

# Lesson 10

## The Trial That Rocked the World

*John Scopes*

### Additional Background Material for Teachers' Reference

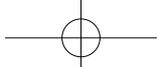
#### 1. The author

John, Scopes, a high school science teacher in Dayton, Tennessee who, by teaching evolution, was accused of breaking the law. He was the defendant in the case. As the last surviving principal in this trial, he decided to write a story describing the highlights of the trial. The name of John Scopes became synonymous with this trial, which is popularly known as the “monkey trial”. A film, called *Inherit the Wind*, was made of the trial, with much of the dialogue coming directly from the transcripts of the court proceedings. This story also draws on the actual transcripts. John Scopes died in 1979.

#### 2. Henry Louis Mencken (1880-1956)

American journalist, editor, critic, and philologist. He was born in Baltimore on Sept. 12, 1880, and privately educated there. After graduating from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute at the age of 16, he became a reporter on the *Baltimore Herald*. He rose rapidly; soon he was the *Herald's* city editor and then editor.

In the 20s, Mencken, with a caustic pen, derided the smugness of the middle-class businessman, the narrowness of American cultural life, and the harshness of American Puritanism. He made war on all these



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and his attack was devastatingly direct, with invective as a substitute for caricature and with no trace of obliqueness or subtlety.

*The American Mercury*, which he edited, was the most influential magazine of its time. What he wanted to do in its pages was, as he once put it, “to stir up the animals”. He wanted to arouse his antagonists, and he usually succeeded. He was one of the most detested, as well as one of the most respected, men in America.

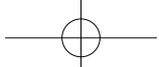
What made him to be read widely by Americans was not that he attacked them but that he did so with such verve and gusto. He had a rollicking, rambunctious style of writing. He meant what he said but he said it with wit.

His outstanding piece of journalism, widely syndicated, concerned the Scopes trial of 1925 Tennessee, in which a high school science instructor was prosecuted for teaching evolution, contrary to a state law.

His highly entertaining study, *The American Language*, which appeared in 1919, is still an outstanding work of philological scholarship. The book contrasted American English with British English, explained the origin of many colorful American slang expressions, examined uniquely American geographical and personal names, and traced the influence of emigrant languages on the American idiom.

### 3. William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925)

Born in Salem, Illinois. In his middle-class family, great emphasis was placed on religion and morality, not only in one's personal life but in politics and in the conduct of national affairs. After graduating from Illinois College of Law in Chicago, he opened a law office in Jacksonville. In 1887 Bryan moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, practicing law and simultaneously turning toward politics. He won a seat in Congress



in 1890 and was reelected in 1892. He was the Democratic party's presidential nominee three times (1896, 1900, 1908). In 1912 he helped to secure the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, and Wilson named him Secretary of State in 1913. In World War I he advocated a policy of neutrality, hoping that the United States might play the role of arbitrator between the opposing sides. Wilson, however, did not follow his advice and he resigned in June 1915.

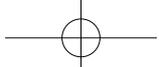
During his time he advanced progressive causes such as women's suffrage and spoke on behalf of the common people, particularly the farmers, introducing measures which would give them more of a voice in government. But all that he advocated had a fundamentalist basis, i.e., he was motivated by a strong religious belief and did things in the name of religion. His old-fashioned fundamentalism made him popular among some of the common people.

During the last 10 years of his life, he became more and more fanatical. He refused to condemn the Ku Klux Klan because they conducted their affairs in the name of Christianity.

In 1925 he appeared for the prosecution in the Scopes trial in Tennessee opposing the teaching of theories of evolution in public schools. The "naivete" and narrowness of his thinking emerged clearly in this trial, which was Bryan's last appearance in public before his death in 1925.

#### 4. Clarence Seward Darrow (1857-1938)

Born in Farmdale, Ohio. In 1894 Darrow began what would be his primary career for the next 20 years—labor law. During these years, he had defended Eugene V. Debs, "Big Bill" Haywood and other labor leaders. But in 1911 disaster struck as Darrow, defending the Mcnamara brothers against a charge of blowing up the Los Angeles Times Building, was suddenly faced with his clients' reversing their



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previous plea of innocence to one of guilt. In turn, Darrow was indicted for misconduct but was not convicted. With this his career as a labor lawyer came to an end.

Then he embarked on a new major career as a criminal lawyer. He viewed criminals as people led by circumstance into committing antisocial acts rather than as free-willing monsters. For this reason he was a bitter opponent of capital punishment, viewing it as a barbaric practice.

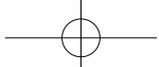
Darrow's most famous criminal trial was the 1924 Leopold-Loeb case, in which two Chicago boys had wantonly murdered a youngster. For the only time in his career Darrow insisted that his clients plead guilty, then turned his attention to saving them from the death penalty. He was successful in this, partly because he was able to introduce a great deal of psychiatric testimony supporting his theories of the influences upon individual acts.

In the Scopes trial, Darrow's defense, and particularly his cross-examination of William J. Bryan, who spoke for the biblical, antiscientific, fundamentalist side, served to discredit religious fundamentalism and won national attention.

### 5. United States Law

The legal system in the U.S. 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.

### 1) State courts and Federal courts

*State courts:* local trial courts (or magistrates courts) (minor cases); general trial courts; state supreme court

*Federal courts:* The jurisdiction of the federal courts is basically limited by the Constitution to cases based on federal law and to controversies between citizens of different states. The nation is divided geographically into more than 90 areas, in each of which is a “limited States District Court”. Above them are 11 limited States courts of appeal, then the Supreme Court, consisting of 9 judges. All federal judges, on the district court of appeals and supreme court level are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

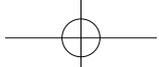
### 2) Certain legal terms

*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 cannot 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



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and the judge sentences him. If the defendant has been found innocent, he is acquitted.

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

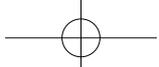
*Charge:* An accusation of a wrong or offense, as a preliminary step in the prosecution of a crime. In this sense it means a formal complaint, information, or indictment filed against the accused.

*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.

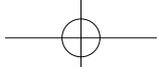
*Objection:* A means used during a trial to oppose the introduction of certain testimony, or to call to the attention of the court alleged improper action of the other party. The purpose is to obtain a ruling of the court for the record, and to register an exception to it if it is adverse, so that an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

### Detailed Study of the Text

1. **the trial that rocked the world (Title):**  
**rock:** to cause great shock and surprise to
2. **A buzz ran through the crowd...that sweltering July day in 1925 (Para. 1):**
  - 1) **buzz:** the vibrating sound of a bee; here it refers to the sound of many people whispering or talking excitedly in low tones
  - 2) **run through the crowd:** to spread among the people who had come to watch the trial
  - 3) **as I took my place in the packed court:** as I went to my seat in the court which was crowded with people

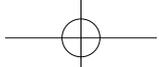


- 4) **sweltering**: oppressively hot and humid; very hot, causing unpleasantness
3. **The counsel for my defence... (Para. 1):**
    - 1) **counsel**: one or more lawyers acting for someone in a court of law
    - 2) **counsel for my defence**: one or more lawyers who defend me in court
    - 3) **criminal lawyer**: a specialist in criminal law (law related to crime or its punishment)
  4. **Leading counsel for the prosecution...that had brought about my trial (Para. 1):**
    - 1) **leading counsel**: the chief lawyer of a group
    - 2) **prosecution**: the group of people who are concerned in bringing a criminal charge against someone in court
    - 3) **silver-tongued orator**: persuasive, eloquent public speaker
    - 4) **the fundamentalist movement**: A militantly conservative and fanatically religious American Protestant movement that began in the early 20th century in opposition to modern scientific tendency; it holds that the Bible is a verbally accurate recording of the word of God, and was strong in parts of the U.S. especially the South, at the time.
    - 5) **fundamentalist movement that had brought about the trial**: The trial was brought to court by Scopes and his lawyers. However, it was the fundamentalist movement which made the trial necessary, because it was this movement that had created the religious atmosphere that was responsible for the law which prohibited the teaching of evolution in the schools, and it was the existence of that law which made it necessary to hold a trial to challenge the law.
  5. **Now I was involved in a trial reported the world over (Para. 2):**
    - 1) All of a sudden I found myself in a trial which was reported all over the world.



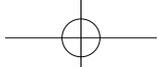
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- 2) **the world over:** all over the world
6. **Seated in court...of Harvard University (Para. 2):**
- 1) **seated in court:** be present in court
  - 2) **ready to testify on my behalf:** prepared to submit evidence to support or benefit me (or my case)
  - 3) **on/in sb.'s behalf, on/in behalf of sb.:** to benefit, support, serve the interests of sb.
  - 4) **distinguished:** renowned, eminent, recognized for excellence in some field
  - 5) **Harvard University:** the oldest university of the U.S.A., at Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded in 1636 and named after its first benefactor, John Harvard (1607-1638), a nonconformist minister born in England
7. **More than 100 reporters...a jury trial (Para. 2):**
- 1) **reporter:** a person who gathers information for publication in newspapers and magazines
  - 2) **on hand:** present, available
  - 3) **radio announcer:** it means, in this case, people who give the news on the radio
  - 4) **a jury trial:** a trial that had a jury (a group of 12 responsible, impartial citizens chosen to hear the case and make the decision/reach a verdict of guilty or not in accordance with their findings)
8. **“Don't worry...” as we were waiting for the court to open (Para. 2):**
- 1) **son:** affectionate term used by an older person to a boy or young man
  - 2) **We'll show them a few tricks:** We'll do a few things to outwit them (the prosecution); or we have some clever and unexpected tactics and we will surprise them in the trial.
  - 3) **throwing a reassuring arm round my shoulder:** putting his arm in

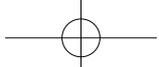


an informal, friendly way around me so that his hand rested on my shoulder, the shoulder that was further away from Darrow

- 4) **reassuring arm:** Obviously the arm can't be reassuring; it means in a reassuring manner, a friendly gesture to put John at ease; the figure of speech used here is a transferred epithet.
  - 5) **waiting for the court to open:** waiting for the trial (the proceeding) to begin
9. **The case had erupted round my head...at the secondary school (Para. 3):**
- 1) **erupt:** to emerge suddenly and violently; to explode
  - 2) **the case had come down upon me unexpectedly and violently, I was suddenly engulfed by the whole affair**
  - 3) **science master:** science teacher; master as a term for teacher is outdated in the U.S.
  - 4) **coach:** person who trains athletes and directs teams
  - 5) **secondary school:** high school; equivalent of middle school in China
10. **A clash had been building up between the fundamentalists and the modernists (Para. 3):**
- 1) **clash:** conflict, disagreement
  - 2) the conflict had become more and more intense
  - 3) **build up:** to develop; to extend gradually and steadily
11. **The fundamentalists...Old Testament (Para. 3):**
- 1) **adhere to:** to believe in; to follow devotedly
  - 2) **literal interpretation:** word for word acceptance of what is said in the Bible
  - 3) **Old Testament:** that part of the Bible that refers to events before the birth of Christ
- Note:** All the words like the Bible, God (Lord, He, Him) and Christ (Savior) are capitalized.



12. **The modernists...had evolved from a common ancestor (Para. 3):**
- 1) **advance:** to put forward; to propose
  - 2) **Charles Darwin:** English naturalist, born on Feb. 12, 1809 at Shrewsbury, died on April 19, 1882; published “On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection” in 1859. The theory of evolution asserts that all living forms, plants and animals, including Man, have developed from earlier and simpler forms by processes of change and selection.
  - 3) **had evolved from a common ancestor:** (all life) had developed gradually from a common original organism
  - 4) **ancestor:** a person, esp. one living a long time ago, from whom another is descended
13. **the state legislature...as taught in the Bible (Para. 4):**
- 1) **state legislature:** Official body of people who pass/determine/decide laws. Each of the 50 states in the U.S. has a legislature. The national legislature is called the congress.
  - 2) **that denies the story of creation:** that refuses to believe that all human beings are descended from Adam and Eve, who were created by God
  - 3) **deny:** to reject; to refuse
14. **The new law...theory of evolution (Para. 4):**
- 1) **aim (at):** to point or direct toward some object, esp. with the intention of hitting it
  - 2) **squarely:** directly
15. **I was sent for (Para. 4):** they sent somebody to get me
16. **violating the law (Para. 6):** breaking the law
17. **so has every other teacher (Para. 7):** every other teacher has as well; all



the other (biology) teachers have also been violating the law

18. “Let’s take this thing...test the legality of it.” (Para. 8):

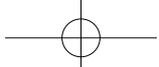
- 1) **this thing:** this matter, this problem; here it refers to Scopes’ teaching of evolution and hence his violation of the law, “this thing” is an imprecise expression on the part of Rappelyea, but very common in spoken English
- 2) **take to court:** to start an action in a law court
- 3) **legality:** in keeping with a law, or a requirement of law
- 4) Let’s accuse Scopes of teaching evolution and let the court decide whether he is breaking the law or not.

19. When I was indicted...in U.S. history (Para. 9):

- 1) **indict:** to charge (sb.) formally with an offence in law
- 2) **when I was indicted:** when a formal accusation was made against me of breaking this law
- 3) **least of all I:** I, less than anyone else
- 4) **anticipate:** to expect
- 5) **snowball:** to grow rapidly in size or significance
- 6) I was the last one to expect that my case would grow/develop into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.

20. The American Civil Liberties Union...without being sent to jail (Para. 9):

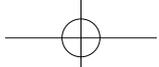
- 1) **the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU):** Citizens organization whose purpose is protection and expansion of rights and liberties as set forth in U.S. Constitution. Main function is legal. Organized in 1920. Scopes trial is one of the most famous ACLU undertakings. Also has defended people accused of “subversive” (in U.S., this usually means communist) activities, has taken lead in challenging laws discriminating against blacks. Volunteer organization —i.e. lawyers volunteer services, citizens donate



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money; 85,000 members.

- 2) **if necessary:** if the case was lost in the lower courts
  - 3) **establish:** to make (sth.) recognized officially
21. **assist (Para. 9):** more formal than help, having the meaning that the person assisted is able to do part of the work
22. **assist the state in prosecuting me (Para. 9):** Since the case revolves around a state law, the state of Tennessee is the offended party; it is the state which prosecutes Scopes. Thus the trial would be called the State of Tennessee vs. John Scopes. Bryan volunteered to be the lawyer on behalf of the State.
23. **Immediately the renowned lawyer...to defend me (Para. 9):**
- 1) **renowned:** (formal) famous, distinguished, suggesting being named publicly again and again for some outstanding quality, achievement, etc.
  - 2) **services:** friendly help; also professional aid or attention
24. **ironically (Para. 9):** Referring to incongruity between what might have been expected and actually happened. One would have expected that he would have known Darrow, who was going to defend him and not have known Bryan who was going to prosecute him.
25. **our town...a circus atmosphere (Para. 10):**
- 1) **take on:** to begin to have (the look of)
  - 2) **circus:** public entertainment consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns and trained animals, often performed in large tents by a group that travels from one town to another
  - 3) **circus atmosphere:** a kind of rowdy or riotous, holiday spirit
  - 4) All sorts of activities were going on in the town and there was a kind of noisy holiday spirit there. (Suddenly the town was



transformed into a kind of circus with many people coming to hear the trial. The town people took advantage of the sudden influx of visitors to expand their business activities.)

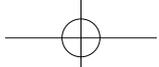
26. **The buildings...with banners (Para. 10):**

- 1) **the main street:** Small towns usually have one street where most of the stores are concentrated—the center of town. Sometimes the name of the main street is Main Street.
- 2) **festoon:** decorate; a festoon is a string of flowers, leaves, ribbons, etc. suspended in a curve between two points
- 3) **festooned with banners:** decorated with banners probably strung between the lampposts

27. **The streets...and water-melons (Para. 10):**

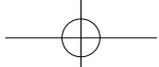
- 1) **sprout:** to grow or develop quickly
- 2) **rickety:** liable to fall or break down because weak; shaky
- 3) **stand:** a small often outdoor shop or place for showing things
- 4) **sprouted with rickety stands:** shaky (poorly made) stalls or booths suddenly appeared
- 5) **hot dog:** long, thin sausage in a bun  
Hot dogs and hamburgers (ground beef patty in a bun) are sometimes seen as symbols of American culture. As fast foods, they represent, esp. to Europeans, the quick pace and low quality of life in the U.S.
- 6) These rickety stands, which appeared suddenly everywhere, sold hot dogs, religious books, watermelons, etc... This adds to the town's circus atmosphere. Religious books were sold because many religious people attended this trial in which religion played a key role.

28. **Evangelists set up tents to exhort the passersby (Para. 10):**



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- 1) **evangelist**: anyone who preaches the Christian gospel, esp. a traveling preacher
  - 2) **exhort**: urge earnestly
  - 3) The traveling preachers erected tents to urge people passing by to believe in God.
29. **People from the surrounding hills...the “infidel outsiders” (Para. 10):**
- 1) **surrounding hills**: referring to the hills near the town which were a part of the Appalachian Mts., a mountain chain in eastern North America extending parallel to the coast for 1,600 miles from southern Quebec to central Alabama, passing through Tennessee
  - 2) **cheer Bryan**: to support Bryan
  - 3) **infidel**: unbelievers in religious sense, meaning godless and implying being in the hands of the devil
  - 4) **outsiders**: Referring to the northern, big city lawyers, professors and scientists who would be held in suspicion as trouble-makers by narrow-minded, small town southerners. It's in quotes to signify that this is a false view held by such people.
30. **Butler was a 49-year-old farmer...his native county (Para. 10):**
- 1) **before his election**: before he was elected to the Tennessee legislature
  - 2) **had never been out of his native county**: This suggests that his experience and vision were limited, that he was narrow-minded, not worldly.
31. **The presiding judge...reg'lar mountaineer jedge” (Para. 11):**
- 1) **presiding**: person in charge of the proceedings, person holding position of authority
  - 2) **florid-faced**: face flushed with rosy color; ruddy face
  - 3) **“I’m just a reg’lar mountaineer jedge.”**: I’m just an ordinary judge



from the mountains. Uneducated-sounding southern accent and his statement about himself conveys false modesty about being with the people and indicates regional narrow-mindedness and bigotry.

4) **regular:** (*esp. AmE*) ordinary

32. **Bryan, ageing and paunchy...Tom Steward (Para. 11):**

1) **age:** to (cause to) become old

2) **paunchy:** (*derog or humor*) (*esp. of a man*) having a fat stomach; pot-bellied

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

33. **Besides the shrewd 68-year-old Darrow...steeped in the law (Para. 11):**

1) **besides:** in addition to

2) **shrewd:** astute, sharp, clever, not to be outwitted; used admiringly here; sometimes implying negative qualities—cunning, tricky, dishonest

3) **magnetic:** strongly attractive; said of a person, personality etc.

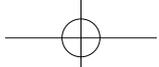
4) **steep:** immerse, saturate, absorb or imbue

5) **steeped in the law:** thoroughly familiar with the law

34. **In a trial...Hays a Jew (Para. 11):**

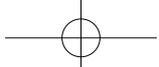
1) **in a trial in which religion played a key role:** Scopes was accused of violating the law which prohibited the teaching of any theory that denied the story of creation as taught in the Bible. And it was the fundamentalists who made the state legislature pass this law. That's why the writer said religion played a key role in the trial.

2) **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

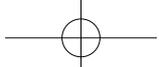


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- 3) The whole sentence points out the religious and non-religious diversity of the defense counsels in contrast to the prosecution, hinting that the defense counsels would be more broad-minded and objective.
35. The judge called for...“That’s one hell of a jury!” (Para. 12):
- 1) **call for:** to send for
  - 2) **minister:** a person authorized to conduct worship, administer sacraments, etc. in a Christian church, esp. any Protestant clergyman
  - 3) **open the session:** to begin the trial (session is used to indicate that the trial will take more than one meeting)
  - 4) **under way:** in motion, in progress
  - 5) **get under way:** to get started; to begin
  - 6) **growl:** to complain in an angry or surly manner; to utter in a gruff, rumbling voice, esp. angrily
  - 7) **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 sth. unusual  
**e.g.**  
That was *a hell of* an exam. (unusually difficult)  
It’s been *one hell of* a trip. It’s *a hell of* a change.
  - 8) The whole paragraph shows the religious bias of the trial right from the start, indicates the pro-fundamentalist atmosphere that will pervade the trial and gives readers a taste of things to come.
36. After the preliminary sparring...his opening statement (Para. 13):
- 1) **preliminary:** introductory or preparatory; coming before and introducing or preparing for sth. more important
  - 2) **spar:** (fig.) to engage in argument; to fight with words
  - 3) **legalities:** the requirements and procedure of the law



- 4) **after the preliminary sparring over legalities:** after the initial arguments over legal procedures
  - 5) **opening statement:** opening speech
37. **My friend...Darrow drawled (Para. 13):**
- 1) My friend is used in a sarcastic way.
  - 2) The attorney general said that John Scopes was there because he had broken the law.
  - 3) **drawl:** to speak slowly with vowels greatly lengthened
  - 4) **Darrow drawled:** Darrow was speaking slowly, deliberately and dramatically.
38. **He is here because...a mighty strong combination (Para. 13):**
- 1) **ignorance:** lack of knowledge
  - 2) **bigotry:** obstinate narrow-mindedness; intolerance; prejudice
  - 3) **rampant:** widespread and impossible to control; spreading unchecked
  - 4) **ignorance and bigotry are rampant:** unenlightenment and prejudice are widespread and unchecked
  - 5) *it* refers to the combination of ignorance and bigotry
  - 6) **mighty:** (*Am Colloquial*) very, extremely
39. **Darrow walked slowly round the baking court (Para. 14):**
- 1) **walked slowly:** done deliberately
  - 2) **baking:** burning hot
40. **Today it is the teachers...the newspapers (Para. 14):**
- 1) *it* perhaps refers to the target of ignorant and bigoted persecution
  - 2) Today the teachers are put on trial because they teach scientific theory; soon the newspapers and magazines will not be allowed to express new ideas, to spread knowledge of science.



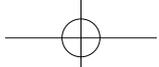
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- 3) **tomorrow**: used figuratively, meaning in the near future
41. **After a while...to the human mind (Para. 14):**
- 1) **after a while**: eventually; not long after
  - 2) **it is**: it will become
  - 3) **setting of man against man**: making people fight each other, causing universal enmity
  - 4) **creed against creed**: making one religion fight another religion, causing universal intolerance and widespread religious persecution
  - 5) **marching backwards**: marching usually implies going forward for a great cause; here marching is used ironically, meaning retrogress to the dark age of the 16th century
  - 6) **glorious**: used ironically
  - 7) **16th century**: The 16th century was the time of the Renaissance when new ideas of arts and science began flourish. The Church led a reactionary movement against the Renaissance which threatened old religious beliefs. They intimidated free-thinkers and even burned them to death at the stake—i.e., tied them to a pole and ignited sticks piled up at their feet.
  - 8) **bigot**: someone obstinately and intolerantly devoted to his own beliefs, creed or party
  - 9) **faggot**: a bundle of sticks for firewood bound together
  - 10) **intelligence**: use of the faculty of reason in solving problem, directing conduct, etc., efficiently
  - 11) **enlightenment**: knowledge, truth
  - 12) **human mind**: mankind
42. **Damned (Para. 15)**: Curse, condemn to eternal punishment (hell). Used interchangeably with damn. Often lightened into weaker word—darn, darned. Both are common. Other meanings of damn(ed): Not



worth a damn (darn)—of no value. Don't give a damn (darn)—don't care. Superlative—damnedest, darnedest. To try your damnedest (darnedest)—hardest.

43. **address (Para. 15):** speech, talk
44. **grin shyly (Para. 16):** showing embarrassment; shy means not bold, not putting oneself forward
45. **contaminated (Para. 16):** corrupted, made impure; can be used in a moral sense, as here, or in a physical sense
46. **the experience:** referring to being taught evolution
47. **mammal (Para. 16):** an animal of the type which is fed when young on milk from the mother's body 哺乳动物
48. **“He didn't say a cat was the same as a man?” Darrow asked (Para. 17):**
  - 1) This is more emphatic than “Did he say...?”
  - 2) It was said deliberately to ridicule the ignorance of the fundamentalists.
49. **reasoning power (Para. 18):** the ability to think, understand, and form opinions
50. **“There is some doubt about that”, Darrow snorted (Para. 19):**
  - 1) *that* refers to having reasoning power
  - 2) **snort:** to say in a scornful, contemptuous way as if with a snort (exhale forcibly and noisily through the nostrils, as a horse)
  - 3) It is doubtful whether man has reasoning power. Darrow is sarcastically referring to the fundamentalists, implying that they don't have reasoning power.
51. **The Christian believes...must have come from below (Para. 20):**
  - 1) Christians believe that God in heaven made human beings but



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evolutionists think human beings come from the earth (or from lowly animals).

- 2) Bryan is being sarcastic. The statement implies that there's nothing lofty, noble or great about human beings in the evolutionists' view. The two statements are expressed in such a way that they form a contrast, a definite statement about Christian belief and a "must have come" statement about evolutionist belief, meaning the evolutionists are merely guessing. They think that if people don't come from God, they must come from somewhere else, and coming from below is as good a guess as any.

### 52. The spectators chuckled and Bryan warmed to his work (Para. 20):

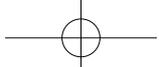
- 1) **spectator**: observer of an event; onlooker
- 2) **chuckle**: to laugh quietly or to oneself in amusement
- 3) **warm**: to become more enthusiastic, animated
- 4) Bryan was encouraged by the audience's appreciation of his sarcasm and became more enthusiastic.

### 53. In one hand...for the defence (Para. 20):

- 1) **brandish**: to wave menacingly, as a weapon; the use of the word brings to mind the waving of swords by inspired soldiers in religious wars
- 2) **denounce**: to condemn as evil
- 3) Words *brandish* and *denounce* give a sense of Bryan behaving as if he had a sacred calling (duty) from God. This sentence and the next paragraph suggest that he is implying that the theory of evolution comes from the devil (Satan), and that the supporters of the defence are doing the devil's work.

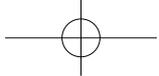
### 54. "The Bible...as part of a divine plan" (Para. 21):

- 1) **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.

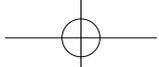
- 2) **thunder:** to shout loudly
- 3) **sonorous:** having a pleasantly full loud sound
- 4) **organ:** a large musical, wind instrument
- 5) **expert:** the word is used sarcastically because Bryan means the opposite
- 6) **who come hundreds of miles:** subtle implication of them as outside trouble-makers
- 7) **reconcile:** to find agreement between; to make (arguments, ideas, etc.) consistent, compatible, etc.
- 8) **they can reconcile evolution...with man made by God in His image...:** They can prove that the theory of man descending from monkey is compatible with the theory of man created by God.
- 9) **This is an interesting construction:** If he were being open-minded and fair he would have said that evolution and the Bible can be reconciled. By putting it this way, he implies that they (the “experts”) claim (falsely) that they can do the impossible. This construction, together with the use of the word “experts” implies that they are fakes.
- 10) **with its ancestors in the jungle:** with monkeys (or apes) as their ancestors; a phrase designed to represent evolution as the degradation of human beings
- 11) **in His image:** in His likeness, reflecting God
- 12) His purpose and the divine plan are never specified more clearly than this because God is supposed to be mysterious, beyond human knowledge; so it's believed that God has a master plan for the world but humans can't possibly figure it out, even though



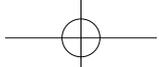
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Bryan and people like him seem sure that evolution isn't part of God's plan.

- 13) **with man made by God...a divine plan:** full of words (God, His image, His purpose, divine plan) that are designed to uplift, to show loftiness in contrast to the lowly jungle evolution idea
  - 14) The whole sentence is full of trickery as Bryan uses sarcasm and degradation and plays on the jury's religious emotions to undermine the defence.
55. **As he finished...shouts of "Amen" (Para. 22):**
- 1) His impressive voice and dramatic words and gestures had the desired effect. People were carried away, greatly moved emotionally, to the point of completely inappropriate behavior in court. They applauded his speech with "Amen" (word uttered at the end of a prayer).
  - 2) **jaw:** one of the two bony parts of the face in which the teeth are set
  - 3) **out-thrust:** pushed out
  - 4) **flash:** (of eyes) to shine (with excitement or feeling); to express in an excited way; to sparkle or gleam
  - 5) **burst:** to start suddenly and with force
56. **Gone was the fierce fervour...a prairie fire (Para. 22):**
- 1) inverted sentence for emphasis
  - 2) **fierce fervour:** ardent, extreme intensity of emotion
  - 3) **political arena:** field of politics; arena is a place usually where contests are held
  - 4) **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

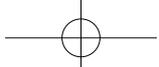


- 5) Despite his eloquence, he was not as forceful and persuasive as he used to be.
57. **The crowd seemed to feel...as he should have (Para. 22):**
- 1) **their champion:** their spokesman; champion usually means winner in a competition
  - 2) **scorch:** to parch; to wither; to burn (used metaphorically here)
  - 3) **oratory:** skill or eloquence in public speaking
  - 4) **scorched the infidels with the hot breath of his oratory:** images of heat and fire bring to mind the 16th century burning of infidels at the stake, but this time not burning with firewood but with caustic attacks, with heated condemnation
  - 5) **hot breath of his oratory:** vivid image of his breath coming out heatedly as he spoke
58. **pop up (Para. 23):** to jump up
59. **who has the right to speak for the Bible (Para. 23):**
- 1) **the right to:** qualified to
  - 2) **speak for:** to uphold; to defend; to speak on behalf of
  - 3) who is qualified to defend the Bible
60. **Mr. Bryan...to politics (Para. 23):**
- 1) Although Mr. Bryan was emotional and enthusiastic, he has been devoted to God and religion less than many other people because he has channelized most of his energy to politics, not religion.
  - 2) Malone here is making a highly ironical statement, hinting that Bryan is more a politician than a defender of God.
61. **Bryan sipped from a jug of water as Malone's voice grew in volume (Para. 23):**
- 1) **sip:** to drink, taking only a little at a time into the front of the mouth



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- 2) **volume:** (degree of) fullness or loudness of sound
  - 3) **grow in volume:** to grow louder
62. He appealed...between science and religion (Para. 23):
- 1) **appeal (for):** to make a strong request (for help, support, mercy, etc.)
  - 2) **calling for a duel to the death:** demanding that a life or death struggle be fought
  - 3) **duel:** to 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.)
  - 4) Malone, while a Catholic, was also a liberal. His view was that people should be allowed to think all sorts of things. Science and religion could coexist and there needn't be a deadly combat (as Bryan was waging) to prove one right and the other wrong.
63. **roar (Para. 24):** to bellow; to give a deep loud continuing sound, like the sound of a lion
64. **We are not afraid of it (Para. 24):** *It refers to the truth.*
65. **The truth is eternal...to support it:**
- 1) **eternal:** going on for ever; it refers to what has no beginning or end
  - 2) **immortal:** living for ever; it applies to what cannot or will never die
  - 3) **agency:** (*usu. sing.*) the power or force which causes a result; influence; means; instrumentality
  - 4) The truth is everlasting and unchanging regardless of human activities. It does not need any human effort to support it.
66. **When Malone finished...surpassed that for Bryan (Para. 25):**
- 1) **momentary:** lasting for a very short time



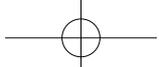
- 2) **hush**: stillness; quiet, silence, esp. a peaceful one
- 3) **break into**: to begin suddenly
- 4) **storm of applause**: loud, noisy applause, like a thunder storm; *storm* is used metaphorically
- 5) When Malone finished it was silent for only a very brief time and then there was an outburst of applause, greater than Bryan had received.
- 6) Note the contrast between hush and storm. This is like a summer storm when the sky blackens and there is quiet before the storm breaks.

67. But although Malone...to testify for the defence (Para. 25):

- 1) **oratorical duel**: fight in words, in speeches
- 2) **rule against**: to decide against; even in a jury trial the judge decides on matters of procedure like this
- 3) Even though Malone's speech defending intellectual freedom was better received than Brian's, the judge still would not allow the scientists to speak on behalf of John Scopes.
- 4) **Note**: Problem with the sentence: We haven't been told that allowing the scientists to testify was Malone's objective in what he said. This idea springs from nowhere. The author must have assumed too much.

68. When the court adjourned...with strangers (Para. 26):

- 1) **adjourn**: to close or suspend a meeting, usually to be resumed at another time
- 2) **swarm**: (*n.*) a large number of insects esp. bees, usually in motion (*v.*) to move or emerge in a swarm
- 3) When the court session finished (not the end of the trial) the people left the courtroom and found the area around the court full of people from other places (out-of-towners).



69. **Hawkers cried their wares on every corner (Para. 26):**

- 1) **hawker:** a person who peddles goods in the streets by shouting
- 2) **cry:** Hawkers often shout out what they are selling and exaggerate the value to attract customers.
- 3) **ware:** (*usu. in pl.*) any piece or kind of goods that a store, merchant, peddler, etc. has to sell
- 4) This sentence shows how all sorts of people are trying to take advantage of the trial. It takes the reader back to the circus atmosphere.

70. **One shop announced...Everything-to-Wear Store (Para. 26):**

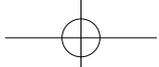
- 1) **one shop announced:** announced in its sign; the sign on one shop said
- 2) **Everything-to-Wear store:** clothing store (outdated phrase)
- 3) **DARWIN IS RIGHT—INSIDE:** This is a pun. The author plays on the different meanings of the words. *Darwin* and *right* Darwin can refer to the English 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.

71. **entrepreneur (Para. 26):** 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

72. **ape (Para. 26):** tailless monkey, esp. anthropoid

73. **Spectators paid...be related (Para. 26):**

- 1) **gaze:** to look steadily for a period of time
- 2) **ponder:** to spend time in considering carefully, implying a weighing



mentally and suggesting careful consideration of a matter from all sides

- 3) People had to pay in order to have a look at the ape and to consider carefully whether apes and humans could have a common ancestry.
- 4) This remark is made in a sarcastic tone.

74. **The poor brute...afraid it might be true (Para. 27):**

- 1) **brute:** (*often derog.*) an animal, esp. a large one
- 2) **poor brute:** unfortunate animal
- 3) **cower:** to crouch or huddle up, as from fear; to shrink in fear
- 4) The reporter wrote in an assumingly sympathetic way for the ape but the intention was to ridicule the foolishness of the fundamentalists. Even the ape shrank in fear when it realized that it might share the same ancestry with those irrational human beings.

75. **sulphurous (Para. 27):** violently emotional; heated; fiery

76. **dispatch (Para. 28):** a message sent to a newspaper by one of its writers

77. **in his pants (Para. 28):** without shirt because of the heat

78. **run (sb.) out of (Para. 28):** (*informal*) force (sb.) to leave (a place)

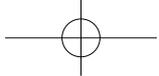
79. **citizenry (Para. 28):** citizens (residents of a city or town)

80. **yokels (Para. 28):** (*humorous or derog.*) naive, gullible, narrow-minded small town or country people; hicks, bumpkins

81. **collapse under the weight of the throng (Para. 29):**

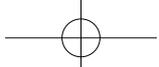
- 1) **throng:** crowd of people, multitude
- 2) give away as a result of so many people sitting on it

82. **resume (Para. 29):** to begin again; here it means the next session started

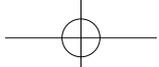


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83. **More than 2,000 spectators...from windows (Para. 9):**
- 1) **squat:** to crouch so as to sit on the heels with the knees bent and the weight resting on the balls of the feet
  - 2) **perch:** to rest, stand or sit on some elevated place, usually referring to birds
  - 3) **gawk:** to look at sth. in a foolish way
  - 4) Note the use of specific verbs here to describe a concrete situation.
84. **climax (Para. 30):** high point; peak; the most interesting and important part, usu. near the end
85. **Because of...interpreted literally (Para. 30):**
- 1) **wording:** the words used; the words chosen to express something and the phrases they form
  - 2) **position:** stand, attitude toward or opinion on a subject
  - 3) **interpret:** to understand the likely meaning of (something)
  - 4) **literal:** following or representing the exact words of the original; word-for-word
  - 5) The law was written in such a way that the prosecution had to base its case on a literal explanation of the words in the Bible.
86. **Now Darrow...for the defence (Para. 30):**
- 1) **spring:** to present suddenly, unexpectedly; to produce as a surprise
  - 2) **trump card:** in some card games, a certain suit is declared trump, i.e., as outranking all other suits; the winning card; an important advantage
  - 3) **spring his trump card:** to use suddenly what is most advantageous to his cause in order to improve his position
87. **startle (Para. 30):** implying a shock of surprise or fright of a kind that often causes one to literally jump or shrink

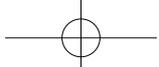


88. **expert on the Bible (Para. 30):** one who was considered an authority on matters concerning the Bible
89. **His reputation...throughout the world (Para. 30):**
- 1) **authority:** a person whose knowledge is dependable, good and respected
  - 2) **Scripture:** the Bible
  - 3) **recognize:** to acknowledge the authority of; admit (something or someone) as having the right to be the stated thing
  - 4) People all over the world admitted that he was an expert on the Bible.
  - 5) This is an exaggeration meant to ridicule Bryan and to put him in a disadvantageous position.
90. **Bryan was suspicious...the challenge (Para. 31):**
- 1) **suspicious (of):** not trusting; showing or expressing distrust
  - 2) **wily:** clever in tricks, esp. for getting something one wants; crafty; sly (*wily* implies the deceiving of others by subtle, cunning pretences, usually unscrupulous regarding the means to one's end)
  - 3) **challenge:** a call to engage in contest or fight
  - 4) Bryan suspected that Darrow had some tricks up his sleeves, but it was impossible for him not to accept the call to fight.
91. **campaign (Para. 31):** to undertake a series of activities to attain some political, social, business or military objective
92. **passage (Para. 31):** the enactment of a law by a legislature
93. **Resolutely...to repel his enemies (Para. 31):**
- 1) **resolutely:** with determination, firmness of decision
  - 2) **stride:** to walk with long steps in a vigorous manner
  - 3) **the stand:** the witness stand



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- 4) **palm fan:** 芭蕉扇
  - 5) **repel:** to drive back by or as if by force (Note: One can repel or repulse an enemy but one can only repulse an offer of friendship.)
  - 6) The author depicts Bryan as a soldier going to battle with the palm fan as his weapon. The depiction creates a vivid and ridiculous image in the reader's mind: the three-time Democratic presidential nominee, the authority on Scripture walked bravely to the witness stand to meet the challenge with a palm fan in his hand. A Don Quixote type of hero.
94. Under Darrow's quiet questioning...with fervent "Amen" (Para. 32):
- 1) **quiet:** calm; not easily excited or disturbed
  - 2) **acknowledge:** to admit
  - 3) **punctuate:** to interrupt periodically
  - 4) **defiant:** showing no fear or respect
  - 5) **defiant reply:** answers that show strong resistance, standing up for his beliefs
  - 6) **fervent:** showing great warmth of feeling; intensely devoted or earnest (Note: fervent suggests a fiery feeling of enthusiasm, devotion.)
  - 7) The fickle spectators, who were mainly fundamentalists, switched back to Bryan's side, and took his words as if they were prayers, interrupting frequently with "Amen".
95. **Genesis (Para. 33):** It is 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 six days and rested on the seventh (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.《创世纪》



96. “How could.....” Darrow enquired (Para. 34):
- 1) **enquire:** (*AmE.*) inquire
  - 2) Darrow first tricked Bryan into making positive assertions before showing that what he believed was not logically possible. Darrow’s intention was to show how indefensible Bryan’s position was.
97. Bryan mopped his bald dome in silence (Para. 35):
- 1) **mop:** to 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
  - 2) **dome:** (*slang*) the human head, esp. when hairless
  - 3) Bryan wiped the sweat off his bald head in silence.
98. **snigger** (Para. 35): sarcastic, somewhat stifled laugh
99. **the faithful** (Para. 35): the believers, the religious people; this shows that even Bryan’s followers were not impressed with his answers at this moment
100. **twirl** (Para. 35): to swing or spin in a circle quickly (Darrow, twirling his spectacles shows his self-confidence.)
101. **The story of Eve** (Para. 35): 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



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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.

### 102. The crowd laughed...in anger (Para. 39):

- 1) **livid**: pale with rage
- 2) This is another description of the reaction of the audience to the new interchange. The crowd, which a few minutes before was sniggering, is now laughing. Bryan, who a few minutes before was sweating in embarrassment, is now pale with rage. He is shaking and his voice is rising (growing in volume or getting higher in pitch; not clear here—possibly both) in anger.

### 103. “Your honour.....to cast slurs on Him...” (Para. 40):

- 1) **your honour**: form of address when speaking to a judge
- 2) **slur**: unfair damaging remark; any remark or action that harms or is meant to harm someone’s reputation
- 3) Bryan is attempting to save face, turn the tables on Darrow and win back sympathy from the audience for himself by charging Darrow with being an infidel who is making use of the court to belittle God. Actually whether or not Darrow believed in God was irrelevant.

### 104. object to (Para. 41): to protest against

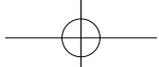
### 105. I am examining...on earth believes (Para. 41):

- 1) **examining you on**: questioning you about
- 2) **fool ideas**: foolish, ridiculous ideas
- 3) **intelligent**: the ability to learn or understand from experience or to respond successfully to a new experience
- 4) **no intelligent Christian believes**: Thoughtful Christians accept



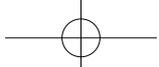
the basic principles of Christianity, e.g. one God, brotherhood, charity—but not the literal truth of the Bible as do Bryan and the fundamentalists.

106. **gavel (Para. 42):** a special kind of hammer used by a judge or presiding officer of a meeting to call for attention or order
107. **quell (Para. 42):** (*poet. and rhet.*) suppress; quiet
108. **hubbub (Para. 42):** (*slang*) a mixture of loud noises; a noisy confused mingling of sounds; a great stir
109. **forlorn (Para. 43):** (*lit. or formal*) left alone and unhappy; in pitiful condition, nearly helpless
110. **My heart...shake Darrow's hand (Para. 43):**
  - 1) **go out to:** to be extended to
  - 2) **heart goes out to:** (*formal*) to feel sorry for; to feel pity or sympathy for
  - 3) **old warrior:** old fighter; here it means one who has fought for certain ideas
  - 4) Darrow had gotten the best of Bryan, who looked helplessly lost and pitiable as everyone ignored him and rushed past him to congratulate Darrow. When I saw this, I felt very sorry for Bryan.
111. **The jury were asked to consider their verdict (Para. 44):**
  - 1) Were is used here to refer to the members of the jury, ordinarily it would be the jury was asked.
  - 2) **ask:** meaning instruct by the judge here
  - 3) **consider:** meaning decide here
  - 4) **verdict:** the official decision made by a jury in a court of law, declared to the judge at the end of a trial

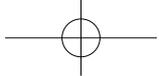


## Lesson 10 The Trial That Rocked the World

112. **The jurymen retired to a corner of the lawn and whispered for just 9 minutes (Para. 44):**
- 1) **retire:** to go away; to withdraw
  - 2) **whisper:** they do not want others to overhear
  - 3) The jurors went off by themselves to discuss the case and reached their decision in 9 minutes, an incredibly short period of time. This reminds the readers of a highly partial jury. There is no fair trial to speak of.
113. **I was fined 100 dollars and costs (Para. 44):**
- 1) **fine:** to take money from as a punishment; require the punishment or penalty for an offense
  - 2) **costs:** in a trial, the person (party) losing the case has to pay lawyers' fees for both sides
  - 3) I was required to pay 100 dollars as a punishment and was also required to pay the fees of the lawyers of both sides.
114. **“Victorious defeat” (Para. 45):** 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.
115. **Southern papers (Para. 45):** newspapers published in the southern states of the U.S. which are known for their conservatism and backwardness of ideas
116. **faded champion (Para. 45):** referring to Bryan whose oratorical skill, wit and force had become less impressive; a champion that had lost his glory



117. **hail (Para. 45):** to greet; to acclaim; to designate
118. **But Bryan...after the trial (Para. 45):**
- 1) Bryan wasn't convinced by the praise or verdict of the Southern papers. The author suggests that the trial caused Brian's death—not only because it was physically exhausting, but also because he was so upset psychologically by it.
  - 2) **sad:** not very clear whether he was simply saddened by the verdict, or sad because he lost face at several points in the trial, sad because he had lost much of his oratorical skill from earlier years etc., or a combination of these
119. **offered my teaching job back (Para. 46):** invited to take my teaching job; again asked to take back my teaching job
120. **decline (Para. 46):** 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
121. **arranged a scholarship for me (Para. 46):** got a scholarship (a grant of money to aid a student in paying for education costs) for me
122. **pursue the study of science (Para. 46):** to continue my study of science
123. **overlook (Para. 47):** to have a view of (sth./sb.) from above
124. **there are other changes, too (Para. 48):** changes which are not physical and not confined to the town of Dayton
125. **The law...is still in the books (Para. 48):**
- 1) The law was never changed even though it's not now applied. Many American laws are not applied because they are outdated



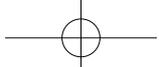
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or deal with trifles, and legislatures don't get around to or bother changing them. In this case, the law was probably not dropped because legislators didn't want to alienate fundamentalists (Legislators are elected and are very conscious of their popularity among different segments of the population.). At the same time, the law is not applied because it is absurd to ban the teaching of such a rational scientific theory. This is an example of hypocrisy among the courts and law-makers.

2) **on the books:** recorded, listed, not cancelled

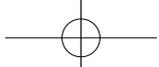
### 126. The oratorical storm...passing years (Para. 48):

- 1) The other change was the new open-mindedness that spread throughout the country as a result of the attention the trial received.
- 2) Metaphors are used in this sentence. The debate in the court is compared to a storm and the author follows through on the metaphor: blew up; swept like a fresh wind; its wake; climate
- 3) **blow up:** (of bad weather) to start blowing; arrive; to arise
- 4) **sweep:** to move (over or past sth.) quickly; to pass swiftly over or across
- 5) **a fresh wind:** because it challenged an outdated idea and paved the way for the free expression of ideas
- 6) **in its wake:** following directly or close behind it; following as a consequence
- 7) The battle Darrow and Malone fought in the little court in Dayton drew attention all over the country. It brought changes in the U.S. and paved the way for the spreading of the concept that people should be allowed to express their ideas freely. Today free expression of ideas is accepted by most people.



## Key to Exercises

- III. 1) 达罗缓慢地绕着炎热的法庭走着。“今天是教师，”他继续道，“明天就要轮到杂志、书籍、报纸。过不了多久就要搞人斗人、一种宗教斗另一种宗教，直到我们退回到16世纪那光辉的年代。当时敢于给人类带来智慧、知识和文化者要被偏执的宗教信徒绑在柴堆上烧死。”
- 2) “《圣经》，”他嗓音洪亮地吼道，“是不会被那些不远千里前来作证的专家赶出这个法庭的。这些专家想证明进化论关于人类祖先出自丛林的说法和上帝按照天机、依其形象塑造了人并安排在世上的看法是并行不悖的。”
- 3) 克拉伦斯·达罗和达德利·菲尔德·马隆在代顿镇小小的法庭上掀起的辩论风暴有如一股清风吹遍了美国的学校和立法机关，随之而来的是思想自由和学术自由的新气氛。这种气氛与年俱增。
- V. 1) Today the teachers are put on trial because they teach science; soon the magazines, books and newspapers will not be allowed to express new ideas.
- 2) “It is doubtful whether man (rather the fundamentalist) has reasoning power,” Darrow said in a contemptuous way.
- 3) The Christian believes that God in heaven made human beings but the evolutionist thinks human beings come from lowly animals. The implication is there is nothing lofty, noble about human beings in the eyes of the evolutionist.
- 4) This is a pun, i.e. playing on words. This sentence may have two different interpretations, depending on how you read it. If you pause before the dash, it means Darwin, the naturalist is correct. If you read out the whole sentence, it means Darwin the shop owner is directly inside.

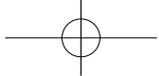


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- 5) Even the ape shuddered when it realized that it might share the same ancestry with human beings (esp. the fundamentalists).
- 6) Malone considered the defeat a blessing in disguise. Although Scopes was found guilty, they had succeeded in drawing the attention of the people all over the United States to this issue.
- 7) The statement conveys false modesty about being with the people and indicates regional narrow-mindedness and bigotry.
- 8) This shows that the jurors were ignorant, prejudiced and narrow-minded. There couldn't be a fair and impartial trial.
- 9) Bryan's role is self-appointed. There is no need for Bryan to act as the spokesman. If a thing is true it does not need anyone, least of all Bryan, to defend it.
- 10) Bryan was deadly against knowledge, science and new ideas, so it was ironical to name a university after him because the function of a university was to spread knowledge, science and new ideas.

- VI.**
- 1) snowball: metaphor; grow or develop rapidly
  - 2) circus atmosphere: metaphor; riotous holiday spirit
  - 3) sprout: metaphor; grow or spring up quickly
  - 4) spar: metaphor; fight with words, engage in argument
  - 5) thunder: metaphor; say loudly and angrily
  - 6) like a prairie fire: simile; spreading quickly, rapidly and overcoming all obstacles
  - 7) scorch: metaphor; wither, thoroughly defeat hot breath of his oratory: metaphor; the fiery speech, the caustic condemnation
  - 8) a duel: metaphor; a life and death struggle
  - 9) a storm of applause: metaphor; loud applause by many people
  - 10) the oratorical duel: metaphor; the speech contest
  - 11) spring the trump card: metaphor; take the most decisive course of action which one believes cannot fail





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- 4) The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the judge sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.
  - 5) Racial discrimination still exists in various forms in the United States though racial segregation is against the law.
  - 6) I think we can reconcile the two views.
  - 7) He seemed reconciled to the idea.
  - 8) The spectators' hearts went out to the defendant.
  - 9) The London papers expressed the view that the collapse of Nazi Germany was at hand.
  - 10) He estimated the number of scouts on hand as ranging from three to five.
  - 11) The project got under way soon after the signing of the contract.
- X.** criminal, guilt, defendant, legal, defense, afford, at, prison, prepared, trial, cross-examine, prosecution, witnesses, attend, compelled, court, counsel, right, jury, evidence, accused, verdict, innocence, unanimous, majority, twelve, two, appeal, tried, offence