

1: The peculiar history of the Pledge of Allegiance - CNN

History of the Pledge of Allegiance: The Pledge was originally written in AUG by Francis Bellamy (-). He was an American, a Baptist minister, and an active Socialist.

Check new design of our homepage! Read on to know the official phrasing of this important oath, and the changes it has undergone since its conception. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Apr 5, The Pledge of Allegiance to the United States is an oath of loyalty to the nation, represented by the federal flag. Although it was written as early as , the pledge was officially recognized by the United States Congress in . All local government meetings level and sporting events start with the Pledge of Allegiance being recited, and Congressional sessions are also opened with the Pledge. Although it is not legally binding that students recite it, the Pledge is commonly recited at the start of school days. Students who do not wish to recite the Pledge have the right to remain silent through the recital. The present version of the Pledge of Allegiance runs as follows: I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. Changes The Pledge of Allegiance has been revised 3 times, each time with the addition of some phrase to the original form. Francis Bellamy wanted the Pledge of Allegiance to be short and crisp, with the message of loyalty to the American flag being conveyed concisely and unambiguously. The original words of the Pledge were: I pledge allegiance to my Flag, and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all. Bellamy wanted to include Equality and Fraternity in the pledge -- on the lines of the motto of the French Revolution Liberty, Equality, Fraternity -- but in times when racism was rife, he decided to withhold the two potentially controversial terms. C, held on Hence, the Pledge, as it stood in , read change highlighted: I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all. The Pledge of Allegiance words now read: I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all. This change created the modern Pledge of Allegiance as we know it today. What Does It Mean? Oftentimes, the Pledge is learned by rote, without paying attention to its most important component -- the meaning it conveys. The simple meaning can be lost in the carefully worded bouquets of flowery phrases. Here is a simple interpretation of the official wording of the Pledge of Allegiance.

2: The Pledge of Allegiance

Pledge of Allegiance (Bellamy versions) (changes are bolded and underlined); (first version) "I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

But now they have a new game plan. But the case filed by the American Humanist Association AHA , which is representing an atheist family from suburban Massachusetts, may be different. Rather than contesting the language in federal court—where any challenge is likely to come up against an unsympathetic Supreme Court—lawyers have opted to sue in state court. The legal angle is also new. The Pledge, advocates say, ostracizes nonbelievers by linking patriotism to belief in God. The new tack limits the outcome of the case—if the justices rule that the Pledge is unconstitutional, their decision will apply only to Massachusetts. People can get by without saying that they believe in God. For a case like this, Massachusetts is a logical place to start. But even a victory in Massachusetts would mean the beginning of a long, hard slog across the country. Back then, perspectives were decisive: Speckhardt says that this statistic has likely changed given that more Americans now identify as religiously unaffiliated. But these changing attitudes may be less of a bellwether than he suggests. Two-thirds of religiously unaffiliated Americans nevertheless say they believe in God. Meanwhile, atheists remain a distrusted minority. When asked whether various groups shared their vision of American society, polling respondents ranked atheists below Muslims, recent immigrants, and gays and lesbians. In , when the Massachusetts Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriage in its state, only around one-third of Americans supported gay marriage. Today, the number has risen to more than half. But a comparable turnaround in public opinion would be surprising. For the moment, advocates are in the position of asking courts to rule against public will. Congress may pose yet another hurdle. They will pursue these cases regardless of the outcome in the current case, but the momentum from a win in Massachusetts would help fuel the fight. For them, the case represents a place where the growing numbers of religious unaffiliated Americans should lead to an obvious outcome: The question is whether the Massachusetts Supreme Court sees the need to issue another unpopular decision, which could begin to remake a ritual that has been enmeshed in American public education for the past 70 years.

3: The Pledge | Florida Climate Pledge

The Pledge of Allegiance was written in August by the socialist minister Francis Bellamy (). It was originally published in The Youth's Companion on September 8, Bellamy had hoped that the pledge would be used by citizens in any country. In its original form it read: "I pledge.

Southington, Connecticut school children pledge their allegiance to the flag, in May Story highlights After the Pledge of Allegiance was written, a stiff-armed salute was developed to accompany it Bob Greene writes that its meaning got clouded when Fascist movements used similar salute After outbreak of World War II, Congress passed legislation to replace the salute Greene: It concerned the Pledge of Allegiance -- specifically, something called the Bellamy Salute. Until , there was no such thing as a Pledge of Allegiance. He sensed that the U. Not even 30 years before, the Civil War had still been raging. National unity was a fragile concept. As part of the campaign, Sharp gave an assignment to a member of his staff: Bellamy, who was an author, a minister and an advocate of the tenets of Christian socialism. Sharp asked Bellamy to compose a Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. Bellamy wrote it, and it was published in the magazine. At schools, at campgrounds, at public gatherings, in Congress, people routinely faced the flag and pledged their allegiance to it. Because, inherently, there is something physically awkward about people simply standing in place, their arms hanging limply by their sides, staring at a flag and reciting a pledge, it was decided that devising a salute would be appropriate. The Bellamy Salute consisted of each person -- man, woman or child -- extending his or her right arm straight forward, angling slightly upward, fingers pointing directly ahead. With their right arms aiming stiffly toward the flag, they recited: Well, perhaps you can see the problem. Ellis, in his book "To the Flag: The Unlikely History of the Pledge of Allegiance," wrote that "the similarities in the salute had begun to attract comment as early as the mids. Third graders from a local school lead the Pledge of Allegiance during a walkthrough before the start of of the Democratic National Convention September 4, in Charlotte, North Carolina. Thus, on December 22, , Congress, just before its Christmas break, took care of it. On that day, the amended Flag Code was passed, Section 7 of which decreed that the Pledge of Allegiance should "be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. Those millions of extended right arms were brought down. The stiff-armed salute was for other people, in countries far away. It was purely symbolic, of course, but symbols are powerful. Over the years, there have been various disputes about the Pledge of Allegiance, the most basic of which is the question of whether citizens should even be expected to publicly pledge their allegiance to their country. The United States was founded on ideals of freedom, and freedom includes not being forced, or cajoled by peer pressure, into publicly declaring any belief. The exact wording of the Pledge has changed several times since Francis Bellamy wrote it; each change was reflective of contemporaneous concerns about the meaning. The most significant change in the wording came in , when -- with the enthusiastic support of President Dwight D. Eisenhower -- the phrase "under God" was added just after "one nation. Once ubiquitous and unquestioned, it has become a faded and mostly forgotten bit of U. All because, 71 Decembers ago, a solution to a quandary -- a quandary no one could have anticipated when the Pledge was written -- was formalized: Lower those stiff arms.

4: The Pledge of Allegiance and How It Has Changed - America Comes Alive

The Pledge of Allegiance - Changes Through the Years [Changes noted in red bold italics.] "I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation.

Between and , the Pledge of Allegiance was worded: On JUN, a three judge panel of the 9th U. Circuit Court of Appeals voted 2 to 1 to declare the Pledge unconstitutional because of the addition of the phrase "under God. The ruling stating that "the text of the official Pledge, codified in federal law, impermissibly takes a position with respect to the purely religious question of the existence and identity of God. Supreme Court overturned the Circuit Court of Appeals reading. Rather, they ruled that the plaintiff Michael Newdow did not have primary custody of his daughter and thus did not have standing to take the case to the federal court system. It is interesting to note that this decision happened to occur one day after the 40th anniversary of the Engel v. Vitale decision by the U. Supreme Court, which declared unconstitutional the inclusion of state-sponsored school prayer as a part of instruction in public schools. The Texas Justice Foundation had declared that anniversary a day of mourning. He was an American, a Baptist minister, and an active Socialist. He included some of the concepts of his first cousin, Edward Bellamy, who wrote a number of socialist utopian novels, such as Looking Backward and Equality In its original form, it read: He considered including the word "equality" in the pledge, but decided against it because he knew that many Americans at the time were opposed to equality for women and African-Americans. Opposition to equality continues today; a sizeable minority of American adults remain opposed to equal rights for women , gays and lesbians , and transsexuals. In , the U. Supreme Court denied children the right of freedom of speech. The court ruled that school boards could compel their students to recite the Pledge. The court reversed itself three years later. The nation was suffering through the height of the cold war, and the McCarthy communist witch hunt. Partly in reaction to these factors, a reported 15 resolutions were initiated in Congress to change the pledge. They got nowhere until Rev. George Docherty - preached a sermon that was attended by President Eisenhower and the national press corps on FEB His sermon said in part: In fact, I could hear little Muscovites repeat a similar pledge to their hammer-and-sickle flag in Moscow. In the following weeks, the news spread, and public opinion grew. It was approved as a joint resolution JUN President Eisenhower said at the time: The phrase "Atheistic Communists" has been repeated so many times that the public has linked Atheism with communism; the two are often considered synonymous. Many consider Atheism as unpatriotic and "un-American" as communism. Most communists, worldwide, are Atheists. But, in North America, the reverse is not true; most Atheists are non-communists. Although there are probably many Atheist and Humanist legislators at the federal and state levels, few if any are willing to reveal their beliefs, because of the intense prejudice against persons holding these belief systems. Supreme Court declined to review this change to the Pledge. The Court has commented in passing on the motto saying that: Suggested future changes to the Pledge: Various groups and individuals have suggested additional changes to the Pledge: Some pro-life groups have promoted the addition of a suffix to the existing Pledge so that it would read:

5: Pledge of Allegiance - Wikipedia

Changes in the Way We Recognize the Flag (the Salute) Today when we say the Pledge of Allegiance, we have learned to place our right hand over our heart as we recite the words. The original salute was very different.

Recital[edit] Congressional sessions open with the recital of the Pledge, as do many government meetings at local levels, and meetings held by many private organizations. All states except Hawaii , Iowa , Vermont and Wyoming require a regularly scheduled recitation of the pledge in the public schools , although the Supreme Court has ruled in *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* that students cannot be compelled to recite the Pledge, nor can they be punished for not doing so. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag€”I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. When not in uniform men should remove any non-religious headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute. Members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans may render the military salute in the manner provided for persons in uniform. There did exist a previous version created by Captain George T. We give our heads and hearts to God and our country; one country, one language, one flag! Balch was a proponent of teaching children, especially those of immigrants, loyalty to the United States, even going so far as to write a book on the subject and work with both the government and private organizations to distribute flags to every classroom and school. The event was conceived and promoted by James B. Upham, a marketer for the magazine, as a campaign to instill the idea of American nationalism in students and to encourage children to raise flags above their schools. According to Miller, Upham "would often say to his wife: I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. Bellamy designed it to be recited in 15 seconds. As a socialist, he had initially also considered using the words equality and fraternity [17] but decided against it, knowing that the state superintendents of education on his committee were against equality for women and African Americans. By June 29, , Bellamy and Upham had arranged for Congress and President Benjamin Harrison to announce a proclamation making the public school flag ceremony the center of the Columbus Day celebrations. This arrangement was formalized when Harrison issued Presidential Proclamation The patriotic ardor of the Civil War was an old story The time was ripe for a reawakening of simple Americanism and the leaders in the new movement rightly felt that patriotic education should begin in the public schools. The ritual must be prepared with simplicity and dignity. The Balch salute, which ran, "I give my heart and my hand to my country, one country, one language, one flag," seemed to him too juvenile and lacking in dignity. The true reason for allegiance to the flag is the Republic for which it stands. If they were exercised for all. They involved the spirit of equality and fraternity. I pledge my head and my heart to God and my country. One country, one language and one flag. In , the National Flag Conference called for the words "my Flag" to be changed to "the Flag of the United States," so that new immigrants would not confuse loyalties between their birth countries and the US. The words "of America" were added a year later. Congress officially recognized the Pledge for the first time, in the following form, on June 22, Addition of "under God"[edit] "Under God" redirects here. For the book, see Under God book. Louis Albert Bowman, an attorney from Illinois, was the first to suggest the addition of "under God" to the pledge. At a meeting on February 12, , [25] he led the society in reciting the pledge with the two words "under God" added. On August 21, , the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus at its annual meeting adopted a resolution urging that the change be made universal, and copies of this resolution were sent to the President, the Vice President as Presiding Officer of the Senate , and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Several State Fraternal Congresses acted likewise almost immediately thereafter. This campaign led to several official attempts to prompt Congress to adopt the Knights of Columbus policy for the entire nation. These attempts were eventually a success. Rabaut D - Mich. Before February , no endeavor to get the pledge officially amended had succeeded. The final successful push came from George MacPherson Docherty. He responded enthusiastically to Docherty in a conversation following the service. Eisenhower acted on his suggestion the

next day and on February 8, 1954, Rep. Charles Oakman R - Mich. Congress passed the necessary legislation and Eisenhower signed the bill into law on Flag Day, June 14. From this day forward, the millions of our school children will daily proclaim in every city and town, every village and rural school house, the dedication of our nation and our people to the Almighty. Kruse asserts that this movement was an effort by corporate America to instill in the minds of the people that capitalism and free enterprise were heavenly blessed. Kruse acknowledges the insertion of the phrase was influenced by the push-back against Russian atheistic communism during the Cold War, but argues the longer arc of history shows the conflation of Christianity and capitalism as a challenge to the New Deal played the larger role. Swearing of the Pledge is accompanied by a salute. An early version of the salute, adopted in 1892, known as the Balch Salute, which accompanied the Balch pledge, instructed students to stand with their right hand outstretched toward the flag, the fingers of which are then brought to the forehead, followed by being placed flat over the heart, and finally falling to the side. In 1895, Francis Bellamy created what was known as the Bellamy salute. It started with the hand outstretched toward the flag, palm down, and ended with the palm up. Because of the similarity between the Bellamy salute and the Nazi salute, which was adopted in Germany later, the US Congress stipulated that the hand-over-the-heart gesture as the salute to be rendered by civilians during the Pledge of Allegiance and the national anthem in the US would be the salute to replace the Bellamy salute. Removal of the Bellamy salute occurred on December 22, 1954, when Congress amended the Flag Code language first passed into law on June 22, 1952. Dedicated to social issues, he donated all rights of the musical setting to the U. A July 29, 1962, House and Senate resolution authorized the U. Government Printing Office to print and distribute the song sheet together with a history of the pledge. In *Morse v. United World Wide Fund of America*, the Supreme Court reversed its decision. Justice Jackson, writing for the 6 to 3 majority, went beyond simply ruling in the precise matter presented by the case to say that public school students are not required to say the Pledge on narrow grounds, and asserted that such ideological dogmata are antithetical to the principles of the country, concluding with: If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein. If there are any circumstances which permit an exception, they do not now occur to us. Requiring or promoting of the Pledge on the part of the government has continued to draw criticism and legal challenges on several grounds. One objection is that a democratic republic built on freedom of dissent should not require its citizens to pledge allegiance to it, and that the First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the right to refrain from speaking or standing, which itself is also a form of speech in the context of the ritual of pledging allegiance. The first case was in *Minersville School District v. Gobitis*, when two children, Lillian and William Gobitas, ages ten and twelve, were expelled from the Minersville, Pennsylvania, public schools that year for failing to salute the flag and recite the Pledge of Allegiance. On January 3, 1945, a new suit was filed in the U. District Court for the Eastern District of California on behalf of three unnamed families. Citing the precedent of the ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Karlton issued an order stating that, upon proper motion, he would enjoin the school district defendants from continuing their practices of leading children in pledging allegiance to "one Nation under God. Alexandre, a federal district court in Florida ruled that a state law requiring students to stand and recite the Pledge of Allegiance violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the U. Rio Linda Union School District.

6: Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America | History & Text | www.enganchecuban.com

The Pledge of Allegiance is the official oath of loyalty to the Flag of the United States of America. Read on to know the official phrasing of this important oath, and the changes it has undergone since its conception.

7: Pledge - Change Day Ontario

The Pledge of Allegiance underwent yet another change in Responding to the threat of Soviet Communism (again more national fear), President Eisenhower encouraged Congress to add the words.

8: Understanding the Meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance Words

Climate change mitigation strategies that incorporate the highest standards of environmental technology for promoting energy, water efficiency, and sustainability. I pledge to protect Florida's: Coastlines from offshore drilling to safeguard our beautiful beaches that provide quality of life and sustain our tourism industry.

9: 5 facts about the Pledge of Allegiance | Pew Research Center

On this day 71 years ago -- December 22, -- Congress got the United States out of what had turned into an embarrassing situation, Bob Greene writes.

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