



Inaugural Address

John F. Kennedy

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四川外国语大学成都学院
Chengdu Institute Sichuan International Studies University

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Background Information---Content

- ◆ **John F. Kennedy**
- ◆ **United States Presidential Inauguration**



- A. John F. Kennedy
- B. His Presidency
- C. Assassination





1. 35th President of the U.S.(1961-1963)
2. a democrat, an eloquent speaker
3. the youngest man ever elected to the presidency
4. born in Massachusetts, inherited a background of politics wealth and determination
5. a Catholic

His presidency



- ◆ 1 Cuba and the Bay of Pigs Invasion
- ◆ 2 Cuban Missile Crisis
- ◆ 3 Vietnam
- ◆ 4 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- ◆ 5 Space program
- ◆ 6 Civil rights

Assassination



- ◆ John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on November 22, 1963.
- ◆ In 1963, the Warren Commission investigated and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald had shot the president while acting on his own.



United States Presidential Inauguration

- ◆ A. Inauguration Day
- ◆ B. Inaugural Address
- ◆ C. The Inaugural Parade and Ball

Inaugural Address





Read from Para 1 to 5 to get the main idea of each paragraph

- ◆ Para.1: the significance of his presidency
- ◆ Para.2: what has happened to the world now?
- ◆ Para.3: the torch has passed to a new generation of Americans.
- ◆ Para.4: the policy of the new administration.
- ◆ Para.5: transitional paragraph



Read from Para 6 to 10 and answer following questions

1. How is this part related to Para. 5?
2. Who did he talk to in these paragraphs?



Kennedy talked to

- ◆ Old allies
- ◆ New states
- ◆ The people in huts and villages.
- ◆ The countries south of their border
- ◆ United Nation



Cultural and spiritual origins:

1. The same language /belong to the same language family.
2. Greek, Roman and Nordic mythology, literature, art, music etc.
3. The same religious belief

Christianity



What did he say to those old allies?

1. He pledged the loyalty of faithful friends.
2. If we are united and work together we can accomplish a lot of things in a great number of joint undertakings.
3. Because if we are in disagreement and disunited, we dare not meet the strong threat posed by socialist camp.



Name some of the new states whom Kennedy welcome.

- ◆ Many nations were born after World War Two, especially in Africa in 1960.

The Republic of Central Africa

The Republic of the Congo

The Republic of Ghana

The Republic of Chad



What did he say to the newly-independent countries?

1. The independence you gain from the colonialism should not be replaced by communism dictatorship which is far more tyrannical.

Kennedy promises to support their status as free and independent countries but

2. It is dangerous to ride the back of the tiger. If you do, you will be swallowed up by the tiger.

warns them not to go over to the

Communists. Countries will end up by losing their independence as many other countries

did in the past.



Who are those peoples in huts and villages
of half the globe?

- ◆ The poor people in backward developing countries in Africa and Asia struggling to free themselves from poverty and suffering.



What did he say to the poor Third World countries?

1. America will help them help themselves.
2. If the poor are continuously exploited and oppressed, they will rise up some day and overthrow the “free society” or the rule of “the few who are rich”.
3. Kennedy wants people to believe that the United States renders unselfish and disinterested aid to countries that need it.



What did he say to the countries south of their border?

- 1 The new Latin American policy expounded by Kennedy is to work together once again as allies to promote progress in this hemisphere.**
- 2 We will not allow any enemy countries to do any harm to this peaceful revolution which is full of hopeful progress to all our countries.**
- 3 This hemisphere will not tolerate any interference in their affairs by countries outside this hemisphere.**



- 1 What did Kennedy say to the enemy from Para 11 to 20?**

- 2 Read this part and figure out the structure of this part.**



- ◆ Para. 11: to state the policy against the enemy---peace
- ◆ Para.12-13: why should we make peace?
- ◆ Para.14: how to remain peaceful-negotiation.
- ◆ Para.15: what to negotiate---problems that might unite the both sides
- ◆ Para.16:arm control
- ◆ Para.17: invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors.
- ◆ Para.18:undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free
- ◆ Para.19: the result of such cooperation



To American people (Para 21-Para 27)

- ◆ Paragraph 21:
 - ◆ 1 Many Americans died for their country, showing their loyalty to the country in the past.
 - ◆ 2 The speaker intends to boost their ego and stir their patriotic emotions, so that they would willingly do what the speaker calls on them to do.
- ◆ Paragraph 22:
 - ◆ 1 Now our generation is called upon to make new sacrifices, to face the challenge of the cold war, to struggle against tyranny, poverty, disease and the threat of war.
 - ◆ 2 Now our country is calling on us once more (to fight and die for it). Our country is not calling on us to join the army or to go to war, although we need a strong army and although we are prepared for war. It is a call to face the challenge of the cold war which includes a fight against poverty and disease which would serve to win over the poor developing countries of the Third World.



- ◆ Paragraph 23:
 - ◆ 1 Kennedy is calling upon his fellowmen to join in the historic effort for a more fruitful life—to fight against tyranny, poverty, disease and war.
 - ◆ 2 Translate this sentence into Chinese.
- ◆ Paragraph 24:
 - ◆ 1 Kennedy emphasizes the situation and responsibility.
 - ◆ 2 Identify the figure of speech used here.
- ◆ Paragraph 25:
 - ◆ Kennedy calls on his fellow-American to make new sacrifices, to do what his country calls on him to do. He should be prepared to sacrifice everything, even his life if necessary, to defend freedom, to wage constant war against tyranny, poverty, disease and war.
- ◆ Paragraph 26:
 - ◆ My fellow citizens of the world: people all over the world. Let's seek cooperation to realize the freedom of human being.
- ◆ Paragraph 27:
 - ◆ Kennedy is determined to lead the country as president to go forth, with a good conscience, the judge of history and God's blessing and help



Cite examples to show that Kennedy is very particular and careful in his choice and use of words.

- 1 Ways to address the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.**
- 2 The way he addressed Latin American countries.**



Features of language

- ◆ The order is clear. Each Para. has its own topic.
- ◆ The tone is appropriate. He uses different tone to different people.
- ◆ The style is rigid. It is made beforehand. So it is a sort of written language.
- ◆ The language is rhetorical.
- ◆ Successful appeal to the emotion of the audience
- ◆ The speech must have high-sounding words.
- ◆ The speech must be concise and short.
- ◆ Clever-choice of words to convey different meanings/tones.
- ◆ The use of biblical style to make it formal/ rigid.