Fifty-Eighth Presidential Inauguration

January 20, 2017

2017 Inaugural Theme: “Make America Great Again”

The 2017 Inaugural Ceremonies commemorates the United States’ long-standing tradition of a peaceful transfer of power from one president to another.

Instructional Information and Student Activities

Department of Social Sciences
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For a comprehensive overview of the 58th Presidential Inauguration and a look at inauguration ceremonies of all former U.S. Presidents, please visit the Joint Congressional Committee’s website: [http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/](http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/)

**History of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies**

On Friday, January 20, 2017, the newly elected President of the United States will take the oath of office marking the 58th formal Presidential Inaugural ceremony since 1789. In all, U.S. Presidents have been sworn into office 70 times—usually in public, sometimes in private following the death or resignation of a President, or because Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday.

The first 28 Inaugurations were planned by the Committee on Arrangements of the United States Senate, but since 1901, all Inaugural ceremonies at the U.S.
Capitol have been organized by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC). A separate Presidential Inaugural Committee, appointed by the President-elect, has responsibility for all official Inaugural events other than those held at the Capitol. The military also plays a role with the Joint Task Force-National Capital Region, which coordinates all military participation and support for the Inaugural ceremonies.

The United States Constitution specified the oath to be taken by the President, but the Framers of the Constitution provided that Congress would determine when and where the Inauguration would take place. As the nation grew, so did the public interest in the Presidential Inaugurations. By the late 1820s, what had typically been a small, indoor ceremony moved outdoors, allowing more people to witness this important event first hand. By the end of the 19th century, the Presidential Inauguration had evolved into an elaborate day-long event, marked by parades, fireworks, luncheons and glamorous Inaugural balls. As the event evolved, so did the Senate's role in the ceremony, and increasingly the House of Representatives became frustrated by their lack of involvement in the planning stage of Presidential Inaugurations.

Photo Above (Library of Congress) - Senator Marcus Hanna

In March of 1897, as preparations for William McKinley's first Inauguration were underway, members of the House of Representatives protested when they learned Senators would receive twice as many Inaugural tickets. Representatives were further angered when they discovered the Inaugural platform would be built entirely in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol. "In other words," the Washington Post reported, "the House is not to be recognized in this matter even a little bit." Senators defended their actions by reminding their House colleagues that, as a continuing body which advises the President on nominations and treaties, the Senate held a unique position within the federal government, one that was co-equal with the President. The Senate maintained its control over the 1897 Inauguration. However, in 1901, four years later, the Joint Congressional
Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies was formed to oversee Inaugural ceremonies at the United States Capitol. Representatives Joseph Cannon, John Dalzell and Thomas McRae joined Senators Marcus Hanna, John Spooner and James Jones to plan President McKinley's second Inauguration. Hanna chaired the committee, and continued the Senate tradition of accompanying the President-elect on his carriage ride to the Capitol. By all accounts, the joint effort was a success. The 1901 ceremony included parades and exhibitions viewed by the new President from a glass-enclosed reviewing stand at the White House, and the whole event was recorded—for the first time—by motion picture cameras.

Since 1901, Congress has created a new Inaugural committee every four years to plan and conduct the Inaugural activities at the Capitol, including the swearing-in ceremonies and the luncheon honoring the President and Vice President. As tradition dictates, the Committee includes the Senate Majority Leader (at the time of appointment), the Chairman and Ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives.

See screen shot below of the current Presidential Inauguration Committee members:

Source:  http://inaugural.senate.gov/
Inaugural Platform History- Where the President Stands

Fast Facts about the Platform

- The inaugural platform is constructed entirely from scratch for each inaugural ceremony.
- The platform will be more than 10,000 square feet—the same size as the platform used for the 2005 inauguration, which was the largest platform ever built for an inauguration.
- On inauguration day it will hold more than 1,600 people including:
  - The President and Vice-President-elects and their families
  - Members of U.S. Senate and House of Representatives
  - Cabinet members and nominees
  - Justices of the Supreme Court
  - Former presidents
  - The Joint Chiefs of Staff
  - Governors
  - The diplomatic corps
- In addition, bleachers built above the platform, on the Upper West Terrace will hold another 1,000 people including choirs and guests.
- It is built entirely of lumber, to protect the surfaces of the Capitol.
- The platform is fully ADA compliant.
- It is a stadium design, which maximizes the sightlines for the guests on the platform.
- It is designed to blend architecturally with the U.S. Capitol.

First Nail

The First Nail Ceremony is the traditional beginning of preparations for the Presidential Inauguration. Click the link below to view a video about the First Nail Ceremony:  http://www.inaugural.senate.gov/inaugural-platform

Source:  http://inaugural.senate.gov/
Inauguration Day Timeline of Events- Typically, the following order of events occurs on inauguration day:

1. **Morning Worship Service**

   ![Photo Above- Library of Congress: John F. Kennedy Shakes hands with Father Richard J. Casey after attending Mass at Holy Trinity Church.](image)

   On March 4, 1933, at 10:15 a.m., prior to his swearing-in ceremony, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife Eleanor attended a church service at St. John's Episcopal Church, next to the White House. They did the same at Roosevelt's 1937 and 1941 Inaugurations, and arranged for a private service at the White House the morning of his fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. Roosevelt's Inauguration Day worship service set a precedent that has been followed by Presidents ever since.

   Franklin Roosevelt was not the first President to attend church on Inauguration Day, however. In 1789, George Washington attended a service at St. Paul's Chapel in New York City immediately following his swearing-in ceremony. Although this feature of Washington's Inauguration did not set a precedent, religion still played a role in subsequent swearing-in ceremonies. Almost all Presidents since George Washington have placed their hand on a Bible when taking the oath of office. And all Presidents have included some reference to the Almighty in their Inaugural addresses (except George Washington's second address, which was only 135 words).

   The following list provides information on Inauguration Day worship services attended by Presidents and Presidents-elect since 1933.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Inauguration Date</th>
<th>Service Attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barack H. Obama</td>
<td>Tuesday, January 20, 2009</td>
<td>Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Bush</td>
<td>Thursday, January 20, 2005</td>
<td>Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Bush</td>
<td>Saturday, January 20, 2001</td>
<td>Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Clinton</td>
<td>Monday, January 20, 1997</td>
<td>Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Clinton</td>
<td>Wednesday, January 20, 1993</td>
<td>Attended private prayer service at Metropolitan AME Church (8:00 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. W. Bush</td>
<td>Friday, January 20, 1989</td>
<td>Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
<td>Sunday, January 20, 1985</td>
<td>Attended service at National Cathedral Monday, January 21; attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
<td>Tuesday, January 20, 1981</td>
<td>Attended private service at St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E. Carter</td>
<td>Thursday, January 20, 1977</td>
<td>8:00 a.m. interfaith prayer service at the Lincoln Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Saturday, January 20, 1973</td>
<td>No apparent church service Inauguration Day morning; attended church the next day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Monday, January 20, 1969</td>
<td>Attended official prayer breakfast in West Auditorium of the State Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson</td>
<td>Wednesday, January 20, 1965</td>
<td>Attended private service at National City Christian Church (9:00 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John F. Kennedy</td>
<td>Friday, January 20, 1961</td>
<td>Attended Mass at Holy Trinity Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>Sunday, January 20, 1957</td>
<td>Attended services at National Presbyterian Church (9:00 a.m.); took private oath of office that day; public ceremony the next day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>Tuesday, January 20, 1953</td>
<td>Attended service at National Presbyterian Church (9:30 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry S Truman</td>
<td>Thursday, January 20, 1949</td>
<td>Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church (10:00 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>Saturday, January 20, 1945</td>
<td>Private service held in the East Room of the White House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>Monday, January 20, 1941</td>
<td>Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church (10:30 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>Wednesday, January 20, 1937</td>
<td>Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church (10:00 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>Saturday, March 4, 1933</td>
<td>Attended service at St. John's Episcopal Church (10:15 a.m.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: http://inaugural.senate.gov/
2. Procession to the Capitol – The Typical Process

Photo Above- Library of Congress: Taft and Roosevelt driving to the Capitol, 1909

On Inauguration Day, after a morning worship service, the President-elect, Vice President-elect and their spouses will be escorted to the White House by members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. After a brief meeting, the President-elect and the outgoing President will then proceed together to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremonies. This tradition has endured, with few exceptions, since 1837, when Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson rode together in a carriage made from wood taken from the U.S.S. Constitution. The Vice President and Vice President-elect will follow, as will family members, cabinet members and members of the JCCIC.

Since the first Inauguration of George Washington in 1789, the procession to the Inaugural ceremonies has provided an occasion for much celebration. In fact, the Inaugural parade that now follows the swearing-in ceremony first began as the procession, when military companies, bands, the President's cabinet, elected officials, and friends escorted the President-elect to the Inauguration. Procedures changed in 1873, when President Ulysses S. Grant reviewed the troops from a stand in front of the White House after the swearing-in ceremony. In 1881, a single military division escorted President-elect Garfield to the Capitol, and the full parade occurred after the Inauguration.

Although most presidents rode to their Inaugurations in a carriage (or later, an automobile), Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson both walked to their swearing-in ceremonies. In 1825, outgoing President James Monroe took part in the procession to the Capitol in his own carriage, following President-elect John
Quincy Adams' carriage. In 1841, William Henry Harrison rode to the Capitol for his swearing-in ceremony on the back of a "white charger," surrounded by his close political allies. In 1845, outgoing President John Tyler joined President-elect Polk for the carriage-ride to the Capitol, firmly establishing the tradition first carried out by Van Buren and Jackson in 1837.

By the time of Zachary Taylor's Inauguration in 1849, a routine for the procession had been established, although it would change in small ways over time. A military and civilian escort would parade to the President-elect's lodgings, where they were joined by the outgoing President. The outgoing President would take his seat in the carriage to the right of the President-elect, and the whole entourage would then proceed to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony.

At the 1857 Inauguration of James Buchanan, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements for the Inauguration formed an escort, and joined the President and President-elect in the carriage, starting a long-running tradition.

Lincoln did not join the procession to the Capitol for his second Inauguration in 1865. He had already gone to the Capitol early that morning to sign last-minute bills into law. The parade proceeded without him, and even made history as African Americans marched for the first time.

In 1869, Andrew Johnson became only the third President who did not join the President-elect in the procession to the Capitol, nor did he attend the swearing-in ceremony. He remained at the White House, signing last-minute legislation until his term expired at noon.

The 1877 Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes started the tradition of the President-elect going first to the White House to meet the outgoing President before proceeding to the Capitol. The Vice President and Vice President-elect followed in a separate carriage, and after them, members of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. Future Inaugurations would follow this precedent.

Edith Galt Wilson became the first First Lady to accompany her husband in the carriage to the Capitol in 1917. In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride to his Inauguration in an automobile. Lyndon B. Johnson's procession to the Capitol in 1965 was marked by stringent security measures, including a bullet-proof limousine.

Today, the Presidential procession to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremonies follows a firmly established protocol, based on the evolving traditions of past Inaugurations.

Source: http://inaugural.senate.gov/
3. **Vice President’s Swearing-In Ceremony**

![Vice-President Wheeler Taking the Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber](image)

Just before the President-elect takes the oath of office on Inauguration Day, the Vice President-elect will step forward on the Inaugural platform and repeat the oath of office. Although the United States Constitution specifically sets forth the oath required by the President, it only says that the Vice President and other government officers should take an oath upholding the Constitution. It does not specify the form of that oath.

The First Congress passed an oath act on June 1, 1789, authorizing only Senators to administer the oath to the Vice President (who serves as the president of the Senate). Later that year, legislation passed that allowed courts to administer all oaths and affirmations. Since 1789, the oath has been changed several times by Congress. The present oath repeated by the Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives, and other government officers has been in use since 1884. The oath reads:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.
While tradition dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administers the oath of office to the President-elect, a variety of officials have administered the oath to Vice Presidents. The president pro tempore of the Senate administered the oath to the first three Vice Presidents—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Aaron Burr—and to many Vice Presidents from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Some Vice Presidents took the oath from the Chief Justice. On some occasions, the outgoing Vice President administered the oath to the Vice President-elect. Since World War II, Vice Presidents have chosen friends and associates to administer the oath of office.

The location of the Vice President's oath-taking ceremony has also changed since John Adams became Vice President in 1789. Today, the Vice President recites the oath on the west front terrace of the U.S. Capitol. Until 1937, most Vice Presidents took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, prior to the President's swearing-in ceremony. This made the Vice President's swearing-in ceremony distinct and separate from the President's.

For most of the nation's history, Inauguration Day was March 4, which was also the final day of the congressional session. During the morning, the galleries of the Senate chamber would begin to fill with family members and friends of Senators, Representatives, and the incoming and outgoing Presidents and Vice Presidents. Members of the House, the diplomatic corps, cabinet members, and members of the Supreme Court would enter next. Finally, the Vice President-elect, the President, and the President-elect would enter the crowded chamber, which would then grow quiet to hear the Vice President deliver his farewell address before gaveling the session closed.

At noon (the doorkeeper often had to push the clock hands back to fulfill the noon adjournment requirement), the Vice President-elect would take the oath of office, and then deliver his Inaugural address. Following that, the newly-sworn Vice President would call the Senate into extraordinary session, and then the Senators-elect would come forward and take their oaths of office. Finally, the procession would form and make its way to the east front portico of the Capitol for the President's swearing-in ceremony.

In 1937, Inauguration Day moved to January 20, a change enacted by the 20th amendment to the Constitution. The Vice President's swearing-in ceremony also moved, from the Senate chamber to the Inaugural platform on the Capitol's east front. In 1981, the Inaugural ceremonies moved to the west front terrace of the Capitol, where they have been held ever since.

Although the Vice Presidential swearing-in ceremony lost some of its distinctness after it moved to the east front portico, it gained a public audience, and reflected the growing political importance of the Vice President as part of the executive branch of government.

Source:  http://inaugural.senate.gov/
4. Presidential Swearing-In Ceremony

Above- National Archives: April 30, 1789: George Washington taking Inaugural oath at Federal Hall, New York, New York

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) 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."
—Presidential oath of office, Article II, Section 1, United States Constitution

Faith In America's Future

Proceedings associated with the Presidential elections and Inaugurations, almost routine after two centuries, were entirely new and untried following the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Constitution provides that the President be elected through an electoral college, with membership equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from each state. It authorizes Congress to determine when elections are held, when the Electoral College meets, and when the new President takes the oath of office. The Constitution also requires that the President must be a native-born citizen of the United States, have lived in this country for at least fourteen years and have attained the age of thirty-five. It even specifies the oath of office that the new President should swear or affirm. Beyond that, the Constitution says nothing about the Inaugural ceremony.

The first Inauguration of George Washington occurred on April 30, 1789, in front of New York's Federal Hall. Our nation's first President took the oath of office on a balcony overlooking Wall Street. With the ceremony complete, the crowd below
let out three big cheers and President Washington returned to the Senate chamber to deliver his brief Inaugural address. He called upon "That Almighty Being who rules over the universe" to assist the American people in finding "liberties and happiness" under "a government instituted by themselves."

Four years later, on March 4, 1793, Washington's second Inauguration happened in Philadelphia, where the government had taken up temporary residence while a permanent capital was being built along the Potomac. The President took his oath in the small Senate chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall, a Georgian-style structure just west of Independence Hall. In contrast to his elaborate first Inauguration, this ceremony was a simple affair. Amidst a room crammed with dignitaries, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural address on record—just 135 words—and repeated the oath of office, administered by Supreme Court Justice William Cushing.

First Inauguration at the U.S. Capitol


By March of 1801, the seat of the U.S. government had moved to Washington, D.C. The streets were muddy, almost impassable, and overgrown with bushes. Crude arrangements for the workers charged with constructing buildings for the federal government scarred the landscape. At the time, the Capitol Building comprised just one wing, which housed the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court, all under one roof. On March 4, 1801, President-elect Thomas Jefferson walked with few attendants and little fanfare to the Capitol Building from his nearby lodgings at a boarding house to become the first President to be inaugurated in the nation’s new capital city. Upon entering the Senate chamber, now the Old Supreme Court Chamber, Jefferson immediately took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice John Marshall and addressed the audience gathered in the Senate
chamber. After his Inaugural address he finished his day with a meal at the boarding house. But for a few occasions, the Inauguration ceremonies for all future Presidents and Vice Presidents would take place in the City of Washington.


Andrew Jackson's Inauguration on March 4, 1829 was the first of 35 held on the east front of the Capitol. Though Jackson's second Inauguration in 1833 took place inside the House chamber because of his ill health and bad weather, Presidents from Martin Van Buren in 1837 to Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 were sworn into office on the Capitol's east front. In 1909 a raging blizzard forced William Howard Taft's ceremony indoors to the Senate chamber.

The Joint Committee is Formed

The turn of the century brought a milestone worth noting—the formation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Until the twentieth century, the Inaugural ceremonies had been handled exclusively by the United States Senate. In 1901, one hundred years after the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, the Joint Committee was formed to plan and conduct the Inauguration ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, a Republican from Ohio, became the first chairman, responsible for President William McKinley's second Inauguration.

On March 4, 1913, Woodrow Wilson resumed use of the east front for his Inauguration. The ceremony continued to be held there until Franklin D. Roosevelt's unprecedented fourth Inauguration on January 20, 1945. With the
nation and the President weary after four years of war, Roosevelt chose to have a simple, low-key ceremony on the south portico of the White House.

In 1949, Harry Truman's Inauguration saw the return of the ceremonies to the Capitol's east front, where they remained through the Inauguration of Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Moving to the West Front


Ronald Reagan's 1981 Inauguration was the first held on the west front of the Capitol. Seeking to minimize construction costs and improve visibility for a larger number of spectators, Congress shifted the ceremony from its traditional location of the east front. Although Ronald Reagan's second Inauguration, on January 21, 1985, was forced indoors to the Capitol Rotunda because of bitterly cold weather, the Inaugurations of George Bush in 1989, Bill Clinton in 1993 and 1997 and George W. Bush in 2001 continued the west front tradition.
More Somber Swearing-In Events

Above- Library of Congress: Calvin Coolidge taking the oath of office, August 3, 1923.

Sadly, not all Presidential Inaugurals have been stately, formal ceremonies, or happy occasions. Eight Vice Presidents have taken the oath of office upon the death of a President, while another was sworn in following a Presidential resignation. John Tyler was at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia, when he received the news that President William Henry Harrison had died. Tyler immediately took a coach to Washington. The next day, April 6, 1841, Tyler was sworn in as President at the Indian Queen Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue. Chief Justice William Cranch of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia administered the oath to Tyler, as he did nine years later to Millard Fillmore, following the death of President Zachary Taylor. On July 10, 1850, Vice President Fillmore took the oath in a public ceremony in the House of Representatives chamber.

President Abraham Lincoln died early on the morning of April 15, 1865, and shortly afterwards Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn in quietly at Kirkwood House, in Washington, by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. At 2:00 a.m. on September 20, 1881, Chester Alan Arthur took the oath at his home on Lexington Avenue, in New York City. Two days later, President Arthur repeated the oath in the Vice President's Room in the Capitol, in the presence of former Presidents Grant and Hayes. When William McKinley died, on September 14, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath in the home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo, New York. News of President Harding's death reached Vice President Calvin Coolidge at his family's homestead in Plymouth, Vermont in the small hours of the morning on August 3, 1923. By the light of a kerosene lamp, Coolidge took the oath from his father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, a farmer, notary public, and justice of the peace. On August 21, Coolidge repeated the ceremony in his suite at the Willard Hotel in Washington.
Harry Truman took his oath as President in the Cabinet Room at the White House on the evening of April 12, 1945, following the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

Photo Above- LBJ Library: Sarah T. Hughes, U.S. District Judge, Northern District of Texas, administering oath of office to Lyndon B. Johnson in the Conference Room aboard Air Force One at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

On November 22, 1963, in a crowded cabin on Air Force One, at Love Field in Dallas, Texas, Lyndon Johnson was sworn in as President after the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Judge Sarah T. Hughes, who administered the oath that day, became the first woman to swear in a President. Most recently, when President Richard Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974, Vice President Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office in a ceremony in the East Room of the White House, becoming the ninth Vice President to complete an unexpired Presidential term.

Although Inaugural traditions have changed through the years, their fundamental premise remains unchanged and unwavering. The American Presidential Inauguration Ceremony, with its speeches and attendant festivities, has represented both national renewal and continuity of leadership for the past two hundred years and will continue to do so into the future.
5. Inaugural Address

The custom of delivering an address on Inauguration Day started with the very first Inauguration—George Washington's—on April 30, 1789. After taking his oath of office on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City, Washington proceeded to the Senate chamber where he read a speech before members of Congress and other dignitaries. His second Inauguration took place in Philadelphia on March 4, 1793, in the Senate chamber of Congress Hall. There, Washington gave the shortest Inaugural address on record—just 135 words—before repeating the oath of office.

Every President since Washington has delivered an Inaugural address. While many of the early Presidents read their addresses before taking the oath, current custom dictates that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court administer the oath first, followed by the President's speech.

William Henry Harrison delivered the longest Inaugural address, at 8,445 words, on March 4, 1841—a bitterly cold, wet day. He died one month later of pneumonia, believed to have been brought on by prolonged exposure to the elements on his Inauguration Day. John Adams' Inaugural address, which totaled 2,308 words, contained the longest sentence, at 737 words. After Washington's second Inaugural address, the next shortest was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fourth address on January 20, 1945, at just 559 words. Roosevelt had chosen to have a simple Inauguration at the White House in light of the nation's involvement in World War II.
In 1921, Warren G. Harding became the first President to take his oath and deliver his Inaugural address through loud speakers. In 1925, Calvin Coolidge's Inaugural address was the first to be broadcast nationally by radio. And in 1949, Harry S. Truman became the first President to deliver his Inaugural address over television airwaves.

Most Presidents use their Inaugural address to present their vision of America and to set forth their goals for the nation. Some of the most eloquent and powerful speeches are still quoted today. In 1865, in the waning days of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln stated, "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." In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt avowed, "we have nothing to fear but fear itself." And in 1961, John F. Kennedy declared, "And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country."

Today, Presidents deliver their Inaugural address on the west front of the Capitol, but this has not always been the case. Until Andrew Jackson's first Inauguration in 1829, most Presidents spoke in either the House or Senate chambers. Jackson became the first President to take his oath of office and deliver his address on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol in 1829. With few exceptions, the next 37 Inaugurations took place there, until 1981, when Ronald Reagan's swearing-in ceremony and Inaugural address occurred on the west front terrace of the Capitol. The west front has been used ever since.

Source:  http://inaugural.senate.gov/
6. Departure of the Outgoing President


Following the inaugural ceremony on the west front of the U.S. Capitol, the outgoing President and First Lady leave the Capitol to begin their post-presidential lives.

Traditionally, the President's departure takes place with little ceremony. An 1889 "Handbook of Official and Social Etiquette and Public Ceremonies at Washington," described the outgoing President's departure this way:

His departure from the Capital is attended with no ceremony, other than the presence of the members of his late Cabinet and a few officials and personal friends. The President leaves the Capital as soon as practicable after the inauguration of his successor.

In 1797, George Washington attended the inauguration of his successor, John Adams, and several observers noted that onlookers paid more attention to Washington than to Adams. With few exceptions, subsequent departing presidents followed Washington's example, and in 1837, President-elect Martin Van Buren and outgoing President Andrew Jackson began the tradition of riding together to the Capitol for the ceremonies.

Until the early 20th century, the departing president also usually accompanied the newly elected president on the carriage-ride from the Capitol to the White House following the inauguration. In the early years, the procession would deliver the former president to his lodgings. (The president usually vacated the White House a day or two before the inauguration.) As the parade became more established, the outgoing president sometimes reviewed the parade with the new president. Around the same time, the outgoing president and first lady began to arrange a luncheon at the White House for the new president and his party. The outgoing president and first lady usually made a quiet departure prior to the luncheon.
In the early 20th century, a new tradition evolved whereby the outgoing president quietly left the Capitol immediately following the inaugural ceremony. In 1909, after congratulating President Howard Taft, former President Theodore Roosevelt left the Capitol for Union Station, where he took a train to his home in New York. In 1921, an ailing President Wilson accompanied President-elect Harding to the Capitol, but was too ill to remain during the ceremony. Outgoing Presidents Coolidge and Hoover also left the Capitol for Union Station where they traveled home by train. Outgoing Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Johnson left the Capitol by car. Johnson and his family drove to Andrews Air Force Base where they boarded Air Force One for the trip home to Texas.

In recent years, the newly installed President and Vice President have escorted their predecessors out of the Capitol after the swearing-in ceremony. The members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies gather on the stairs on the east front of the Capitol Building. The new Vice President escorts the outgoing Vice President and his spouse out of the Capitol through a military cordon. Then, the new President escorts the outgoing President and his spouse through the military cordon. Since Gerald Ford's departure in 1977, the former President and First Lady have left the Capitol grounds by helicopter (weather permitting).

The new President and Vice President then return to the Capitol Building for the Inaugural luncheon hosted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Source: http://inaugural.senate.gov/
7. Inaugural Luncheon


After the newly elected President has taken the oath of office and delivered his Inaugural address, he will be escorted to Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol for the traditional Inaugural luncheon, hosted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC). While this tradition dates as far back as 1897, when the Senate Committee on Arrangements gave a luncheon for President McKinley and several other guests at the U.S. Capitol, it did not begin in its current form until 1953. That year, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Eisenhower and fifty other guests of the JCCIC dined on creamed chicken, baked ham, and potato puffs in the now-restored Old Senate Chamber.

From the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, Presidents left the Capitol after the Inauguration ceremonies and traveled to the White House for a luncheon prepared by the outgoing President and First Lady. After the luncheon, the President and his party would view the parade from a stand erected in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.

As the parade grew larger over the years, and lasted later and later into the afternoon, organizers began to look for ways to hasten its start. In 1897, they proposed that the President go directly from the Capitol to the reviewing stand, and have lunch there, if he desired. Instead, the Presidential party dined in the Capitol as guests of the Senate Committee on Arrangements. In 1901, the President again took his lunch at the Capitol, and the parade delays continued. In 1905, the luncheon returned to the White House, again in the hopes that the parade could start earlier. Eventually, the organizers turned their focus to shortening the parade, rather than the luncheon.

As the twentieth century progressed, the White House luncheons became more and more elaborate. In 1945, President and Mrs. Roosevelt played host to over two thousand guests in what would be the last White House post-inaugural luncheon. In 1949, Secretary of the Senate Leslie Biffle hosted a small lunch for
President Truman in his Capitol reception room. They dined on South Carolina turkey, Smithfield Ham, potato salad and pumpkin pie. And in 1953, the JCCIC began its current tradition of hosting a luncheon for the President, Vice President and their spouses, Senate leaders, the JCCIC members and other invited guests. Since then, the JCCIC has organized a luncheon celebration at eight Presidential Inaugurations. Often featuring cuisine reflecting the home states of the new President and Vice President, as well as the theme of the Inauguration, the luncheon program includes speeches, gift presentations from the JCCIC and toasts to the new administration.

Source: http://inaugural.senate.gov/

8. Inaugural Parade


After the conclusion of the Inaugural Ceremonies and the luncheon, the President and Vice President will make their way down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, leading a procession of ceremonial military regiments, citizens' groups, marching bands and floats. The President, Vice President, their spouses and special guests will then review the parade as it passes in front of the Presidential Reviewing Stand. The Inaugural parade is a celebrated and much anticipated event for millions of Americans across the country.

The tradition of an Inaugural parade dates back to the very first Inauguration, when George Washington took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, in New York City. As he began his journey from Mount Vernon to New York City, local militias joined his procession as it passed through towns along the way. Once he arrived in New York City, members of the Continental Army, government officials,
members of Congress and prominent citizens escorted Washington to Federal Hall for his swearing-in ceremony.

The early Inaugural parades primarily consisted of escorts for the President-elect to the Capitol. Thomas Jefferson's first Inauguration, in 1801, was the first to take place in the new capital city of Washington. Only the north wing of the Capitol was completed at that time, and as Jefferson walked from his nearby boardinghouse to the Capitol, he was accompanied by an Alexandria, Virginia company of riflemen, friends, and "fellow citizens." After his second Inauguration in 1805, a procession formed at the navy yard made up of members of Congress and citizens—including navy yard mechanics—which then escorted President Jefferson from the Capitol to the White House after the Inauguration, accompanied by military music performed by the Marine Band. The Marine Band has played at every Presidential Inauguration since.

The first organized parade occurred in 1809, at the Inauguration of James Madison. A troop of cavalry from Georgetown escorted him to the Capitol. After taking the oath of office, Madison sat in review of nine companies of militia. Future Inaugurations saw these military escorts grow more and more elaborate. William Henry Harrison's parade in 1841 featured floats, and for the first time, military companies from outside the Washington, D.C. area accompanied the President-elect to the Capitol. Citizens clubs, political clubs, several military bands, and groups of college students also marched in the parade, setting future precedent.

In 1865, during Abraham Lincoln's second Inauguration, African Americans marched in the parade for the first time. Four companies of African American troops, a lodge of African American Odd Fellows and African American Masons joined the procession to the Capitol, and then back to the White House after the Inaugural.

In 1873, President Grant started the tradition of reviewing the parade at the White House after the Inaugural ceremony, shifting the focus of excitement to the post-Inaugural procession, rather than the escort to the Capitol. In 1881, President James Garfield reviewed the parade from a specially built stand in front of the White House. Reviewing stands were also erected along Pennsylvania Avenue for visitors. In 1897, President McKinley reviewed the parade in a glass-enclosed stand to protect him from cold, and possibly harsh, weather.

Despite a blizzard that forced the Inauguration ceremony indoors for William H. Taft in 1909, the parade proceeded as planned, as workers busily cleared snow from the parade route. For the first time, the First Lady accompanied her husband as they led the parade from the Capitol to the White House. The only parade known to have been canceled owing to bad weather was Ronald Regan's second in 1985, when frigid temperatures made the situation dangerous. The largest parade, with 73 bands, 59 floats, horses, elephants, and civilian and military vehicles, and lasting 4 hours and 32 minutes, occurred in 1953 at Dwight D. Eisenhower's first Inauguration. Today, the limit is set at 15,000 participants.
Women first participated in the Inaugural parade in 1917, at Wilson's second Inauguration. In 1921, President Warren G. Harding became the first President to ride in the procession in an automobile. The parade was first televised in 1949, at the Inauguration of Harry S. Truman. Jimmy Carter broke precedent in 1977 by walking in the parade, from the Capitol to the White House, with his wife Rosalynn and their daughter Amy.

Today, the parade is organized by the Joint Task Force-National Capital Region, and participants are selected by the Presidential Inaugural Committee. Requests to participate in Inauguration Day events for marching bands, marching units, mounted units, and other performers are collected by the Joint Task Force-National Capital Region.

Source:  http://inaugural.senate.gov/

9. Inaugural Ball

Above- U.S. Senate Collection: The Inauguration Ball: Arrival of the President's Party, March 4, 1873.

On May 7, 1789, one week after the Inauguration of George Washington in New York City, sponsors held a ball to honor the new President. It was not until 1809, however, after the Inauguration of James Madison at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., that the tradition of the Inaugural ball began. That night, First Lady Dolley Madison hosted the gala at Long’s Hotel. Four hundred tickets sold for $4 each. In 1833 two balls were staged for President Andrew Jackson, one at Carusi's Assembly Rooms and the other at Central Masonic Hall. William Henry Harrison attended all three of the 1841 Inaugural balls held in his honor.

The Inaugural ball quickly turned into an anticipated highlight of Washington society, and its location became a prime topic of discussion and angst. Organizers wanted a building that could accommodate large numbers of guests. A temporary wooden building was erected in the city's Judiciary Square in 1849 for one of Zachary Taylor's Inaugural balls. By the time of James Buchanan's Inauguration in 1857, the idea of multiple balls was abandoned for one grand ball.
that could accommodate thousands of guests. Again, a temporary ballroom was built in Judiciary Square for the occasion. Food purchased for Buchanan's ball included $3000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1200 quarts of ice cream, 60 saddles of mutton, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams and 125 tongues.

In 1865, the ball following Lincoln's second Inauguration took place in the model room of the Patent Office—the first time a government building was used for the celebration. The Inaugural ball for Grant's 1869 Inauguration was held in the north wing of the Treasury Building. Apparently there was not enough room there for dancing, and a snafu in the checkroom forced many guests to leave without their coats and hats. So for Grant's 1873 Inauguration, a temporary building was again constructed in Judiciary Square.

Grant's second ball proved a disaster, however. The weather that night was freezing cold, and the temporary structure had no heat or insulation. Guests danced in their overcoats and hats, the food was cold, they ran out of coffee and hot chocolate, and even the caged decorative canaries froze.

Later Inaugural balls were held at the National Museum building (now the Smithsonian Arts and Industries building) and the Pension Building, which became the favorite venue from 1885 through 1909.

In 1913, the city's Inaugural organizers began planning the ball to celebrate Woodrow Wilson's Inauguration, again to be held at the Pension Building, but President-elect Wilson thought otherwise. He felt the ball was too expensive and unnecessary for the solemn occasion of the Inaugural, and asked the Inaugural committee to cancel it. The city of Washington had not missed an Inaugural ball since 1853, when a grieving President Franklin Pierce—mourning the recent loss of his son—asked that the ball be cancelled. Although some D.C. residents felt very disappointed by Wilson's request, others felt relieved. The Pension Building was often closed for over a week in preparation for the ball, causing the government's business there to shut down.

President-elect Warren G. Harding also requested that the Inaugural committee do away with the elaborate ball (and the parade as well) in 1921, hoping to set an example of thrift and simplicity. The committee complied, and instead, the chairman of the Inaugural ball committee hosted a huge private party at his home. Subsequent Inaugurations followed this trend, with charity balls becoming the fashion for the Inaugurations of Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Harry Truman revived the official ball in 1949. Organizers for Dwight D. Eisenhower's 1953 Inaugural ball added a second event due to the great demand for tickets. Four years later, Eisenhower's second Inauguration featured four balls. Kennedy attended five in 1961. President Carter attempted to strip the balls of their glitz and glamour in 1977, calling them parties and charging no more than $25 each, but by the second inaugural of President William Jefferson Clinton in 1997, the number of balls reached an all-time high of fourteen. George W. Bush's
inaugural in 2001 saw the number of official balls decline to eight, and his second inaugural in 2005 was celebrated with nine official balls. President Barack Obama attended ten official balls for his first inaugural in 2009.

Today, the official Inaugural balls are planned by the Presidential Inaugural Committee.

Source: http://inaugural.senate.gov/
### Facts and Firsts about Inauguration Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inauguration Date</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Facts and Firsts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 30, 1789</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>First Inauguration; precedents set include the phrase, &quot;So help me God,&quot; and kissing the Bible after taking the oath.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1793</td>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>First Inauguration in Philadelphia; delivered shortest Inaugural address at just 135 words.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1797</td>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>First to receive the oath of office from the Chief Justice of the United States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1801</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>First Inauguration in Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>March 4, 1809</td>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td>Inauguration held in the House chamber of the Capitol; first Inaugural ball held that evening.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1817</td>
<td>James Monroe</td>
<td>First President to take the oath of office and deliver the Inaugural address outdoors; ceremony took place on platform in front of the temporary Brick Capitol (where Supreme Court now stands).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1821</td>
<td>James Monroe</td>
<td>March 4, 1821 fell on a Sunday, so Monroe's Inauguration occurred the next day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1829</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>First President to take the oath of office on the east front portico of the U.S. Capitol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1833</td>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>Last time Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath office; he presided over nine Inaugurations, from Adams to Jackson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1837</td>
<td>Martin Van Buren</td>
<td>First President who was not born a British subject; first time the President-elect and President rode to the Capitol for the Inauguration together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1841</td>
<td>William H. Harrison</td>
<td>First President to arrive in Washington by railroad; delivered the longest Inaugural address (8,445 words).</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 6, 1841</td>
<td>John Tyler</td>
<td>First Vice President to assume Presidency upon the death of the President.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1845</td>
<td>James K. Polk</td>
<td>First Inauguration covered by telegraph; first known Inauguration featured in a newspaper illustration (Illustrated London News).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1853</td>
<td>Franklin Pierce</td>
<td>Affirmed the oath of office rather than swear it; cancelled the Inaugural ball.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1857</td>
<td>James Buchanan</td>
<td>First Inauguration known to have been photographed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1861</td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Lincoln's cavalry escort to the Capitol was heavily armed, providing unprecedented protection for the President-elect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1865</td>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>African-Americans participated in the Inaugural parade for the first time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1873</td>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>Coldest March 4 Inauguration Day; the noon temperature was 16°F, with wind gusts up to 40 mph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1881</td>
<td>Rutherford B. Hayes</td>
<td>March 4, 1877 fell on Sunday, so Hayes took oath of office on Saturday, March 3 to ensure peaceful transition of power; public Inauguration on March 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1897</td>
<td>James Garfield</td>
<td>First President to review the Inaugural parade from a stand built in front of the White House.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1901</td>
<td>William McKinley</td>
<td>First Inaugural ceremony recorded by a motion picture camera; first President to have a glass-enclosed reviewing stand; first Inauguration at which Congress hosted a luncheon for the President and Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1901</td>
<td>William McKinley</td>
<td>First time the U.S. House joined with the U.S. Senate, creating the JCCIC, to make Inaugural arrangements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1909</td>
<td>William H. Taft</td>
<td>Inauguration took place in the Senate chamber because of blizzard; first time President's wife rode with President in the procession from the Capitol to the White House after Inauguration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1913</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>Inaugural ball was suspended for the first time since 1853.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1917</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>First President to take the oath of office on Sunday; public Inauguration held on Monday, March 5, 1917; first time First Lady accompanied President both to and from the Capitol; first time women participated in the Inaugural parade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1921</td>
<td>Warren G. Harding</td>
<td>First President to ride to and from his Inauguration in an automobile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1925</td>
<td>Calvin Coolidge</td>
<td>First Inaugural ceremony broadcast nationally by radio; first time a former President (William Taft) administered the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1929</td>
<td>Herbert Hoover</td>
<td>First Inaugural ceremony recorded by talking newsreel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 4, 1933</td>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>FDR and Eleanor begin tradition of morning worship service by attending St. John's Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1937</td>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>First President Inaugurated on January 20th, a change made by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution; first time the Vice President was Inaugurated outdoors on the same platform with the President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1945</td>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
<td>First and only President sworn in for a fourth term; had simple Inaugural ceremony at the White House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1949</td>
<td>Harry S. Truman</td>
<td>First televised Inaugural ceremony; Truman reinstated the official Inaugural ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1953</td>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>Broke precedent by reciting his own prayer after taking the oath, rather than kissing the Bible; first time the JCCIC hosted the Inaugural luncheon at the Capitol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 20, 1961</td>
<td>John F. Kennedy</td>
<td>First time a poet participated in the Inaugural program; first Catholic to become President of the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 22, 1963</td>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson</td>
<td>First time a woman administered the oath of office (U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes swore in Johnson on Air Force One).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1969</td>
<td>Richard M. Nixon</td>
<td>Took the oath of office on two Bibles; both family heirlooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 9, 1974</td>
<td>Gerald R. Ford</td>
<td>First unelected Vice President to become President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1981</td>
<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
<td>First Inauguration held on the west front of the U.S. Capitol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 21, 1985</td>
<td>Ronald Reagan</td>
<td>January 20th fell on Sunday, so Reagan was privately sworn in that day at the White House; public Inauguration on January 21st took place in the Capitol Rotunda, due to freezing weather; coldest Inauguration day on record, with a noon temperature of 7°F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20, 1997</td>
<td>William J. Clinton</td>
<td>First Inaugural ceremony broadcast live on the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 20, 2001</td>
<td>George W. Bush</td>
<td>George W. Bush had hoped to use the Masonic Bible that had been used both by George Washington in 1789, and by his father, George H.W. Bush, in 1989. This historic Bible had been transported, under guard, from New York To Washington D.C. for the Inauguration but, due to inclement weather, a family Bible was substituted instead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:  [http://inaugural.senate.gov/](http://inaugural.senate.gov/)
2017 Inaugural Theme:

“Make American Great Again”

To watch an ABC news clip about the 2017 inaugural theme, “Make America Great Again,” click on the link below.

http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/note-inauguration-ahead/story?id=44086049

--TRUMP INAUGURAL REPRISES CAMPAIGN SLOGAN IN ATTEMPT TO UNIFY COUNTRY:

Donald Trump is reprising the slogan of his historic presidential campaign as the official theme of a five-day inaugural celebration in the nation's capital next month, ABC News has learned.

The Trump inaugural committee is set to announce “Make America Great Again!” -- a rallying cry for his supporters that some critics saw as divisive during the campaign -- will be a central component of messaging around the event, which it says aims to unite the country. "The theme is very simple," Trump inaugural chairman Tom Barrack told ABC News. “The idea is to have a cross cut of harmony of America and normal Americans that reflects on them, not on the power and prestige of this man." More from ABC’s ALEX MALLIN and KATHERINE FAULDERS: http://abcn.ws/2hmXWTO

Source: ABC News
Meet Our President

Donald Trump

The 45th President of the United States of America

Synopsis

Real estate developer Donald John Trump was born in 1946, in Queens, New York. In 1971, he became involved in large, profitable building projects in Manhattan. In 1980, he opened the Grand Hyatt, which made him the city's best-known developer. In 2004, Trump began starring in the hit NBC reality series *The Apprentice*, which also spawned the offshoot *The Celebrity Apprentice*. Trump turned his attention to politics, and in 2015 he announced his candidacy for president of the United States on the Republican ticket. After winning a majority of the primaries and caucuses, Trump became the official Republican candidate for president on July 19, 2016. That November, Trump was elected the 45th President of the United States when he defeated Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton.

Early Life and Education

Donald John Trump was born on June 14, 1946, in Queens, New York, the fourth of five children of Frederick C. and Mary MacLeod Trump. Frederick Trump was a builder and real estate developer who specialized in constructing and operating middle-income apartments in Queens, Staten Island and Brooklyn. Donald was an energetic, assertive child, and his parents sent him to the New York Military Academy at age 13, hoping the discipline of the school would channel his energy in a positive manner.
Donald Trump did well at the academy, both socially and academically, rising to become a star athlete and student leader by the time he graduated in 1964. He then entered Fordham University and two years later transferred to the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1968 with a degree in economics. During his years at college, Trump secured education deferments for the Vietnam War draft and ultimately a 1-Y medical deferment after he graduated.

New York Real Estate Developer

Trump followed his father into a career in real estate development, bringing his grander ambitions to the family business. As a student, Trump worked with his father during the summer and then joined his father's company, Elizabeth Trump & Son, after graduation from college. He was able to finance an expansion of the company's holdings by convincing his father to be more liberal in the use of loans based on the equity in the Trump apartment complexes. However, business was very competitive and profit margins were narrow.

In 1971, Donald Trump was given control of the company, which he later renamed the Trump Organization. He also moved his residence to Manhattan, where he began to make important connections with influential people. Convinced of the city's economic opportunity, Trump soon became involved in large building projects in Manhattan that would offer opportunities for earning high profits, using attractive architectural design and winning public recognition.

When the Pennsylvania Central Railroad entered bankruptcy, Trump was able to obtain an option on the railroad's yards on the West Side of Manhattan. When initial plans for apartments proved unfeasible because of the poor economic climate, Trump promoted the property as the location of a city convention center, and the city government selected it over two other sites in 1978. Trump's offer to forego a fee if the center were named after his family, however, was turned down, along with his bid to build the complex, which was ultimately named in honor Senator Jacob Javits.

Trump's business practices were called into question when, in 1973, the federal government filed a complaint against Trump, his father and their company alleging that they had discriminated against tenants and potential tenants based on their race, a violation of the Fair Housing Act, which is part of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Trump responded to the case in an interview published in the New York Times. “They are absolutely ridiculous,” he said of the Justice Department which filed the case. “We never have discriminated, and we never would. There have been a number of local actions
against us, and we've won them all. We were charged with discrimination, and we proved in court that we did not discriminate.”

After a lengthy legal battle, the case was settled in 1975. As part of the agreement, the Trump company had to train employees about the Fair Housing Act and inform the community about its fair housing practices. Trump wrote about the resolution of the case in his 1987 memoir *Art of the Deal*: "In the end, the government couldn’t prove its case, and we ended up taking a minor settlement without admitting any guilt."

Meanwhile Trump had set his sights on making a big splash in commercial real estate. In 1974, he obtained an option on one of Penn Central's hotels, the Commodore, which was unprofitable but in an excellent location adjacent to Grand Central Station. The next year he signed a partnership agreement with the Hyatt Hotel Corporation, which did not have a large downtown hotel. Trump then worked out a complex deal with the city to win a 40-year tax abatement, arranged financing and then completely renovated the building, constructing a striking new facade of reflective glass designed by architect Der Scutt. When the hotel, renamed the Grand Hyatt, opened in 1980, it was instantly popular and proved an economic success, making Donald Trump the city's best known developer in the process.

Donald Trump - Trump Tower (TV-PG; 1:32) This biography of Donald Trump focuses on his beloved Trump Tower building in New York City.

Expanding His Empire

In 1979, Trump leased a site on Fifth Avenue adjacent to the famous Tiffany & Company as the location for a monumental $200-million apartment-retail complex designed by Der Scutt. Opened in 1982, it was dubbed Trump Tower. The 58-story building featured a six-story atrium lined with pink marble and included an 80-foot waterfall. The luxurious
building attracted well-known retail stores and celebrity renters and brought Trump national attention.

During the same period Trump was investigating the profitable casino gambling business, which was approved in New Jersey in 1977, and in 1980 he was able to acquire a piece of property in Atlantic City. Trump brought in his younger brother Robert to head up the complex project of acquiring the land, winning a gambling license and obtaining permits and financing. Holiday Inn Corporation, the parent company of Harrah's casino hotels, offered a partnership, and the $250 million complex opened in 1984 as Harrah's at Trump Plaza. Trump bought out Holiday Inn soon thereafter and renamed the facility Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino. Trump also purchased a Hilton Hotels casino-hotel in Atlantic City when the corporation failed to obtain a gambling license and renamed the $320 million complex Trump's Castle. Later, while it was under construction, he was able to acquire the largest hotel-casino in the world, the Taj Mahal at Atlantic City, which opened in 1990. In 2016, it was announced the Trump Taj Mahal would be closing its doors amid multiple bankruptcies throughout the years and a lengthy strike by workers. Trump himself had lost his last remaining ten percent interest in the company for the licensing of his name in March when Carl Icahn took over hoping to save the casino.

Back in New York City, Donald Trump had purchased an apartment building and the adjacent Barbizon-Plaza Hotel in New York City, which faced Central Park, with plans to build a large condominium tower on the site. The tenants of the apartment building, however, who were protected by the city's rent-control and rent-stabilization programs, fought Trump's plans and won. Trump then renovated the Barbizon, renaming it Trump Parc. In 1985 he purchased 76 acres on the West Side of Manhattan for $88 million to build a complex to be called Television City, which was to consist of a dozen skyscrapers, a mall and a riverfront park. The huge development was to invite television production and feature the world's tallest building, but community opposition and a long city-approval process delayed commencement of construction on the project. In 1988 he acquired the Plaza Hotel for $407 million and spent $50 million refurbishing it.

**Ups and Downs of Business**

Expanding his empire to the south, around this time Trump developed a condominium project in West Palm Beach, Florida, and in 1989 he branched out to purchase the Eastern Air Lines Shuttle for $365 million, which he later renamed the Trump Shuttle. After failing to be profitable, Trump defaulted on the loans and the airline venture ended in 1992 after a merger. In January 1990, Trump flew to Los Angeles to unveil a plan to build a $1 billion commercial and residential project featuring a 125-story office building.
It was in 1990, however, that the real estate market declined, reducing the value of and income from Trump's empire; though he had asserted his own net worth in the neighborhood of $1.5 billion at that time, a *Forbes* magazine investigation into his assets revealed that his existing debt likely brought the number closer to $500 million. In any event, the Trump Organization required a massive infusion of loans to keep it from collapsing, a situation which raised questions as to whether the corporation could survive bankruptcy. Some observers saw Trump's decline as symbolic of many of the business, economic and social excesses that had arisen in the 1980s.

Donald Trump eventually managed to climb back from a reported deficit of nearly $900 million, claiming to have reached a zenith of more than $2 billion. However, independent sources again questioned his math, estimating his worth at something closer to $500 million by 1997.

In 2000, Trump construction made headlines again when a state appeals court ruled that he had the right to finish an 856-foot-tall condominium. The Coalition for Responsible Development had sued the city, charging it was violating zoning laws by letting the building reach heights that towered over everything in the neighborhood. The city has since moved to revise its rules to prevent similar projects, but the failure of Trump's opponents to obtain an injunction allowed him to continue construction.

**Reality TV & Political Ambitions**

On October 7, 1999, Trump announced the formation of an exploratory committee to inform his decision whether or not to seek the Reform Party's nomination for the presidential race of 2000. However, after a poor showing during the California primary, Trump withdrew his candidacy. It would not quell his political aspirations, however.

In 2004 Trump took advantage of his high-profile persona when he began producing and starring in the NBC reality series *The Apprentice*, in which contestants competed for a management position within the Trump Organization. The show quickly became a hit and made famous Trump's television catchphrase "You're fired." The success of the show resulted in numerous spin-offs, including *The Celebrity Apprentice* that showcased well-known figures as contestants.

In 2012, Trump's flirtation with politics resumed when he publicly announced he was considering running for president again. However, his prior association with the "Birther" movement, a fringe group that staunchly believed President Barack Obama was not born in the United States, seemingly discredited his political reputation.
Beginning in early 2011, Trump expressed doubts about the validity of Obama’s birth country to media outlets. To quell the staunch outcry from birtherists, Obama eventually released his birth certificate in April 2011, verifying that he was born in the United States. Regardless, Trump continued to be a vocal critic of President Obama—not only regarding his place of birth—but also on a variety of his policies. In the years since, Trump continued to question the president's birthplace through his 2012 reelection.

In 2013, Trump tweeted that a Hawaiian State Health Director, who died of cardiac arrhythmia following a plane crash, was somehow connected to a cover-up of the president's birth certificate. In 2016, as he began to clinch his own nomination as the GOP candidate for president, Trump toned down his stance, telling CNN, “I have my own theory on Obama. Someday I will write a book.” Later that fall, feeling pressure from his campaign advisors to put the conspiracy theory to rest as part of a strategy to appeal to minority voters, Trump issued a statement conceding that the president was indeed born in the U.S. In his statement, Trump also blamed his presidential rival, Hillary Clinton, on the matter: "Hillary Clinton and her campaign of 2008 started the birther controversy. I finished it. I finished it. You know what I mean," Trump stated. "President Barack Obama was born in the United States, period."

**Presidential Contender**

On June 16, 2015, Trump made his White House ambitions official when he announced his run for president on the Republican ticket for the 2016 elections, joining a crowded field of more than a dozen major candidates. "I am officially running for president of the United States," Trump said during his announcement at Trump Towers in New York City, "and we are going to make our country great again." He added with his signature bravado: "I will be the greatest jobs president that God ever created."

Upon Trump's announcement to run for president, his scathing, derogatory remarks about Mexicans and immigration caused NBC to sever business ties with him. “Due to the recent derogatory statements by Donald Trump regarding immigrants, NBCUniversal is ending its business relationship with Mr. Trump,” NBC responded in a statement. "To that end, the annual Miss USA and Miss Universe Pageants, which are part of a joint venture between NBC and Trump, will no longer air on NBC."

The statement added: "In addition, as Mr. Trump has already indicated, he will not be participating in The Celebrity Apprentice on NBC. Celebrity Apprentice is licensed from Mark Burnett's United Artists Media Group and that relationship will continue."
In response to NBC, Trump was unapologetic and defiant, filing a $500 million dollar lawsuit against the company, with his daughter Ivanka stating that her father's comments were distorted by the media. Yet among great social outcry, other organizations have withdrawn from associations with Trump as well: The Professional Golfers Association of America pulled plans for its fall Grand Slam tournament to be held at Trump National Golf Club in Los Angeles, while representatives for Macy's announced that the retail chain would no longer carry Trump's menswear collection.

On July 18, 2015, Trump set off another media maelstrom with comments made at the Christian-oriented Family Leadership Summit in Iowa, calling out Senator and one-time Republican presidential nominee John McCain's reputation as a military hero. "He’s not a war hero. He’s a war hero because he was captured. I like people who weren’t captured," Trump said, referring to McCain having been detained during the Vietnam War for several years after being gunned down as an airman, surviving multiple broken limbs and torture. Military veteran groups and advocates have generally denounced Trump's statements.

Despite these and his many other controversial remarks, a national phone poll completed by late July 2015 saw Trump in the lead for the Republican nomination, with ex-governor of Florida Jeb Bush slightly behind and within the poll's margin of error. More than half of Republican voters polled said that they were still unsure about which candidate from the large pool of contenders they would ultimately support.

Nonetheless, having garnered major media attention, Trump was one of the ten top candidates who participated in a Fox News presidential debate in early August. While the mogul continued a tone set in earlier appearances, he was critiqued and questioned on everything from his business practices to demeaning, sexist comments made about women via television and social media. Trump later made highly insulting remarks about moderator Megyn Kelly for the nature of her questions, and was hence disinvited from an Atlanta speaking engagement. He also initially maintained that he might opt for a third-party candidacy if running on the Republican ticket wasn't viable, but later signed a loyalty pledge stating he wouldn't do so.

As of March 2016, Trump appeared to be the likely Republican presidential nominee, with only Texas Senator Ted Cruz and Ohio Governor John Kasich holding out hope for their campaigns. Trump maintained a commanding lead over his opponents despite ongoing criticisms and controversies, including his proposal to ban the immigration of Muslims to the United States, an apparent endorsement of waterboarding, and widespread protests at his political rallies, several of which had turned violent.
As the campaign rolled on, so did further controversy, this time about the lawsuits filed against Trump University. In 2005, Trump launched his for-profit Trump University offering classes in real estate and acquiring and managing wealth. The venture had been under scrutiny almost since its inception and at the time of his presidential bid, it remained the subject of multiple lawsuits. In the cases, claimants accused Trump of fraud, false advertising and breach of contract. Controversy about the suits made headlines when Trump suggested that U.S. District Court Judge Gonzalo Curiel, could not be impartial in overseeing two class action cases because of his Mexican heritage. Trump described the judge as “a hater of Donald Trump. . .” On November 18, 2016, Trump, who had previously vowed to take the matter to trial, settled three of the lawsuits for $25 million without admission of liability. In a statement from New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman, he called the settlement, “a stunning reversal by Donald Trump and a major victory for the over 6,000 victims of his fraudulent university.”

Later, in a separate incident related to Trump University, it was reported that Florida attorney general Pam Bondi decided not to join the existing New York fraud lawsuit, just days after she had received a sizable campaign donation from the Donald J. Trump Foundation. It was reported in November 2016 that Bondi’s name was on Trump's list as a possible U.S. Attorney General contender. Founded in 1988, the Donald J. Trump Foundation is a private charity organization designed to make donations to non-profit groups. As a result of the improper donation to the attorney general's campaign, Trump was required to pay the IRS a penalty and his foundation came under scrutiny about the use of its funds for non-charitable activities. Additionally, according to tax records, The Trump Foundation itself was found to have no charitable gifts from Donald Trump since 2008 and that all donations since that time have come from outside donations to the Trump Foundation.

Trump also courted controversy over the course of his presidential run when he repeatedly said he would not release his tax returns while they were being audited by the Internal Revenue Service. In August 2016, he confirmed that he would not release his tax returns before the November election. It was the first time a major party candidate had not released such information to the public since Richard Nixon in 1972.

GOP Presidential Nominee

Trump's decisive Indiana primary victory in May 2016, in which he won 53% of the vote in a three-way race, is marked as the moment he clinched the Republican presidential nomination and laid to rest any notions of a contested convention. On May 26, 2016, 29 unbound delegates told the Associated Press that they would support him at the GOP
convention. With their backing, Trump pulled in the support of 1,238 delegates, slightly above the 1,237 delegate count needed to secure the nomination.

Senator Cruz's defeat in Indiana, after a previous string of losses, prompted him to suspend his campaign.

Leading up to the Republican convention in July 2016, there was much speculation about Trump's selection of a running mate. The presumptive Republican presidential nominee narrowed his decision down to three candidates — New Jersey governor Chris Christie, former House speaker Newt Gingrich and Indiana governor Mike Pence. On July 15, 2016, Trump officially announced that Pence was his choice for vice presidential nominee.

Source:  http://www.biography.com/people/donald-trump-9511238

[Since winning the Republican nomination at the Republican National Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio in July of 2016, Trump and Pence ran a very tough campaign against the Democratic nominee for President Hillary Clinton. On election day, November 8, 2016, Donald Trump defeated Hillary Clinton wining 304 electoral votes. It should be noted that Hillary Clinton won the popular vote.]
Meet Our Vice-President

Mike Pence

The 48th Vice-President of the United States of America

Former U.S. congressman and current governor of Indiana, Mike Pence was elected vice president of the United States in 2016.

IN THESE GROUPS

Synopsis

Born in Indiana in 1959, Mike Pence attended Hanover College and the Indiana University McKinney School of Law. After losing two bids for a U.S. congressional seat, he became a conservative radio and TV talk show host in the 1990s. Pence successfully ran for Congress in 2000, rising to the powerful position of Republican conference chairman, before being elected governor of Indiana in 2012. In July 2016, Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump selected Pence as his vice presidential running mate. On November 8, 2016, Pence was elected vice president of the United States when Trump won the presidential race.

Formative Years

Michael Richard Pence was born on June 7, 1959, in Columbus, Indiana. One of six children of Nancy and Edward Pence, a U.S. Army veteran who operated a series of gas stations, Mike Pence was politically influenced by the Irish Catholic leanings of his family. He grew up idolizing former President John F. Kennedy, and volunteered for the Bartholomew County Democratic Party as a student at Columbus North High School.
While church had played an important role in Pence's early family life, he became more deeply religious as a student at Hanover College. Additionally, although he voted for Jimmy Carter in 1980, he became inspired by Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party. After graduating with a B.A. in history in 1981, he moved to Indianapolis in 1983 to attend the Indiana University McKinney School of Law, earning his J.D. in 1986.

**Early Professional Career**

Mike Pence went into private practice following his graduation, and tried his hand at politics by becoming a precinct committeeman for the Marion County Republican Party. Seeking to make a bigger splash, he ran for Congress in 1988 and 1990, losing both times to Democrat Phil Sharp. However, Pence learned a valuable lesson in defeat; disgusted by his own line of attack ads, he penned an essay in 1991 titled "Confessions of a Negative Campaigner," and vowed to preach a positive message from then on.

Meanwhile, his public profile continued to grow. Pence served as president of the Indiana Policy Review Foundation from 1991 through 1993, before making the leap to radio talk show punditry with "The Mike Pence Show." Referring to himself as "Rush Limbaugh on decaf," Pence was unapologetic in his support of a conservative agenda, but was commended for his level-headed manner and willingness to listen to opposing views. His radio show was syndicated in 1994, and he branched out to television as a morning show host the following year, before ending both programs in 1999.

**U.S. Congressman**

Mike Pence revived his political career by running for Congress again in 2000, this time winning a seat. Describing himself as "a Christian, a conservative and a Republican, in that order," he quickly demonstrated that he wasn't afraid to buck party lines. He opposed President George W. Bush's No Child Left Behind policy in 2001, as well as the Medicare prescription drug expansion the following year. While his positions rankled party elders, they bolstered his reputation as a man of strong convictions, and he easily won reelection five times.

Climbing the ranks of Republican leadership, Pence was named head of the Republican Study Committee in 2005. He was unsuccessful in his bid to become minority leader in 2006, losing to Ohio's John Boehner, but two years later he was unanimously elected to the powerful position of Republican conference chairman.
A staunch fiscal conservative, Pence insisted on cuts to the federal budget before supporting funding for Hurricane Katrina relief efforts in 2005, and was among the leading opponents of the federal bailout in 2008. He also drew attention for his social views, notably supporting a plan to shut down the government over a fight to defund Planned Parenthood in 2011.

Indiana Governor

In 2011, Mike Pence announced his intention to run for governor of Indiana the following year. Despite strong name recognition and a platform focused on tax cuts and job growth, he became embroiled in a heated race with Democrat John Gregg, eventually pulling out a close win with just under 50 percent of the vote.

After he became governor, Pence had his congressional papers, which are housed at Indiana University in Bloomington, sealed. According to the donor agreement, the public is forbidden from seeing his papers from the 12 years he served in Congress until either December 5, 2022, or the death of the donor, whichever is later.

In 2013, Pence sealed the deal on a $1.1 billion give-back, the largest tax cut in state history. He also signed into law the state's first pre-K funding program and steered funds toward infrastructure improvements. By 2016, Indiana was enjoying a $2-billion budget surplus and a pristine triple-A credit rating, but critics point out that the state's wages are below national average.

However, Pence found himself in the national spotlight and on shaky ground after signing the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in March 2015. Intending to protect business owners who didn't want to participate in same-sex weddings, Pence instead encountered resistance from moderate members of his party and corporations that threatened to pull out of the state, and he was forced to alter the bill to provide exemptions for LGBT communities. Similarly, he came under fire in the spring of 2016 for signing a bill that prohibits abortions when the fetus has a disability.

Donald Trump's Running Mate

Shortly after announcing his intention to run for a second term as governor, Pence returned to the national spotlight when he surfaced as the vice presidential candidate for likely 2016 Republican nominee Donald Trump. Although Pence had opposed some of Trump's views, he was believed to be a good running mate for the New York business
mogul due to his ties to congressional leaders and strong support among conservatives. (Pence had originally endorsed Republican presidential candidate Ted Cruz during the primaries.)

On July 15, 2016, Trump officially announced that Pence was his choice for vice presidential nominee via Twitter.

At a press conference a day later, Trump called Pence “a man of honor, character and honesty.”

“If you look at one of the big reasons that I chose Mike — and, one of the reasons is party unity, I have to be honest,” Trump said. “So many people have said, ‘party unity.’ Because I’m an outsider. I don’t want to be an outsider.”

On July 20, 2016, Pence accepted his party’s vice presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. He followed Ted Cruz, who gave a controversial speech where he did not endorse Trump, and was then booed off the stage by delegates. In his acceptance speech, Pence remained composed and spoke of his running mate Trump: “You know, he’s a man known for a larger personality, a colorful style and lots of charisma. And so, I guess he was just looking for some balance on the ticket.”

"Donald Trump gets it. He's the genuine article. He's a doer in a game usually reserved for talkers," the vice presidential nominee continued. "And when Donald Trump does his talking, he doesn't tiptoe around the thousand new rules of political correctness. He's his own man, distinctly American. Where else would an independent spirit like his find a following than in the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

Historic Presidential Election

On November 8, 2016, Pence was elected vice president of the United States when Donald Trump won the presidential race, defeating Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton. The stunning Trump-Pence victory was considered a resounding rejection of establishment politics by blue-collar and working class Americans.

In the early hours of the following morning after the race had been called in Trump's favor, Pence spoke at the campaign's victory party at the Hilton Hotel in New York City. "This is a historic night. This is a historic time," Pence said to the crowd of supporters.
"The American people have spoken and the American people have elected their new champion."

On November 11, Trump named Pence to be the head of his transition team, replacing New Jersey Governor Chris Christie. Pence's office also said he would continue to serve as Indiana governor until his term ends on January 9, 2017.

HTTP://WWW.BIOGRAPHY.COM/PEOPLE/MIKE-PENCE-071416
Student Learning Activities- Secondary (6-12)
(Based on the information provided in this instructional packet)
(Note to Teachers: The list of activities may or may not be completed in their entirety).

History of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies:
Pass out the information from the section of this packet titled: “History of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.” Read the section together as a class using “jump-in” reading. Have students work in pairs to develop a timeline, based on the information they read, about the history of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (JCCIC).

Platform History- Where the President Stands: Read the short section from this packet titled: “Platform History- Where the President Stands” to your class. Assign students to design their own “Presidential Inauguration Platform” keeping in mind security issues and all the different groups of people that require seating on or near the platform. Have students draw a diagram of their platform design, label it, and write an explanation of why they designed it in the manner in which they did.

Presidential Swearing In Jigsaw Lesson: Distribute the information in Section 4 (Presidential Swearing-In Ceremony) of the Inauguration Day Timeline of Events Part in this packet. Divide your class into groups of 5 students each. Assign each student in each group to read one of the parts in Section 4 (Presidential Swearing-In Ceremony). The parts are titled the following: First Inauguration, First Inauguration at the U.S. Capitol, The Joint Committee is Formed, Moving to the West Front and Somber Swearing-In Events. Have the students keep a list of facts and ideas in bullet format that they learned from reading their assigned section. Next, have all the students who read Part 1 (First Inauguration), for example, meet together and share information they have learned. Group the rest of the students accordingly for the remaining parts of this section and have them share information learned as well. Next, have the students report back to their original groups and teach what they have learned to their group. Finally, as a whole class, ask for student volunteers from each part of this section to share what they have learned for the whole class to hear.

2017 Inaugural Theme: “Make America Great Again” Read the section of this packet titled: “2017 Inaugural Theme: “Make America Great Again” with your class and watch the video clip from ABC News (link included in section above). Have students create a list of pros and cons regarding the chosen theme “Make America Great Again.” Have students share their ideas and thoughts as a whole group exercise.

Meet Our President: Donald Trump: Pass out the section of this packet titled: “Meet Our President: Donald Trump.” Have students create a K-W-L Chart about what they know currently about Donald Trump, and what they would like to know
more about him. Read the information from the biography using the “jump-in” reading method. Have students complete the final column of the K-W-L Chart filling in what they learned about Donald Trump based on the biography provided.

**Meet Our Vice-President: Mike Pence:** Pass out the section of this packet titled: “Meet Our Vice-President: Mike Pence.” Have students create a K-W-L Chart about what they know about Joe Biden, and what they would like to know about him. Read the information from the biography using the “jump-in” reading method. Have students complete the final column of the K-W-L Chart filling in what they learned about Mike Pence based on the biography provided.

**Inaugural Lunch Menu:** Read the section of this packet to your class titled: “Inaugural Luncheon.” Remind students that it has been a tradition to serve typical food and dishes from the president’s home state during this luncheon. Have students conduct research about the food from New York and design and create a menu for the Inaugural Luncheon based on food typical to the state of New York.

**Facts and Firsts:** Share the chart in this packet titled: “Facts and Firsts about Inauguration Day” with your students. Have students make predictions about what “Facts and Firsts” will be added due to Donald Trump’s term as president. Have students create their own list and then share with a partner. You may want to give students time to do Internet research for this activity for home learning. Finally, ask student volunteers to share what is on their list with the entire class and ask them to compare and contrast their list of predictions about Trump’s presidency as with information learned from the chart as well as comparing what other students have on their lists.

**Inaugural Activities:** Have students read the information from the following sections of this packet: “Morning Worship Service,” “Procession to the Capitol,” “Vice-Presidential Swearing-In Ceremony,” “Inaugural Parade,” and “Inaugural Ball.” You can assign different students in your class to read different sections and share what they have learned with the whole class about their assigned topic accordingly. For home learning, have students conduct research about the activities that are planned or took place for “Morning Worship,” the “Procession to the Capital,” the “Inaugural Parade,” and the “Inaugural Ball” for President Trump’s inauguration ceremonies. Have students share what they learned in class from their research. Finally, have students compare and contrast the activities planned for Trump’s inauguration with that of other presidents using information found in this packet. Students may want to create a Venn Diagram accordingly to visually display their comparisons.

**Inaugural Address:** Have students listen to Donald Trump’s inaugural address by either watching it during class or finding the clip on the Internet for homework. Instruct them to make a list of topics and ideas that Trump delivers during his inaugural speech. Have them research on the Internet to find a speech of a past president and either listen to the clip or read the text of the speech. Instruct the
students to compare and contrast Trump’s inaugural speech with that of the president who they chose to research.

**Research Activity:** President Donald Trump’s campaign focused on the idea that an outsider from Washington was needed to “Make America Great Again.” Research Trump’s ideas as they relate to the following key issues that shaped the presidential election: the economy, health care, energy, foreign policy, national defense, immigration, etc. Play the role of Donald Trump and write a one-two page speech or newspaper editorial outlining your vision in moving the United States forward and “Making America Great Gain” (Inaugural Day theme and Donald Trump’s Presidential Campaign theme).
Student Learning Activities- Elementary (K-5)

Below is a compilation of lesson plans and activities (links) from Education World providing appropriate instructional resources for elementary students related to the 58th Presidential Inauguration. Headlines/Titles of activities are hot linked. Click on each heading for the complete lesson plan.

Hail to the Chief: Inauguration Lessons

Every four years on January 20, an important event occurs in the United States: A president takes the Oath of Office during an inauguration ceremony. This week, Education World offers ten super activities to help your students learn about and commemorate the inauguration. Included: Activities in which students write letters to the president, create presidential portraits, complete an inauguration trivia hunt, and much more!

During an inauguration ceremony, the new president takes the Oath of Office from the chief justice of the United States. The inauguration festivities include an inaugural parade and numerous balls. Many Web sites will provide the latest information about inaugural ceremonies. You might start with Inaugural and PresidentialInauguration.com.

For a historical perspective, check "I Do Solemnly Swear...": Presidential Inaugurations, an extensive online collection of inaugural materials from American Memory, a Library of Congress Web site.

To further assist you in teaching about the inauguration, Education World has created ten great classroom activities. Read the brief descriptions below for each lesson. Click any headline for a complete teaching resource!

Dear Mr. President
Students write letters to the new president, including goals they would like to see achieved in the new administration and good wishes to the president and his family. (Grade K-8)

Portrait of the President
Students use current photographs to create portraits of the new president. (Grade K-5)

Inaugural Pennant
Students study pennants designed for previous inaugurations and design souvenir pennants for the 2001 inauguration. (Grades 3-8)

Inauguration Interview
Students develop questions that a reporter might ask during an interview with the new president. (Grades K-12)
Anti-Discrimination Policy
Federal and State Laws

The School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida adheres to a policy of nondiscrimination in employment and educational programs/activities and strives affirmatively to provide equal opportunity for all as required by:

**Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964** - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

**Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended** - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.

**Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972** - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender.

**Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) as amended** - prohibits discrimination on the basis of age with respect to individuals who are at least 40.

**The Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended** - prohibits gender discrimination in payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work in the same establishment.

**Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973** - prohibits discrimination against the disabled.

**Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)** - prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in employment, public service, public accommodations and telecommunications.

**The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (FMLA)** - requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to "eligible" employees for certain family and medical reasons.


**Florida Educational Equity Act (FEEA)** - prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, gender, national origin, marital status, or handicap against a student or employee.

**Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992** - secures for all individuals within the state freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status.

**Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)** - Prohibits discrimination against employees or applicants because of genetic information.

*Veterans are provided re-employment rights in accordance with P.L. 93-508 (Federal Law) and Section 295.07 (Florida Statutes), which stipulate categorical preferences for employment.*

**In Addition: School Board Policies 1362, 3362, 4362, and 5517** - Prohibit harassment and/or discrimination against students, employees, or applicants on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnic or national origin, religion, marital status, disability, genetic information, age, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender, gender identification, social and family background, linguistic preference, pregnancy, and any other legally prohibited basis. Retaliation for engaging in a protected activity is also prohibited. *Rev. (05-12)*