

教 案

授课章节	Lesson Ten (Book 1) The Trial That Rocked the World		
本(章)节 授课方式	课堂讲授 (√) 实践课 (√)	教学时数	10 学时
授 课 要 点	本 (章) 节 教 学 目 标	<p>On completion of this lesson, students will be able</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the relevant information about this famous “Monkey Trial” 2. To know something about the judicial system in the US 3. To know the significance of the trial 	
	教 学 重 点 和 难 点	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant information about this famous “Monkey Trial” 2. Some legal terms 	
思 考 题 或 作 业	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect the useful legal terms 2. What’s your understanding of the title “The Trial That Rocked the World” and why does this trial attract so much attention around the US 3. List the cast of characters appeared in the text and point out their roles in the trial 		
<h2 style="margin: 0;">教学内容与组织安排</h2>			

W.E. Morgan

George Rappelyea

Mining company manager

F.E. "Fred" Robinson

owner of Robinson's Drug Store and chairman of the Rhea County Board of Education

Walter White

Rhea County Superintendent of Schools

B.M. Wilber

local justice of the peace

Lawyers for the Defense

Clarence Darrow

pro bono volunteer - effective head of the defense team

Arthur Garfield Hays

ACLU - nominally manager of the defense team

Dudley Field Malone

pro bono volunteer

Frank B. McElwee

local attorney

John R. Neal

Dean of private law school in Knoxville and technically head of the defense team

William T. Thomas

Darrow's legal associate

Lawyers for the Prosecution

William Jennings Bryan

volunteer - assistant prosecutor

William Jennings Bryan Jr.

volunteer - assistant prosecutor, W.J. Bryan's son

Wallace Haggard

volunteer - assistant prosecutor

Herbert Hicks

volunteer - assistant prosecutor

Sue Hicks

volunteer - assistant prosecutor

Ben McKenzie

volunteer - assistant prosecutor, retired district attorney-general

J. Gordon McKenzie

volunteer - assistant prosecutor, Ben McKenzie's son

Thomas A. "Tom" Stewart

Chief Prosecutor - Attorney-General for the 18th judicial district

Witnesses for the Prosecution

Walter White

School superintendent

Howard Morgan

student at Rhea County High School - claimed he was present when Scopes allegedly taught Darwin's theory of evolution

Harry Shelton

student at Rhea County High School - claimed he was present when Scopes allegedly taught Darwin's theory of evolution

Fred Robinson

drug store owner and chairman of the school board

Expert Witnesses for the Defense

Scientific:

Fay-Cooper Cole	Professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago
Winterton C. Curtis	Professor of zoology, University of Missouri
Charles Hubbard Judd	Director of the School of Education, University of Chicago
Jacob G. Lipman	Director of the New Jersey agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick
Kirtley F. Mather	Chairman of the Geology department at Harvard University
Maynard M. Metcalf	Zoologist, researching at Johns Hopkins
Wilbur A. Nelson	State Geologist for Tennessee
Horatio Hackett Newman	Dean of the College of Science at the University of Chicago
Theological:	
William Jennings Bryan	Politician, public speaker, assistant prosecutor
Dr. Shailer Matthews	Dean of the School of Divinity, University of Chicago
Dr Herbert E. Murkett	Pastor, First Methodist Church, Chattanooga
Dr. Herman Rosenwasser	Rabbi and linguist, San Fransisco
Walter C. Whitaker	Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Knoxville

12 Jurors(paragraph 12)

B. Students’ presentation on general understanding of the text

1. Why does this trial attract so much attention around the world?
2. What you have learned from the text?

II. Background information

1) The legal system in the U. S.

It originated from the English system of common law, unwritten law in which precedent plays an important role. However, as the U. S. developed, its own system of written statutes and codes evolved. American law is now based on a blend of written legal decisions and of legislation.

There are two types of American law: civil law and criminal law. Civil law covers suits between individuals (companies as well as people are "individuals"). Insurance claims, divorces, and business malpractices are examples of matters handled under civil law. Criminal law covers cases brought by the state against individuals; criminal offenses range from traffic tickets to major crimes like hijacking and murder.

Jury service is a crucial part of American system of justice. The jury, a panel of ordinary citizens chosen to decide a case, is an integral part of common-law system. Use of juries to decide cases is a distinguishing feature of the American legal system. Over the centuries, many people have believed that juries in most cases reach a fairer and more just result than would be obtained using a judge alone, as many countries do, because a jury decides cases after “deliberations,” or discussions, among a group of people, the jury’ s decision is likely to have the input from many different people from different backgrounds, who must as a group decide what is right.

Juries are used in both civil cases, which decide disputes among private citizens, and criminal cases, which

decide cases brought by the government alleging that individuals have committed crimes. The jury consists of 12 jurors (grand jury²³), selected at random, agreed by the lawyers of the two sides, who, will, after hearing all the evidence and cross-examination and careful deliberation, give a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If the verdict is guilty, then the judge will give the sentence. If the verdict is not guilty, then the judge will have to acquit the accused no matter he agrees with the verdict or not, and the acquitted cannot be tried on the same charge with the same evidence. All the jurors must agree to the person's guilt.

2) Certain legal terms

The jury trial: The prosecutor and the defense counsel present their cases by examining and cross-examining witnesses who have been subpoenaed to appear in court so that they can testify. The judge presides and acts as a referee, but the jury is absolutely silent. When both lawyers have finished presenting their cases, the jurors deliberate and pass the verdict.

Grand jury: For major investigation and crimes the prosecuting attorney meets with a panel of citizens (a grand jury) to present his evidence; if the panel feels that there is sufficient evidence of a crime, it votes to indict the defendant.

The verdict: When the jury has reached a decision, the foreman of the jury announces the verdict. If the members can not agree, the jury is called a hung jury and the judge declares a mistrial; in that case, the defendant may be tried again by another jury.

Sentencing: If the verdict is "guilty", the person is then convicted and the judge sentences him. If the defendant has been found innocent, he is acquitted.

The Judge: The judge decides which disputed facts (evidence), may be presented to the jury. The judge also tells the jury in "jury instructions" what the applicable law is. The judge decides the issues of law (see the glossary) in the case.

Prosecute: Bring a criminal action against (in a trial): "The State of California prosecuted O.J. Simpson" (prosecution, prosecutor)

Plaintiff: The plaintiff is the person who begins the suit. In the complaint, the plaintiff states, or alleges, that he or she was injured by the conduct of another. The plaintiff usually is represented by a lawyer.

Defendant: The defendant is the individual sued by the plaintiff. The defendant usually is also represented by a lawyer. The defendant disputes the statements, or allegations, in the plaintiff's complaint or may admit the allegations, but argue that he or she has a valid defense to the claims such as self defense.

Counsel: a term used to refer to lawyers in a case

Witness: One who testifies or gives evidence under oath in a court of law, based on information that is personally known to him.

Testify: Give testimony in a court of law.

Charge: An accusation of a wrong or offense, as a preliminary step in the prosecution of a crime. In this sense it means a formal complaint, information, or indictment filed against the accused. accuse indict

Cross-examination: The examination of a witness during a trial by the attorney of the adverse party, to test the accuracy of the testimony given by the witness on direct examination. The purpose is to disclose omission in answers previously made and to reveal possible bias or prejudice of the witness.

Objection: A means used during a trial to oppose the introduction of certain testimony, or to call to the attention of the court alleged improper action of the other party. The purpose is to obtain a ruling of the court for the record, and to register an exception to it if it is adverse, so that an appeal can be taken based on error committed during the trial.

Acquit: Pronounce not guilty of criminal charges.

Appeal: Take a court case to a higher court for review; “He was found guilty but appealed immediately” .
Guilt vs. innocence

III. Text Appreciation; Detailed Discussion of the Text

A. Analysis of the text

Part 1(1-15): What had happened on the first day of the trial

Part 2(16-28): What had happened on the second day of the trial

Part 3(29-44): The climax of the trial

Part 4(45-48): What happened after the trial

Part 1

Para 1: The atmosphere of the trial

- 1) The function of the first part: 1. to introduce the basic information (Ws)
2. to arouse interest from the reader (importance)

2) How the writer show the importance of the trial

The description of the atmosphere of the court:

- 1) Choice of words: buzz, crowd, packed, sweltering, July
- 2) Introduction to the importance of the counsel on both sides.

The famous criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow. Leading counsel for the prosecution was William Jennings Bryan, the silver-tongued orator , three times Democratic nominee for President of the United States, and leader of the fundamentalist movement

rock: to cause great shock and surprise to

buzz: the vibrating sound of a bee; here it refers to the sound of many people whispering or talking excitedly in low tones

Para 2

1) What do you think of the struggles between fundamentalists and modernists? What did that show?

2) Can you tell what had caused the monkey trial?

3. silver-tongued orator: persuasive, eloquent public speaker
4. ready to testify on my behalf: prepared to submit evidence to support or benefit me (or my case)
5. on (in) somebody's behalf, on (in) behalf of somebody: to benefit, support, serve the interests of somebody
6. distinguished: renowned, eminent, recognized for excellence in some field
7. son: affectionate term used by an older person to a boy or young man
9. build up: develop, extend gradually and steadily
12. literal interpretation: word for word acceptance of what was said in the Bible
13. aim (at): point or direct towards some object, esp. with I the intention of hitting it
14. indict: to charge ("someone) formally with an offence in law
15. snowball: grow rapidly in size or significance
16. assist: more formal than help, having the meaning that the person assisted is able to do part of the work
17. take on: begin to have (the look of)
18. circus: public entertainment consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clown and trained animals, often performed in large tents by a group that travels from one town to

another

circus atmosphere: a kind of rowdy or riotous, holiday spirit

19. festoon: decorate; a festoon is a string of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc. suspended in a curve between two points

festooned with banners: decorated with banners probably strung between the lampposts

20. evangelist: anyone who preaches the Christian gospel, esp. a traveling preacher

21. infidel: unbelievers in religious sense, meaning godless and implying being in the hands of the devil

22. florid-faced: face flushed with rosy color; ruddy face

23. attorney general: chief law officer and legal expert of the government of a state or the U. S.

24. agnostic: a person who questions, doubts the existence of " God and claims that His existence can't be proved; many agnostics simply leave it at that and do not bother with the question of religion any further

25. under way: in motion, in progress

get under way: get started, begin

26. growl: complain in an angry or surly manner; utter in a gruff, rumbling voice, esp. angrily

27. one hell of a jury (or a hell of a jury): no jury at all; a completely inappropriate jury (because they are too partial); this is a common phrase meaning something unusual

Examples:

That was a hell of an exam. (unusually difficult)

It's been one hell of a trip

It's a hell of a change.

28. spar: (fig.) engage in argument; fight with words

29. rampant: widespread and impossible to control; spreading unchecked

ignorance and bigotry are rampant: unenlightenment and prejudice are widespread and unchecked

Part 2

30. reasoning power: the ability to think, understand, and form opinions

31 snort: say in a scornful, contemptuous way as if with a snort (exhale forcibly and noisily through the nostrils, as a horse) .

32 brandish: wave menacingly, as a weapon; the use of the word brings to mind the waving of swords by inspired soldiers in religious wars

33. thunder, sonorous, organ: All these words convey the sound of his voice-deep, full, loud, rumbling, impressive. Ministers, evangelists, other religious leaders cultivate such a voice (it's actually taught in seminaries) to evoke emotion on the part of their listeners.

34. reconcile: find agreement between; make (arguments, ideas etc.) consistent, compatible

35. swept. ..like a prairie fire: moved quickly with the speed of a fire in a large flat grassland; a prairie fire is a simile; it is perhaps referring to the speech tours Bryan took in the election campaigns. making fiery speeches. overwhelming his opponents and rallying people under his banner

36 sip: drink, taking only a little at a time into the front of the mouth

37. duel: preplanned combat with deadly weapons between two people. In Middle Ages, an

insult would be sufficient cause for a duel. People dueled to defend their honor. It is used metaphorically here.

Part 3

39. swarm: (n.) a large number of insects esp. bees, usually in motion (v.) move or emerge in a swarm

40. hawker: a person who peddles goods in the streets by shouting

41. One shop announced. ..Everything-to-Wear Store:

1) one shop announced: it means announced in its sign; the sign on one shop said

2) Everything-to-Wear store: clothing store, outdated phrase

3) DARWIN IS RIGHT-INSIDE. This IS a pun. The author plays on the different meanings of the words. Darwin and right Darwin can refer to the English naturalist or to the shop owner, while right can mean correct or directly. So when one pauses before the dash, the sign means Darwin (the naturalist) is correct; when you read out the whole sign in a breath, it means the shop owner is directly inside.

42. entrepreneur: a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit; the word often has the sense of enterprising, meaning imaginative in ambitious way for private economic gain

43. ape: tailless monkey, esp. anthropoid

44. ponder: spend time in considering carefully; ponder implies a weighing mentally and suggests careful consideration of a matter from all sides

45 brute: (often derog.) an animal, esp. a large one.

46. yokels: (humorous or derog.) naive, gullible, narrow-minded small town or country people; hicks, bumpkins

Part 4

Question:

Retell the climax of the trial in your own words.

Did the verdict out of your expectation? Why or why not?

47. squat: crouch so as to sit on the heels with the knees bent and the weight resting on the balls of the feet

48. perch: rest, stand or sit on some elevated place, usually refer- ring to birds

49. gawk: look at something in a foolish way

50 spring his trump card: use suddenly that which is most advantageous to his cause in order to improve his position

51. Genesis: the first Book of the Old Testament which recounts the creation of the world and claims that God made the world and everything in it in 6 days and rested on the 7th (which is why one day is set aside as a day of rest-Sat. for Jews, Sun. for Christians). It outlines God's work during each of the 6 days, and says that on the first day there was morning and evening and that God made the sun on the fourth day.

52. mop: make dry by rubbing with something dry;' mop implies that Bryan was sweating a great deal, not just from the heat, but from embarrassment as well

53. snigger: sarcastic, somewhat stifled laugh

54. The story of Eve: Adam, first man, made by God, who then decided Adam should have a

companion. Therefore, he took a rib from Adam's side and made Eve. They lived ignorant, blissful, naked, without any thought of a sexual relationship in the Garden of Eden, which was Paradise (Heaven) on earth. In the Garden was a Tree of Knowledge with apples. God told them not to eat from the Tree. The Serpent (snake) representing evil, persuaded Eve to have an apple, which she ate and then persuaded Adam to eat too. God punished the snake for luring Eve into evil by condemning it and all snakes after it to crawl on their bellies. Adam and Eve were banished from paradise and condemned to live and die in sorrow and misery .

55 slur: unfair damaging remark; any remark or action that harms or is meant to harm someone's reputation

56 heart goes out to: (formal) feel sorry for; feel pity or sympathy for

57. verdict: the official decision made by a jury in a court of law, declared to the judge at the end of a trial

Part 5

Question:

Did John Scopes lose or win the case?

What is your understanding of the phrase “Victorious defeat”?

What the influence of the trial?

Translate the last paraphrase into Chinese.

58. “Victorious defeat”: literally a defeat (found guilty, fined), \ but really something of a victory for the evolutionists because the very light sentence signifies the jury wasn't outraged at his “crime”. Also the trial brought the issues out into the open, and the publicity largely showed the scientific viewpoint in a favorable light and as reasonable. These really were the main objectives of having the trial in the first place.

59. decline: implying courtesy in expressing one’s non acceptance of an invitation, proposal etc. ; refuse politely and is applicable to invitation to social events or to a courteous offer of help

60. overlook: have a view of (something or someone) from above

61. in its wake: following directly or close behind it; following as a consequence

Review the structure of the text by students

Part 1: A buzz ran ... his views: the setting of the scene

Part 2: By the time ... for an oil company: the trial itself

Part 3: Not long ago...with the passing years: the ending

1) the atmosphere of the court that day

2) the causes of the trial

3) the trial process

4) the verdict of the trial

5) the influence of the trial

The process of the trial

Day 1: Preliminary fight

J. Scopes is here because ignorance and bigotry are rampant. Today it is the teachers, and tomorrow it will be the magazines,... After a while, it is the setting of man against

man... "That damned infidel."

Day 2: calling witnesses

Bryan: "The Christian believes that man came from above... The evolutionist believes..."

Judge ruled against permitting the scientists to testify for the defence.

Climax of the trial: Darrow's trick to trap Bryan

Day3: verdict:

guilty, \$100 fine and costs. Victorious defeat.

B. Discussion

- 1) Why did Darrow call Bryan as a witness for the defence?
- 2) Did Bryan accept Darrow's call as a witness?
- 3) What did Darrow's words imply?
- 4) What tactics did Darrow take in the court?
- 5) What did Bryan aim at?
- 6) What was the final verdict? What do you think of it?
- 7) Why did Malone call the conviction a "victorious defeat" ?
- 8) What happened to John Scopes after the trial?
- 9) What changes had taken place in the later 37 years?
- 10) What is the significance of this trial?

C. Rhetorical devices used in the text

Metaphor: my case would snowball into...

our town ...had taken on a circus atmosphere.

The street ...sprouted with ...

... had not scorched the infidels...

...after the preliminary sparring over legalities...

Hyperbole: The trial that rocked the world

Transferred epithet

Darrow had whisper throwing a *reassuring* arm round my shoulder.

Antithesis

The Christian believes that man came from above. The evolutionist believes that he must have come from below.

Assonance: when bigots lighted faggots to burn...

Repetition: The truth always wins...the truth...the truth...

Pun: Darwin is right —inside.

A pun is a play on words, or rather a play on the form and meaning of words.

a. Words or phrases having two or more distinct meanings. Homonyms.

b. words having the same or almost same sound but differing in form and meaning.

Homophones.

Seven days without water makes one *weak*.

Oxymoron: formed by conjoining of two contrasting terms.

Malone called my conviction a "victorious defeat".

bitter sweet memories proud humility orderly chaos a damned saint

Irony marching backwards to the glorious age of the 16th century

IV. Evaluation and Translation

A. Quiz

B. Translation