

University of Virginia Center for Politics



Presidential Inaugurations: 2013 Inauguration

Purpose: Beginning with the inauguration of Washington in 1790, Presidential inaugurations have reflected the style and times of our elected leaders. Students will examine the inaugurations of past presidents in an effort to determine how those ceremonies reflected their values. Students will also investigate the impact of citizen participation in the inauguration process from following Washington with laurel leaves to watching President Clinton's inauguration on the internet.

Objectives:

1. *Students will identify the essential elements of the *inauguration* ceremony in order to determine the extent to which a President-elect can personalize his induction into office.
2. Students will analyze quotes from inauguration speeches in order to establish the importance of a political speech in setting the tone for a term of office.
3. *Students will examine various inaugural celebrations in order to determine the extent to which the celebrations reflect the style and values of the President.
4. Students will evaluate inauguration preparations in order to make predictions about the 2013 Presidential inauguration.

*- indicates an activity appropriate for middle level students.

Key Words:

20th Amendment
lame duck

affirm
oath of office

inauguration

Materials:

1. Overhead with copy of *George Washington: The First Inauguration*
2. Article, *From George Washington to George Bush, Speeches and Parades, Dances and Tradition*. Weaver, Warren. *The New York Times*, 1989. (Versions A and *B)
3. Additional Resources, *Inauguration Ceremonies*
4. Student handout, *Inaugural Addresses: Setting the Stage*
5. Student resource, *President Obama's 2009 Inauguration Speech*
6. Graphic organizer, *Presidential Inaugurations: Style and Substance*
7. Student handout: *Presidential Inaugurations: Making a Statement* (Forms A and *B)
8. Student handout: *Presidential Bingo*

Procedure:

1. Warm-up: Place the following on the board: What would you wear if you going to be sworn in as the next president of the United States? Why? Share student responses but most would probably say they would wear something fancy or special. Ask students to respond to the fact that the Federalists wanted George Washington to wear a gold suit to his inauguration. They also wanted him to wear Laurel leaves in his hair and arrive at the ceremony riding white horses. Instead, Washington arrived in a brown suit made of “homespun clothe” with brass buttons riding a cream colored horse.
 - What image were the Federalists trying to project by asking Washington to wear a gold suit and arrive on a white horse?
 - *What type of person would wear a suit of gold and ride a white horse?
 - *Why do you think Washington chose to wear an American made suit?
 - Why do you think Washington made the choices he did regarding his attire for the inauguration? What was he trying to say about his term as President?
2. *Inform students that Washington set the precedent for future inaugurations with his 1790 celebration. Project the transparency, ***George Washington: The First Inauguration*** and have the students discuss the importance of decisions Washington made regarding the inauguration ceremony.
 - Washington wanted his inauguration out-of-doors so that more people could view the proceedings.
 - Washington added, “So help me God” to the official **Oath of Office** found in Article II, Section I of the Constitution.
 - Washington kissed the Bible.
 - He used fireworks to celebrate his inauguration.
 - He had an inaugural ball in May of 1790 to celebrate his inauguration.
3. * Have the students read, ***From George Washington to George Bush, Speeches and Parades, Dances and Tradition.*** (Weaver, Warren. *The New York Times*, 1989.) Two versions are provided to accommodate for varying reading levels. Students should read the article and answer the questions included with the reading. Additional resources are provided to supplement this part of the lesson such as inaugural songs, poems, illustrations and photographs.
4. As a transition, ask students to comment on the following question:
William J. Clinton was the first President to have his inauguration ceremony broadcast over the internet.
 - How has technology increased the abilities of Americans to participate in the inaugural process?
 - How do you plan to participate in the inaugural activities? By internet? Via the cell phone? Television?
 - To what extent do you think the inaugural ceremony will reflect the style and values of the second Obama administration?



- This is obviously a special event for Americans but how important do you think it is for observers from across the world to be able to view and participate in the inauguration of the U.S. President? Why?
5. Inaugural addresses are an important addition to the ceremony. It provides the president with an opportunity to introduce his plans for the next four years. Discuss the importance of inaugural speeches by distributing, ***Inaugural Addresses: Setting the Stage***. Students should evaluate the impact of inaugural addresses and their importance in setting the tone for the President's term of office.
 6. For advanced students, have them read a copy of student resource, *President Obama's 2009 Inauguration Speech*. Have them identify the key themes of the 2009 speech. Have them complete the Venn Diagram with predictions about what might be included in the 2013 speech. Other students may use the ***Inaugural Addresses: Setting the Stage*** to help them to determine the importance or lack of importance of the inaugural address.
 7. * Using the graphic organizer, ***Presidential Inaugurations: Style and Substance*** direct the students to research the inaugurations of Presidents throughout history. The following resources can help students in their investigation of inaugurations:
 - Library of Congress- <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/pihtml/pihome.html>
 - White House.org- www.whitehousehistory.org/03/subs/03_a.html
 - Modern Inaugurations/ Addresses, etc.- www.presidentsusa.net/inauguration.html
 - PBS Newshour- www.pbs.org/newshour/inaugural97/historians_1-20.html
 - Avalon Project- www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/presiden/inaug
 - History Matters- <http://historymatters.gmu.edu>
 - National Archives- www.archives.gov
 8. In order to make predictions about the message of the upcoming inauguration direct students to research the inauguration website, <http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/>. The theme for the inauguration is "Faith in America's Future." Why do you think the committee picked this theme? Do you agree with the choice? Why or why not?
 9. Ask the students to assess the extent to which a Presidential inauguration can predict the style and values of the President's tenure. Pass out the student resource, ***Presidential Inaugurations: Making a Statement***. Students are asked to reflect on their investigation of Presidential inaugurations throughout history and comment on the upcoming inauguration to determine what impact, if any, the choice of inaugural activities will have on the style of the Obama administration.
 10. EXTENSION ACTIVITY: *Conduct a symposium of past Presidents. Invite the students to assume the role of the President that he/she researched. The Presidents



will be meeting to discuss the importance of inaugural ceremonies on the outcomes of their terms. Students could come in costume and should be prepared to answer questions about their inaugurations. Activities for the symposium:

- **Ice Breaker-** Pass out the student resource, *Inauguration Bingo*. Students should circulate throughout the room interviewing each other and filling in one piece of information about the President's inauguration along with the President's name. Place the Presidents' names in a bowl and draw them out. When a student gets "Bingo" have them read the names and facts from their inaugurations.
- **Forum-** Divide students into groups. Have them discuss the elements of inauguration ceremonies and their importance.
 - The inaugural address
 - The inaugural parade
 - The inaugural ball(s)
 - Inaugural poems/songs

Which elements are most important? Why?

Which elements are least important? Why?

How has technology impacted the inaugural events?

Which Presidents spent the most amount of time and money on their inaugurations? The least?

What does the inauguration suggest about their presidencies?

- To wrap up the Past Presidents symposium serve lemonade (in place of wine) and ice cream. This is what Andrew Jackson served at his 1830 inauguration to the thousands of citizens who visited the White House. Tell the students that the events got so rowdy that furniture was taken out onto the lawn and that the President had to escape through a back door.

George Washington: First Presidential Inauguration

"My station is new; and, if I may use the expression, I walk on untrodden ground."
--George Washington in a letter, January 9, 1790



What is the importance of the decisions Washington made regarding his 1790 inauguration?

- The Federalists wanted Washington to arrive at his inauguration riding white horses, wearing a gold suit and a crown of Laurels. Instead, Washington wore a brown suit made of homespun cloth with brass buttons.
- Washington was escorted from Federal Hall to the President's House in New York (then the capital) by troops he had commanded in the Revolution. This was the first inaugural parade.
- It was Washington's decision to kiss the Bible during his inauguration. It is not required by the Constitution.
- His inauguration was held out-of-doors so that more people could view the proceedings.



Version A

www.washingtonpost.com

January 21, 1989

From George Washington to George Bush, Speeches and Parades, Dances and Tradition

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 - Of the 50 formal inaugural ceremonies that have installed American Presidents from **George Washington** to **Ronald Reagan**, only a handful remain memorable. Washington's is remembered because it was the first, **Andrew Jackson's** because his White House reception got out of hand, **William Henry Harrison's** because he caught cold and soon died, and **Jimmy Carter's** because he walked back to the White House at the head of his own inaugural parade. The addresses of **Abraham Lincoln**, **Franklin D. Roosevelt** and **John F. Kennedy** are remembered for their **eloquence**. But historians tell us that many other inaugurations had their own distinctions. More and more events were added to the basic Presidential oath-taking; thousands and ultimately millions of Americans were able to witness or take part in the historic change of national command. What follows is an informal account of this developing custom.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." The **oath of office** that **Barack Obama (edit)** will take is precisely the same 35 words that **George Washington** recited nearly 200 years ago in Federal Hall in New York, one of the few features of the celebration that have not changed over the years. Every President except **John Quincy Adams** has put his hand on the Bible, open to a page of his choice. Adams used a volume of constitutional law given him by Chief Justice John Marshall. From the fourth inauguration on, the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, except for the half-dozen Presidents who succeeded by death and generally chose the handiest judge for their emergency ceremonies. Marshall holds the record of nine formal inaugural ceremonies (1801-33), followed by Roger B. Taney with seven (1837-61) and Melville Fuller with six (1889-1909). **Franklin Pierce** in 1853 was the only President in history who for religious reasons took the option to "**affirm**," rather than "swear," that he would to uphold the Constitution. Pierce's Vice President, William Rufus King, was in Cuba, trying to recover from an illness; under a special act of Congress, he took the oath in Havana. He died six weeks later.

William Henry Harrison's **Inaugural Address** was the longest, 8,500 words and nearly two hours, and had the worst consequences. The weather was cold and stormy, and the cold Harrison caught turned to pneumonia and pleurisy. He died a month later. The shortest inaugural speech was Washington's second, only 135 words long. Franklin Roosevelt's fourth inaugural speech, in 1945, lasted only six minutes. Because of his failing health, he delivered it to a small audience from the South Portico of the White House.

Inaugural costume, while tending to the formal, has varied over the years. A contemporary account reported that Washington wore "a complete suit of Homespun Clothes; the cloth was of a fine fabric and as handsomely finished as any European superfine cloth." The first five Presidents wore knickers to their ceremonies, with John Quincy Adams the first to move into



trousers. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt, an apostle of the strenuous life, was the first to deliver his Inaugural Address bareheaded. Pearl-gray top hats, matching cutaway coats and darker gray striped trousers - traditional daytime formal wear - were the approved inaugural costume for perhaps a century; Mr. **Carter** rejected this elegance for a business suit in 1977, but Mr. Reagan reinstated the cutaway in 1981. In 1985, frigid weather drove Mr. Reagan into the Capitol for a semiprivate oath-taking and, sartorially, into a business suit. Now Mr. Obama (edit) is returning to the Capitol, weather permitting, but retaining the business suit.

Washington took his Presidential oath in New York in 1789 and 1793 and John Adams in Philadelphia four years later, but the rest of the formal inaugural ceremonies have taken place in Washington. (The eight Vice Presidents suddenly elevated by death have been sworn in wherever they happened to be at the time; Gerald R. Ford, with a day's notice of Richard M. Nixon's resignation, took his oath in the East Room of the White House.) Eight inaugurations have been held inside the Capitol, often because of bad weather, but the great majority,³⁶ have taken place on the **East Portico**, usually on a platform overlooking Capitol Park. The first outdoor inauguration, in 1817, was the product of a typical Congressional dispute. The Senate and House could not agree on a distribution of seats for the event indoors, so President James Monroe was sworn in on a platform outside the old brick Capitol, on the site of the present Supreme Court. In 1981, President-elect **Reagan** moved the ceremony from the East to the West Front of the Capitol, for theatrically sound reasons. Capitol Hill falls off to the west, and the ceremony on the steps there is visible to many thousands more spectators than can be accommodated at the East Front.

The inauguration of Mr. Obama is the 19th to be held on Jan. 20, which has been the standard date since Franklin Roosevelt began his second term in 1937. From 1797 until then, the date had been March 4, but the 20th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1933 to shorten the "**lame duck**" tenancy of the outgoing President. When March 4 fell on a Sunday, three Presidents were sworn in on March 5. (Dwight D. Eisenhower's second inauguration was held on Jan. 20, 1957, even though it was a Sunday; the ceremony was small.) While the country was still getting organized, George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789.

The inaugural parade down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, now a firm tradition, evolved slowly. When Washington took the first oath in New York, he was escorted afterward from Federal Hall to the President's House by troops he had commanded during the Revolution, accompanied by Senators and Representatives. In 1801, Thomas Jefferson had a military and civilian escort as he walked the block from his boardinghouse to the ceremony at the temporary Capitol building, then as now on Capitol Hill. For his second inauguration four years later, he was the first to ride up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, establishing the ceremonial route that incoming Presidents now take with their predecessors.

Historical accounts are spotty, but the first full-fledged inaugural parade appears to have followed Jackson back to the White House in 1829. By the time of Zachary Taylor in 1849, the parade took an hour to pass a given point. Lincoln's first inaugural parade, in 1861, included floats; one of them carried 34 girls representing the existing states, and it paused long enough at the White House for the new President to kiss each of them. The 1865 Lincoln parade was the



first to include blacks, both civilian organizations and a military battalion. Ulysses S. Grant's 1869 parade, the largest to that time, included eight military divisions; he watched it from a reviewing stand. Grover Cleveland's second parade, in 1893, lasted six hours despite an inch of wet snow. William Howard Taft's parade in 1909 was almost canceled by a blizzard and ice storm, but Mrs. Taft rode to the White House with her husband. The first Eisenhower inaugural parade in 1953 was the most martial; 22,000 of the 27,000 marchers were military. Kennedy's 1961 parade had 32,000 people and a PT boat in the line of march.

On May 7, 1789, a week after Washington took the first Presidential oath, the inaugural ball was born in New York City, with the new President, Vice President John Adams and members of Congress in attendance. Martha Washington, who had not yet moved to the temporary capital in New York, was absent, but the first inaugural souvenir was on sale: a lady's fan with a medallion profile of the President. Some historical accounts refer to this affair as "unofficial" and say the first official ball did not take place until 1809, at Long's Hotel, a block from the Capitol, with James and Dolley Madison as its stars and 400 tickets going for \$4 each. Inauguration tourists, then as now, clamored for ball tickets. In 1837 Martin Van Buren staged two balls but put in an appearance only at the higher-priced one. Harrison expanded this to four in 1841, and managed to attend all of them despite his cold. In 1857 James Buchanan restored the single inaugural ball, but he had to construct a special \$15,000 building on Judiciary Square to accommodate 6,000 people for dining and dancing. The coldest inaugural ball was Grant's second, in 1873, when the outdoor temperature was 4 degrees. The dancers kept their coats on and the champagne froze. Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected in 1876 even though he received fewer popular votes than Samuel J. Tilden, was accordingly a little insecure. He did not hold a ball or a public inaugural ceremony but took the oath at a private ceremony in the White House, the first President to do so. James A. Garfield's inaugural ball, four years later, was held in Smithsonian Hall, now the Arts and Industries Building, and was the first to feature an electric light. Tickets were \$5; for another dollar, celebrants could have a supper that included pickled oysters, chicken salad, roast turkey, ham and beef, beef tongues, ice cream and cakes. Woodrow Wilson did not hold a ball in 1913 because he found it inappropriate to the solemn occasion. Franklin Roosevelt held no ball in 1937, 1941 and 1945 in recognition of the Depression and World War II. Eisenhower expanded to two inaugural balls in 1953, and that blew the lid off: Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson each held five. In 1981 Mr. Reagan set a record for ticket price with \$100 and in 1985 for number of balls with 10. Mr. Bush has matched that number; he relaxed the uniform of the evening from white tie to black tie but stepped up the price to \$175.

The transmission of inaugural ceremonies to the millions who cannot attend provides a capsule history of American communication. The first account to be telegraphed to a waiting world - well, to Baltimore - was of the swearing-in of James K. Polk in 1845, with Samuel F. B. Morse himself, who had invented the telegraph eight years earlier, at a key installed on the platform. The first inauguration to be recorded on motion pictures was William McKinley's in 1897. The first to be broadcast on radio was Warren G. Harding's in 1921; that ceremony also boasted the first public address system on the site. The first to be televised was the 1949 inauguration of Harry S. Truman, although it reached only the East Coast because the coaxial cable had not yet made national telecasts possible. The transportation history of presidents to and from inaugural



ceremonies is simpler. Though Jefferson walked to the Capitol, most of his successors rode in horse-drawn carriages. Jackson rode a horse in 1833, and the foolhardy William Henry Harrison did the same through a storm eight years later. The first to take an automobile was Harding in 1921. Except for Mr. Carter, that has been the approved mode of travel since.

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Summary Questions:

Identify these key terms:

Affirm-

Lame Duck tenancy-

1. What is the only required event that takes place during the inauguration festivities? What events have been added by Presidents throughout history?
2. Who typically administers the Oath of Office? Why do you think that this individual has traditionally served in this role?
3. Describe the choices made by Presidents in regards to taking the **Oath of Office**. If you were President what choices would you make? Why?
4. If the **inaugural address** is not a required part of the inauguration, why do Presidents put so much thought into writing and delivering the address?
5. Inaugural fashions have changed throughout history. Why do you think that many recent Presidents (Carter, Bush, Clinton, G.W.Bush) have chosen to wear business attire instead of formal attire? What image are they presenting to the American people?
6. How did the **20th Amendment** to the United States Constitution limit the “**lame duck**” status of the outgoing President?
7. How have inaugural parades reflected changing times in American society? Provide examples from the reading to support your answer.



8. William Jefferson Clinton was the first President to have his inauguration broadcast via the internet. Discuss the importance of technology in allowing more of the citizenry to participate in the ceremony.

Reflection: Comment on the following in a short paragraph.

Throughout the history of Presidential inaugurations more and more of the citizenry has been invited to participate. From changing the location to accommodate more viewers, to increasing the number of inaugural balls, to broadcasting the ceremonies via telegraph, radio, television and the internet- the inauguration has become more of an event for the average citizen.

To what extent do American citizens exercise their rights to witness and participate in inaugural events? Should Americans pay as much attention to the inaugural events as they do to the electoral process? What can Americans learn about their President by listening to the inaugural address and following the events of the day?



Version B

www.washingtonpost.com

January 21, 1989

From George Washington to George Bush, Speeches and Parades, Dances and Tradition

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 – There are only a handful of memorable inauguration ceremonies among the 50 that have occurred. **Washington's** is remembered because it was the first, **Andrew Jackson's** because his White House reception got out of hand, **William Henry Harrison's** because he caught cold and soon died, and **Jimmy Carter's** because he walked back to the White House at the head of his own inaugural parade. The addresses of **Abraham Lincoln**, **Franklin D. Roosevelt** and **John F. Kennedy** are remembered for their **eloquence** (expressive use of language.) But historians tell us that many other inaugurations had their own distinctions. More and more events were added to the basic Presidential oath-taking; thousands and ultimately millions of Americans were able to witness or take part in the historic change of national command. What follows is an informal account of this developing custom.

Based on the opening paragraph, which of the following is probably the main idea of this article?

- This article will describe the fifty inaugurations in United States History.
- This article will discuss additions and changes to the traditional inauguration ceremony.
- The article will examine the Presidents use of expressive language during inauguration ceremonies.
- The article will analyze the events of each Presidents' term of office.

In the paragraph above, the term *eloquence* is used to describe...

- The President's choice of clothing at his inauguration.
- The President's ability to address the citizenry.
- The President's use of language to express his desires for the nation.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." The **oath of office** that **Barack Obama** (edit) will take is precisely the same 35 words that **George Washington** recited nearly 200 years ago. This aspect of the inauguration ceremony has not changed. The president takes his oath with his hand on a Bible open to a page of his choice. **John Quincy Adams** used a volume of constitutional law given him by Chief Justice John Marshall instead of a Bible. The **Oath of Office** is usually administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. **Franklin Pierce** in 1853 was the only President in history who for religious reasons took the option to "**affirm**," rather than "swear," that he would to uphold the Constitution.

What is the role of the President according to the Oath of Office?



Why do you think John Quincy Adams used a law book instead of a Bible at his inauguration?

Why might a President choose to “affirm” instead of “swear?”

William Henry Harrison's **Inaugural Address** was the longest, 8,500 words and nearly two hours, and had the worst consequences. The weather was cold and stormy, and the cold Harrison caught turned to pneumonia. He died a month later. The shortest inaugural speech was Washington's second, only 135 words long. Franklin Roosevelt's fourth inaugural speech, in 1945, lasted only six minutes. Because of his failing health, he delivered it to a small audience from the South Portico of the White House.

If you were the President, how much time would you devote to your inaugural address? Why?

Inaugural costume, while tending to the formal, has varied over the years. A contemporary account reported that **Washington** wore "a complete suit of Homespun Clothes; the cloth was of a fine fabric and as handsomely finished as any European superfine cloth." The first five Presidents wore knickers to their ceremonies, with **John Quincy Adams** the first to move into trousers. In 1901, **Theodore Roosevelt**, an apostle of the strenuous life, was the first to deliver his Inaugural Address bareheaded. Pearl-gray top hats, matching cutaway coats and darker gray striped trousers - traditional daytime formal wear - were the approved inaugural costume for perhaps a century; **Mr. Carter** rejected this elegance for a business suit in 1977, but **Mr. Reagan** reinstated the cutaway in 1981. In 1985, frigid weather drove **Mr. Reagan** into the Capitol for a semiprivate oath-taking and into a business suit. Now **Mr. Obama (edit)** is returning to the Capitol, weather permitting, but retaining the business suit.

Why would President Carter choose to wear a business suit versus formal attire?

Washington took his Presidential oath in New York in 1789 and 1793 and **John Adams** in Philadelphia four years later, but the rest of the formal inaugural ceremonies have taken place in Washington. Eight inaugurations have been held inside the Capitol, often because of bad weather, but the great majority, 36, have taken place on the **East Portico**, usually on a platform overlooking Capitol Park. The first outdoor inauguration, in 1817, was the product of a typical Congressional dispute. The Senate and House could not agree on a distribution of seats for the event indoors, so President **James Monroe** was sworn in on a platform outside the old brick Capitol, on the site of the present Supreme Court. In 1981, President-elect **Reagan** moved the ceremony from the East to the West Front of the Capitol, for theatrically sound reasons. Capitol Hill falls off to the west, and the ceremony on the steps there is visible to many thousands more spectators than can be accommodated at the East Front.



What is the advantage of having the inauguration outside?

The inauguration of **Barack Obama** is the 19th to be held on Jan. 20, which has been the standard date since **Franklin Roosevelt** began his second term in 1937. From 1797 until then, the date had been March 4, but the **20th Amendment** to the Constitution was adopted in 1933 to shorten the "**lame duck**" tenancy of the outgoing President. The outgoing president is referred to as a "lame duck" because there is little work he can accomplish even though he is still in office.

When are inaugurations held according to the 20th Amendment?

Why is it important to limit the time a "lame duck" president is in office?

The inaugural parade down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, now a firm tradition, evolved slowly. When **Washington** took the first oath in New York, he was escorted afterward from Federal Hall to the President's House by troops he had commanded during the Revolution along with Senators and Representatives. In 1801, **Thomas Jefferson** had a military and civilian escort as he walked the block from his boardinghouse to the ceremony at the temporary Capitol building, then as now on Capitol Hill. For his second inauguration four years later, he was the first to ride up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, establishing the ceremonial route that incoming Presidents now take with their predecessors.

Historical accounts are spotty, but the first full-fledged inaugural parade appears to have followed **Andrew Jackson** back to the White House in 1829. By the time of **Zachary Taylor** in 1849, the parade took an hour to pass a given point. **Lincoln's** first inaugural parade, in 1861, included floats; one of them carried 34 girls representing the existing states, and it paused long enough at the White House for the new President to kiss each of them. The 1865 **Lincoln** parade was the first to include blacks, both civilian organizations and a military battalion. **Ulysses S. Grant's** 1869 parade, the largest to that time, included eight military divisions; he watched it from a reviewing stand. **Grover Cleveland's** second parade, in 1893, lasted six hours despite an inch of wet snow. **William Howard Taft's** parade in 1909 was almost canceled by a blizzard and ice storm, but Mrs. Taft rode to the White House with her husband. The first **Eisenhower** inaugural parade in 1953 had a military theme; 22,000 of the 27,000 marchers were military. **Kennedy's** 1961 parade had 32,000 people and a PT boat in the line of march.

How have inaugural parades allowed more citizens to participate in the ceremonies?



On May 7, 1789 the inaugural ball was born in New York City, with the **George Washington**, Vice President **John Adams** and members of Congress in attendance. The first inaugural souvenir was on sale: a lady's fan with a medallion profile of the President. Some historical accounts refer to this ball as "unofficial" and say the first official ball did not take place until 1809 with **James** and Dolley **Madison** as its stars and 400 tickets going for \$4 each. The public **clamored** for ball tickets. In 1837 **Martin Van Buren** staged two balls but only attended the higher-priced one. **President Harrison** expanded this to four in 1841, and managed to attend all of them despite of his cold. In 1857 **James Buchanan** restored the single inaugural ball, but he had to construct a special building on Judiciary Square to accommodate 6,000 people for dining and dancing. The coldest inaugural ball was **Grant's** second, in 1873, when the outdoor temperature was 4 degrees. The dancers kept their coats on and the champagne froze.

In this passage the best definition for the word *clamored* is?

- a. shouted
- b. requested
- c. competed
- d. demanded

Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected in 1876 even though he received fewer popular votes than **Samuel J. Tilden**, was accordingly a little insecure. He did not hold a ball or a public inaugural ceremony but took the oath at a private ceremony in the White House, the first President to do so. **James A. Garfield's** inaugural ball, four years later, was held in Smithsonian Hall, now the Arts and Industries Building, and was the first to feature an electric light. Tickets were \$5; for another dollar, celebrants could have a supper that included pickled oysters, chicken salad, roast turkey, ham and beef, beef tongues, ice cream and cakes. **Woodrow Wilson** did not hold a ball in 1913 because he found it inappropriate to the solemn occasion. **Franklin Roosevelt** held no ball in 1937, 1941 and 1945 in recognition of the Depression and World War II. **Eisenhower** expanded to two inaugural balls in 1953, and that blew the lid off: **Kennedy** and **Lyndon B. Johnson** each held five. In 1981 **Ronald Reagan** held ten balls with a ticket price of \$100. **George H.W. Bush** matched that number this year; he relaxed the uniform of the evening from white tie to black tie but stepped up the price to \$175.

Based on this paragraph, why did some Presidents choose not to hold inaugural balls? Do you think this is a wise decision? Why or why not?

Technology has allowed more citizens to witness the inauguration of the President. The first account to be telegraphed was the swearing-in of **James K. Polk** in 1845. The first inauguration to be recorded on film was **William McKinley's** in 1897. The first to be broadcast on radio and amplified by microphone was **Warren G. Harding's** in 1921. The first to be televised was the



1949 inauguration of **Harry S. Truman**, although it reached only the East Coast because national telecasts were not yet possible.

The transportation history of presidents to and from inaugural ceremonies is simpler. Though **Jefferson** walked to the Capitol, most of his successors rode in horse-drawn carriages. **Jackson** rode a horse in 1833, and the foolhardy **William Henry Harrison** did the same through a storm eight years later. The first to take an automobile was **Harding** in 1921. Except for **Mr. Carter**, who chose to walk, that has been the approved mode of travel since.

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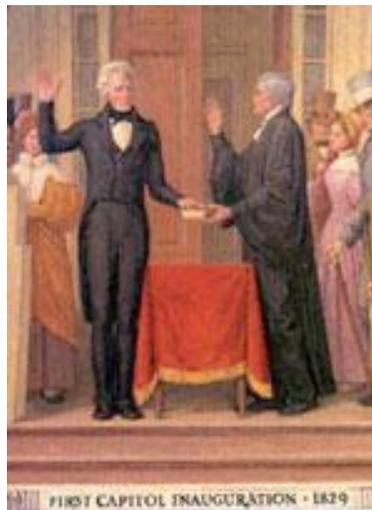
How have increases in technology allowed more citizens to participate in the inaugural events?

William Jefferson Clinton was the first President to have his inauguration broadcast over the internet? How do you think future advances in technology will affect citizen interest in the inauguration?

Inaugural Ceremonies and Souvenirs



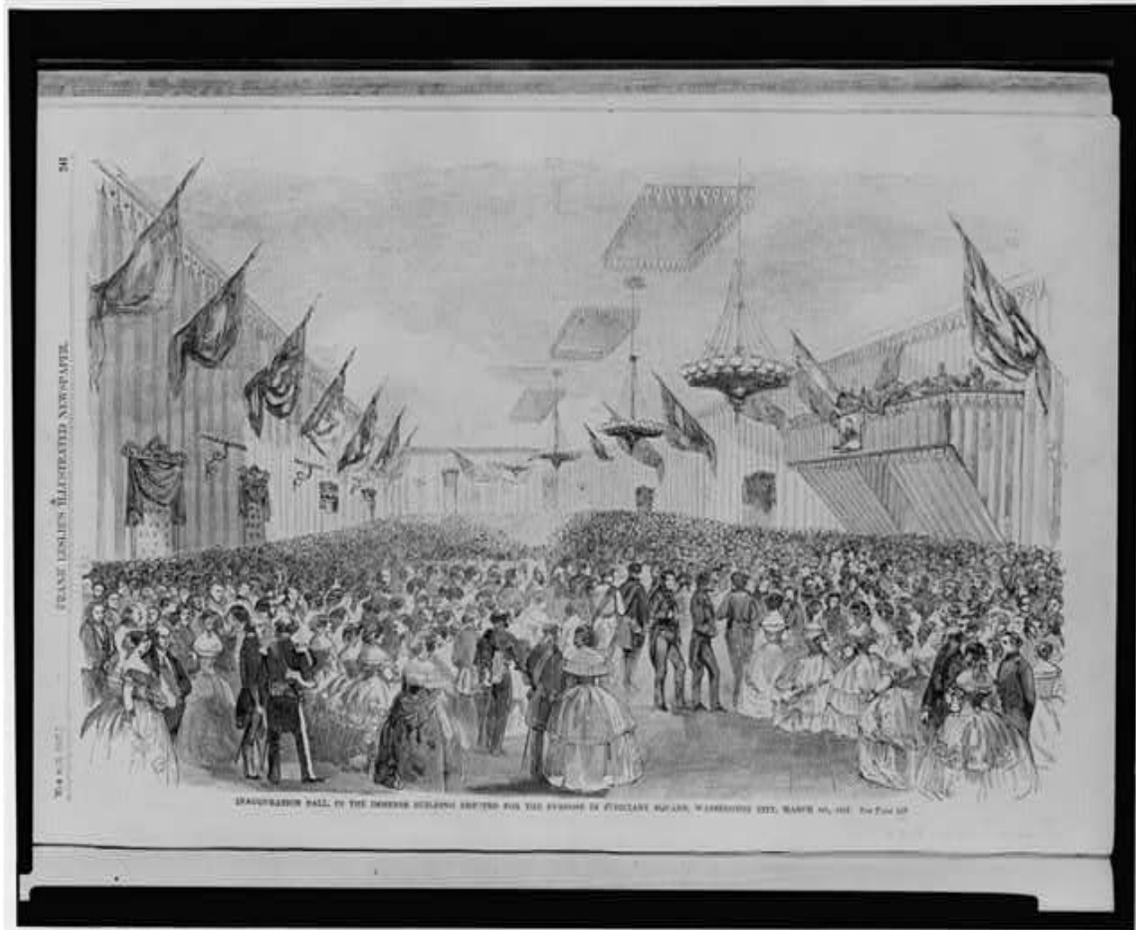
Grover Cleveland- 1885



Andrew Jackson- 1829



Jimmy Carter- 1977



James Buchanan- 1857

PIECES

To be sung at the German Reformed Church,
 On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of MARCH, 1801.

*by Mr
 Duboucau*

SOLEMN INVOCATION.

LET our songs ascend to thee,
 God of life and LIBERTY :
 For grateful songs our tongues employ,
 The transports of a Nation's joy.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

*Brembrant
 Peale*

NO more to subtle arts a prey,
 Which, fearful of the eye of day,
 A Nation's ruin plann'd :
 Now entering on th' auspicious morn,
 In which a people's hopes are born,
 What joy o'erspreads the land !

While past events portended harm,
 And rais'd the spirit of alarm,
 Uncertain of the end :
 Ere all was lost, the prospect clear'd,
 And a bright star of hope appear'd,
 The People's chosen Friend.

Devoted to his country's cause,
 The Rights of Men and equal Laws,
 His hallow'd pen was given :
 And now those Rights and Laws to save,
 From sinking to an early grave,
 He comes, employ'd by Heaven.

What joyful prospects rise before !
 Peace, Arts and Science hail our shore,
 And thro' the country spread :
 Long may these blessings be preserv'd,
 And by a virtuous land deserv'd,
 With JEFFERSON our head.

CHORUS.

REJOICE, ye States, rejoice,
 And spread the patriot flame ;
 Call'd by a Nation's voice,
 To save his country's fame,
 And dissipate increasing fears,
 Our favourite JEFFERSON appears.

Let every heart unite,
 Th' eventful day to hail ;
 When from the Freeman's Right,
 The People's hopes prevail ;—
 That hence may horrid faction cease,
 And honour be maintain'd with PEACE.

AFTER THE ORATION.

'TIS LIBERTY, dear LIBERTY alone,
 Which gives fresh beauty to the sun ;
 That bids all nature look more gay,
 And lovely life with pleasures steal away.

Handel

Thomas Jefferson- 1801

ask him
What your country is going to do
for you - ask what you can do
for your country - buy fellow
citizens of the west - ask him
or others
What America will do for you -

Kennedy- 1961



Lincoln- 1865

The Gift Outright

The land was ours before we were the land.
 She was our land more than a hundred years
 Before we were her people. She was ours
 In Massachusetts in Virginia
 But we were English, still colonial,
 Possessing what we still were unpossessed by,
 Possessed by what we now no more possessed,
 Something we were withholding, ourselves we only
 had not we found out that it was ourselves
 We were withholding from our land of living,
 And forthwith found salvation in surrender,
 Such as we were we gave ourselves outright
 (The deed of gift was many deeds of war)
 To the land vaguely realizing westward,
 But still unstoried, artless, unembellished,
 Such as she was, such as she would become.

R. F.

Robert Frost's poem read at JF Kennedy's 1961 inauguration



Theodore Roosevelt- 1901

President Obama's 2009 Inauguration Speech

<http://www.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/01/20/obama.politics/>

My fellow citizens:

I stand here today humbled by the task before us, grateful for the trust you have bestowed, mindful of the sacrifices borne by our ancestors. I thank President Bush for his service to our nation, as well as the generosity and cooperation he has shown throughout this transition.

Forty-four Americans have now taken the presidential oath. The words have been spoken during rising tides of prosperity and the still waters of peace. Yet, every so often, the oath is taken amidst gathering clouds and raging storms. At these moments, America has carried on not simply because of the skill or vision of those in high office, but because We the People have remained faithful to the ideals of our forebearers, and true to our founding documents.

So it has been. So it must be with this generation of Americans.

That we are in the midst of crisis is now well understood. Our nation is at war, against a far-reaching network of violence and hatred. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age. Homes have been lost; jobs shed; businesses shuttered. Our health care is too costly; our schools fail too many; and each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threaten our planet. 

These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics. Less measurable but no less profound is a sapping of confidence across our land -- a nagging fear that America's decline is inevitable, and that the next generation must lower its sights.

Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real. They are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this, America: They will be met.

On this day, we gather because we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord.

On this day, we come to proclaim an end to the petty grievances and false promises, the recriminations and worn-out dogmas, that for far too long have strangled our politics.

We remain a young nation, but in the words of Scripture, the time has come to set aside childish things. The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God-



given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness.

In reaffirming the greatness of our nation, we understand that greatness is never a given. It must be earned. Our journey has never been one of shortcuts or settling for less. It has not been the path for the fainthearted -- for those who prefer leisure over work, or seek only the pleasures of riches and fame. Rather, it has been the risk-takers, the doers, the makers of things -- some celebrated, but more often men and women obscure in their labor -- who have carried us up the long, rugged path toward prosperity and freedom.

For us, they packed up their few worldly possessions and traveled across oceans in search of a new life.

For us, they toiled in sweatshops and settled the West; endured the lash of the whip and plowed the hard earth.

For us, they fought and died, in places like Concord and Gettysburg; Normandy and Khe Sahn.

Time and again, these men and women struggled and sacrificed and worked till their hands were raw so that we might live a better life. They saw America as bigger than the sum of our individual ambitions; greater than all the differences of birth or wealth or faction.

This is the journey we continue today. We remain the most prosperous, powerful nation on Earth. Our workers are no less productive than when this crisis began. Our minds are no less inventive, our goods and services no less needed than they were last week or last month or last year. Our capacity remains undiminished. But our time of standing pat, of protecting narrow interests and putting off unpleasant decisions -- that time has surely passed. Starting today, we must pick ourselves up, dust ourselves off, and begin again the work of remaking America.

For everywhere we look, there is work to be done. The state of the economy calls for action, bold and swift, and we will act -- not only to create new jobs, but to lay a new foundation for growth. We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together. We will restore science to its rightful place, and wield technology's wonders to raise health care's quality and lower its cost. We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories. And we will transform our schools and colleges and universities to meet the demands of a new age. All this we can do. And all this we will do.

Now, there are some who question the scale of our ambitions -- who suggest that our system cannot tolerate too many big plans. Their memories are short. For they have forgotten what this country has already done; what free men and women can achieve when imagination is joined to common purpose, and necessity to courage.

What the cynics fail to understand is that the ground has shifted beneath them -- that the stale political arguments that have consumed us for so long no longer apply. The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works -- whether it



helps families find jobs at a decent wage, care they can afford, a retirement that is dignified. Where the answer is yes, we intend to move forward. Where the answer is no, programs will end. And those of us who manage the public's dollars will be held to account -- to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day -- because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government.

Nor is the question before us whether the market is a force for good or ill. Its power to generate wealth and expand freedom is unmatched, but this crisis has reminded us that without a watchful eye, the market can spin out of control -- and that a nation cannot prosper long when it favors only the prosperous. The success of our economy has always depended not just on the size of our gross domestic product, but on the reach of our prosperity; on our ability to extend opportunity to every willing heart -- not out of charity, but because it is the surest route to our common good.

As for our common defense, we reject as false the choice between our safety and our ideals. Our Founding Fathers, faced with perils we can scarcely imagine, drafted a charter to assure the rule of law and the rights of man, a charter expanded by the blood of generations. Those ideals still light the world, and we will not give them up for expedience's sake. And so to all other peoples and governments who are watching today, from the grandest capitals to the small village where my father was born: Know that America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity, and that we are ready to lead once more.

Recall that earlier generations faced down fascism and communism not just with missiles and tanks, but with sturdy alliances and enduring convictions. They understood that our power alone cannot protect us, nor does it entitle us to do as we please. Instead, they knew that our power grows through its prudent use; our security emanates from the justness of our cause, the force of our example, the tempering qualities of humility and restraint.

We are the keepers of this legacy. Guided by these principles once more, we can meet those new threats that demand even greater effort -- even greater cooperation and understanding between nations. We will begin to responsibly leave Iraq to its people, and forge a hard-earned peace in Afghanistan. With old friends and former foes, we will work tirelessly to lessen the nuclear threat, and roll back the specter of a warming planet. We will not apologize for our way of life, nor will we waver in its defense, and for those who seek to advance their aims by inducing terror and slaughtering innocents, we say to you now that our spirit is stronger and cannot be broken; you cannot outlast us, and we will defeat you.

For we know that our patchwork heritage is a strength, not a weakness. We are a nation of Christians and Muslims, Jews and Hindus -- and nonbelievers. We are shaped by every language and culture, drawn from every end of this Earth; and because we have tasted the bitter swill of civil war and segregation, and emerged from that dark chapter stronger and more united, we cannot help but believe that the old hatreds shall someday pass; that the lines of tribe shall soon dissolve; that as the world grows smaller, our common humanity shall reveal itself; and that America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace.

To the Muslim world, we seek a new way forward, based on mutual interest and mutual respect. To those leaders around the globe who seek to sow conflict, or blame their society's ills on the



West: Know that your people will judge you on what you can build, not what you destroy. To those who cling to power through corruption and deceit and the silencing of dissent, know that you are on the wrong side of history; but that we will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist.

To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds. And to those nations like ours that enjoy relative plenty, we say we can no longer afford indifference to suffering outside our borders; nor can we consume the world's resources without regard to effect. For the world has changed, and we must change with it.

As we consider the road that unfolds before us, we remember with humble gratitude those brave Americans who, at this very hour, patrol far-off deserts and distant mountains. They have something to tell us today, just as the fallen heroes who lie in Arlington whisper through the ages. We honor them not only because they are guardians of our liberty, but because they embody the spirit of service; a willingness to find meaning in something greater than themselves. And yet, at this moment -- a moment that will define a generation -- it is precisely this spirit that must inhabit us all.

For as much as government can do and must do, it is ultimately the faith and determination of the American people upon which this nation relies. It is the kindness to take in a stranger when the levees break, the selflessness of workers who would rather cut their hours than see a friend lose their job which sees us through our darkest hours. It is the firefighter's courage to storm a stairway filled with smoke, but also a parent's willingness to nurture a child, that finally decides our fate.

Our challenges may be new. The instruments with which we meet them may be new. But those values upon which our success depends -- hard work and honesty, courage and fair play, tolerance and curiosity, loyalty and patriotism -- these things are old. These things are true. They have been the quiet force of progress throughout our history. What is demanded then is a return to these truths. What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility -- a recognition, on the part of every American, that we have duties to ourselves, our nation and the world; duties that we do not grudgingly accept but rather seize gladly, firm in the knowledge that there is nothing so satisfying to the spirit, so defining of our character, than giving our all to a difficult task.

This is the price and the promise of citizenship.

This is the source of our confidence -- the knowledge that God calls on us to shape an uncertain destiny.

This is the meaning of our liberty and our creed -- why men and women and children of every race and every faith can join in celebration across this magnificent Mall, and why a man whose father less than 60 years ago might not have been served at a local restaurant can now stand before you to take a most sacred oath.



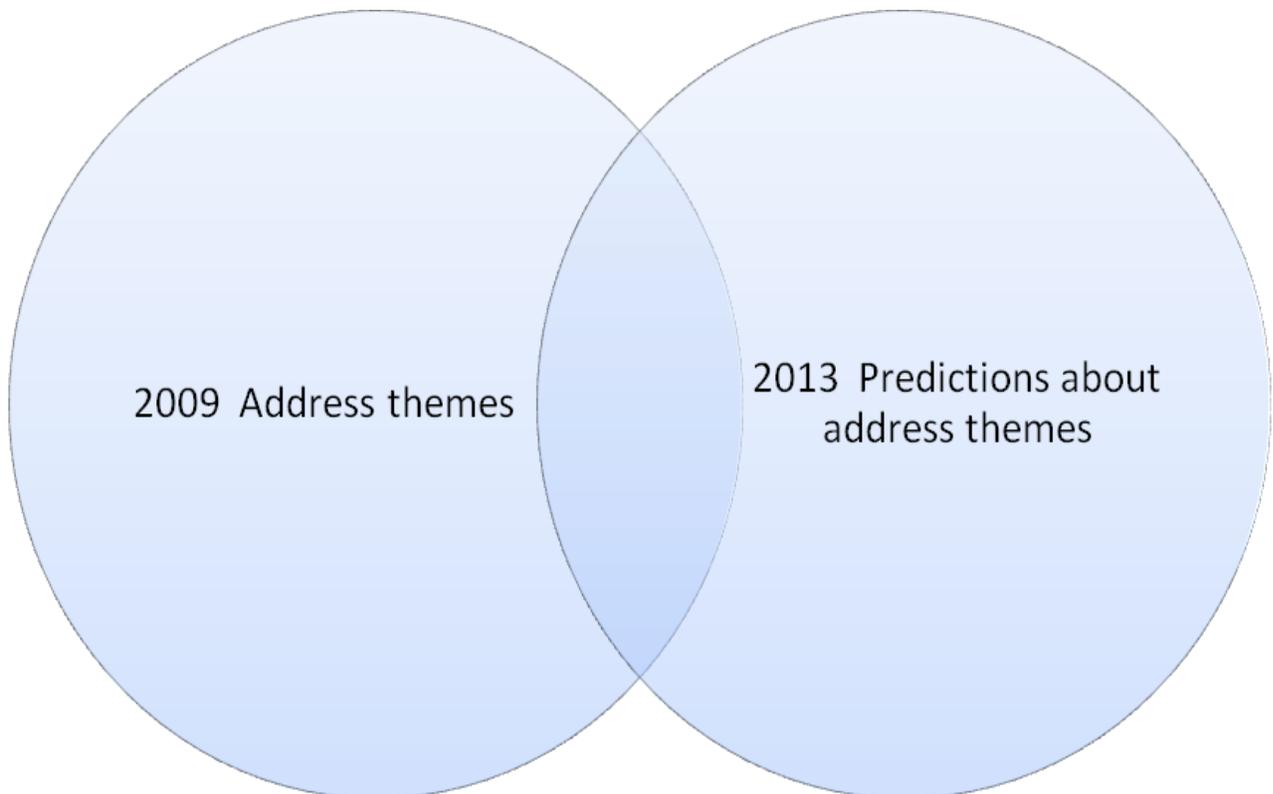
So let us mark this day with remembrance, of who we are and how far we have traveled. In the year of America's birth, in the coldest of months, a small band of patriots huddled by dying campfires on the shores of an icy river. The capital was abandoned. The enemy was advancing. The snow was stained with blood. At a moment when the outcome of our revolution was most in doubt, the father of our nation ordered these words be read to the people:

"Let it be told to the future world ... that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and virtue could survive... that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet [it]."

America. In the face of our common dangers, in this winter of our hardship, let us remember these timeless words. With hope and virtue, let us brave once more the icy currents, and endure what storms may come. Let it be said by our children's children that when we were tested, we refused to let this journey end, that we did not turn back, nor did we falter; and with eyes fixed on the horizon and God's grace upon us, we carried forth that great gift of freedom and delivered it safely to future generations.

Directions:

1. Read the 2009 Inaugural Speech. Identify key themes by listing them in the 2009 side of the Venn Diagram.
2. Using your analysis of current events, the inaugural committee's website and other information, make predictions about what topics may be included in the President's inaugural address in 2013.
3. Place any common themes or topics in the intersecting section of the graph.
4. As you follow the events of January 21st highlight the topics that were included and record any that you hadn't predicted.



Inaugural Addresses: Setting the Stage

Taking the **Oath of Office** is the only Constitutionally required activity of the President-elect on inauguration day. George Washington set the precedent for making an inaugural speech when he chose to address the crowd gathered for his 1790 inauguration. Each President who has been elected to the office has chosen to follow his example by incorporating an address into the day's activities.

1. Why do you think Washington chose to make an inaugural address?
2. How important is an inaugural address to the new President? To the American people?
3. What do citizens expect to take away from an inaugural address?

Abraham Lincoln- Second Inaugural Address, 1865

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Historical events that influenced this passage:

Message being communicated about the goals of the future administration:

Franklin D. Roosevelt- First Inaugural Address, 1933

This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself- nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.



Historical events that influenced this passage:

Message being communicated about the future goals of the administration:

John F. Kennedy- 1961

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.

Historical events that influenced this passage:

Message being communicated about the future goals of the administration:

Summary Questions:

- In your opinion, how important is the inaugural address to establishing the President as the leader of the Nation? Defend your opinion.
- If you were the President Obama, what would you want to say in your inaugural address?
- How would it be different from what he said in 2009? Why?



Presidential Inaugurations: Style and Substance

President:

Inaugural Year(s):

Circumstances surrounding the President's election /inauguration:

Inaugural Events:

Important Facts:

Assessment A: Presidential Inaugurations: Making a Statement

Imagine that you are a features editor for a local newspaper. It will be your task to inform the public about the events of the upcoming inauguration and the history of past Presidential inaugurations. In your article you will want to comment on the following questions:

- What can we predict about a Presidency by examining the ceremonies and choices made regarding a Presidential inauguration?
- To what extent do these choices reflect the values and style of a future President? How will President Obama make this inauguration different from his first in 2009?
- How can the citizenry participate in the proceedings? What should Americans know about the inauguration procedure?
- Compare the 2013 inauguration events to those of the past. How have inaugurations changed throughout our nation's history?



Assessment B: Presidential Inaugurations: Style and Substance



Create a pamphlet that you could distribute to viewers of the 2013 inauguration. Your pamphlet will help citizens to follow the events and understand the history of the ceremonies. In your pamphlet you should include:

- Constitutional requirements for the inauguration
- Memorable facts from past inaugurations
- Events planned for the 2013 inauguration
- How do the events of 2013 reflect the style of Barack Obama?



Presidential Bingo

Directions: Circulate around the room meeting as many of the past U.S. presidents as you can. Find out about their inaugurations and record that information in the box next to their name and year they were inaugurated.

<i>G. Washington</i> 1790 Added “so help me God” to the Oath of Office				
		President’s Day Holiday Free Space		