



WorldStrides®

Discoveries Programs

Presidential Inauguration 2017

DISCOVERY JOURNAL

Acknowledgments

This Inauguration Discovery Journal features activities developed by the WorldStrides staff in surveying the best curricula offered by educational organizations throughout the nation. We wish to acknowledge the many individuals who assisted us with this effort.

Special thanks to the Course Leader team for their guidance, encouragement, and use of program materials. They have provided us with enthusiastic support and offers to “test drive” our activity plans.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

If you have lost contact with your group or need assistance for a medical condition, injury, or any other emergency, please call a staff member immediately at the toll-free number listed below.

Call 800-999-4542

This number should be used for emergencies only. When you call, please be prepared to give your name, the number you are calling from, your location, your group name or teacher’s name, and the reason for the call. The person you speak with will give you further instructions.

My WorldStrides Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal



WorldStrides®

My Name

My Teacher's Name

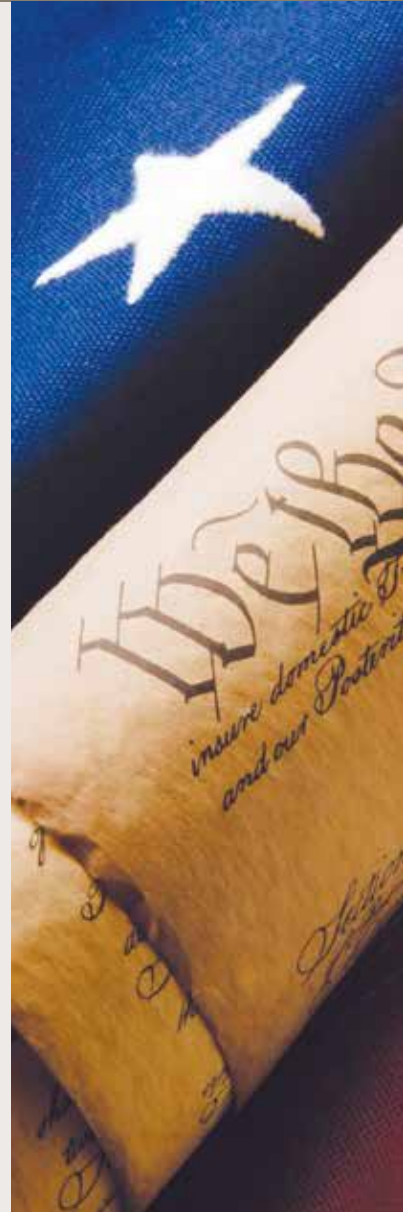
My Course Leader's Name

Dates of My WorldStrides Program

My Hotel

My Customer / Traveler ID#

Trip ID#



Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal



Introduction	Welcome to Washington, D.C.!iv
	Discovery for Creditiv
	Symbols in Your Discovery Journal.....v
	Take a LEAP with Us!v
	Let’s Get Social.....v
	Topics & Activities.....vi
Topics & Activity Journal	
	Topic 1: Foundations of American Government 1
	Test Your Knowledge! 2
	Topic 2: Government Institutions 3
	Governmental Powers..... 4
	Test Your Knowledge! 5
	Topic 3: Campaigns, Elections, & Public Persuasion 6
	Test Your Knowledge! 7
	Expansion of Voting Rights..... 8
	The Youth Vote 9
	Topic 4: Presidency, Bureaucracy, & Budgets 10
	First Inaugural Address, 1789 11
	Inaugural Address, 2017 12
	Presidential Job Approval Rating..... 13
	Spotlight on the Secret Service..... 14
	What is Bureaucracy?..... 15
	Topic 5: The Courts & Our Rights 16
	The Supreme Court & Beyond 17
	Topic 6: Public & Foreign Policy 18
	Topic 7: Civic Engagement 20

Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal



Welcome to Washington!

By choosing to be part of the inauguration, you will also become part of something bigger. Washington, D.C., is known as the “most powerful city in the world” because it is the capital of the most powerful nation in the world. This city symbolizes leadership. By exploring the events and institutions here, you will learn about the inner workings of the U.S. government. We challenge you to reflect on the history and the principles behind the system that governs our nation. The exercises in this journal match the major sites that are included on your itinerary. The activities are designed to encourage you to examine and reflect on your surroundings. Ultimately, we hope that you gain an appreciation for the nation’s capital and develop a sense of civic duty.

Discovery for Credit

Your WorldStrides journey is going to be a fun, amazing educational experience. The Discovery for Credit option lets you get credit for what you learn. Your entire trip is built around an accredited WorldStrides program that gives you the opportunity to earn high school or even college credit by completing post-trip online coursework.

What is Discovery for Credit?

Discovery for Credit is comprised of online activities offered together with your travel program. All content has been specially developed by the WorldStrides Curriculum and Academics team to help you take the valuable lessons you learn while traveling and incorporate them into your ongoing education.

How does it work?

Go to worldstrides.com and follow the academic credit links to create a student account using your Trip ID and Customer Account Number. Enroll in courses and preview the online assignments. After travel, you’ll use your trip experiences to complete the assignments in your course. Need help logging in? Contact Customer Support at 800-468-5899.

For more information, visit worldstrides.com



High School Credit Details

- No additional cost.
- Deadline for completing coursework is six months from the return date of travel.
- Upon successful completion of coursework, WorldStrides will mail you your transcript.

College Credit Details

- Discounted tuition rate based on the number of credits you wish to earn.
- Deadline for completing coursework is six months from the return date of travel.
- You can request an official transcript via the partner university.

**To best facilitate the transfer of credit earned, WorldStrides recommends that students and parents inquire about their high school’s transfer credit policy, in case additional paperwork is requested prior to beginning coursework. Our Director of Curriculum & Academics encourages students to submit their WorldStrides transcripts in addition to their main high school transcript as part of their college applications. Having an extra transcript is a great way to showcase the learning you’ve done outside of your regular school program.*

Take a LEAP with Us!

Sometimes those classroom walls can be confining. Reading books and looking at pictures is not the same as firsthand, upfront and personal experience. That's where WorldStrides comes in...

When you begin your WorldStrides program, you are embarking on a whole new educational journey. Your trip's Course Leader can't wait to bring your destination to life with WorldStrides' unique educational philosophy, LEAP—Learning through Exploration and Active Participation. LEAP isn't a lesson plan, it's a way of being that embodies a hands-on, exploratory approach to travel and learning.

LEAP



Not LEAP



Symbols in Your Discovery Journal



Debate Topic

The statements that accompany this logo throughout your journal represent issues that you can research and debate with your friends, teacher, or Course Leader. It's a chance to make your point.



Check It Out!

Codes appear throughout your journal. Use a QR Code Scanner on your digital device to access additional videos, infographics, and resources.

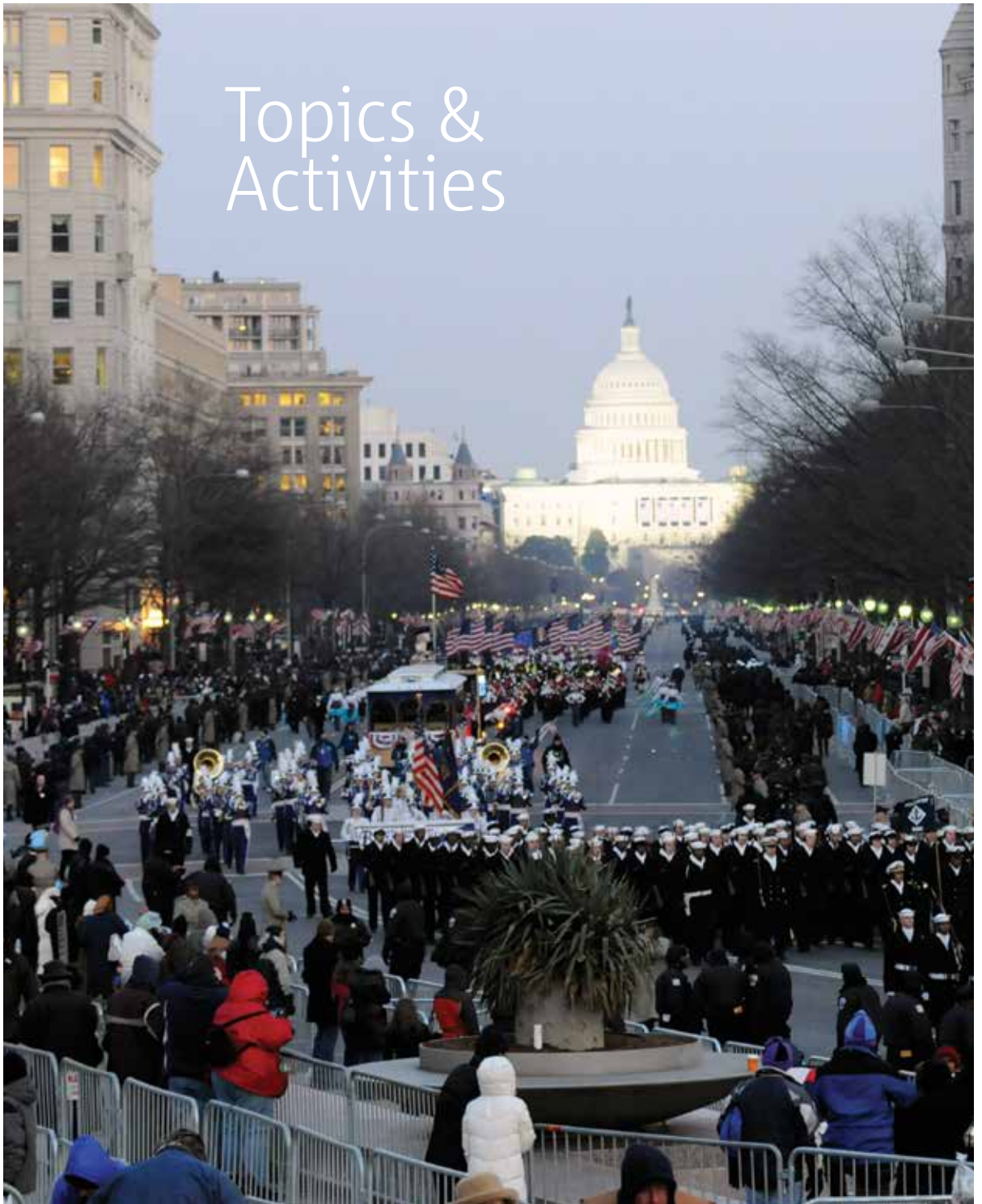


Let's Get Social

Share your travel photos and videos and favorite memories with us! Here are some tips on safely sharing your photos with us:

- Tag us! We are listed as @WorldStrides on Instagram and Twitter!
- Use the hashtags #BestTripEver and #WorldStrides so we can find your shots—we share our favorites on our own social media channels!
- Hashtag and tag the places you're visiting, too! Are you in DC? Use #WorldStrides and #DC.
- Share your photos and favorite memories with your friends.
- Be smart about what you share. Don't post personal information or details about hotel accommodations. Also, don't engage in conversation with people you don't know on social media. Have fun and share your photos, but be smart!

Topics & Activities





TOPIC 1

Foundations of American Government

General Information

After a long and brutal revolution against King George III and Great Britain, the Founding Fathers' top priorities in building a nation were to guarantee personal liberties and rights, and prevent the abuse of power by a centralized monarchical authority. This provided the foundation for American government as outlined in the Constitution and, soon after, the Bill of Rights.

Critical Questions

1. What is the purpose of government?
2. The concept of “checks and balances” was a novel idea in the 18th century. How does it challenge the theory of separation of powers?
3. What influence should the federal government have over state and local issues such as education, affirmative action, immigration, and the environment?



Debate Topic

Federalism is no longer necessary because most

important issues are either national or global in scope. The United States would be better off if the states served as administrative districts, as in a unitary government.



Musical founding fathers?

The complaints our nation had against England and their plan in

establishing a new government set to a musical interpretation.



Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal

Test Your Knowledge!

Match the fundamental American political terminology from the word bank on the left with its proper definition:

Word Bank

- A. Federalism
- B. Checks and Balances
- C. Popular Sovereignty
- D. Limited Government
- E. Republicanism
- F. Judicial Review
- G. Separation of Powers
- H. U.S. Constitution

Definitions	Letter
A political ideology that emphasizes liberties and rights, makes people as a whole sovereign, rejects aristocracy and inherited political power, and is strongly opposed to corruption.	
A document establishing the foundation upon which the American government is built. It outlines the framework and procedures of the government and sets limits on governmental power.	
A political ideology establishing that the legitimacy of the government is created by the will of the people, who are the source of all political power.	
A political ideology in which only minimal governmental intervention in personal liberties and the economy is allowed.	
A model of governance in which the state is divided into branches. Each branch has separate and independent powers and responsibilities.	
A system of governance in which the power to govern is constitutionally divided between the national and state governments.	
A model of governance which gives the government branches the ability to limit one another and prevents any one branch from abusing power.	
The ability for the Supreme Court to annul the acts of the president or legislature whenever it finds them incompatible with the Constitution.	



TOPIC 2

Government Institutions

General Information:

The United States federal government is divided into three branches, each with unique powers, and all responsible to each other in a system of checks and balances. This is meant to prevent any individual branch or group from becoming too powerful. The branches are Executive (president and vice president), Legislative (Senate and House), and Judicial (Supreme Court). Some positions in the branches are elected officials, and others are appointed. The goal is to share the power.

Critical Questions

1. Political parties and interest groups are not mentioned in the Constitution yet they play a critical role. How? Why?
2. How does Congress represent and reflect the desires of the nation?
3. Compare and contrast the structure and operations of the House and Senate.
4. What role do the courts play in interpreting the Constitution and implementing policy?



Debate Topic

The Constitution continues to serve the U.S. well.



Conservative or liberal?

A side-by-side overview of conservative and liberal stances. Where are you?



Think You Can be a Senator?

Pretend you are representing your state in the U.S. Senate. Pick either a Liberal or a Conservative point of view and decide to approve or reject the following proposals based on the party you choose.

Proposal	Approve	Reject	Reasoning
Impose a nationwide tax increase on foreign products			
Make the death penalty illegal			
Lower the drinking age to 18 years of age			
Provide a path to citizenship for undocumented workers			
Ban affirmative action in higher education			

Governmental Powers

Powers of National and State Governments

List the powers of the national and state governments:

Powers of National Government

Powers Shared by Nation & State

Powers of State Government

System of Checks and Balances in the U.S. Federal Government

The illustration and table below show how the various branches of the U.S. government interact with each other to provide a system of balance and distribution of the country's power.



1

JUDICIAL BRANCH interprets laws and presidential actions. Judges appointed for life to avoid political manipulation of the courts.

2

EXECUTIVE BRANCH can grant reprieves and pardons. President appoints judges to fill vacancies in the court.

3

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH approves Executive Branch's appointments. Can bring impeachment hearings against Executive Branch, and can override presidential vetoes.

4

EXECUTIVE BRANCH can call special sessions of Congress. President can veto Congressional bills.

5

JUDICIAL BRANCH interprets laws created by the Legislative Branch and determines their constitutionality.

6

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH can institute new courts. Approves judicial appointments made by the president.



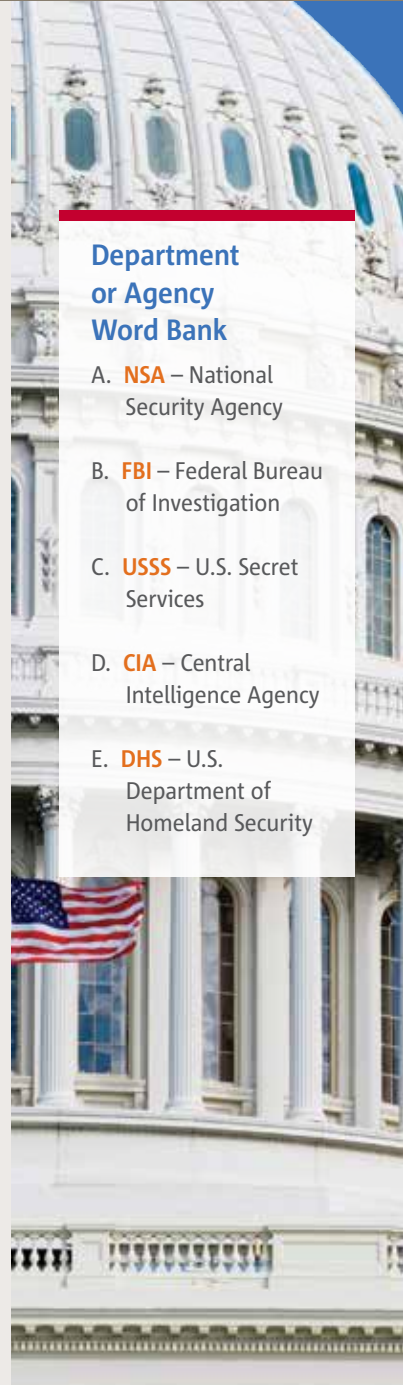
Test Your Knowledge!

Match the important departments and agencies in the word bank with their function:

Function	Letter
The investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice that serves as both a federal criminal investigative body and a domestic intelligence agency.	
Its primary function is collecting and analyzing information about foreign governments, corporations, and persons in order to advise public policy makers.	
The group responsible for the collection and analysis of foreign communications and foreign signals intelligence. Also, responsible for protecting U.S. government communications and information systems from similar agencies elsewhere.	
Cabinet department of the government with the responsibility of protecting the U.S. from terrorist attacks and responding to natural disasters.	
Federal law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over the prevention and investigation of counterfeiting U.S. currency and U.S. treasury bonds notes, as well as the protection of high-profile politicians.	

Department or Agency Word Bank

- A. **NSA** – National Security Agency
- B. **FBI** – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- C. **USSS** – U.S. Secret Services
- D. **CIA** – Central Intelligence Agency
- E. **DHS** – U.S. Department of Homeland Security



Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal

Critical Questions

1. How do we arrive at our political beliefs?
2. What is the political role of the citizen in a civil society?
3. Is democracy in America healthy and viable today?
4. Is the Electoral College the best system to develop and select leaders?
5. What role does the media play in elections and shaping public opinion?

TOPIC 3 Campaigns, Elections, & Public Persuasion

General Information

Although many people believe the president is elected based on the popular vote, in reality, the election of the president of the United States is an indirect result of each state's presidential electors. These presidential electors in turn cast electoral votes on the voters' behalf.

This body of representatives is known as the Electoral College. The number of electors for each state is determined by the size of the state's population. California (the country's most populous state) has 55 electoral delegates, while Delaware and North Dakota

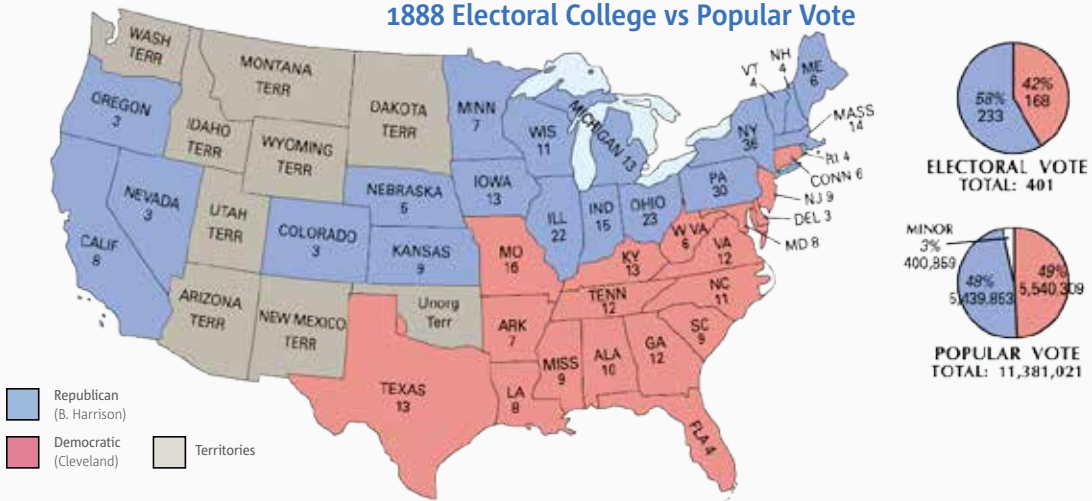
have only 3. In total, there are 538 electors. Generally, when candidates win the popular vote in a certain state by a majority, all of the electoral votes for that state are awarded to that candidate. Presidential candidates must obtain at least 270 electoral votes in order to be elected president. It is possible to win the popular vote, but fall shy of the electoral votes needed.



Politics get social

Check out this infographic that shows how your social media activity is shaped by your political view

1888 Electoral College vs Popular Vote

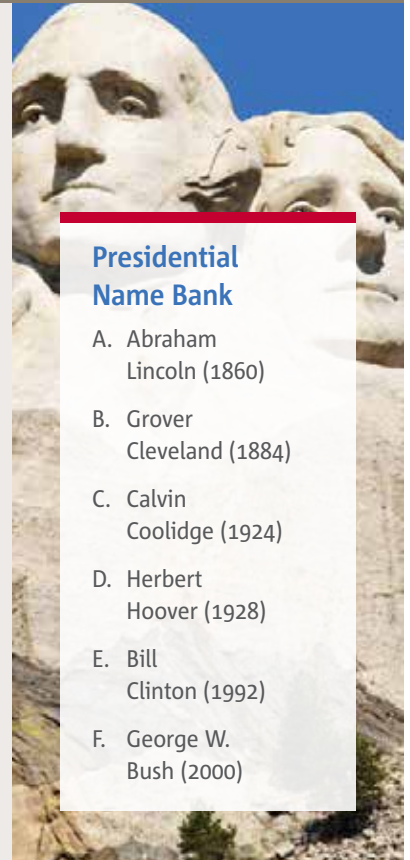




Test Your Knowledge!

Match the presidents in the name bank on the right with the quote which can be attributed to them in the table below:

Quote	Letter
"A chicken in every pot and a car in every garage."	
"Keep cool with Coolidge."	
"Putting people first."	
"Leave no child behind."	
"Vote yourself a farm."	
"Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine, The Continental Liar from the State of Maine."	



Presidential Name Bank

- A. Abraham Lincoln (1860)
- B. Grover Cleveland (1884)
- C. Calvin Coolidge (1924)
- D. Herbert Hoover (1928)
- E. Bill Clinton (1992)
- F. George W. Bush (2000)



Debate Topic 1

Because of political apathy among young people, their issues are not adequately addressed in government.



Debate Topic 2

Multi-party political systems more effectively represent citizen interests than does the American two-party system.



Which founding father would tweet?

Which of the Founding Fathers would have been more likely to tweet to voters: John Adams or Thomas Jefferson?

Expansion of Voting Rights

Amendment Review

How does Article One relate to the separation of Church and State?

Why do you think it took so long for women to gain the right to vote?

What series of events led to the enactment of the 26th amendment?

Today, the right to vote is something shared by all American citizens. However, in the past, many people were excluded from voting. Fortunately, social change and civil rights movements removed such voting right exclusions. Here are some amendment highlights:

1787 – Article One of the U.S. Constitution: Eliminated any religious restrictions on voting.

1870 – 15th Amendment: Prevented states from denying the right to vote to male citizens age 21 or older on account of race. It was not until the Voting Rights Act of 1965, almost a century later, that the full promise of the 15th Amendment was actually achieved in all states.

1920 – 19th Amendment: A long-fought battle for the right specifically intended to extend suffrage (also known as the right to vote) to women.

1961 – 23rd Amendment: Granted the District of Columbia the ability to choose electors for the presidential elections.

1964 – 24th Amendment: Prohibited both Congress and the states from conditioning the right to vote in federal elections on payment of a poll tax or other types of tax.

1971 – 26th Amendment (altering the 14th): The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of age.





The Youth Vote

The right to vote is a tremendous privilege and one that should be exercised with pride. Every vote is important, and when presidential candidates are closely matched, your vote is even more significant.

Since 1971, when the voting age was lowered to 18, presidential candidates have spent a significant amount of time campaigning for the approval of young voters. Because young voters are diverse in race and ethnicity, as well as in their views, their vote is extremely influential in presidential elections.

The young voting generation is commonly called the Millennial Generation and is currently rivaling the Baby Boomers in size. An estimated 22 million young Americans under the age of 30 voted in the 2012 presidential

election, nearly two million more voters than in 2008.

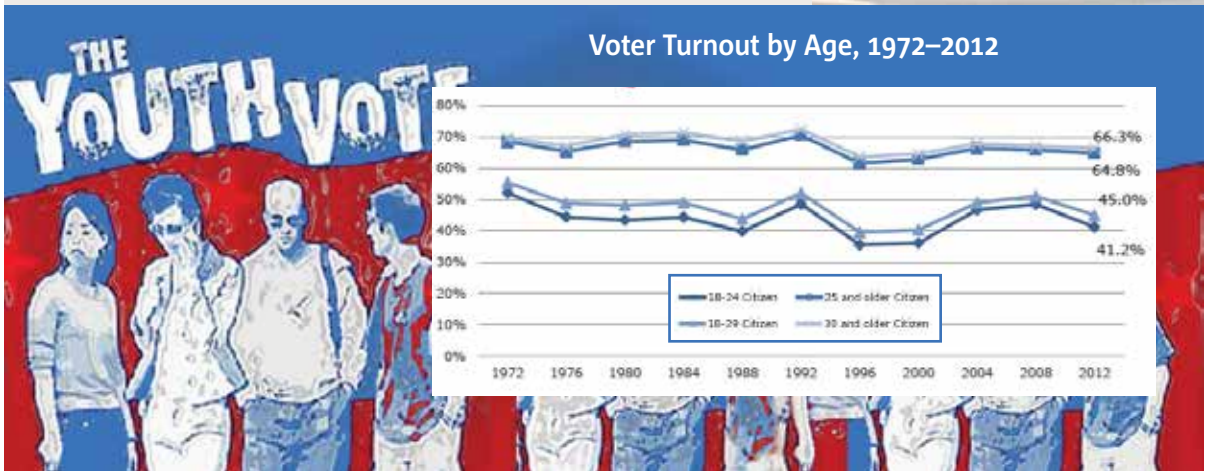
This increase in young voter turnout can be credited, in part, to advancements in modern communication. With changes in technology and media, young voters have found means by which to get involved in politics in new and interesting ways.

Think: In what year will you cast your first vote for a president?



Younger still?

How might lowering the age even more impact elections? Should teens be involved in another capacity? Weigh in!



Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal



Debate Topic

The president has become so powerful that there is no longer an effective balance of powers.

Critical Questions

1. What are the formal and informal powers of the president?
2. How does the president use these powers to influence policy?
3. Who controls the bureaucracy?
4. How is the federal budget made?

Presidential Oath

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

TOPIC 4

Presidency, Bureaucracy, & Budgets

Presidential Inauguration

Traditionally, the oath of office is administered on the steps of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. During this ceremony, both the vice president and the president are inaugurated. The vice president is the first to take an oath of office. This is followed by four ruffles and flourishes and “Hail, Columbia.”

At exactly noon, the president takes the presidential oath of office, which is traditionally administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. Immediately following the oath, the band plays four ruffles and flourishes and “Hail to the Chief,” followed by a



21-gun salute from howitzers of the Military District of Washington.

The presidential inauguration concludes with the newly sworn-in president giving an inaugural address. This is a chance for the president to set the tone for the new administration.

Over the course of history, inaugural addresses have provided this nation with some of the most influential and inspiring speeches from its most prominent presidents.

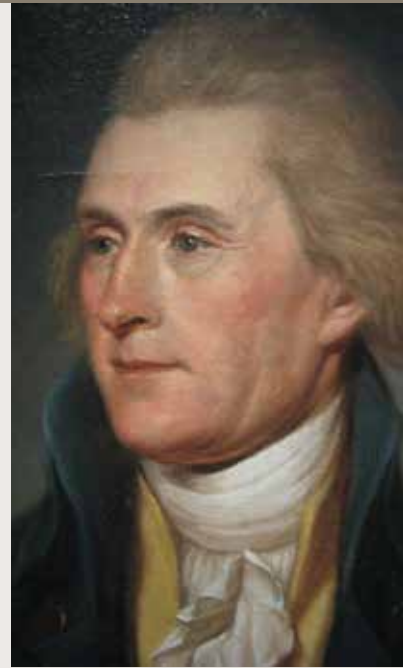




First Inaugural Address, 1789

George Washington took an oath as the first president on April 30, 1789. The executive oath was administered on a second floor balcony of Federal Hall in New York above a crowd assembled in the streets to witness the historic event. President Washington and the members of Congress then moved to the Senate Chamber,

where Washington delivered the first inaugural address to a joint session of Congress. Humbly, Washington noted the power of the nation's call for him to serve as president and the shared responsibility of the president and Congress to sustain "the sacred fire of liberty" and a republican form of government.



Inaugural Address Thomas Jefferson, 1801

"I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man can not be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question."



Inaugural Address, 2017

You're a part of this historic event! Take a moment and reflect on the inaugural address you experienced. Identify and explain 3 key observations that you made during the new president's address. Consider the main themes and ideas, as well as how it made you feel and why.

Inaugural Address John F. Kennedy, 1961

"I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world. And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

Identify and explain 2 promises made by the new president.

Do you think it's a certainty the president will deliver on these promises? Why or why not?



Debate Topic

Mostly, presidential approval ratings are due to fluctuations during tragedies or scandals.



Presidential Job Approval Rating

Presidential job approval ratings were first introduced by William Gallup in the late 1930s. The approval rating is determined by the percentage of respondents in an opinion poll who indicate their approval (or disapproval) for the person or program.

Since these polls are administered to random samples, approval ratings gathered from them are considered to be true reflections of the general public opinion. Because presidents serve as the

“Head of State,” they are usually held responsible for the state of the nation.

Over their term or terms, presidents’ approval ratings tend to fluctuate depending on the domestic and foreign policy issues the country is facing. In most cases, the highs are in the first half of their time in office, and the lowest point is near the end of term. There are two notable exceptions in the chart below. Can you find them?

Number the Highs & Lows



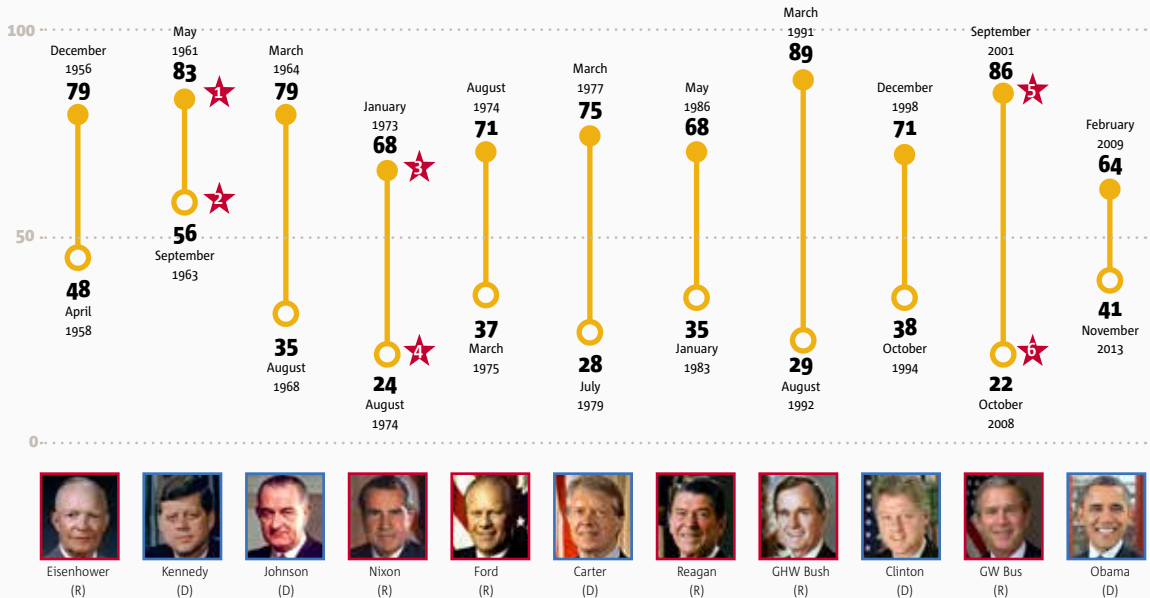
Place the appropriate number from the chart below next to the event most likely to have influenced the high or low.

- ___ 9/11 Attacks
- ___ Cuban Missile Crisis
- ___ Watergate Hearings
- ___ Bay of Pigs
- ___ US-Iraq War
- ___ Start of 2nd Term

Consider what events were highs and lows for President Obama’s two terms.

Presidential Approval Highs and Lows: The Past 60 Years

% of public approving of the president’s job performance





Spotlight on the Secret Service

Protecting the president is an important job. The Secret Service provides physical protection for the president and the nation's highest elected leaders, visiting foreign dignitaries, facilities, and major events—like an inauguration!

Secret Service agents refer to the president and others they protect with code names.

Sometimes code names match the personality or interests of the individual. Former Vice President Cheney's name was 'Angler' because he liked to fish. President Obama's was 'Renegade,' and his wife's was 'Renaissance,' and their daughters were 'Radiance' and 'Rosebud.' What president do you think was 'Rawhide'?

If you were responsible for selecting a secret code name for the president-elect, what would you choose and why?

Imagine yourself in the president's shoes. If YOU were elected president, what would your code name be and why?



What is Bureaucracy?

Bureaucracy can be defined as management or administration marked by hierarchical authority among numerous offices and by fixed procedures. Examples include federal and state governments, hospitals, armed forces, courts, schools, and corporations.

The federal budget is a formal document the president submits to Congress outlining funding recommendations for the upcoming fiscal year. The House and Senate budget committees develop resolutions for the budget and approve appropriation bills that allocate funding to various federal programs. After Congress approves a bill, the president may then decide to sign it into

law or veto it. In the case that the president vetoes the bill, it is sent back to Congress where it can be passed into law with a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

Discretionary spending refers to the part of the federal budget that indicates how much to spend (or not to spend) on specific programs on an annual basis. This accounts for one-third of all federal spending. It includes education, defense, and highway projects.

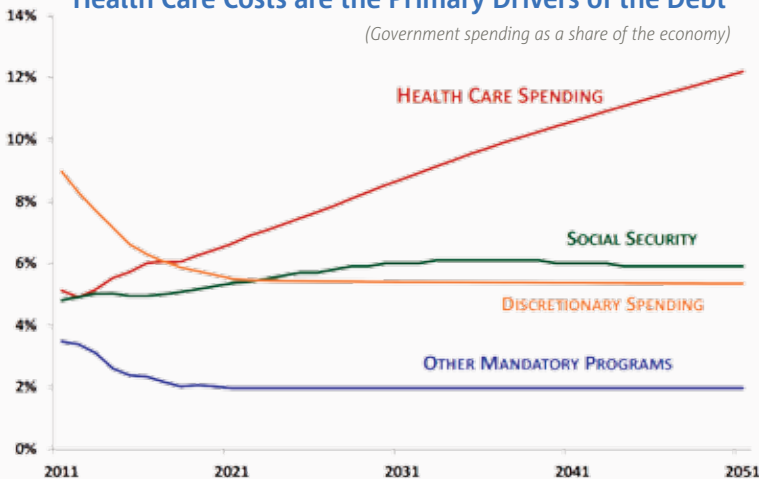
Mandatory spending refers to spending enacted by law. This accounts for two-thirds of all government spending. It includes “entitlements” like Social Security, Medicare, and food stamps.

Critical Questions

1. Given the projections in the graph below, what solutions might you propose to lower our national debt?
2. What campaigns, initiatives, or other ideas do you have for reducing health care spending? Does it involve education? Nutrition? Exercise? Access to doctors?

Health Care Costs are the Primary Drivers of the Debt

(Government spending as a share of the economy)



Challenging debt issues

Need help conceptualizing just how much money the U.S. government dabbles in? Where does national debt and revenue come from? In this video, Tony Robbins animatedly breaks it down to illustrate just how challenging the issue really is.



TOPIC 5 The Courts & Our Rights

Critical Questions

1. What is “equal protection” under the law?
2. How does the national Bill of Rights apply to states?
3. How have laws like the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and affirmative action influenced our understanding of the equal protection clause?
4. What constitutes free speech?

General Information

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the United States. This court consists of nine Supreme Court Justices, one of which is the Chief Justice of the United States. Supreme Court Justices serve until the time of their death, resignation, retirement, or impeachment.



The main duty of the Supreme Court is to serve as the supreme arbiter of the Constitution. This power is known as the power of Judicial Review. The Court exercises this power by hearing trial cases that were appealed from lower courts that involve questions of constitutionality. However, a case must work its way up the hierarchical court system before reaching the Supreme Court.

Milestone court cases:

- 1857** Dred Scott v. Sanford
- 1896** Plessy v. Ferguson
- 1954** Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1966** Miranda v. Arizona
- 1967** Loving v. Virginia
- 1973** Roe v. Wade
- 1978** Regents of the University of California v. Bakke
- 2000** Bush v. Gore

Today's rights origins:

- 1867** 14th Amendment extends citizenship to African Americans
- 1870** 15th Amendment extends the right to vote to African Americans
- 1920** 19th Amendment extends the right to vote to women
- 1924** Native Americans are allowed to become United States Citizens
- 2003** Supreme Court Upholds Affirmative Action in Higher Education



Debate Topic

Affirmative action programs are necessary to

safeguard equal opportunity in both education and employment for minorities.



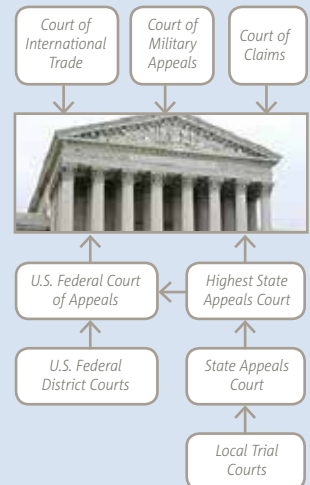
The Supreme Court & Beyond

Court's Jurisdiction		
Supreme Court	United States Supreme Court	Cases in which the U.S. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, i.e., cases where a state is a party and cases dealing with diplomatic personnel, like ambassadors.
Appellate Courts	United States Court of Appeals	There are 12 Regional Circuit Courts of Appeal, one U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The U.S. Supreme Court reviews appeals from state supreme courts that present substantial "federal questions," usually where a constitutional right has been denied in the state courts.
Trial Courts	U.S. District Courts	There are 94 Judicial District and U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. Cases appealed from lower federal courts can be heard at the Supreme Court. Some laws obligate (or force) the Supreme Court to hear them. But most come up for review on the writ of certiorari, a discretionary writ that the Supreme Court grants or refuses at its own discretion. The writ is granted if four of the justices want it to be heard.
	U.S. Court of International Trade	
	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	
Federal Court and others outside Judicial Branch	Military Courts	Each year, over 4,500 cases are submitted for review to the Supreme Court. Less than 200 cases are accepted by the Court each year. Consequently, over 95% of the nation's legal cases are decided in state or local courts.
	Court of Veterans Appeals	
	U.S. Tax Court	
	Federal administrative agencies and boards	

Current Supreme Court Justices

- Vacant
- Anthony Kennedy
- Clarence Thomas
- Ruth Bader Ginsburg
- Stephen Breyer
- John G. Roberts (Chief Justice)
- Samuel A. Alito, Jr.
- Sonia Sotomayor
- Elena Kagan

Supreme Court Paths



TOPIC 6

Public & Foreign Policy

The Top 10 Highest Spending Lobbying Groups in the US

1. US Chamber of Commerce
2. National Association of Realtors
3. American Medical Association
4. General Electric
5. American Hospital Association
6. Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America
7. Blue Cross/Blue Shield
8. AARP
9. Northrop Grumman
10. Boeing Company

Source: Data collected from 1998–2015



Debate Topic

The lobbying groups that spend the most amount of money tend to have the most power in Washington D.C.

General Information

In essence, the national agenda is the federal government's "to do" list. The principal initiator is the president. The president has the ability to define what issues are deserving of governmental action and resources.

The president brings his agenda to the public through mass media (television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet). The media, which controls the issues that are accessible to the public, plays a major role in public policy.

In addition to the president, Congress and interest groups also play important roles in the

national agenda. While Congress must ratify most policy proposals, interest groups work closely with legislative members of Congress in an attempt to influence political decisions. Lobbying depends on personal relationships with members of Congress and the Executive Office. Legislative work in Congress takes place in committees and within a multi-step process that involves drafting, hearings, and the issuance of final rules. Lobbyists are involved in each one of these steps. Lobbying in the United States is protected by the right to petition stated in the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.





Foreign Policy

The U.S. has always been actively involved in world affairs. The officially stated goals of U.S. foreign policy, as mentioned in the Foreign Policy Agenda of the U.S. Department of State, are “to create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community.” However, U.S. involvement in other countries’ affairs has often fueled criticism. Some even accuse past presidents of using democracy to justify military interventions in place of other secret and sinister motives.



Since the end of World War II, several international coalitions have been created to prevent wars between nations and to provide a platform for diplomacy. Currently, the United States is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations (U.N.).



NATO

An international military alliance constituting a system of collective defense. Its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by an external party.



United Nations

An international organization that aims to facilitate cooperation in international law and security, economic development, social progress, and human rights issues.

Critical Questions

1. Who sets public policy agendas for our nation?
2. What is the proper role for government in social issues such as education, welfare, and crime?
3. What role should the United States play in the world?
4. What is, and what should be, our relationship with the United Nations?

TOPIC 7 Civic Engagement

Promoting Change

Do you want to change the world? Okay, maybe you just want to change a policy in your high school. Change is never easy, and often the voices of young activists go unheard, but if you are enthusiastic, imaginative, and use integrity to promote and petition your ideas, change is possible.

Think of a local issue that you would like to resolve or local policy that you would like to change. Then use the steps provided below to plan your course of action to create the change you desire.

Step 1 – Understand the Issue:

What can I do to understand the problem?

Understanding the issue is the first step to solving any problem. Think of an issue that has a negative impact on people around the world and research the issue by watching the news, reading the newspaper, visiting the local library, and searching for the topic on the Internet. Ask your friends and family members their opinion of the issue. Become as knowledgeable about the issue as you can.

Issue:

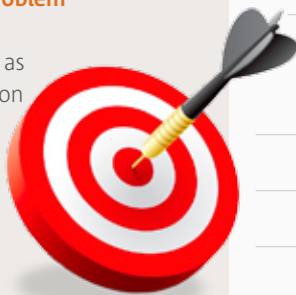
Why did you choose it?

Step 2 – Set Goals:

How can the problem be resolved?

After gathering as much information as possible about your issue, it's time to brainstorm some possible solutions.

It's important to write down the goals you will use to keep your efforts on track. Write down the challenges or issues related to your topic. Analyze whether you feel that you can address them. If it's a large issue, it often helps to start with your biggest goal and then dissect it into smaller goals and actions. It is often easier to tackle large goals by first tackling the small tasks that can help you to accomplish your main objective. Begin with a three-step action plan, and then see what you can do!



Action Step 1:

Action Step 2:

Action Step 3:

Presidential Inauguration 2017 Discovery Journal



Action Plan Items

- Activities/action steps
- Detailed descriptions of activities
- Person/group responsible
- Specific tasks and assignments
- Timetable for completion
- Key dates and deadlines for each action step
- Resources needed
- Cost, material, and equipment
- Evaluation/indicators of success
- Status of progress

What's your type?

*Are you an anonymous extraordinary?
Have you ever felt that you are too
young to make a world of difference?*

*Have you ever
been criticized
for being too
idealistic? Watch
Natalie Warne's
inspiring talk
on being young
and making an
impact.*



Choose the best way to communicate your message (for example, lyrics, performance, photo, etc...) and explain your form of communication:

What important words or ideas should be included in your Action Plan to make people think and act? Brainstorm a list and write it down here:

Step 5—Evaluate the Action:

How will I know that my plan was successful?

What can I do to improve the plan?

Evaluation and learning from your mistakes is an important part of progressing toward success. Taking a step back to examine how your Action Plan turned out, and evaluating what went right and what went wrong will ensure you don't make the same mistakes over and over again.

What did you learn in this process? Did you create change? How?



1789

First inauguration

1801

First inauguration in Washington, D.C.

1841

First inauguration for a president who arrived to Washington, D.C. by train

1845

First inauguration covered by telegraph

1853

First president to recite his inaugural speech entirely from memory

1857

First inauguration known to have been photographed

1905

First telephone lines installed at U.S. Capitol for inauguration

1917

First inaugural parade to include women

1925

First inaugural ceremony broadcast nationally by radio

1927

First president inaugurated under the 20th Amendment

1949

First televised inaugural ceremony

1961

First time a poet participated in the inaugural program

1963

First and only time a president took the oath of office on an airplane

1997

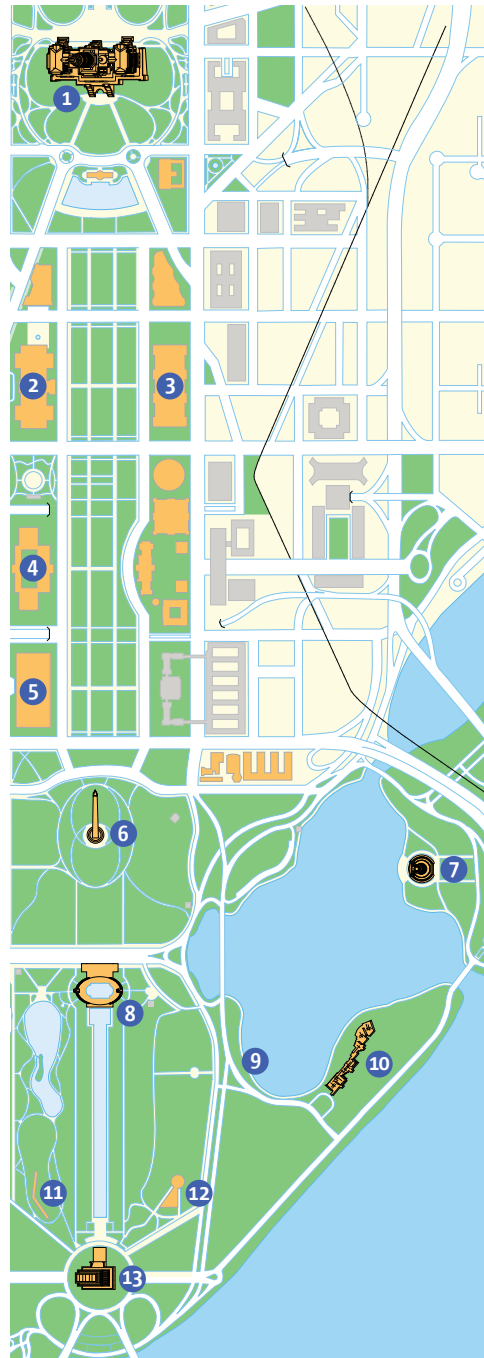
First inaugural ceremony broadcast live on the Internet

2009

First African American to hold office of president of the United States

1776

2017



Quiz Time!

First time for everything

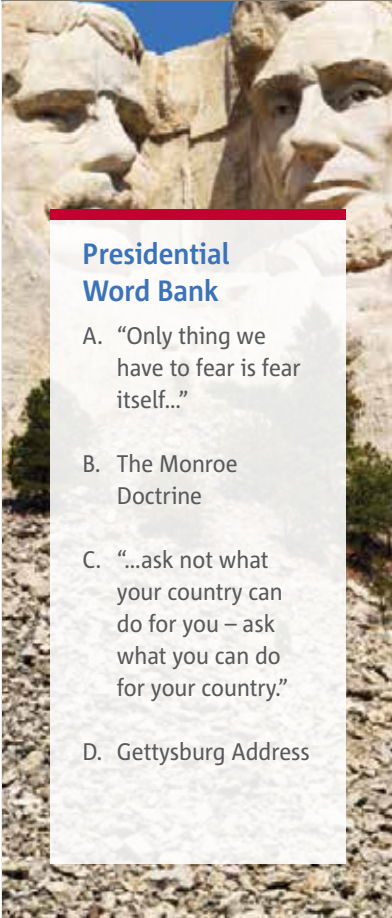
We've charted a time line to include inauguration firsts from Washington to Obama. Match the year to each president:

- _____ James Buchanan
- _____ Bill Clinton
- _____ Calvin Coolidge
- _____ William Harrison
- _____ Thomas Jefferson
- _____ Lyndon B. Johnson
- _____ John F. Kennedy
- _____ Barack Obama
- _____ Franklin Pierce
- _____ James K. Polk
- _____ Franklin D. Roosevelt
- _____ Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ Harry S. Truman
- _____ George Washington
- _____ Woodrow Wilson

Monuments & museums

Place the number from the map next to the correct building:

- _____ Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial
- _____ Korean War Veterans Memorial
- _____ Lincoln Memorial
- _____ Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial
- _____ National Air and Space Museum
- _____ National Gallery of Art
- _____ National Museum of American History
- _____ National Museum of Natural History
- _____ Thomas Jefferson Memorial
- _____ U.S. Capitol
- _____ Vietnam Veterans Memorial
- _____ Washington Monument
- _____ World War II Memorial



Presidential Word Bank

- A. "Only thing we have to fear is fear itself..."
- B. The Monroe Doctrine
- C. "...ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country."
- D. Gettysburg Address

Background and Speeches

Match the term from the word bank on the left with the presidents and bio below:

President	Major Jobs Before the Presidency	Letter
James Monroe	Soldier, lawyer, U.S. Senator, Governor of Virginia	
Abraham Lincoln	Postmaster, lawyer, U.S. Congressman from Illinois	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Lawyer, Governor of New York	
John F. Kennedy	Journalist, U.S. Congressman, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts	





worldstrides.com/inauguration

©WorldStrides 06/16 KMBD0096 P1368