



## Your chance to watch "The Address"

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, Ken Burns and PBS are challenging everyone across the country, especially students, to video record themselves reading or reciting the Gettysburg Address. Those who have already submitted videos include former U.S. Presidents and celebrities

The campaign will continue throughout the year and is inspired by the subject of Burns' film THE ADDRESS, which tells the story of the Greenwood School in Putney, Vermont and its students — boys ages 11 to 17, all of whom face a range of learning differences — who each year are encouraged to memorize, practice and recite the Gettysburg Address. The film will air April 15, 2014 on PBS.

## Be GettyReady

- Memorize the Gettysburg Address (and challenge others to do the same)
- Film yourself (or with others) reciting or reading the Gettysburg Address and upload it to [www.gettyready.org](http://www.gettyready.org)
- Share with your family your personal memories of important historic and world events such as where you were on 9/11, the fall of the Berlin Wall, man's first landing on the moon, President Kennedy's assassination, or the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- Instagram or Tweet about your experiences #gettyready
- Take a virtual tour via the internet of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. or the Gettysburg National Cemetery in Pennsylvania (or better yet visit in person if you can)
- Learn about your family members who lived in the 1860s and count the generations from then to now
- Write down in 272 words or less your feelings about freedom and our United States
- Visit a national or local monument or cemetery dedicated to veterans or the Civil War

Visit [www.gettyready.org](http://www.gettyready.org) for even more activities

## Thanksgiving: A grateful nation

Do you know how we began to celebrate the fourth Thursday in November as a national holiday?

As early as 1789, George Washington had asked that communities offer a day of thanks for the blessings afforded to our nation. Many presidents after continued this tradition. But in 1863 Lincoln signed a proclamation establishing this "day of Thanksgiving and Praise" to officially be celebrated by all states on the fourth Thursday in November.

Lincoln's proclamation was prompted by letters from Sarah Josepha Hale, a 74-year-old newspaper editor. Hale had spent seventeen years writing to presidents and political leaders asking that a national day of thanks be established. A day of thanks was being celebrated by many of the northern and southern states, but each on their own day at times between October and January. Lincoln hoped that establishing this new national holiday would be a way to help unify our country during the Civil War. The words of the proclamation show that Lincoln intended for Thanksgiving to have Americans appreciate the treasures of our land, value the principles of our founding, and to reverently seek to live with integrity and humility in the

face of all that our nation and our people have been given and to recognize the source from which they come. Prior to Thanksgiving becoming a national holiday, the only national holidays were Washington's Birthday and Independence Day.

In 2013 we continue the tradition that was officially created by Lincoln's proclamation 150 years ago. We hope that as you gather around the table with family and friends this year to give thanks that you will remember those who fought for our freedoms at Gettysburg and use Lincoln's famous words as a point of conversation. Some points to discuss might include:

- What are three important concepts discussed in the Gettysburg address?
- What is the "unfinished work" Lincoln refers to? Has it been finished yet? What can you and your family do to help?
- What are productive ways we, as communities and a nation, can come together and move forward on social and political issues?

Let this Thanksgiving be a time to commit to memory the Gettysburg address so that you and yours will be GettyReady.

## Read (and see more) all about it!

For more on Lincoln and Gettysburg, check out these books and movies.

### Movies

- **Remember the Titans** (2000)  
Based on a true story of an African American Virginia high school football coach in the early 1970s, Denzel Washington stars as the coach who teaches his players to overcome racial prejudices. A powerful scene shows players on the Gettysburg Battlefield. Rated: PG
- **Gettysburg** (1993)  
This film, based on the novel "The Killer Angels" and starring Tom Berenger, Jeff Daniels and Martin Sheen, depicts one of the Civil War's most famous battles. Rated: PG
- **Lincoln** (2012)  
As the Civil War continues to rage, America's president struggles with continuing carnage on the battlefield, as he fights with many inside his own cabinet on the decision to emancipate the slaves. Rated: PG-13
- **The Civil War** (1990)  
More than 10 hours in length, Ken Burns' film "The Civil War" consists of nine episodes that explore the Civil War through photographs and personal journals. The series is narrated by David McCullough. Not rated
- **Mr. Smith Goes to Washington** (1939)  
This classic Frank Capra movie stars Jimmy Stewart as Jefferson Smith, an idealist who unexpectedly

becomes a U.S. Senator. Mr. Smith visits the Lincoln Memorial, where he finds a young boy reading the words of Abraham Lincoln to his grandfather. Not rated

- **The Conspirator** (2010)  
The film, directed by Robert Redford, focuses on the legal prosecution of those charged with the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln. The film focuses on Mary Surratt, the lone woman charged as a co-conspirator, who ran the boarding house where the conspirators met as they planned the assassination. Rated: PG-13
- **Killing Lincoln** (2013)  
This made-for-television film, inspired by the 2011 novel by Bill O'Reilly, is narrated and hosted by actor Tom Hanks. This docu-drama originally aired on National Geographic, earning the network its highest ratings ever. Not rated.

### Books

- **Lincoln at Gettysburg: The Words That Remade America** by Gary Wills
- **Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln** by Doris Kearns Goodwin
- **The Killer Angels** by Michael Shaara
- **Just a Few Words, Mr. Lincoln** by Jean Fritz

## Local Television Programs

### Civil War Songs and Stories

Sunday, November 17 • 8:00 p.m. • UEN-TV channel 9

Produced to mark the 150th anniversary of the conflict, the documentary highlights the stories behind the songs and the emotional impact of music on soldiers and families before, during and after the war between the states.

### Lincoln@Gettysburg

Tuesday, November 19 • 8:00 p.m. • KUED channel 7

In 1863 Abraham Lincoln proved himself a master of a new frontier-not on the battlefields of the Civil War, but in his "high-tech" command center: the War Department Telegraph Office, America's first "Situation Room."

### American Ride: Gettysburg

Tuesday, November 19 • 9:00 p.m. • KBYU channel 11

Learn how close the South came to winning this critical battle and how Gettysburg became the turning point of the war.

### American Ride: Legacy of Lincoln

Tuesday, November 19 • 9:30 p.m. • KBYU channel 11

The end of the war brings a new hope for the nation, but one last tragic price must be paid for the victory of the Union and freedom.

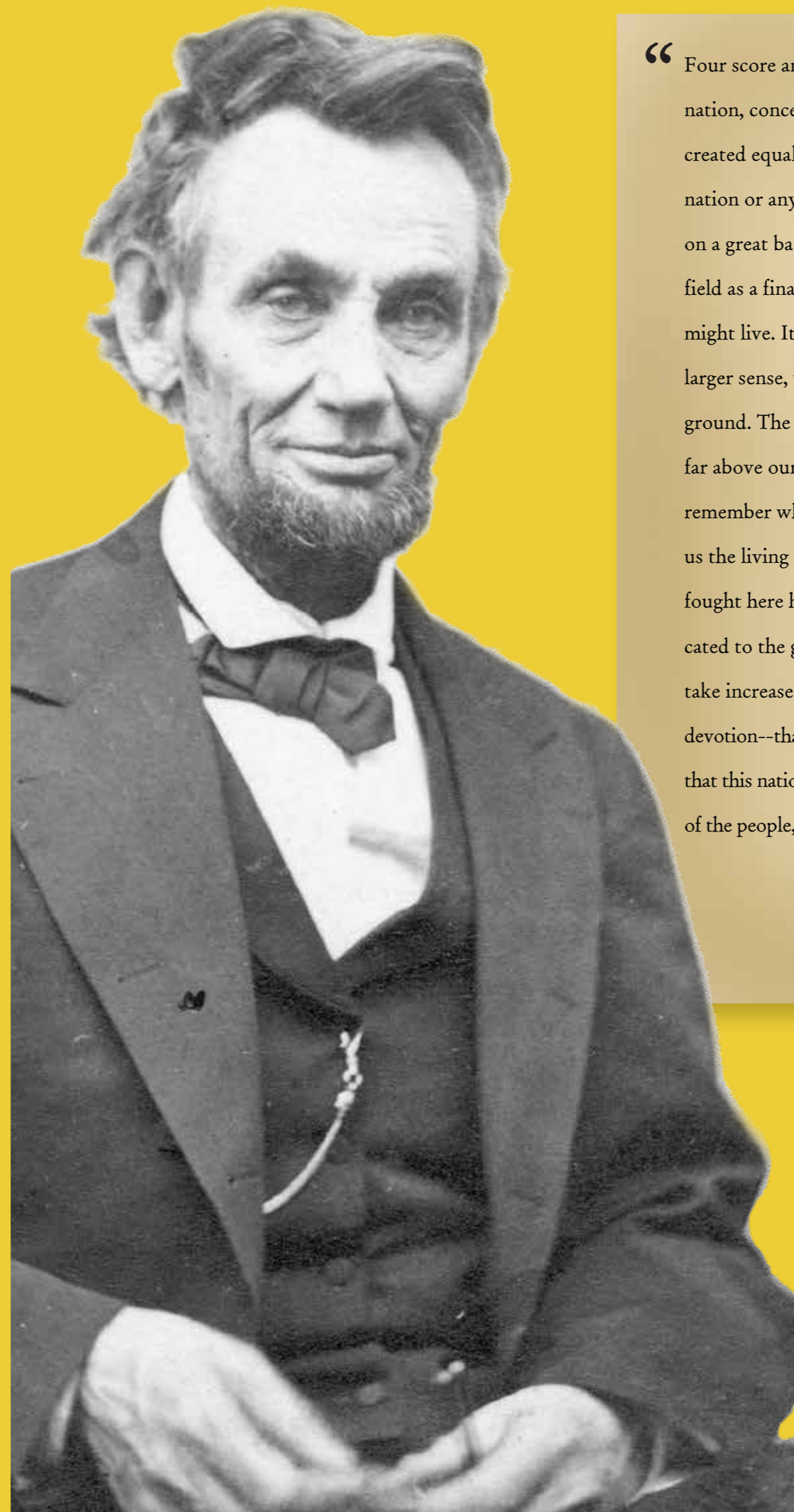
### Turning Points in U.S. History, 1860-1865

Wednesday, November 20 • 8:30 p.m. • UEN-TV channel 9

1861: 11 states comprise the Confederacy. 1862: Congress sets forth the Homestead Act. 1863: Lincoln signs Emancipation Proclamation. 1863: Lincoln delivers his Gettysburg Address. 1865: Lee surrenders at Appomattox. 1865: Abraham Lincoln is assassinated. 1865: formation of the Ku Klux Klan.

# Celebrate 150 Years of the Gettysburg Address!

They've been called the most important 272 words in American history. November 19, 2013 is the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's landmark Gettysburg Address. We invite you to join Utah students and their families in memorizing and applying the timeless principles contained in this two-minute masterpiece. This insert is designed to provide background and helpful tips on how to make the Gettysburg Address even more meaningful for individuals and families.



“ Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth. ”

*A. Lincoln*

## What is GettyReady?

GettyReady is a Utah-based non-profit established to encourage learners of all ages to memorize, study and apply the Gettysburg Address on its anniversary and for the remainder of this school year. Facilitation of this statewide initiative is provided by the generous support of multiple civic, educational, and private entities who are listed on the back of this guide. Special thanks to our signature partner, the Utah Commission on Civic and Character Education.

[www.gettyready.org](http://www.gettyready.org)



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ANSWERS TO "HOW DO YOU GRADE ON GETTYSBURG?" QUIZ INSIDE: 1. (c) 272 • 2. (b) 20 • 3. (c) Edward Everett • 4. (b) Thanksgiving • 5. (d) Pennsylvania • 6. (e) Robert E. Lee • 7. (c) 8, 9 and 10. • Go to [www.gettyready.org](http://www.gettyready.org) for the answers to numbers 8, 9 and 10.

### SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR GETTYREADY PARTNERS



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### CORAL CANYON ELEMENTARY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Fifth graders are working on the "Give Me Liberty" program wherein students meet 13 requirements of patriotism, and this year that includes celebrating the rich text of the Gettysburg Address through memorization, recitation, and application.

### AT NIBLEY ELEMENTARY IN CACHE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Daily recitation of the Gettysburg Address in front of the flag is the standard start of the school day this year. The fifth graders there are working to earn the "Great American Award" for passing off nine requirements of civic understanding including knowledge of the Pledge of Allegiance, the Constitution, and our presidential history.

### Statewide Snapshots: GettyReady in Utah Classrooms

### WEST HIGH SCHOOL IN SALT LAKE CITY

Sixty-one students are working to memorize the Address. "It is an amazing thing to see young people from all around the world reciting these powerful words." Students from the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and the Pacific Islands are learning together. Some are native speakers, while some are learning English. Some are immigrants; some are refugees. "It is a moving thing to see how these words impact young people," says their teacher.

### BLANDING ELEMENTARY IN SAN JUAN COUNTY

Students from a variety of backgrounds, including students from the Navajo Nation, from the Ute Reservation, and students with a pioneer heritage, are learning the history and meaning of the Gettysburg Address from their teacher, who participates in the re-enactment of the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. This class, through costume, action, and innovation are learning about Lincoln and this speech in unique ways.

# Notable Quotables on freedom and equality



"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it on to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed down for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was like in the United States when men were free."  
— Ronald W. Reagan



"You may not always have a comfortable life and you will not always be able to solve all of the world's problems at once but don't ever underestimate the importance you can have because history has shown us that courage can be contagious and hope can take on a life of its own."  
— Michelle Obama



"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.'  
— Martin Luther King, Jr.



"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."  
— John F. Kennedy



"You know that being an American is more than a matter of where your parents came from. It is a belief that all men are created free and equal and that everyone deserves an even break."  
— Harry S. Truman



"True patriotism springs from a belief in the dignity of the individual, freedom and equality not only for Americans but for all people on earth, universal brotherhood and good will, and a constant and earnest striving toward the principles and ideals on which this country was founded."  
— Eleanor Roosevelt

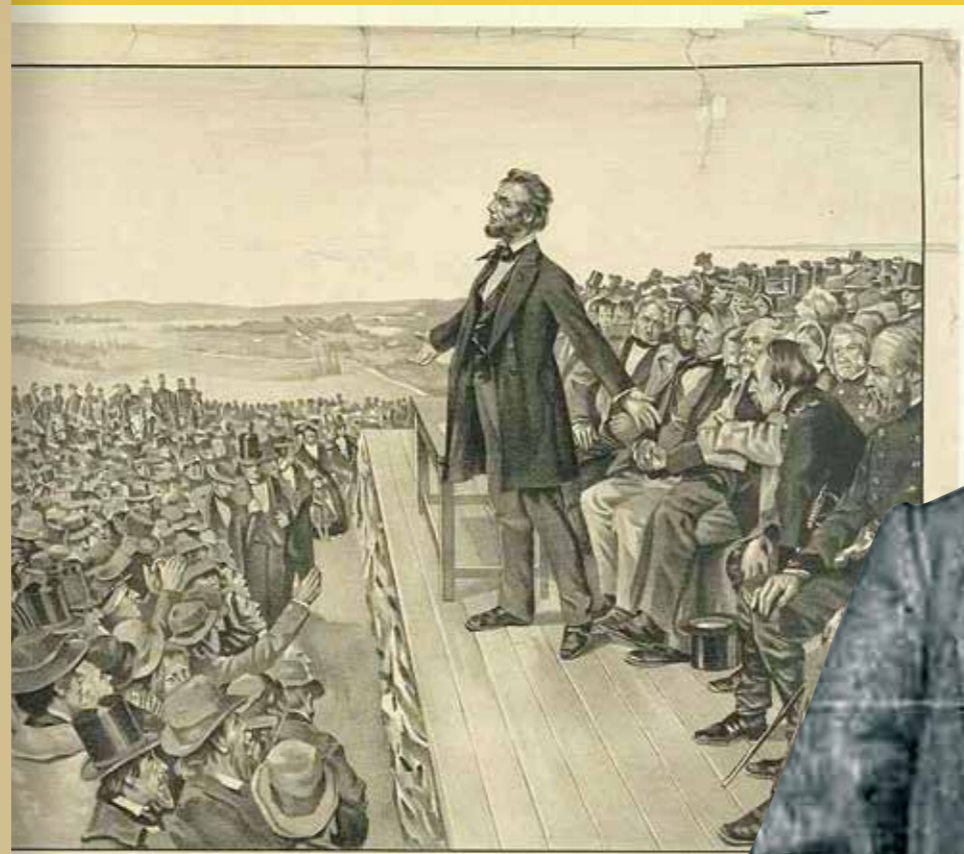
## How do you grade on Gettysburg?

- How many words are there in the Gettysburg Address?  
a) 196 b) 267 c) 272 d) 401
- A "score" is how many years?  
a) 10 b) 20 c) 30 d) 100
- Who was designated to be the main speaker at the dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg, on November 19, 1863?  
a) Stephen Douglas b) Abraham Lincoln c) Edward Everett d) John Phillip Sousa
- What national holiday was created in 1863?  
a) Veterans' Day b) Thanksgiving c) Presidents' Day d) Memorial Day
- In what state is Gettysburg located?  
a) Virginia b) Maryland c) South Carolina d) Pennsylvania
- Which general commanded the Confederate army at the Battle of Gettysburg?  
a) Robert E. Lee b) James Longstreet c) George E. Pickett d) J.E.B. Stuart
- How many days did the Battle of Gettysburg last?  
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5
- How many handwritten versions of the Gettysburg Address are there?  
a) 1 b) 4 c) 5 d) 11
- Approximately how many soldiers lost their lives in the battle at Gettysburg?  
a) 7,500 b) 25,000 c) 30,000 d) 50,000
- To which document was President Lincoln referring for the proposition that all men are created equal?  
a) The Constitution b) The Emancipation Proclamation c) The Civil Rights Act d) The Declaration of Independence

For the answers to the quiz, see the back page of this insert

# "Everything which made Abraham Lincoln the loved and honored man he was, it is in the power of the humblest American boy to imitate."

-New York Times April 19 1865



Lincoln's Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.

Others thought forth on this occasion... they thought of things and great things... they who thought have been true for an... they who thought have been true for an... they who thought have been true for an...

## The Battle of Gettysburg

From July 1 to July 3, 1863, the Confederate and Union armies waged war 35 miles southwest from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was a costly battle for both sides. The North suffered 23,000 casualties, or a quarter of its forces; while the South had 28,000 casualties, roughly a third of General Robert E. Lee's army.

On July 3, the final day of the battle, 12,000 Confederates attacked the center of the Union line at Cemetery Ridge. Pickett's Charge, as it came to be known, was met with Union fire and resulted in heavy casualties

to the South. A day later, on the evening of July 4, General Lee retreated to Virginia. He would tender his resignation one month later.

After the battle, bodies lay scattered in the surrounding farmlands. Fearing an epidemic, the bodies were quickly and unceremoniously buried. With the support of the Pennsylvania governor, however, a committee was formed to create a national cemetery to inter the Union remains. As burial efforts got underway, the committee planned a dedication ceremony, selecting Edward Everett as the main speaker, and asking President Lincoln to make "a few appropriate remarks."



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## A Two-minute Masterpiece

"Great leaders are almost always great simplifiers who can cut through the argument debate and doubt to offer a solution everybody can understand."  
— Colin Powell

On November 19, 1863, Edward Everett, a former U.S. Senator and former Secretary of State, spoke at the dedication of the military cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Just four and a half months earlier, as many as 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers had been killed, injured or captured in the Battle of Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest and most famous of the Civil War.

As the featured speaker that day, Everett droned on for two hours, testing the limits of his vocal cords—and the patience of thousands who had gathered to pay tribute. His long-winded oration set the stage for one of the greatest speeches in American history—Abraham Lincoln's 272-word, two-minute masterpiece that comforted, inspired and

emboldened a young nation at war—known today as the Gettysburg Address.

Lincoln's speech was so short, in fact, that most of the photographers who came to document the event left empty handed. Everett later wrote to Lincoln, "I wish that I could flatter myself that I had come as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

## Four score and seven years ago

Lincoln's remarks that day were more than appropriate, they were sublime and profound. Drawing on themes of freedom and equality, the president made a connection between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. He challenged Americans to undertake "the great task remaining before us...that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

Senator Charles Sumner would later write: "That speech, uttered at the field of Gettysburg...is a monumental act. In the modesty of his nature he said 'the world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.' He was mistaken. The

world at once noted what he said, and will never cease to remember it."

As we celebrate the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's seminal speech, we encourage you to read, study, memorize and, most importantly, apply the Gettysburg Address. Find historical photos and videos, classroom activities and other resources to help in your study at [gettyready.org](http://gettyready.org).

## Life of Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, on the Kentucky frontier. He received very little formal schooling and educated himself by reading classic American literature, as well as the Bible. He began practicing law in 1836, and worked for 20 years as an attorney. He married Mary Todd in 1842 and had four sons, three of whom died at an early age.

Lincoln failed in business, suffered a nervous breakdown and lost eight elections before being elected President of the United States in 1860. As president, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, delivered the historic Gettysburg Address and led the U.S. through the Civil War. President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on April 15, 1865, in Washington, D.C.



STATE OF UTAH  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT  
GOVERNOR

SPENCER J. COX  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends:

In November, our country commemorates the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, during the dedication of the National Cemetery about four months after one of the bloodiest and most decisive battles of the Civil War. In his speech, President Lincoln reiterated that our country was founded upon the principles and ideals of freedom, self-government, and equality among all men. He defined the Civil War as a test of the very survival of those precepts and entreated "that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause" in order to protect and preserve our nation.

As it did a century and a half ago, President Lincoln's inspiring call to all Americans resonates with us today. That is why I encourage all Utah residents, both young and old, to join me in the Gettysburg challenge. This includes memorizing the Gettysburg Address and discussing its meaning and implications with your families and friends. Most importantly, it means applying President Lincoln's teachings in your everyday lives by showing respect for one another in word and in deed, cherishing the freedoms that the sacrifices of our heroes have ensured, and, above all, passing on the fundamental principles of our republic to future generations.

Many communities, schools, and families in Utah have been enriched by participating in the Gettysburg Address throughout this fall. If you have already learned the Gettysburg Address, congratulations and thank you. If not, I urge you to do so and then incorporate its message into your lives. As more and more of us answer President Lincoln's call, I am confident that not only our nation but also our great state will be strengthened for many years to come.

Sincerely,  
  
Gary R. Herbert  
Governor

November, 2013

Dear Fellow Utahns

A century and a half ago, President Abraham Lincoln stood among the graves of fallen soldiers in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and delivered the Gettysburg Address, a two-minute speech that has inspired generations of Americans and given hope to others throughout the world. Now, 150 years later, we as Utahns have the opportunity to revisit those same 272 time-honored words and reflect on their meaning in our ever-changing and tumultuous world.

We encourage you to take the time to memorize this iconic speech along with thousands of Utah school children who are doing so this fall. We invite you to read, ponder and discuss Lincoln's timeless words and ideas. For instance, what is the "unfinished work" that Lincoln referred to? Why do we see other experiments in democracy fail to succeed and endure? Why is it an ongoing struggle to fulfill the promise of equal treatment for all? How do we work together for the common good to strengthen and unify our families, communities and nation?

This month is also the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Thanksgiving as a national holiday. We encourage you to make the Gettysburg Address part of your Thanksgiving gathering. Consider expanding your Thanksgiving table to include someone alone or less fortunate, recite Lincoln's words together, ask your children and grandchildren what they have learned and felt in studying about the Gettysburg Address. Share some interesting facts or information from this paper or from [www.gettyready.org](http://www.gettyready.org). Most of all, have fun and make some good memories.

On behalf of GettysReady and all of our outstanding partners in the public and private sectors, thank you for your support of this grassroots initiative to keep burning brightly in all our hearts and minds the spirit and vision of a free, just and happy people who work together for the common good.

With warm regards,

GETTY READY

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REMEMBERING THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



**EARLY LIGHT ACADEMY IN SOUTH JORDAN**  
Students are producing a video honoring the words and lessons of the Gettysburg Address, hoping to "commemorate the battle, the emancipation of the slaves, and general freedom themes." Their celebrations will culminate in "Civil Way Day" in January where students will live, dress, and act as if it were 1863, applying their learning from this fall's video research.

**RIVER HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY IN CACHE VALLEY**  
Students' memorization activities have inspired their parents, younger siblings, and grandparents to attend the videotaping of their recitation and to participate along with them. "It was a day to remember, for sure," said their teacher.

**WASATCH ELEMENTARY IN PROVO**  
Sixty-one students who are part of a Chinese-dual immersion program are memorizing the Gettysburg Address. Their teacher notes that "this is important" to commemorate the anniversary and the meaning of the speech to the lives of her students today.

**THOMAS EDISON CHARTER SCHOOL IN NORTH LOGAN**  
Staff and students alike are memorizing the Gettysburg Address to recite together. Their administration considers it "an honor...to celebrate the 150th anniversary of this important speech."