

LESSON PLAN

John F. Kennedy's Presidential Inaugural Address Lesson Plan and Writing Prompt



John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Speech, January 20, 1961, John F. Kennedy Library.

Grade

9th – 12th

Time

90-minute class period

Brief Synopsis

This lesson allows students to analyze John F. Kennedy's inaugural speech and apply the concepts of liberty and freedom to his or her personal civic involvement. Students will incorporate these ideals into a persuasive essay based on their analysis and incorporate elements of the speech and the rhetorical techniques of the speech writer.

Background

In President Kennedy's inaugural address, President Kennedy issued a call to action that has been quoted frequently throughout the years. Delivered in 1961, the speech asked Americans to look at how they could actively participate in building the present and future of the United States. Although delivered in 1961, President Kennedy's message still applies to 21st century Americans.

“And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.”
– President John F. Kennedy, January 20, 1961

Essential Questions

1. How is liberty and freedom evident in American society and how do we maintain these ideals?
2. What rhetorical choices does John F. Kennedy use to convey the ideals of liberty and freedom in his Inaugural Address?

Learning Objectives

The student will be able to:

- analyze how historians use historiography to interpret the past and applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of valid sources
- analyze primary and secondary sources such as maps, graphs, speeches, political cartoons, and artifacts to acquire information to answer historical question

Standards

See [Appendix A](#) for TEKS and Common Core Standards.

Vocabulary Words

Civic Engagement | the knowledge of public issues and personal involvement in the community.

Government | the structure and governing body of a nation and the relationship between the governed

Politics | the activities, debates in the pursuit of acquisition of power usually among the political parties and candidates for office

Definitions are derivatives of dictionary.com

Resources Needed

- [Appendix A](#) – TEKS and Common Core Standards
- [Appendix B](#) – Writing Prompt and President Kennedy's inaugural address video jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/USG/USG-17/USG-17 (15min and 30sec)
- [Appendix C](#) – Transcript of President Kennedy's inaugural address
- [Appendix D](#) - An annotation guide for the students

Instructions

1. Teacher should review learning objectives and background information with the students to establish prior knowledge and to help set up the lesson.
2. Have students listen to the inaugural address and follow along with the written transcript.
3. Break students into groups of two to three to annotate the speech.
 - a. Students will annotate specific parts of the speech that encompass the ideals of liberty and freedom. See annotation guide
 - i. Student may also annotate for speaker, occasion, audience, purpose, subject, and tone.
4. Have students read the prompt and respond to the prompt on a computer or separate sheet of paper. We recommend approximately a two-page response.

Appendix A

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Social Studies (TEKS)

§113.41. United States History Studies Since 1877

(c) (28) (A)

§113.44. United States Government

(c) (19) (A) (B) (C) (D)

§110.57. Public Speaking I, II, III (One-Half to One Credit)

(b) (E) (F)

Common Core Standards:

English Language Arts Standards » History/Social Studies » Grade 9-10

Craft and Structure:

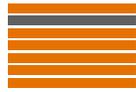
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.4

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.5

English Language Arts Standards » History/Social Studies » Grade 11-12

Craft and Structure:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.4



Appendix B

John F. Kennedy's Presidential Inaugural Address Writing Prompt

Is liberty and freedom evident in American society? If so, how do we maintain these ideals? If not, how do we create the liberty and freedom desired by American citizens? What can you personally do for your country to accomplish these goals?

Include at least two quotes from President John F. Kennedy's inaugural address. Discuss specific ways President Kennedy encourages citizen involvement.

Listen to President Kennedy Deliver His Inaugural Address

President John F. Kennedy delivers his inaugural address on January 20, 1961 in Washington, D.C. President Kennedy delivers his famous "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country" quote during this speech.

jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/USG/USG-17/USG-17 (15min and 30sec)

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Record Group 274.6, Records of the Joint

Appendix C

Presidential Inaugural Address of John F. Kennedy January 20, 1961

Transcript

Vice President Johnson, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, President Truman, reverend clergy, fellow citizens:

We observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom — symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning — signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and threequarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe — the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans — born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge — and more.

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided there is little we can do — for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them strongly supporting their own freedom — and to remember that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.

To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required — not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge: to convert our good words into good deeds, in a new alliance for progress, to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge of support — to prevent it from becoming merely a forum for invective, to strengthen its shield of the new and the weak, and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course - - both sides overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the hand of mankind's final war.

So let us begin anew — remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms, and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed, in all corners of the earth, the command of Isaiah — to “undo the heavy burdens, and [to] let the oppressed go free.”

And, if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in creating a new endeavor — not a new balance of power, but a new world of law — where the strong are just, and the weak secure, and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days. Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days; nor in the life of this Administration; nor even perhaps in our lifetime on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this country was founded, each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again — not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need — not as a call to battle, though embattled we are — but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, “rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation,” a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure

a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility — I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it. And the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.



Appendix D

President John F. Kennedy's Inaugural Speech Annotation Guide for Students

Summary:

Quote that exemplifies or alludes to the ideals of liberty.
Explain how the quote you chose perpetuates liberty in America.

Quote that exemplifies or alludes to the ideals of liberty.
Explain how the quote you chose perpetuates liberty in America.

Quote that exemplifies or alludes to the ideals of freedom.
Explain how the quote you chose perpetuates freedom in America.

Quote that exemplifies or alludes to the ideals of freedom.
Explain how the quote you chose perpetuates freedom in America.

Speaker:

Occasion:

Audience:

Purpose:

Subject:

Tone: