

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES



Senators of the United States
Edward "Ted" Kennedy

Born: February 22, 1932.
Occupation: Businessman.
Wife: Victoria Joan Bennett. Children: three.
Senator: 1962-2009. Democratic Party.
Died: August 25, 2009



Edward Moore "Ted" Kennedy died of brain cancer on Tuesday, August 25, 2009 at his home in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, only two weeks after the death of his sister Eunice. He is survived by his wife Victoria, his sister Jean Kennedy Smith, and his three children. In a statement, Kennedy's family thanked "everyone who gave him care and support over this last year, and everyone who stood with him for so many years in his tireless march for progress toward justice". President Barack Obama said that Kennedy's death marked the "passing of an extraordinary leader", and that he and First Lady Michelle Obama were "heartbroken" to learn of

Kennedy's death, while Vice President Joe Biden said "today we lost a truly remarkable man", and that Kennedy "changed the circumstances of tens of millions of Americans."

Ted Kennedy was a United States Senator from Massachusetts and a member of the Democratic Party. In office since November 1962, Kennedy served nine terms in the Senate. At the time of his death, he was the second most senior member of the Senate, after Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and the third-longest-serving senator in U.S. history. He was best known as one of the most outspoken and effective Senate proponents of progressive causes and bills. For many years the most prominent living member of the Kennedy family, he was the youngest brother of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, both victims of assassinations, and the father of Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy.

With Kennedy's death, the Senate Democratic Party caucus has lost its 60-seat supermajority in the US Senate. Massachusetts law requires that his successor be chosen in a special election between 145 and 160 days of a vacancy. Kennedy was the second most senior member of the Senate, after President pro tempore Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and the third-longest serving senator of all time, behind Byrd and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Since his presidential bid, Kennedy became one of the most recognizable and influential members of the party, and was sometimes called a "Democratic icon" as well as "The Lion of the Senate". Kennedy and his Senate staff had written about 2,500 bills, of which more than 300 were enacted into law. Kennedy has co-sponsored another 550 bills that became law since 1973. Kennedy was known for his effectiveness in dealing with Republican senators and administrations, sometimes to the irritation of Democrats. During the 101st Congress under President George H. W. Bush, fully half of the successful proposals put forward by the Senate Democratic policy makers came out of Kennedy's Labor and Human Resources Committee. During the 2000s, almost every bipartisan bill signed during the George W. Bush administration had significant involvement from Kennedy. A late 2000s survey of Republican senators ranked Kennedy first among Democrats in bipartisanship. Kennedy strongly believed in the principle "never let the perfect be the enemy of

the good," and would agree to pass legislation he viewed as incomplete or imperfect with the goal of improving it down the road. In April 2006, Kennedy was selected by Time as one of "America's 10 Best Senators"; the magazine noted that he had "amassed a titanic record of legislation affecting the lives of virtually every man, woman and child in the country" and that "by the late 1990s, the liberal icon had become such a prodigious cross-aisle dealer that Republican leaders began pressuring party colleagues not to sponsor bills with him". In May 2008, soon-to-be Republican presidential nominee John McCain said, "[Kennedy] is a legendary lawmaker and I have the highest respect for him. When we have worked together, he has been a skillful, fair and generous partner." Republican Governor of California and Kennedy relative Arnold Schwarzenegger described "Uncle Teddy" as "a liberal icon, a warrior for the less fortunate, a fierce advocate for health-care reform, a champion of social justice here and abroad" and "the rock of his family".

Kennedy was born in Boston and raised in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, and England. He was expelled from Harvard College for cheating on a freshman year exam but was readmitted two years later following his service in the U.S. Army. He graduated from Harvard in 1956 and from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1959. His 1958 marriage to Virginia Joan Bennett produced three children and ended in divorce in 1982. He was a manager in his brother John's successful 1960 campaign for president, then worked as an assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Kennedy entered the Senate in a 1962 special election to fill the seat once held by John. He was seriously injured in an airplane crash in 1964 and suffered from lifelong back pain as a result. Kennedy was elected to a full six-year term in 1964 and was reelected in 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000 and 2006.

In the 1969 Chappaquiddick incident, the car Kennedy was driving ran off a bridge and plunged into water, resulting in the death of passenger Mary Jo Kopechne. Kennedy pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of an accident and was given a suspended sentence; however, the accident significantly damaged his chances of ever becoming President of the United States. (continued on page 7)

Some of the very important moments in history of the United States Flag

- 1776: January 1 - The Grand Union flag was displayed on Prospect Hill. It had 13 alternate red and white stripes and the British Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner (the canton).
- 1776: May - Betsy Ross reported that she sewed the first American flag.
- 1777: June 14 - Continental Congress adopted the following: Resolved: that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. Stars represent Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.
- 1795: Flag with 15 stars and 15 stripes (Vermont and Kentucky entered the Union).
- 1814: September 14 - Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." It officially became the national anthem in 1931.
- 1818: Flag with 20 stars and 13 stripes - it remains at 13 hereafter (Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi). Act of April 4, 1818 - provided for 13 stripes and one star for each state, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each new state.
- 1819: Flag with 21 stars (Illinois).
- 1820: Flag with 23 stars (Alabama, Maine)
- 1822: Flag with 24 stars (Missouri).
- 1836: Flag with 25 stars (Arkansas).
- 1837: Flag with 26 stars (Michigan).
- 1845: Flag with 27 stars (Florida).
- 1846: Flag with 28 stars (Texas).
- 1847: Flag with 29 stars (Iowa).
- 1848: Flag with 30 stars (Wisconsin).
- 1851: Flag with 31 stars (California).
- 1858: Flag with 32 stars (Minnesota).
- 1859: Flag with 33 stars (Oregon).
- 1861: Flag with 34 stars; (Kansas) first Confederate Flag (Stars and Bars) adopted in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1863: Flag with 35 stars (West Virginia).
- 1865: Flag with 36 stars (Nevada).
- 1867: Flag with 37 stars (Nebraska).
- 1869: First flag on a postage stamp.
- 1877: Flag with 38 stars (Colorado).
- 1890: Flag with 43 stars (North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana,

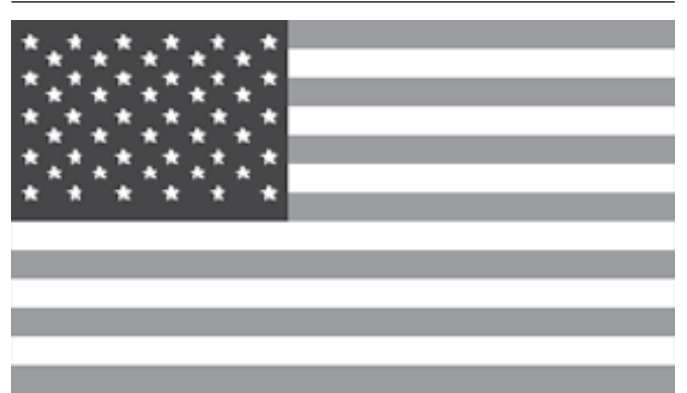
- Washington, Idaho).
- 1891: Flag with 44 stars (Wyoming).
- 1892: "Pledge of Allegiance" first published in a magazine called "The Youth's Companion." Authorship was claimed for James B. Upham and Francis Bellamy. In 1939 the United States Flag Association ruled that Bellamy was the author of the original pledge. The words, "under God" were added on June 14, 1954. In pledging allegiance to the flag, stand with the right hand over the heart or at attention. Men remove their headdress. Persons in uniform give the military salute. All pledge together: 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.
- 1896: Flag with 45 stars (Utah).
- 1908: Flag with 46 stars (Oklahoma).
- 1909: Robert Peary placed the flag his wife sewed atop the North Pole. He left pieces of another flag along the way.
- 1912: Flag with 48 stars (New Mexico, Arizona) Executive Order of President Taft dated June 24, 1912 - established proportions of the flag and provided for arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight each, a single point of each star to be upward.
- 1931: Congress officially recognizes "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem of the United States. Francis Scott Key wrote its stirring words.
- 1945: The flag that flew over Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, flown over the White House on August 14, when the Japanese accepted surrender terms.
- 1949: August 3 - Truman signed bill requesting the President call for Flag Day (June 14) observance each year by proclamation.
- 1959: Flag with 49 stars (Alaska).
- 1959: Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated January 3, 1959 - provided for the arrangement of the stars in seven rows of seven stars each, staggered horizontally and vertically. Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated August 21, 1959 - provided for the arrangement of the stars in nine rows of stars staggered horizontally and eleven rows of stars staggered vertically.
- 1960: Flag with 50 stars (Hawaii).
- 1963: Flag placed on top of Mount Everest by Barry Bishop.
- 1969: July 20 - Neil Armstrong placed The American flag on the moon.



The Grand Union flag displayed on January 1, 1776



The flag of the United States adopted in 1777



The flag of the United States today



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