

Educator Outline

Grade Level(s)	High School
Time Allotment	2-3 periods
Standards Alignment	Ohio's Learning Standards: High School American History 2, 3, 14, 17
Student Learning Outcomes	Students will be provided some information gained from searching the Chronicling America website to gain an appreciation regarding the lives of immigrants during the first part of the 20 th century. Students will be tasked with using several primary sources to research a person, event, or concept to uncover a varied perspective on migrants to America.

Resource Introduction: Chronicling America

- Introduce Chronicling America, the free digital newspaper database of the Library of Congress and National Endowment for the Humanities.
- Have students watch the following videos:
 - What is Chronicling America?: <http://youtu.be/Bvg73KAyTDA>
 - How Do I Perform a Basic Search?: https://youtu.be/clB_Eso44B0
 - How Do I Perform an Advanced Search?: <http://youtu.be/rEs4YgtpqB8>
- Review the information provided on the Resource Introduction worksheet.
- Once students are on their computers or devices, make sure to model how to use Chronicling America and allow students time to get familiar with the website.

Bell Ringer

- Provide students 5-10 minutes to read the excerpt from Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and respond to the short answer prompts provided.

Activity 1: Pair and Share (Part 1): Immigrant Response to 19th-20th Century Events

- For the rest of this class period, students will be assigned a partner or small group to read and analyze newspaper articles on an event that occurred within the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Topics will relate to: the mining industry in Ohio and Pennsylvania; immigrant involvement in labor movements; various high-profile trials involving immigrants; the passing of the 18th Amendment; and other immigrant-related topics and issues. Feel free to add to topics already covered in class to reinforce previous concepts.
- Students will be provided at least one newspaper article and will have to answer a series of questions. You may contextualize the events/topics covered with introductory information.
- Articles should be distributed based upon interest and ability. English as a Second Language (ESL) students may want to read the articles in their native languages, rather than use the translations provided.
- Direct students to Chronicling America and demonstrate to them how to access PDF versions of the pages, copy the text, and use an online translation tool like Google Translate to decipher these articles written in foreign languages.

Activity 2: Pair and Share (Part 2): Immigrant Response to 19th-20th Century Events

- Students will meet with their group member(s) and should finish their work from yesterday (should allow only 10-15 more minutes)
- After working in pairs, students will be asked to meet with other groups to discuss their topics. Students will be provided with a second worksheet asking basic questions about the other group's topic. It should take no more than 5 minutes for both groups to discuss their topic.
- By the end of the exercise, students should familiarize themselves with several different topics and themes.

Activity 3: Argumentative Essay

- Students will select a topic relevant to United States immigrants during the early 20th century. They may choose one of the topics they did not discuss during the Pair and Share activities.
- Review the structure of an argumentative essay. You may have an example already prepared for them to model.
- This activity may last one day or be assigned as homework.

Activity 4: Reflection Questions

- Students will take the last five minutes of class to answer the following questions:
 - How has your perception of immigrants changed since the beginning of this section?
 - How do the opinions and views of the past century reflect our own times?

Resource Introduction: Chronicling America

Chronicling America is a resource for conducting historical research that is maintained by the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It provides access to millions of historic newspapers and it's FREE! We will be working with this later in class.

Link to Chronicling America: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>

The screenshot shows the Chronicling America website interface. At the top, there is the Library of Congress logo and navigation buttons for "ASK A LIBRARIAN", "DIGITAL COLLECTIONS", and "LIBRARY CATALOGS". A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation is a search filter for "All Digitized Newspapers 1789-1924" and a button for "US Newspaper Directory, 1690-Present". A search bar contains "All states" and "from 1789 to 1924". The main content area displays "100 Years Ago Today: 8/25/1917 (107 issues)" with three newspaper thumbnails: "The Pioneer Press" (Martinsburg, W. Va.), "The St. Tammany Farmer" (Covington, La.), and "Hickory Daily Record" (Hickory, N.C.). A sidebar on the left contains links for "About Chronicling America", "About the Site and API", "Recommended Topics", and "Help", along with "More Resources" including "National Digital Newspaper Program", "NDNP Award Recipients", "Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room", "Ask LC Newspaper & Current Periodicals Librarian", and "Historic Newspapers on Flickr".

1. Decide how you want to limit your search. For instance, do you want to only research a certain state's newspapers or all of the newspapers throughout the United States? Also, what years are you researching?
2. Decide what search terms will be most helpful in finding articles that pertain to your research topic. Think of terms that would have been in use during the time period you're researching.
3. For more help on how to search Chronicling America, watch the following videos:
 - What is Chronicling America?: <http://youtu.be/Bvg73KAyTDA>
 - How Do I Perform a Basic Search?: https://youtu.be/clB_Eso44B0
 - How Do I Perform an Advanced Search?: <http://youtu.be/rEs4YgtpqB8>

Bell Ringer



Panoramic picture illustrating the beef industry; Chicago, IL; 1900

Image: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007663982/>

***The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair (1906) excerpt**

Source: W.W. Norton & Company

https://wnorton.com/college/history/america-essential-learning/docs/USinclair-The_Jungle-1906.pdf

Chapter 9, p. 58

There was another interesting set of statistics that a person might have gathered in Packingtown—those of the various afflictions of the workers. When Jurgis had first inspected the packing plants with Szedvilas, he had marveled while he listened to the tale of all the things that were made out of the carcasses of animals, and of all the lesser industries that were maintained there; now he found that each one of these lesser industries was a separate little inferno, in its way as horrible as the killing beds, the source and fountain of them all. The workers in each of them had their own peculiar diseases. And the wandering visitor might be skeptical about all the swindles, but he could not be skeptical about these, for the worker bore the evidence of them about on his own person—generally he had only to hold out his hand.

There were the men in the pickle rooms, for instance, where old Antanas had gotten his death; scarce a one of these that had not some spot of horror on his person. Let a man so much as scrape his finger pushing a truck in the pickle rooms, and he might have a sore that would put him out of the world; all the joints in his fingers might be eaten by the acid, one by one. Of the butchers and floorsmen, the beef-boners and trimmers, and all those who used knives, you could scarcely find a person who had the use of his thumb; time and time again the base of it had been slashed, till it was a mere lump of flesh against which the man pressed the knife to hold it. The hands of these men would be criss-crossed with cuts, until you could no longer pretend to count them or to trace them. They would have no nails,—they had worn them off pulling hides; their knuckles were swollen so that their fingers spread out like a fan. There were men who worked in the cooking rooms, in the midst of steam and sickening odors, by artificial light; in these rooms the germs of tuberculosis might live for two years, but the supply was renewed every hour. There were the beef-luggers, who carried two-hundred-pound quarters into the refrigerator-cars; a fearful kind of work, that began at four o'clock in the morning, and that wore out the most powerful men in a few years. There were those who worked in the chilling rooms, and whose special disease was rheumatism; the time limit that a man could work in the chilling rooms was said to be five years. There were the wool-pluckers, whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull out this wool with their bare hands, till the acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for the canned meat; and their hands, too, were a maze of cuts, and each

Activity 1: Pair and Share: Immigrant Response to 19th-20th Century Events

Instructions: Each pair or small group of students will read and answer questions for at least one article on an assigned topic related to immigrants in the United States. Each question should be answered with 2-3 sentences. If searching for newspaper articles from foreign language newspapers, use the PDF view of the image to copy and paste the text of the article into an online translation tool.

Topics

- U.S. Presidential Candidate Al Smith & Anti-Catholicism (1928)
- Prohibition & German-Americans (1910s-1920s)
- Lindbergh Kidnapping (1932)
- Millfield Mine Disaster (1930)
- New Straitsville Mine Fire & Great Hocking Valley Coal Strike (1884-1885)
- Sacco & Vanzetti Trials & Execution (1920-1927)
- Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)
- President Theodore Roosevelt's Response to Meat Industry Conditions (1906)

U.S. Presidential Candidate Al Smith and Anti-Catholicism (1928)

Wyznania Naszych Przezydentów

Jeżeli Al Smith wygra w listopadowych wyborach, to będzie to pierwszy katolik na urzędzie Prezydenta Stanów Zjednoczonych, jeśli szczęście posłuży Hooverowi, to będzie to pierwszy kwakier w Białym Domu. Dziwny to zbieg okoliczności, ale ani kościół katolicki, ani też sekta Amerykańskich Przyjaciół, czyli Kwaków nie była jeszcze reprezentowaną na tym najwyższym w kraju urzędzie.

Niemal wszystkie sekty protestanckie miały już swoich przedstawicieli w Białym Domu.

Kwakrzy nigdy nie mieli większej siły liczebnej, ale pomimo prześladowań wytrwali przy swoich przekonaniach i rozprószyli się po koloniach. Największą siłą liczebną stanowili w Filadelfji i nad tem miastem mieli kontrolę przez 75 lat. W obronie kraju, gdy zażądzie tego potrzeba, biorą udział, wołają jednak pełnić służbę choćby na najniebezpieczniejszych placówkach niż tam, gdzie musieliby zabijać ludzi.

Katolicy mieli już raz kandydata na prezydenta. Był nim niejaki O'Connor, demokratą w roku 1872. W tych czasach jednak nie było jeszcze mowy o zwycięstwie demokraty, więc O'Connor przepadł nie jako katolik, ale jako demokrat. Kwestji religijnej nie poruszano wówczas wcale. Inaczej jest dziś ze Smithem. Po ośmiu latach bardzo podejrzanej gospodarki Republikanów obywatelstwo mogłoby mieć urazę do tej partji, pomimo, że na czoło wysunęła Hoovera, człowieka czystych rąk. Smith, zatem, jako demokratą ma wszelkie szanse zwycięstwa. Jeżeli przypadnie, to przypadnie, jako katolik, a protestanci rozpoczęli już agitację przeciwko niemu na podstawie religijnej.

W listopadzie tedy staną przeciw sobie dwaj godni siebie przeciwnicy — Al Smith i Hoover. Jakikolwiek będzie wynik tej batalji o znaczeniu historycznym — trudno dzisiaj przesądzać, ale w każdym razie — stwie: dzie należy, że obydwaj są godnymi wybrańcami narodu amerykańskiego, że obydwaj są wyrazicielami tych pięknych ideałów, jakim naród amerykański hołduje. Los jednego z nich, los partji, przyszłość narodu, wcielenie zasad i ideałów republikańskiej czy demokratycznej partji — leży w rękach narodu. Naród zdecyduje — jego wola jest najwyższą! "Trybuna Polska".

Approximate translation:

Confessions of Our Presidents

If Al Smith wins in the November election, he will be the first Catholic in the President's office of the United States, if luck will serve Hoover, he will be the first Quaker in the White House. It is a strange coincidence, that not the Catholic church, nor the American Friends, or Quakers has yet had one of their members in the highest office.

Almost all Protestant sects already have their representatives in the White House.

Quakers have never had more numerical strength, but despite the persecution, they persevered with their convictions and they dispersed after the colonies throughout the world, maintaining a numerical strength in Philadelphia, where they had control of the city for 75 years. They defend the country when they need to, but they prefer to serve in the most dangerous places rather than be in a position to take a life.

Although Catholics have had a presidential candidate once in 1872, a democrat by the name of O'Connor, no one said he would win. So O'Connor disappeared not as a Catholic, but as a Democrat. The religious question was not raised then at all. It is different today with Smith. After eight years of very suspicious Republican economy, citizens would have a grudge against this cancerous party, despite putting Hoover, a clean man, forward. Smith, therefore, as a Democrat has every chance to win. If he loses, he will be lost as a Catholic, and Protestants have already begun agitating against him on a religious basis.

On November, two worthy people will stand against each other as adversaries—Al Smith and Herbert Hoover. This historic battle could result in either winning, it is difficult to predetermine the outcome today, but in any case, it should be stated that both are worthy choices for the American People, and both will uphold the beautiful ideals that the American people cherish. The fate of one of them, the fate of the party, the future of the nation, the incarnation of the principles and ideals of Republican and Democratic Parties—lies in the hands of the nation. It will decide and its will is the highest!

"Trybuna Polska"

Jedność Polek (Cleveland, Ohio), July 31, 1928, Image 4, col. 5

Image: Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress

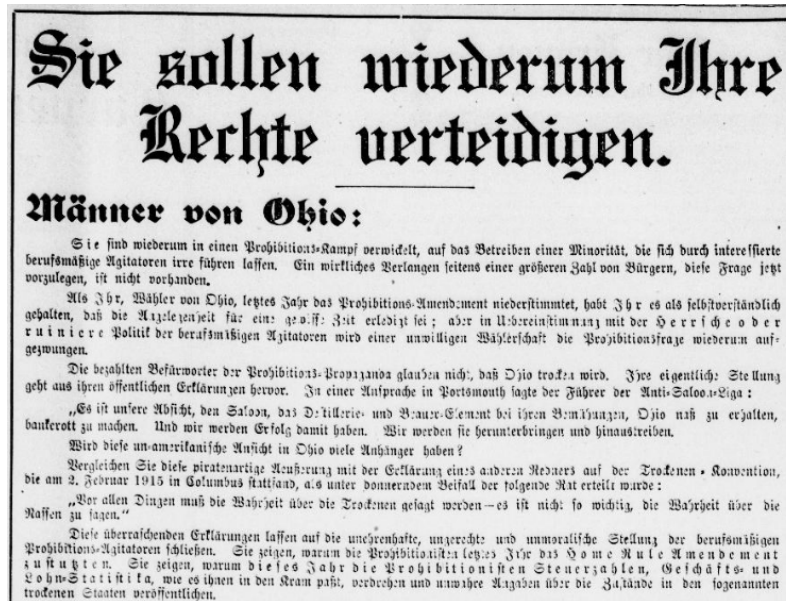
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83035481/1928-07-31/ed-1/seq-4/>

U.S. Presidential Candidate Al Smith and Anti-Catholicism (1928)

Questions

1. What/who is the news article about?
2. Is there any clear bias on the part of the author? Why do you think that is?
3. The author says, "Protestants have already begun agitating against him on a religious basis". Using the [Chronicling America](#) website, find a Republican-leaning newspaper article about the election. Does the religion of the candidate come up? Do you think that is important?
4. Pair with the group discussing the Scopes monkey trial. Compare the two authors' views on religion.
5. Does anti-Catholicism still exist in the news? Does it tie into anti-immigrant discussions in the modern news?

Prohibition & German-Americans (1910s-1920s)



Approximate translation:

You should again defend your rights.

Men of Ohio:

They are again involved in a Prohibition fight; operating for minority supported by professional agitators. A real desire from a larger number of citizens, this question now to submit, does not exist.

When you, voters of Ohio, last year, suppressed the Prohibition Amendment, you took it for granted that the matter was settled for a good while; but the ruinous politics of the professional agitators have imposed the Prohibition issue on the unwilling electorate again.

The paid proponents of the prohibition propaganda do not believe that Ohio will drip [stay wet]. Your actual position is provided in public statements. Yes, a leader in Portsmouth said the leader of the Anti-Saloon League:

“It is our intention to keep the saloon, distillery and German brewery at bay, to make the Ohio wets go bankrupt. And we will succeed. We will bring them down, and drive them away.”

Will this un-American view have many followers in Ohio? [...]

[subheadings, not pictured]

Unceasing Vigilance is the Price of Freedom

Prohibition Invades the Home

Prohibition is Wrong

“Home Rule”

Echo (Cleveland, Ohio), Oct. 9, 1915, Image 8, col. 4

Image: Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83035337/1915-10-09/ed-1/seq-8/>

Prohibition & German-Americans (1910s-1920s)

Questions

1. What is the issue being discussed?
2. Is there a potential bias from this source?
3. The article asks, “Will this un-American view in Ohio have many followers?” Why would the author refer to the temperance movement as “un-American”?
4. This article was written in October 1915. What major world event(s) is taking place at this time and how could this be a potential problem for the author?
5. The tone of the article is attempting to both define America as a “wet” country and uses the argument that prohibitionists are attempting to take the readers rights. What issue(s) use this tactic in modern day America? Are they effective?

Lindbergh Kidnapping (1932)

Hauptmannovi už nič nepomôže

Dôkazov je proti nemu toľko,
že všetko tajenie je marné.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, ktorý bol minulého týždňa arešтовaný v New Yorku čo jeden z vinníkov unesenia a zavraždenia Lindberghovho synka pred poltref'a rokom a prijatia \$50,000 výkupného za navrátenie dieťaťa, ktoré už bolo vtedy mŕtvé, bol postavený pred súd v New Yorku pre prijatie výkupného a bude tam súdený, v páde štát New Jersey nepožiadá o jeho vydanie a nebude ho súdiť pre vraždu.

Proti Hauptmannovi je najmenej 25 dôkazov, že mal účasť na únose a prijatí peňazí. Tie postačia, aby bol odsúdený. Zločinec dosiaľ tvrdošijne tají a o peniazoch, ktoré boly uňho najdené hovorí, že prislúchajú jeho priateľovi Fischovi, ktorý odišiel do Nemecka a tam zomrel. Ale to je lož, lebo Fisch zomrel na suchotiny a v najväčšej biede a Hauptmann má toľko majetku a peňazí, že je vydaný účet zo všetkých 50 tisíc dolárov. Hľadaný je ešte jeden ehlap, ktorý mohol mať účasť na únose.

Do aféry zamiešaný bol i jeden Campbellčan, menom Paulin, ktorý sedí v štátnom väzení v Columbus. Paulin udajne pozná Hauptmanna a že mu Hauptmann písal vopred, že ide uniesť Lindberghovo dieťa. Jeho údaje sú vyšetrované.

Approximate translation:

Hauptmann already nothing will help

Evidence against him so much, All secrecy is in vain

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was arrested last week in New York is one of the guilty of abduction and murder Lindbergh's son six months ago and \$50,000 ransom for the return the child who was already there dead. He arraigned in New York for the ransom and will be tried there. New Jersey does not request his release and will not try him for murder.

Against Hauptmann is at least 25 [pieces of] evidence that he participated in the kidnapping and receiving money. It is enough to convict. The criminals have been tortured about the money that was found, he says it belongs to his friend Fisch who went to Germany and died there. But that's a lie, because Fisch died of tuberculosis in the greatest misery and Hauptmann has so much property and money that issued from an account with all 50 thousand dollars. They are still looking the man who could have been involved in the kidnapping.

An affair was mixed up ... Paulin is sitting in state prison in Columbus. Paulin supposedly recognizes Hauptmann and that Hauptmann wrote in advance that he was take Lindbergh's baby. His information is being investigated.

Youngstownské Slovenské Noviny (Youngstown, Ohio), Sept. 28, 1934, Image 1, col. 6

Image: Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88078386/1934-09-28/ed-1/seq-1/>

Lindbergh Kidnapping (1932)

Questions

1. Who or what is being discussed in this article?
2. Is there a clear bias for or against Hauptmann from the author? Support your answer with evidence from the article.
3. Using *Chronicling America* or other sources, find out what happened to Bruno Richard Hauptmann and give a brief summary of the case and outcome (answer in 1-2 paragraphs).
4. Meet with the group discussing the Sacco and Vanzetti article and compare and contrast the tone and potential biases of the two pieces. What makes them similar/different?

Millfield Mine Disaster (1930)

Vel'ká banská katastrofa v Ohio

76 mrtvých, medzi nimi i prezident spoločnosti.

V stredu popoludní udaly sa dva výbuchy v bani č. 6, patriacej Sunday Creek Coal Co., pri Millfield, Ohio. Vo výbuehoch zahynulo 76 ľudí, z tých deväť úradníkov spoločnosti, zahrňujúe i prezidenta Tytusa, ktorí len pár minútami pred výbuchmi sostúpili do bane na prehliadku. Dvadsať baníkov bolo vynesené živých. Ďalších 110 baníkov vyšlo z iných častí bane. Títo baníci pomáhali pri záchranných prácach. Vyše 300 dietok stalo sa sirotkami.

Approximate translation:

Great mine disaster in Ohio

76 dead, including the company president

On Wednesday afternoon, there were two explosions in Mine No. 6, belonging to Sunday Creek Coal Co., at Millfield, Ohio. The explosion killed 76 people, including nine of the company's officials, including President Tytus, who only entered the mine for a tour a few minutes before the explosions. Twenty of the miners were buried alive. Another 110 miners escaped from other parts of mines. These miners are helping with rescue work. Over 300 children have become orphans.

Youngtownske' Slovenske' Noviny (Youngstown, Ohio), Nov. 7, 1930, Image 1, col. 7

Image: Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88078386/1930-11-07/ed-1/seq-1/>

Millfield Mine Disaster (1930)

Questions

1. What/who is the story about?
2. Using the Chronicling America search engine, find an article about this mine incident or another one and describe any changes or differences you may find.
3. Get together with the/a group covering the New Straitsville Strike from the *Stadt Columbus*. How are the two articles related?

New Straitsville Mine Fire & Great Hocking Valley Coal Strike (1884-1885)

Mehr Lohn. — Die Convention der Grubenarbeiter-Association des Staates wurde am Donnerstag in unserer Stadt abgehalten und beschlossen, im ganzen Staate eine Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Tonne zu verlangen. Diese Lohnerhöhung soll vom 1. November an in Kraft treten. Die Frage betreffs der 14-tägigen Auslöhnung wurde debattirt, die Entscheidung betreffs derselben jedoch schließlich den einzelnen Districten anheimgestellt. Nach Bewilligung der verlangten Lohnerhöhung würde der Preis im Hocking-Thale wieder 60 Cents und im Tuscarawas-Thale 75 Cents für das Graben einer Tonne Kohlen betragen. In Gruben bei Akron und Wadsworth ist dieselbe bereits gewährt. Der Cleveland, Lorain und Wheeling Bahn entlang sind schon seit einiger Zeit etwa 2,000 Miners um Lohnerhöhung am Strike. In einigen Gruben wird gestrikt, weil die Miners eine Aenderung der Kohlenpreise verlangen. Miners in einigen Gruben der Columbus und Hocking Coal and Iron Co. zu New Straitsville sind ebenfalls am Strike. Die Arbeiter in den meisten anderen Gruben der Compagnie gehören nicht zu der Union. Im Verlaufe der Convention wurde ein Schreiben des Secretärs der Indianaer Miners Union verlesen, in welchem constatirt wird, daß die Grubenbesitzer in jenem Staate sich weigerten, die Löhne zu erhöhen, da sie alsdann, angesichts der im Hocking-Thale gezahlten niedrigen Löhne, mit Kohlen aus dieser Region auf den großen Märkten nicht concurriren könnten.

In der am Mittwoch abgehaltenen Sitzung wurde beschlossen, betreffs der Sieb-Angelegenheit die Legislatur um Erlassung eines Gesetzes anzugehen, welches dem jetzigen System ein Ende macht.

Die Besitzer der Sunday Creek, Shawnee und Straitsville und Hocking Valley Gruben beschlossen in einer am Donnerstag Nachmittag abgehaltenen Sitzung, die Lohnerhöhung nicht zu gewähren.

Approximate translation:

More Pay.—The Convention of the Miners Association of the state was held on Thursday in our city and decided to demand a wage increase of 10 cents per ton throughout the state. This salary increase is expected to come into effect from the 1st of November. The question of the 14-day pay was debated, but the final decision will be left to the individual districts. After approval of the demanded salary increase, the required salary increase the price in Hocking Valley would be 60 cents and in Tuscarawas Valley 75 Cents for digging a ton of coal. In pits at Akron and Wadsworth the same is already granted. The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroads have had around 2,000 miners on strike for some time. In some pits [work] is limited, because the miners demand change in the coal sieves. Miners in some mines of Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. to New Straitsville are also on strike. The workers in most other companies in the company do not belong to the union. During the Convention a letter from the secretary of the Indiana Miners Union was read, in which it is stated that that the mine owners in that state refused to raise wages since then, considering the low wages paid in the Hocking Valley, could not compete with large markets.

In the meeting held on Wednesday, it was decided, as to the sieve matter, that the legislature should issue a law to tackle the problem, which is to put an end to the current system.

The owners of the Sunday Creek, Shawnee and Straitsville and Hocking Valley pits decided in a Thursday afternoon meeting, not to grant the wage increase.

Der Westbote (Columbus, Ohio), Nov. 12, 1885, Image 4, col. 7

Image: Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85025948/1885-11-12/ed-1/seq-4/>

New Straitsville Mine Fire & Great Hocking Valley Coal Strike (1884-1885)

Questions

1. Who or what is being discussed in the article?
2. Does there appear to be any bias in the article? Explain your answer.
3. After going on strike, miners from the surrounding area started a fire in the mine that is *still going!* Using the *Chronicling America* website, find an article about the strike and summarize it.
4. The article suggests that workers of the mine saw 70 cent increases in their pay per ton of coal mined. Find what the pay increase in inflation would be. Do you think that the strike and destruction of the New Straitsville mine were worth it?
5. The Supreme Court, in 2018, made a ruled against a union charging non-members union fees for collective bargaining. How does this article relate? Do you think a union should charge non-members for collective bargaining rights?

Sacco & Vanzetti Trials & Execution (1920-1927)

SACCO A VANZETTI V NEBEZPEČÍ SMRTI.

Nejvyšší soud v Massachusetts zamítl žádost Sacca a Vanzettiho o nový soud.

Nebude-li učiněn ještě apel k nejvyššímu soudu Spoj. Států, zdá se, že mezi těmito dvěma muži a elektrickou židli nestojí už nic kromě pardonu nebo změnění trestu guvernerem massachusettským.

Oba obžalovaní byli odsouzeni před několika lety, byvše obviněni z vraždy při pokusu uloupiti výplatu. O obou bylo známo, že jsou činní v dělnickém hnutí a že jsou radikály v názorech hospodářských. To poslední, nikoli nějaká účast na přepadu, bylo asi hlavní příčinou, proč byli souzeni a odsouzeni. Soud konal se v době, kdy byly hory předsudků proti každému, kdo mohl být považován aspoň trochu za "rudého." Není pravděpodobno, že by mohl být odsouzen někdo dnes na základě svědectví podobného.

Nejsme obeznámeni s případem tímto z "první ruky", ale řada osob, mezi nimi Elizabeth Glendower Evans, jež měly co činit s ním hodně z blízka, považují oba odsouzené za nevinné oběti válečné hysterie.

Podle zákona massachusettského, jak mu rozumíme, teď když byl odepřen nový soud soudce nemůže učinit nic jiného, než odsoudit oba k smrti elektřinou. Ještě dostane se nám zpráva, zda je možný apel k nejvyššímu soudu Spoj. Států. Nebude-li možný, pak dělnické organizace a ostatní pokroková tělesa v celé zemi musí žádat peticemi guvernéra státu Massachusetts, aby zrušil rozsudek smrti nad nimi.

M. L.

Approximate translation:

Sacco and Vanzetti in Danger of Death

The Supreme Court in Massachusetts dismissed Sacco and Vanzetti's request for a new trial.

Unless an appeal is made to the Supreme Court of the State, it seems there is nothing between the two, except for the two men and the electric chair, except for the pardon or the change of sentence by the Massachusetts governor.

Both defendants were convicted a few years ago, accused of murder during an attempt to rob a paymaster. Both of them were known to be active in the labor movement and to be radical in economic terms. The latter, not one of the crimes, was probably the main reason why they were tried and sentenced. The trial took place at a time when there were mountains of prejudice against anyone who could be considered a little "red." It is unlikely that anyone could be condemned today on the basis of a similar testimony.

We are not familiar with this "first-hand," but a number of people, among them Elizabeth Glendower Evans, who is close to them, considers both convicted as innocent victims of war hysteria.

According to the Massachusetts law, as we understand it, now that a new trial has been denied, a judge cannot do anything other than convicting both of them to death by electricity. We will receive a report as to whether an appeal can be made to the Supreme Court. If it is not possible, then the labor organization and other progressive bodies in the whole country have to submit petitions to the Massachusetts state governor to overrule the verdict against them.

M.L.

Americké Dělnické Listy (Cleveland, Ohio), May 28, 1926, Image 1, col. 5

Image: Ohio History Connection via Ohio Memory

<http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16007coll60/id/6196>

Sacco & Vanzetti Trials & Execution (1920-1927)

Questions

1. Who/what is being discussed in the article? What is taking place (you may have to do some research)?
2. This article takes place several years after the initial trial. What clues from it suggests that it is several years removed?
3. The *Americké Dělnické Listy* is a Czech newspaper that translates to “American Workingman’s News”. Is there any noticeable bias in this article?
4. Sacco and Vanzetti are Italian (or of Italian descent). Why is the *Americké Dělnické Listy* so interested in discussing this topic? What does this say about the newspaper’s motives?
5. What issue(s) does this article address that we deal with today?

Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)

VRACÍ SE SPOJENÉ STÁTY K STŘEDOVĚKU?

V městečku Daytonu ve státě Tennessee koná se té doby soud, připomínající na temný středověk, soud, představující boj zpozdilosti, náboženské slepoty, nevědomosti, nesnášlivosti a fanatismu, s vědou, civilizací a pokrokem ducha, který uvádí celý vědecký, učený a pokrokový svět v úžas a odpor. Je to tragikomické divadlo, budící posměch a humoristicko-satirickou kritiku.

Stát Tennessee přijal zákon, jímž se ve školách státem vydržovaných zapovídá vyučování o vývoji (evolution), neb právě se protví biblí, vyvrací učení křesťanské víry, svádí k nevěře v božství a kazí lid.

Na základě tohoto středověkého zákona žaluje soudní moc státu Tennessee prof. J. T. Scopesa v Dayton, jenž vyučoval na vyšší škole o vývoji, uče přý hrozou věc, že člověk pochází z opice . . .

Vedle státních žalobců hájí státní zákon a žalobu na učitele Scopesa arcibiskup, biskup, pobožník a fanatický prohibičník William Jennings Bryan, bývalý státní sekretář za Wilsona (tolik co ministr zahraničních záležitostí), který byl též třikrát kandidátem demokratické strany za prezidenta a byl vždy poražen, jeho syn, právník W. J. Bryan ml., a řada orthodoxních kněží a zpátečníků. Obhajobu zastupují proslulý chicagský právník Clarence Darrow a více jiných právníků. Obě strany mají řadu znalců; stát theology a obhajoba vědce. Porotci jsou všichni prostí a pevně věřící lidé (jeden nedovede číst ani psát) jiní nebyli připuštěni.

Pozoruhodné jest, že přes protesty obhajce Darrowsa soud je vždy zahájen modlitbou a že porotci musí vždy opustiti soudní síň, když některý ze znalců pro obhajobu vysvětluje vývoj a fakta vědy o něm.

Takový soud, jaký se koná v Dayton, Tennessee, byl by nemožný v každé jiné zemi světa, ten je možný jen ve Spojených Státech, v naší republice s polovinou národa náboženských fanatiků, svatoušků a pokrytců, a i tu snad jen ve státě Tennessee, na jihu, kde je lid v duševním ohledu velice zaostalý a svobodnému myšlení velmi nepřístupný a nepřiznivý.

Kdo pilně a pozorně čte zprávy o tomto soudu víry s vědou a sleduje co se v něm odehrává a o co se jedná, musí žasnouti co je ještě dnes možné v Americe; musí žasnout nad

Approximate translation:

Is the United States Returning to the Middle Ages?

In Dayton, Tennessee, there is a court reminiscent of the Middle Ages, representing a struggle between religious ignorance, intoxication and fanaticism and science, civilization, and the progress of the spirit, which puts the scientific and learned world in astonishment and resistance. It's a tragicomic theater, a screaming scandal and a humoristic-satirical critique.

The State of Tennessee has adopted laws that forbids the teaching of evolution in state schools because it is against the Bible, refutes the teaching of the Christian faith, leads to unbelief in divinity and spoils the people.

On the basis of this Medieval Act, the State of Tennessee has brought a lawsuit against Prof. J.T. Scopes in Dayton, who taught a high school class in Dayton about evolution, learning the supposedly terrible thing that human originated from a monkey...

In addition to the state prosecutors, the statute and lawsuit against the teacher Scopes is defended by the arch-diehard, religious, fanatical prohibitionist William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State for Wilson (as much as Minister of Foreign Affairs), who was also the Democratic Party candidate for president three times and always defeated [...]. The defense is represented by renowned Chicago lawyer Clarence Darrow and other lawyers. Both sides have numerous experts in state theology and scientific defense. The jurors are all simple and strong believers (one cannot read or write), and others have not been allowed.

It is remarkable that despite the protests by Defender Darrow, the trial is always initiated by prayer and the jurors must always leave the court when one of the defense expert explains the development and facts of science.

Such a court that is held in Dayton, Tennessee, would be impossible in any other country of the world, this is only possible in the United States, in our republic with half the nation religious fanatics of saints and hypocrites, and perhaps, even in the state of Tennessee, in the south, where the people are mentally backward and free-thought is very inaccessible and unfavorable.

Whoever diligently and attentively reads news about this trial of faith and science, and watches what is happening in it and what it is, must be astonished as what is still possible in America today[...]

Americké Dělnické Listy (Cleveland, Ohio), July 24, 1925, Image 1, col. 6-7

Image: Ohio History Connection via Ohio Memory

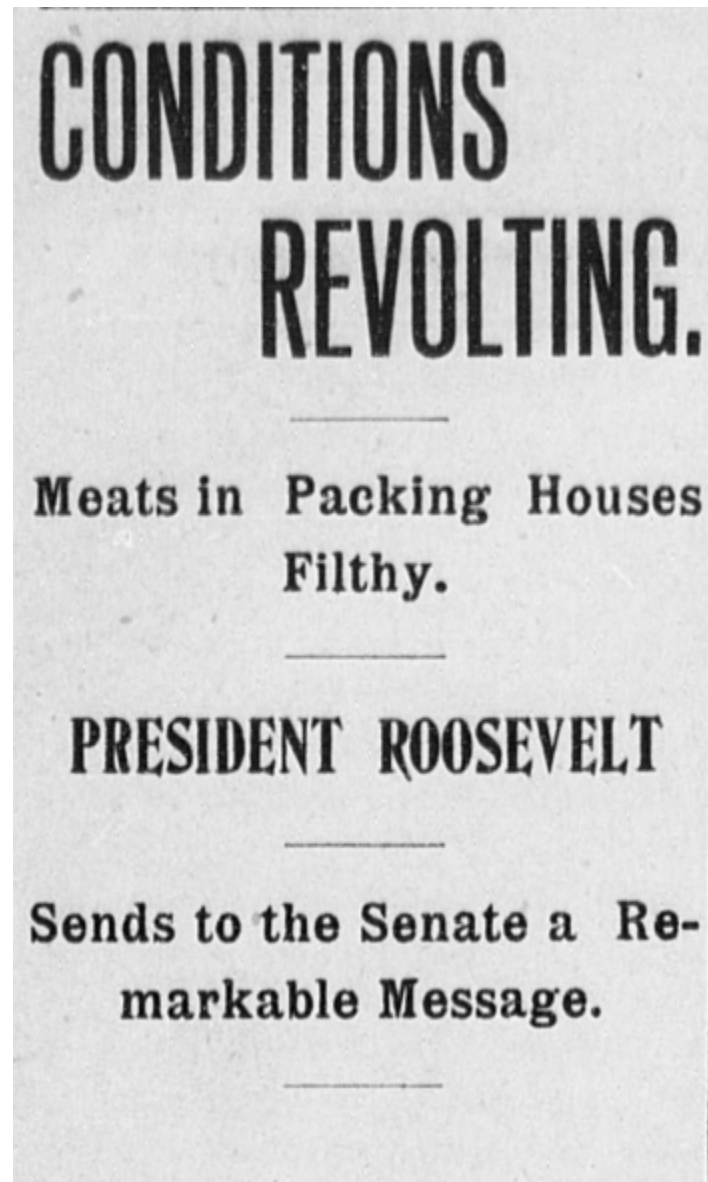
<http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16007coll60/id/5416>

Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)

Questions

1. Who or what is being discussed in the article?
2. Is there a clear bias towards one side of the case or the other?
3. The *Americké Dělnické Listy* is a socialist newspaper. How does this story treat the average Tennessean? Do you think that the author is justified in their assessment of the jurors?
4. The Scopes Trial pitted two public lawmen against each other in an epic confrontation. Find an article from *Chronicling America* that presents a different perspective that includes the outcome of the case.
5. Does this article and its theme resonate with themes in modern America? How so?

President Theodore Roosevelt's Response to Meat Industry Conditions (1906)



Democrat-Sentinel (Logan, Ohio), June 7, 1906, Image 1, col. 1-3
Image: *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, Library of Congress*
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038120/1906-06-07/ed-1/seq-1/>

Use link provided above to access and read full article from website.

President Theodore Roosevelt's Response to Meat Industry Conditions (1906)

Questions

1. Who or what is being discussed in this article?
2. Sinclair's *The Jungle* was published at the end of February 1906, three months before the article above. Would the description in this morning's reading cause you to seek change in the industry?
3. Does the article state any information regarding the condition of workers in meat processing plants?
4. How does this change in meat industry standards reflect your understanding of the Progressive Era politics/politicians? Do you think that the Roosevelt's response was correct?
5. Should fiction influence policy? Why or why not?

Activity 3: Argumentative Essay

Select an issue, person, event or other topic relevant to immigrants living in the United States in the early 20th century and determine your position/opinion. Use resources on Chronicling America, Ohio Memory and other digital libraries to find 3-4 primary sources related to the topic. You may also use secondary sources such as history books and credible websites to gain more background and insight into the topic. Be sure to find resources that both support and oppose your position. If searching for newspaper articles from foreign language newspapers, use the PDF view of the image to copy and paste the text of the article into an online translation tool.

Argumentative Essay Outline

1. For your introductory paragraph, describe the topic and state your thesis, which should clearly express your perspective on your topic. The paragraph should be at least four sentences.
2. For your first body paragraph, support your thesis with evidence you have found during your research. Be sure to include facts and statistics. This paragraph should be at least five sentences.
3. For your second body paragraph, address the opposing view and use evidence from the resources you found to refute it. This paragraph should be at least five sentences.
4. For your conclusion paragraph, clearly re-state your position first, then summarize your main points. Include a sentence that encourages the reader to think further about this topic. This paragraph should be at least three sentences.

Argumentative Essay – Assessment Rubric

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Criteria	Excellent 3	Average 2	Below Average 1	Not Completed 0
Selects a topic of relevance to early-20 th century U.S. immigrants.				
Clearly explains topic and overall position in the introductory paragraph. (X2)				
Body paragraphs include reasonable and quality evidence to support your opinions/arguments and refute opposition opinions/arguments. (X2)				
Conclusion paragraph re-states your position and finishes with a sentence that also encourages readers to consider their own perspective. (X2)				
Thoroughly completes letter in at least twelve grammatically correct sentences. (X2)				
Rough Draft _____/6 pts.	Overall Comments:			
Total Points _____/30 pts.				

Activity 4: Reflection Questions

Instructions: In complete sentences, answer the following questions:

- How has your perception of immigrants changed since the beginning of this section?
- How do the opinions and views of the past century reflect our own times?