



# South Carolina

**Full STEAM Ahead:**

**Connecting Library of Congress Primary Sources and Graphic Novels**

Lesson Plan Template
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<b>Grade Level(s):</b> 10-11
<b>Subject:</b> U.S. History
<b>Length of Class:</b> 90 minutes

Image



Alternative Image



Image Citation: first image <https://gilroydispatch.com/pledge-of-allegiance-created-to-sell-flags/>  
(Public Domain image)  
2nd image The school day begins with a salute to the flag, Rochester, New York, March 1943. By Ralph Amdursky. Source: Library of Congress.

<b>Lesson Title:</b>	The Evolution of the Pledge to the US Flag
<b>Overview:</b>	Americans did not always stand with their hands over their hearts as they recited the Pledge of Allegiance. The pledge and how one salutes the US' flag has evolved. From its conception by a Christian socialist to the kneeling of Colin Kaepernick during the playing of the national anthem, the pledge and honoring the US' flag has been impacted by current events.
<b>Learning Objective:</b>	Students will identify patterns of continuity and change chronologically and thematically as demonstrated by the evolution of the pledge of allegiance.
<b>Standards:</b>	<b>USHC.4.CC</b> Examine the continuity and changes on the U.S. homefront surrounding World War I and World War II.
<b>Essential Question:</b>	How has the Pledge of Allegiance changed over the years? (since it was first introduced in 1892?)
<b>Supporting Question(s):</b>	How does the original Pledge of Allegiance differ from the one used today? Why have changes been made to the Pledge of Allegiance? Why was the way that we salute the flag changed during WWII?
<b>Digital Primary and Secondary Sources:</b>	<a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8d27701/">https://www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8d27701/</a> <a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a33491/">https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a33491/</a> <a href="https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1943-03-11/ed-1/seq-25/">https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1943-03-11/ed-1/seq-25/</a> <a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.24202800/">https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.24202800/</a> <a href="https://www.loc.gov/resource/music.muswwism-200203386/?r=-0.59,0.451,2.179,0.817,0">https://www.loc.gov/resource/music.muswwism-200203386/?r=-0.59,0.451,2.179,0.817,0</a> <a href="https://www.gilderlehrman.org/news/pledge-allegiance-adopted-congress-day-june-22">https://www.gilderlehrman.org/news/pledge-allegiance-adopted-congress-day-june-22</a>
<b>Required Classroom Materials:</b>	Computer, Promethean Board, photographs, <i>Free Speech Handbook</i> by Ian Rosenberg, access to Google Classroom, Padlet and Harvard Project Zero's Thinking Routine Toolbox, LOC photo analysis template <a href="https://www.classtools.net/reveal/">https://www.classtools.net/reveal/</a> Classtools image reveal template <a href="https://www.archives.gov/">https://www.archives.gov/</a> for analysis sheets
<b>Classroom Environment:</b>	The desks are arranged in rows facing the Promethean Board and white board.

<b>Differentiation and Adaptations:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use the slowly reveal button on Classtools.</li> <li>● Show full image and have students complete a Photo Analysis form (<a href="https://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/worksheets/photo_analysis_worksheet_former.pdf">https://www.archives.gov/files/education/lessons/worksheets/photo_analysis_worksheet_former.pdf</a>) and follow up with a <i>Think, Puzzle, Explore</i> (TPE) (<a href="https://pz.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/Think%20Puzzle%20Explore_3.pdf">https://pz.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/Think%20Puzzle%20Explore_3.pdf</a>)</li> </ul>
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<b>Lesson Sequence/Procedures</b>	
<b>Estimated Time Needed</b>	<b>Detailed Description of Teaching and Learning</b>
10-15 minutes	Bell Ringer - Insert the first image from above into the image reveal template on <a href="https://www.classtools.net/reveal">https://www.classtools.net/reveal</a> Click the four squares until you have 25 boxes to reveal. <b>Reveal box 19. Complete a <i>See, Think, Wonder</i> (STW) activity.</b> The directions can be found here ( <a href="https://pz.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/See%20Think%20Wonder_3.pdf">https://pz.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/See%20Think%20Wonder_3.pdf</a> ) after revealing the first box. This can be done on paper or Padlet. Once the students have completed STW, slowly reveal the rest of the image. Reveal box 2 last.
15-20 Minutes	Students write down the words to the Pledge of Allegiance from memory. Give the students a copy of or display on board the original pledge written in 1892 by Francis Bellamy. <b>"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."</b> Highlight changes (paper copy). Make a <b>T-Chart</b> identifying the original Pledge (words) and the changes made to the Pledge. Discuss the meaning of Pledge and brainstorm possible reasons for the changes.
5-10 Minutes	Class discussion - How do we salute the flag today? <b>Those not in uniform salute the flag by standing at attention, tall and straight with the left arm at the side, and placing the right hand over the heart. Men who are wearing a hat should remove the hat with their right hand and hold it over their shoulder. The right hand, not the hat, should rest over the heart.</b> (Display picture from image reveal again. You may opt to show other pictures of students in a classroom using the Bellamy Salute. LOC has other images.) <b>Ask: Why do you think we changed the way we salute the flag during World War II?</b>
30-45 Minutes	Give the students a timeline of the changes made to the Pledge of Allegiance. ( <a href="https://www.gilderlehrman.org/news/pledge-allegiance-adopted-congress-day-june-22">https://www.gilderlehrman.org/news/pledge-allegiance-adopted-congress-day-june-22</a> ) Have students explain, based on what they have learned in US History (continuity and changes), the changes made to the pledge in 1923, 1942, and 1954. They are to include what was happening in the US during those years. (ie. Xenophobia/immigration, rise of US patriotism, rise of Nazism/Hitler, emphasize distinctions between US and the officially atheist Soviet Union)

	<p>1892 - Pledge written by Francis Bellamy, a Baptist minister and Christian Socialist.</p> <p>1923 - The National Flag Conference changes “my flag” to “the flag of the United States of America.”</p> <p>1942 - (June) - Congress formally recognizes the pledge and includes it in the federal Flag Code.</p> <p>1942 - (December) - Congress changes the official manner of delivery to placing the right hand over the heart. (from “BellamySalute”)</p> <p>1954 - President Eisenhower approves the congressional resolution adding the words “under God” to the pledge.</p>
5 Minutes	<p>Exit Slip: Quick Write - Do you think that there will be changes to the Pledge, the salute to the flag or the national anthem in the future? If so, what changes do you foresee?</p> <p>If not, why do you feel that no changes will be made?</p>

<b>Assessments:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Oral questioning</li> <li>● Class discussion</li> <li>● Completing Comparison T-Chart, STW, TPE</li> <li>● Students can link changes to specific events in US History. Explain how circumstances at the time influenced changes.</li> <li>● Feedback given through grades and written comments on students’ work.</li> </ul>
<b>Learning Extensions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The lesson can be extended to include Supreme Court rulings on pledge. (Free Speech Handbook, pp. 31-68)</li> <li>● Examine Court rulings on use of “under God” in the pledge.</li> <li>● Explore kneeling of Colin Kaepernick and others during the playing of the national anthem.</li> <li>● Read the news article linked in resources relating to Jehovah’s Witness students and the Pledge of Allegiance.</li> </ul>