

1 Identify those segments of President Kennedy's Inaugural Address where he acknowledged the significant dangers posed by the arms race and the nuclear threat. How did he explain his concerns?

Kennedy thinks the world is different now because man has made great progress in science and technology and has not only the power (scientific farming, speedy transportation, mass production, etc.) to abolish poverty, but also the power (missiles, H_bombs, etc.) to destroy all forms of human life. I agree with him.

2 Beginning with the paragraph "To those old allies," select two paragraphs where JFK defined our relationship with another nation and/or region. Then, list and explain the specific pledge he held out to the nation and/or region you selected.

Kennedy's policy towards "his adversary" is negotiation from a position of strength. The U.S. must first be strong enough to deter her adversary. From this strong position of absolute military superiority Kennedy proposes negotiating with the socialist camp (or the Soviet Union) on the following problems: (a) arms control, (b) cooperation in the fields of science, technology, arts and commerce, (c) a new world system.

3 How can you explain President Kennedy's emphasis on international concerns while at the time of his inauguration the United States was facing serious internal issues regarding poverty and civil rights?

maybe "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty", as this is not only a carefully thought out, well-balanced sentence easy to remember and elegantly pleasant to read aloud, but also a sentence that best expresses the proud feelings of the Americans as the self-appointed leader of the "free democracies". Kennedy's call for Americans to "ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country" is also very often quoted because it represents the enterprising spirit of the Americans of which Kennedy is a best example.

4 How did President Kennedy urge the citizens of the United States to rise to the challenges that faced mid-twentieth-century America

He calls on his fellow—Americans 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. The "long twilight struggle" is not a hot war but a constant, persevering fight against tyranny, poverty, disease and the threat of war.

