at Dayton. The hearing of the case will bring many notables to the little mountain town, including William Jennings Bryan for the prosecution and Clarence Darrow of Chicago and Dudley Field Malone of New York for the defense.

The indictment, returned by the Grand Jury convened in special session, was returned after evidence by Walter White, Superintendent of the Dayton public schools, and eight high school students had been heard by jurors. The session followed a charge by Judge John T. Raulston, who interpreted the law and included in his presentation for the reading of the first book of Genesis from the King James version of the Bible, in which the story creation is detailed.

The specific charge of the indictment is that on April 24, 1925, John T. Scopes, "did unlawfully and willfully teach in public schools of Rhea County, Tenn., which said schools are supported in part and in whole by the public school funds of the State, certain theory and theories that deny the story of Divine creation of man as taught in the Bible and did teach thereof that man descended from a lower order of animals." The penalty prescribed in the law for such violation is a fine from \$100 to \$500.

Telling the jurors that if the statute had been violated, their duty was to find the indictment, Judge Raulston pointed out that it was not within their province to inquire into the policy or the wisdom of the legislation.

Law's Wisdom Not Jurors' Concern

"The policy and wisdom of any particular legislation addresses itself to the legislative branch of Government, provided the proposed legislation is within constitutional limitations," he said.

"Our Constitution imposes upon the judicial branch of the Government the interpretation of the statutes and upon the executive departments the execution of the law.

"The statute involved in this investigation provides that a violation constitutes only a misdemeanor, and in so declaring I make no reference to the policy or constitutionality of the statute, but to the evil example of the teacher disregarding constitutional authority in the presence of those whose thought and morals he is to direct and guide. To teach successfully, we must teach both by precept and example.

"The school room is not only a place to develop the power of thought, but also a place to develop discipline, power of restraint and character. If a teacher openly and flagrantly violates the law of the land in the exercise of his profession, this example cannot be wholesome upon the undeveloped mind and naturally tends to create and breed a spirit of disregard for good order and a want of respect for necessary discipline and restraint in our body politic.

Must Ignore Attitude of Accused

"In this investigation, you should not be concerned as to the attitude of the accused as to whether or not he is willing or unwilling to be indicted. If an accused is to be exonerated of guilt because of his having expressed a willingness to be indicted, this would afford a great avenue of escape for the guilty. What you and I as court officials are vitally interested in is to ascertain whether or not the law has been violated.

Now gentlemen of the jury, it is your duty to investigate this alleged offense without prejudice or bias and with open minds, and if you

The highlighted article from the previous P25 is copied below.

Special to *The New York Times*, July 21, 1925

Dayton, Tenn., July 21 -- The trial of John Thomas Scopes for teaching evolution in Tennessee, which Clarence Darrow characterized today as "the first case of its kind since we stopped trying people for witchcraft," is over. Mr. Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, and his counsel will appeal to the Supreme Court of Tennessee for reversal of the verdict. The scene will then be shifted from Dayton to Knoxville, where the case will probably come up on the first Monday in September.

But the end of the trial did not end the battle on evolution, for not long after its conclusion William Jennings Bryan opened fire on Clarence Darrow with a strong statement and a list of nine questions on the basic principles of the Christian religion. To these Mr. Darrow replied and added a statement explaining Mr. Bryan's "rabies." Dudley Field Malone also contributed a statement predicting ultimate victory for evolution and repeating that Mr. Bryan ran away from the fight.

The end of the trial came as unexpectedly as everything else in this trial, in which nothing has happened according to schedule except the opening of court each morning with prayer. It was reached practically by agreement between counsel in an effort to end the case which showed signs of going on forever, although all the testimony offered before the jury took only two hours.

Young Scopes, in his shirt sleeves, his collar open at the neck, his carrot-colored hair brushed back, stood up before the bar with a [text unreadable] policeman beside him, and Judge Raulston had pronounced sentence before his counsel could suggest that Mr. Scopes might have something to say.

"Oh," exclaimed Judge Raulston, "Have you anything to say, Mr. Scopes, as to why the Court should not impose punishment on you?"

Scopes Calls Statute Unjust

Mr. Scopes, who is hardly more than a boy and whose pleasant demeanor and modest bearing have won him many friends since this case started, was nervous. His voice trembled a little as he folded his arms and said:

"Your Honor, I feel that I have been convicted of violating an unjust statute. I will continue in the future, as I have in the past, to oppose the law in any way that I can. Any other action would be in violation of by idea of academic freedom, that is, to teach the truth as guaranteed in our Constitution, of personal and religious freedom. I think the fine is unjust" (John T. Scopes as qtd in *The New York Times*).

State v. John Scopes ("The Monkey Trial")

by Douglas O. Linder

The early 1920s found social patterns in chaos. Traditionalists, the older Victorians, worried that everything valuable was ending. Younger modernists no longer asked whether society would approve of their behavior, only whether their behavior met the approval of their intellect. Intellectual experimentation flourished. Americans danced to the sound of the Jazz Age, showed their contempt for alcoholic prohibition, debated abstract art and Freudian theories. In a response to the new social patterns set in motion by modernism, a wave of revivalism developed, becoming especially strong in the American South.

Who would dominate American culture--the modernists or the traditionalists? Journalists were looking for a showdown, and they found one in a Dayton, Tennessee courtroom in the summer of 1925. There a jury was to decide the fate of John Scopes, a high school biology teacher charged with illegally teaching the theory of evolution. The guilt or innocence of John Scopes, and even the constitutionality of Tennessee's anti-evolution statute, mattered little. The meaning of the trial emerged through its interpretation as a conflict of social and intellectual values.

William Jennings Bryan, three-time Democratic candidate for President and a populist, led a Fundamentalist crusade to banish Darwin's theory of evolution from American classrooms. Bryan's motivation for mounting the crusade is unclear. It is possible that Bryan, who cared deeply about equality, worried that Darwin's theories were being used by supporters of a growing eugenics movement that was advocating sterilization of "inferior stock." More likely, the Great Commoner came to his cause both out a concern that the teaching of evolution would undermine traditional values he had long supported and because he had a compelling desire to remain in the public spotlight--a spotlight he had occupied since his famous "Cross of Gold" speech at the 1896 Democratic Convention. Bryan, in the words of columnist H. L. Mencken, who covered the Scopes Trial, transformed himself into a "sort of Fundamentalist Pope." By 1925, Bryan and his followers had succeeded in getting legislation introduced in fifteen states to ban the teaching of evolution. In February, Tennessee enacted a bill introduced by John Butler making it unlawful "to teach any theory that denies the story of divine creation as taught by the Bible and to teach instead that man was descended from a lower order of animals."

The Scopes Trial had its origins in a conspiracy at Fred Robinson's drugstore in Dayton. George Rappalyea, a 31-year-old transplanted New Yorker and local coal company manager, arrived at the drugstore with a copy of a paper containing an American Civil Liberties Union announcement that it was willing to offer its services to anyone challenging the new Tennessee anti-evolution statute. Rappalyea, a modernist Methodist with contempt for the new law, argued to other town leaders that a trial would be a way of putting Dayton on the map. Listening to Rappalyea, the others--including School Superintendent Walter White--became convinced that publicity generated by a controversial trial might help their town, whose population had fallen from 3,000 in the 1890's to 1,800 in 1925.

The conspirators summoned John Scopes, a twenty-four-year old general science teacher and part-time football coach, to the drugstore. As Scopes later described the meeting, Rappalyea said, "John, we've been arguing and I said nobody could teach biology without teaching evolution." Scopes agreed. "That's right," he said, pulling a copy of Hunter's Civic Biology--the state-approved textbook--from one of the shelves of the drugstore (the store also sold school textbooks). "You've been teaching 'em this book?" Rappalyea asked. Scopes replied that while filling in for the regular biology teacher during an illness, he had assigned readings on evolution from the book for review purposes. "Then you've been violating the law," Rappalyea concluded. "Would you be willing to stand for a test case?" he asked. Scopes agreed. He later explained his decision: "the best time to scotch the snake is when it starts to wiggle." Herbert and Sue Hicks, two local attorneys and friends of Scopes, agreed to prosecute.

Rappalyea initially wanted science fiction writer H. G. Wells to head the defense team. "I am sure that in the interest of science Mr. Wells will consent," Rappalyea predicted. Wells had no interest in taking the case, but others did. John Neal, an eccentric law school dean from Knoxville, drove to Dayton and volunteered to represent Scopes. When William Jennings Bryan offered to join the prosecution team--despite having not practiced law in over thirty years--, Clarence Darrow, approaching seventy, jumped to join the battle in Dayton. Darrow was not the first choice of the ACLU, who was concerned that Darrow's zealous agnosticism might turn the trial into a broadside attack on religion. The ACLU first preferred former presidential candidates John W. Davies and Charles Evans Hughes, but neither was willing to serve alongside Darrow. Instead, it dispatched Arthur Garfield Hays, a prominent free speech advocate, to join the defense team. The final member of the defense team was Dudley Field Malone, an international divorce attorney (and another volunteer who the ACLU might have preferred to stay at home). Completing the prosecution team in Dayton were present and former attorneys general for Eastern Tennessee, A. T. Stewart and Ben B. McKenzie, and Bryan's son, federal prosecutor William Jennings Bryan, Jr. Time has a way of simplifying events and today Darrow and Bryan are remembered as the key adversaries in the trial, even though Hays for the defense and Stewart for the prosecution played equally important roles at the trial.

A carnival atmosphere pervaded Dayton as the opening of the trial approached in July of 1925. Banners decorated the streets. Lemonade stands were set up. Chimpanzees, said to have been brought to town to testify for the prosecution, performed in a side show on Main Street. Anti-Evolution League members sold copies of T. T. Martin's book *Hell and the High School*. Holy rollers rolled in the surrounding hills and riverbanks.

Nearly a thousand people, 300 of whom were standing, jammed the Rhea County Courthouse on July 10, 1925 for the first day of trial. (Judge John T. Raulston, the presiding judge in the Scopes Trial, had proposed moving the trial under a tent that would have seated 20,000 people). Also in attendance were announcers ready to send to listeners the first live radio broadcast from a trial. Judge Raulston, a conservative Christian who craved publicity, was flanked by two police officers waving huge fans to keep air circulating. The proceedings opened, over Darrow's objections, to a prayer.

A jury of twelve men, including ten (mostly middle-aged) farmers and eleven regular church-goers, was quickly selected. The trial adjourned for the weekend. On Sunday, William Jennings Bryan delivered the sermon at Dayton's Methodist Church. He used the occasion to attack the defense strategy in the Scopes case. As Bryan spoke, Judge Raulston and his entire family listened attentively from their front pew seats.

On the first business day of trial, the defense moved to quash the indictment on both state and federal constitutional grounds. This move was at the heart of the defense strategy. The defense's goal was not to win acquittal for John Scopes, but rather to obtain a declaration by a higher court--preferably the U.S. Supreme Court--that laws forbidding the teaching of evolution were unconstitutional. (That goal, however, would not be realized for another 43 years, in the case of *Epperson v. Arkansas*). As expected, Judge Raulston denied the defense motion.

Opening statements pictured the trial as a titanic struggle between good and evil or truth and ignorance. Bryan claimed that "if evolution wins, Christianity goes." Darrow argued, "Scopes isn't on trial; civilization is on trial." The prosecution, Darrow contended, was "opening the doors for a reign of bigotry equal to anything in the Middle Ages." To the gasps of spectators, Darrow said Bryan was responsible for the "foolish, mischievous and wicked act." Darrow said that the anti-evolution law made the Bible "the yardstick to measure every man's intellect, to measure every man's intelligence, to measure every man's learning." It was classic Darrow, and the press--mostly sympathetic to the defense--loved it.

The prosecution opened its case by asking the court to take judicial notice of the Book of Genesis, as it appears in the King James version. It did. Superintendent White led off the prosecution's list of witnesses

with his testimony that John Scopes had admitted teaching about evolution from Hunter's *Civic Biology*. Chief Prosecutor Tom Stewart then asked seven students in Scope's class a series of questions about his teachings. They testified that Scopes told them that man and all other mammals had evolved from one-celled organism. Darrow cross-examined--gently, though with obvious sarcasm--the students, asking freshman Howard Morgan: "Well, did he tell you anything else that was wicked?" "No, not that I can remember," Howard answered. After drugstore owner Fred Robinson took the stand to testify as to Scope's statement that "any teacher in the state who was teaching Hunter's Biology was violating the law," the prosecution rested. It was a simple case.

On Thursday, July 16, the defense called its first witness, Dr. Maynard Metcalf, a zoologist from the Johns Hopkins University. The prosecution objected, arguing that the testimony was irrelevant to Scopes' guilt or innocence under the statute. Before ruling on the prosecution's evidence, Judge Raulston decided to hear some of Dr. Metcalf's testimony about the theory of evolution. The testimony evoked Bryan's only extended speech of the trial. Bryan mocked Metcalf's exposition of the theory of evolution, complaining that the evolutionists had man descending "not even from American monkeys, but Old World monkeys." Dudley Malone countered for the defense, arguing in a thundering voice that the prosecution's position was borne of the same ignorance "which made it possible for theologians...to bring Old Galilee to trial." It was a powerful speech. Anti-evolution lawmaker John Butler called it "the finest speech of the century." Members of the press gave Malone a standing ovation and most courtroom spectators joined in the sustained applause. The next day, Raulston ruled the defense's expert testimony inadmissible.

Raulston's ruling angered Darrow. He said he could not understand why "every suggestion of the prosecution should meet with an endless waste of time, and a bare suggestion of anything that is perfectly competent on our part should be immediately overruled." Raulston asked Darrow, "I hope you do not mean to reflect upon the court?" Darrow's reply: "Well, your honor has the right to hope." Raulston responded, "I have the right to do something else." The insult earned Darrow a contempt finding, which was later dropped when Darrow, to a big hand from spectators, apologized for his remark. Darrow and Raulston shook hands.

After expressing concern that the courtroom floor might collapse from the weight of the many spectators, Raulston transferred the proceedings to the lawn outside the courthouse. There, facing the jury, hung a sign--attached to the courthouse wall--reading, "Read Your Bible." Darrow asked either that the sign be removed or that a second sign of equal size saying "Read Your Evolution" be put up along with it. Raulston ordered the sign removed. Before a crowd that had swelled to about 5,000, the defense read into the record, for purpose of appellate review, excerpts from the prepared statements of eight scientists and four experts on religion who had been prepared to testify. The statements of the experts were widely reported by the press, helping Darrow succeed in his efforts to turn the trial into a national biology lesson.

On the seventh day of trial, Raulston asked the defense if it had any more evidence. What followed was what the New York Times described as "the most amazing court scene on Anglo-Saxon history." Hays asked that William Jennings Bryan be called to the stand as an expert on the Bible. Bryan assented, stipulating only that he should have a chance to interrogate the defense lawyers. Bryan, dismissing the concerns of his prosecution colleagues, took a seat on the witness stand, and began fanning himself.

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."

Bryan, who began his testimony calmly, stumbled badly under Darrow's persistent prodding. At one point the exasperated Bryan said, "I do not think about things I don't think about." Darrow asked, "Do you think about the things you do think about?" Bryan responded, to the derisive laughter of spectators, "Well, sometimes." Both old warriors grew testy as the examination continued. Bryan accused Darrow of attempting to "slur at the Bible." He said that he would continue to answer Darrow's impertinent questions because "I want the world to know that this man, who does not believe in God, is trying to use a court in Tennessee--." Darrow interrupted his witness by saying, "I object to your statement" and to "your fool ideas that no intelligent Christian on earth believes." After that outburst, Raulston ordered the court adjourned. The next day, Raulston ruled that Bryan could not return to the stand and that his testimony the previous day should be stricken from evidence.

The confrontation between Bryan and Darrow was reported by the press as a defeat for Bryan. 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." Darrow, however, has also not escaped criticism. Alan Dershowitz, for example, contended that the celebrated defense attorney "comes off as something of an anti-religious cynic."

The trial was nearly over. Darrow asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty in order that the case might be appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court. Under Tennessee law, Bryan was thereby denied the opportunity to deliver a closing speech he had labored over for weeks. The jury complied with Darrow's request, and Judge Raulston fined him \$100.

Six days after the trial, William Jennings Bryan was still in Dayton. After eating an enormous dinner, he lay down to take a nap and died in his sleep. Clarence Darrow was hiking in the Smoky Mountains when word of Bryan's death reached him. When reporters suggested to him that Bryan died of a broken heart, Darrow said "Broken heart nothing; he died of a busted belly." In a louder voice he added, "His death is a great loss to the American people."

A year later, the Tennessee Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Dayton court on a technicality--not the constitutional grounds as Darrow had hoped. According to the court, the fine should have been set by the jury, not Raulston. Rather than send the case back for further action, however, the Tennessee Supreme Court dismissed the case. The court commented, "Nothing is to be gained by prolonging the life of this bizarre case."

The Scopes trial by no means ended the debate over the teaching of evolution, but it did represent a significant setback for the anti-evolution forces. Of the fifteen states with anti-evolution legislation pending in 1925, only two states (Arkansas and Mississippi) enacted laws restricting teaching of Darwin's theory.

Douglas Linder, The Scopes Trial: A Final Word. Speech on the Occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Scopes Trial, July 10, 2000

"Famous American Trials. The Trial of John. T. Scopes. 1925." 2013.
<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/sbahome.html>. 8/10/2013.

ROSA PARKS

ROSA L. MCCAULEY PARKS (1913–2005) *Aide, Civil Rights Activist*

Rosa Parks has been called “the Patron Saint,” the spark that lit the fire, and the “mother of the movement.” Her courage to defy custom and law to uphold her personal rights and dignity inspired African Americans in Montgomery, Alabama, to fight for their rights by staging one of the longest boycotts in history.

Born Rosa Louise McCauley on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, she was one of two children born to James and Leona Edwards McCauley. Her mother, a schoolteacher, taught Parks until age 11, when she entered Montgomery Industrial School for Girls. Later, she attended Booker T. Washington High School. After attending segregated schools, she went to the all-African American Alabama State College. In 1932, she married Raymond Parks. Eleven years later, she and her husband joined the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) chapter. One of the first women to join the NAACP, Parks served as the chapter’s secretary from 1943 to 1956.

On December 1, 1955, as Parks was riding the Cleveland Avenue bus home from work, she was ordered by the bus driver to give up her seat to a white man. When she refused to move, the bus driver threatened to call law enforcement officials. Arrested and fined, her case was the last straw for Montgomery’s African American citizenry. They were as tired of being underclass citizens as Parks. The Women’s Political Council protested her arrest by organizing a boycott of the buses. A young, unknown minister named Martin Luther King Jr. became immediately involved. Realizing the immensity of the opportunity to begin dismantling the code of Southern segregation, he and other members of the community organized the Montgomery Improvement Association. African Americans and a few whites transported boycotters to and from work, and they continued, despite opposition from the city and state governments, for 382 days.

Following her trial, upon the advice of her attorneys, Parks refused to pay the \$14 fine and court costs. Parks’s case was appealed all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. On December 20, 1956, the country’s highest tribunal ruled Montgomery’s segregated seating unconstitutional. When the boycott ended the following day, both Parks and King were national heroes. Lasting over a decade, the mass movement of non-violent social change that started in Montgomery culminated in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Because of the harassment that Rosa and Raymond Parks received during and after the boycott, in 1957 they and her mother moved to Detroit, Michigan. Working in various capacities, she later became a staff assistant in Congressman John Conyers’s Detroit office. Parks continued to be involved in the civil rights struggle, giving speeches and attending marches and demonstrations. She marched on Washington in 1963 and into Montgomery in 1965. Parks received numerous tributes for her dedication and inspiration: in 1979, she received the NAACP’s Spingarn Medal; and in 1980, she became the first woman to receive the Martin Luther King Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize. Three years later, Parks was inducted into the Michigan Women’s Hall of Fame for her achievements in civil rights. As she approached retirement, Parks

became involved in other activities, such as the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. In 1988, the same year that she retired from U.S. Representative Conyers's office, Detroit's Museum of African-American History unveiled her portrait. Two years later, her birthday was celebrated in Washington's Kennedy Center. In addition to being a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the inaugural International Freedom Conductor Award, in April 1999, Congress passed legislation authorizing then-President Bill Clinton to award her the Congressional Gold Medal, the country's highest civilian honor. In 2000, the State of Alabama awarded her the Alabama Academy of Honor. The same year Governor Don Siegelman awarded her the first Governor's Medal of Honor for Extraordinary Courage.

The honors continued in January 2001. Parks attended the dedication of Troy State University's Rosa Parks Library and Museum in Montgomery, Alabama, featuring a statue in her likeness and an exhibit recounting her history-making conversation with the bus driver who told her to give up her seat in 1955. That same month, her former home in the South was added to the National Register of Historic Places. In 2002, her life story was retold in a made-for-TV movie starring Angela Bassett and in Douglas Brinkley's biography, *Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory*. Meanwhile, Parks remained active in the courts fighting the use of her name in the title of a song by OutKast that she considered offensive. Parks's suit was initially dismissed without trial by a U.S. district court judge in 2000, but the issue was brought before an appeals court for reinstatement in May 2001.

In 2004, the proclaimed mother of the Modern Civil Rights Movement was diagnosed with dementia, a disease that causes a progressive decline in cognitive function. At the age of 92, on October 25, 2005, Rosa Parks died in her adoptive city of Detroit, Michigan. In both Detroit and Montgomery, Alabama, city functionaries announced that the front seats of their respective city buses would be reserved with black ribbons in her honor until her funeral. On October 27 the upper chamber of the United States Congress passed a concurrent resolution to honor Parks by allowing her body to lie in honor in the U. S. Capitol Rotunda, a tribute reserved for the nations most "revered leaders." Five days after her death, Parks' body was taken to the St. Paul African Methodist Church, where she lay in state. Later, her remains were conveyed to U. S. Capitol Rotunda, where she lay in honor. Parks became the first woman, the first American who was not a governmental official, and the second African American (the first was Jacob Chestnut, an United States Capitol Police officer) to be so honored. Later, her body was taken back to Detroit, where she lay in state at the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History. On November 2, the woman who kindled the Modern Civil Rights Movement was funeralized at the Greater Grace Temple Church. Parks was interred between her husband, Raymond, and mother, Leona McCauley in Woollawn Cemetery. On December 1, 2005, the 50th anniversary of her arrest, President George Bush signed a house resolution directing that a statue of Parks be places in the United States Capitol's National Statuary Hall, further immortalizing Parks' lifelong commitment to freedom, social justice and equality in American history.

Narins, Brigham. *The African American Almanac*. OhioLINK Electronic Book Center. Detroit. Mich: Thomson Gale, 2008. <http://rave.ohiolink.edu/ebooks/ebc/afaa>.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Letter of Susan B. Anthony Concerning Her Casting a Vote in the 1872 Federal Election to her close friend, Elizabeth Cady Stanton - Ida Harper Collection, Huntington Library

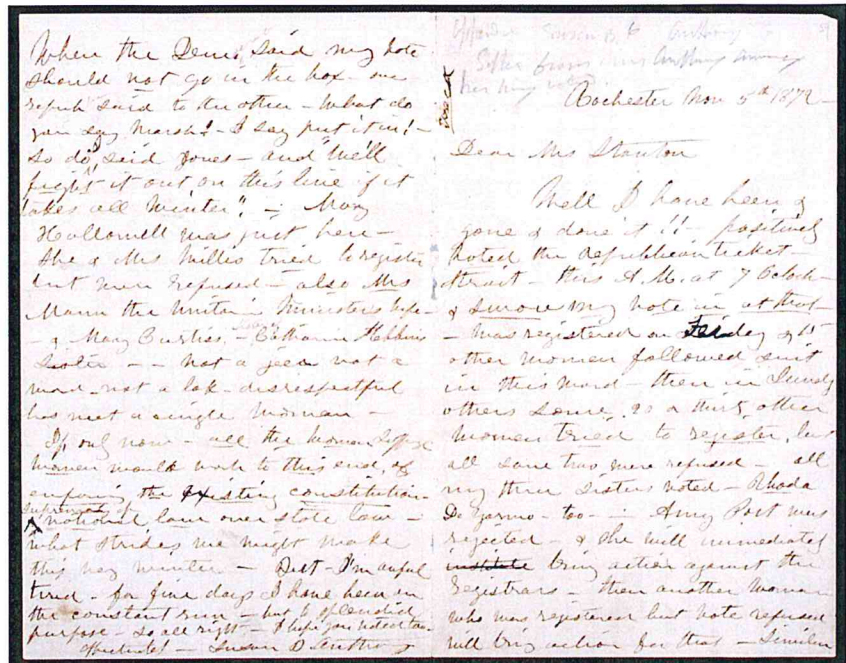
[Note: Letters writers of the time commonly used a “—” where modern writers would use “.”]

Rochester Nov 5th 1872

Dear Mrs Stanton

Well I have been & gone & done it!!—positively voted the Republican ticket—strait this a.m. at 7 O'clock--& swore my vote in at that—was registered on Friday & 15 other women followed suit in this ward—then on Sunday others some 20 or thirty other women tried to register, but all save two were refused—all my three sisters voted—Rhoda De Garmo too—Amy Post was rejected & she will immediately bring action for that—similar to the Washington action--& Hon Henry R. Selden will be our Counsel—he has read up the law & all of our arguments & is satisfied that we our right & ditto the Old Judge Selden—his elder brother. So we are in for a fine agitation in Rochester on the question—I hope the morning's telegrams will tell of many women all over the country trying to vote—It is splendid that without any concert of action so many should have moved here so impromptu--Haven't we wedged ourselves into the work pretty fairly & fully--& now that the Repubs have taken our votes—for it is the Republican members of the Board—The Democratic paper is out against us strong & that scared the Dem's on the registry board—How I wish you were here to write up the funny things said & done—Rhoda De Garmo told them that she wouldn't swear of affirm—“but would tell the truth”—& they accepted that When the Democrat said my vote should not go in the box—one Republican said to the other—What do you say Marsh!—I say put it in!—So do I said Jones—and “we'll fight it out on this line if it takes all winter”....If only now—all the women suffrage women would work to this end of enforcing the existing constitution—supremacy of national law over state law—what strides we might make this winter—But I'm awful tired—for five days I have been on the constant run—but to splendid purpose—So all right—I hope you voted too.

Affectionately,
Susan B. Anthony



Susan B. Anthony as qtd. in "Famous American Trials. The Trial of Susan B. Anthony. 1873." Edited Douglas O. Linder. 2013. <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/sbahome.html>. 8/10/2013.

The Trial of Susan B. Anthony: A 100-Year Chronology

1820: February 15	Susan Brownell Anthony is born near Adams, Mass.
1839	Anthony begins duties as an assistant teacher at a boarding school in New Rochelle, N. Y.
1846	Anthony takes a job as the headmistress of the female department of Canajoharie Academy.
1848: July 19-20	The first woman's rights convention in the U. S. is held in Seneca Falls, N. Y. Participants sign a "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions."
1851	Anthony resigns her job at Canajoharie Academy and moves to her father's farm near Rochester. She takes up the causes of temperance and the abolition of slavery.
1851: May	Anthony meets for the first time Elizabeth Cady Stanton, recognized as the most important figure of the time in the woman's rights movement.
1852: Sept.	Anthony attends her first woman's rights convention in Syracuse. Anthony becomes convinced that "the right women needed above every other...was the right of suffrage."
1855	Anthony travels through all fifty-four of New York's counties promoting abolition, temperance, women's suffrage, and other women's rights issues.
1856	Anthony becomes New York state agent for the American Anti-Slavery Association.
1865	Anthony and other female suffragists fight to keep the words "male citizens" out of the proposed 14th Amendment.
1866	Anthony, Stanton, and other suffragists petition Congress for "universal suffrage."
1867	Anthony moves to Lawrence, Kansas, where she heads the suffrage headquarters and will lead a campaign for women's suffrage, which is to be voted on by Kansas males. The measure is defeated by a 3 to 1 margin.
1868	Anthony becomes proprietor of the weekly paper, <i>The Revolution</i> , which promotes women's issues through editorials written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
1869	The women's rights movements splits into two factions, with Anthony and Stanton heading the more radical National Woman's Suffrage Association. The Wyoming Territory is organized with a woman's suffrage provision, the nation's first.
1870	The 15th Amendment gives the franchise to blacks. The NWSA refuses to work for ratification because the amendment offers no protection for women.
1871: Jan. 11	The first woman, Victoria Woodhull, addresses a committee of Congress, the House Judiciary Committee. She argues that the 14th Amendment gives women the right to vote and urges Congress to pass legislation implementing woman's suffrage.
1872: Nov. 1	Anthony attempts to register to vote in Rochester. To the surprise of many, she is allowed to do so.
1872: Nov. 5	Anthony votes in the federal election-- the straight Republican ticket-- and on a 2 to 1 vote, the election inspectors agree to accept her vote.
1872: Nov. 18	Anthony is arrested at her home and charged with "illegal voting."
1873: Jan. 24	Anthony is indicted on charges of illegal voting. She pleads "not guilty."
1873: Feb.- June	Anthony travels around the area giving a lecture entitled, "Is it a Crime for a Citizen of the United States to Vote?"
1873: June 17 & 18	Anthony is tried in Canandaigua, New York before Judge Ward Hunt. Anthony is barred from testifying and Judge Hunt directs the jury to find her guilty. She is sentenced to pay a fine of

	\$100 and the costs of prosecution. She refuses to pay.
1874: Jan. 12	Anthony submits a two-page petition to Congress asking that the "unjust fine" for illegal voting be remitted. Congress does not act on her petition.
1875	In <i>Minor vs Happersett</i> , the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously concludes that the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment does not protect the right of women to vote.
1876	On our nation's 100th birthday, Anthony distributes "A Woman's Declaration of Rights" in Philadelphia.
1878: Jan. 10	Senator Arlen A. Sargent of California introduces a constitutional amendment: "The right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex." This same amendment would be introduced each session of Congress over the next 41 years.
1881	Anthony forms a strategic alliance with Frances Willard and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. For this action, she is criticized by Stanton, Gage, and others.
1887	For the first time, the full Senate votes on the women's suffrage amendment. It loses 34 to 16.
1896	Anthony spends eight months in California campaigning for women's suffrage in California, but the measure loses at the polls.
1900	By 1900, four states (Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho) have granted women full suffrage. Anthony resigns as president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.
1902	Anthony appears for the last time before the Senate's Select Committee on Women's Suffrage to ask for a constitutional amendment.
1904	Anthony attends a world conference on women's suffrage in Berlin.
1906: March 13	Anthony dies at her home in Rochester. 10,000 mourners come to her funeral.
1912	Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive (Bull Moose) Party becomes the first national political party to adopt a women's suffrage plank.
1913	Suffragists mount a large parade in Washington on the day before President Wilson's inauguration.
1916	Jeanette Rankin of Montana becomes the first woman elected to the U. S. Congress.
1917	Women win the vote in New York state.
1919: May	The Nineteenth Amendment guaranteeing women the vote passes both houses of Congress and goes to the states for ratification.
1920: August 26	Tennessee becomes the 36th state to ratify, and the Nineteenth Amendment is adopted.

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