



# California Cadet Corps Curriculum on The Flag



“Flag Basics”



# Agenda

- A1. The Pledge of Allegiance
- A2. The National Anthem
- A3. Flag Smarts
- A4. Folding the Flag
- A5. History of the Flag
- A6. Raising the Flag
- A7. Lowering the Flag



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# **THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIENCE**

A1. Recite the Pledge of Allegiance



# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"I pledge allegiance"**

***...I promise to be true***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"to the flag"**

***...to the symbol of our country***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"of the United States of America"**

***...each state that has joined to  
make our country***



# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"and to the Republic"**

***...a republic is a country where the people choose others to make laws for them. The government is for the people***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"for which it stands,"**

***...the flag means the country***



# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"one Nation"**

**...*a single country***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"under God"**

***...the people believe in a supreme being***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"indivisible,"**

***...the country cannot be split into  
parts***



# The Pledge of Allegiance

**"with liberty and justice"**  
**...*with freedom and fairness***



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# The Pledge of Allegiance

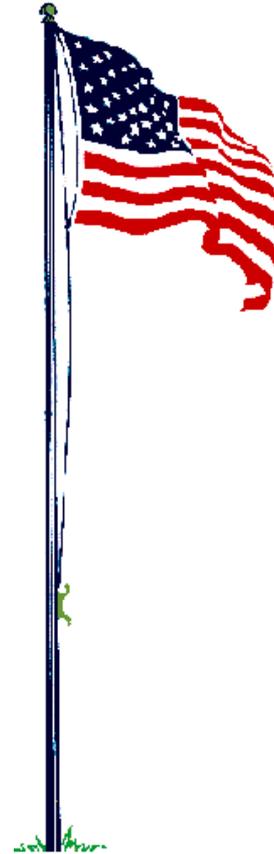
**"for all."**

***...for each person in the country...  
you and me***



# Beginnings of the Pledge

- First published  
September 8, 1892
- First recited by more  
than 12 million public  
school students on  
Columbus Day 1892
- Francis Bellamy of  
Rome, New York is the  
author





# Phrases added over time



The original Pledge was... I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, With Liberty and Justice for all



# Over time, the following phrases were added...

- “the flag of the United States”
- “of America”
- “under God”





**In 1942, it became the official  
“Pledge to the Flag”  
in the U.S. Flag Code**





# Check on Learning

## Fill in the Blanks

I \_\_\_\_\_ allegiance to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States of \_\_\_\_\_ and to the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_, one \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for all.



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# **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**

A2a. Sing the National Anthem (first verse)

A2b. Identify historical facts concerning the National Anthem



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# History of the National Anthem

- *The Star-Spangled Banner* is the National Anthem
- Accompanies almost every major American function
- Sung at major sporting events
- Lyrics express relief in seeing US flag still flying after a War of 1812 bombardment





# The War of 1812

- War of 1812 particularly nasty conflict with British
- British burned down the Capitol and White House
- British ships positioned to attack fort protecting port of Baltimore in September 1814





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# Francis Scott Key

- Francis Scott Key was American lawyer and part-time poet
- Visited British ship positioned to attack the fort
  - On board ship to help negotiate release of an American friend
  - Detained due to forthcoming attack
- Caught glimpses of US flag during the bombardment





# First Words of the Poem

- When shelling stopped, still too dark to determine status of the war
- As sun rose, Key anxious to see if flag still flying
- Scribbled on back of an envelope the first lines of a poem he called Defense of Fort M'Henry:



*O, say can you see, by the dawn's  
early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the  
twilight's last gleaming*



# The Americans Are Victorious

*What is that which the  
breeze o'er the towering  
steep, As it fitfully blows,  
half conceals, half discloses?*

Finally the sun rose, and with intense relief and pride he saw that the fort had withstood the onslaught ...

*'Tis the star-spangled  
banner - O long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and  
the home of the brave.*





# The Poem Becomes a Hymn and Anthem

- Key completed poem while returning to shore and in hotel room
- Brother-in-law, a local judge, had poem printed as a flyer
  - When flyers printed, they bore the name of the tune of a British drinking song!
    - Nobody knows whose idea it was
- To this day the National Anthem is sung to the tune of a British drinking song





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# It becomes official...

- Original text of poem varies, depending on where it's read
  - Key and various editors have made some changes in spelling, punctuation, and words
- In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson ordered that it should become the National Anthem played by military and naval services
- On March 3rd, 1931, officially designated as the National Anthem by act of Congress:

***Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the composition known as The Star-Spangled Banner is designated as the National Anthem of the United States of America.***



# Practical Exercise

Please stand and sing the National Anthem together

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WmZdNua6Nzo>





# Check on Learning

## Fill in the Blanks

Oh, \_\_\_\_\_, can you \_\_\_\_\_, by the \_\_\_\_\_ early \_\_\_\_\_,

what so \_\_\_\_\_ we hailed at the \_\_\_\_\_ last \_\_\_\_\_?

Whose \_\_\_\_\_ stripes and \_\_\_\_\_ stars, through the \_\_\_\_\_ fight,

o'er the \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_, were so \_\_\_\_\_ streaming.

And the \_\_\_\_\_ red \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ bursting in \_\_\_\_\_,

gave \_\_\_\_\_ through the \_\_\_\_\_ that our \_\_\_\_\_ was still there.

Oh, say, does that \_\_\_\_\_-spangled \_\_\_\_\_ yet \_\_\_\_\_,

o'er the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_?



# Check on Learning

- During which war was the Star Spangled Banner written?
- T / F That war was between America and France
- T / F The Star Spangled Banner didn't become the official National Anthem until 1916
- Who wrote the words to the Star Spangled Banner?



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# FLAG SMARTS

A3. Identify rules and taboos concerning the care and display of the US flag



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# **ARE THERE LAWS ABOUT PROPER CARE AND DISPLAY OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG?**

## **ABSOLUTELY:**

United States Code Title 4, Chapter 1 is all about proper care and display of the American flag

Titles 10, 18, and 36 also contain laws about the flag

Public Law 94-344 sets rules for the display and use of the flag



# June 14, 1777 Congress adopts resolution

- Flag with 13 stripes, alternating red and white, and with a blue canton or “union”, with 13 stars. Though it is not written in the law, tradition tells us that:

**White signifies Purity and Innocence**

**Red - Hardiness and Valor**

**Blue - Vigilance, Perseverance and Justice**

- June 14<sup>th</sup> is established by Congress as Flag Day



# Stars and Stripes

- 13 Stars and 13 Stripes
  - 13 original colonies
- 5 Pointed Stars
  - Unity, independence and parts of a nation.
    - Stars are added for each state of the Union and only on July 4th following admission to the Union
- Flags were often different until 1912, when Congress specified the pattern of stars



# Flag Smarts

Universal custom for display of national flag:

- From sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs
- In the open on all days that weather permits
- Especially on national and state holidays and other days proclaimed by the President of the United States
- On Memorial Day, fly at half-staff until noon



# Flag Smarts

- The U.S. flag may be displayed 24 hours a day if properly illuminated during hours of darkness
- Always hoist the U.S. flag briskly. Lower it ceremoniously
- The U.S. Flag always leads in procession
  - On the marching right (flag's own right)
  - In front of the center of a line of flags



# Flag Smarts

## Saluting

- When a national flag is raised or lowered as part of a ceremony
- Passes by in a parade or in review
  - All persons, except those in uniform, should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Males - remove hats with right hand and hold over left shoulder, the hand being over the heart
  - Those in uniform should give a military salute



# Flag Smarts

## Saluting

- The flag should be saluted 6 paces prior and held until you or the flag has passed 6 paces
- Citizens of other countries stand at attention, but need not salute



# Flag Smarts

## Display

- Always to the speaker's right. Left of audience.
- On wall or speaker's platform
  - Above and behind the speaker
  - Blue field should be in the upper left-hand corner as the audience faces the flag
- Center and at the highest point if displayed with a group of flags or the position of honor (flag's own right) the extreme left as the flags are viewed



# Flag Smarts

## Display

- With other flags against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the U.S. flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag
- Outdoors with other flags, the position of honor for the U.S. flag is the U.S. flag's own right, which is normally the extreme left position as the flags are most frequently viewed



# Flag Smarts

## Display

- On a pole from a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff
- Suspended from a rope extending from the building on a pole, the flag should be hoisted out union first from the building



# Flag Smarts

## Display

- With other nations' flags:
  - Flown at same height in peacetime
  - Equal size
- From the same halyard:
  - U.S. Flag is always at the peak
  - Hoisted first and lowered last
  - No flag may fly above or to the right of the U.S. flag



# Flag Smarts

## Display

### – Half-staff (mast):

- Hoisted to peak for a moment and then lowered
- Raise to peak before lowered for the day
- Referred to as half-staff on land, half-mast at sea (on ships)

### – Covering a casket:

- Placed so the union is at the head and over the left shoulder
- Do not lower the flag into the grave or allow it to touch the ground



# Flag Smarts

A patch may be affixed to uniforms of military personnel, firefighters, police officers and members of patriotic organizations. It will be worn with the Union (blue field) forward.





# Important Don'ts

It is generally not desirable to fly the flag outdoors when the weather is particularly bad because exposure to wind and rain may damage the flag or the pole on which it is displayed



# Important Don'ts

- Never in any way should disrespect be shown the U.S. flag. The U.S. flag should never be dipped to any person or thing
- The flag should never be displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property



# Important Don'ts

- The flag should never touch anything beneath it - ground, floor, water or merchandise
- Always allow the flag to fall free
- Never use the flag as wearing apparel, bedding or drapery
- Never use the flag as a covering or drape for a ceiling



# Important Don'ts

- Never place anything on the flag
- The flag should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, nor printed on anything that is designed for temporary use
- Never use any part of the flag as a costume or athletic uniform



# Important Don'ts

- When the flag is in such condition that is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning
- Never display the flag from a float except from a staff or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.



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# **CHECK ON LEARNING**

**Are the following proper?**



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**WRONG!** The American flag should  
be on the viewer's left.



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**WRONG:** "The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard."



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**WRONG:** "The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free."



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**WRONG:** "The flag should never be displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress in instance of extreme danger to life or property."



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**CORRECT:** When displayed with the flag of another country, both flags are at the same height.



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WRONG: The American flag, when displayed with State flags, as it is here, should be **higher than** and at the center of all other flags.



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**CORRECT:** The blue field or  
**UNION** is at the top left for the  
viewer, or the flag's right.



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CORRECT: The union is at the flag's right and viewer's left. This patch would be worn on the left sleeve.



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CORRECT: The union is at the flag's left and viewer's right. This patch would be worn on the right sleeve.



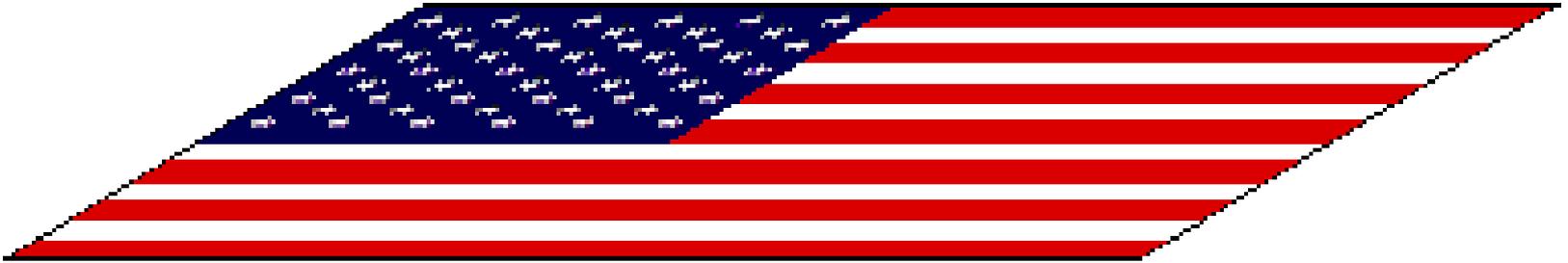
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# **FOLDING THE FLAG**

A4. Properly fold a flag.



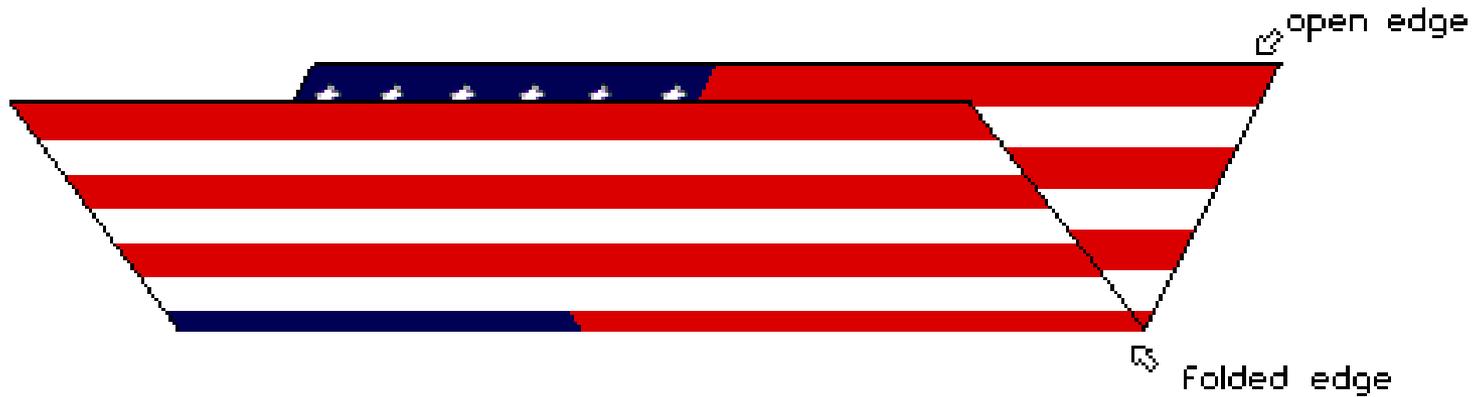
# How to Fold the Flag



**To properly fold the Flag, begin by holding it waist-high with another person so that its surface is parallel to the ground.**



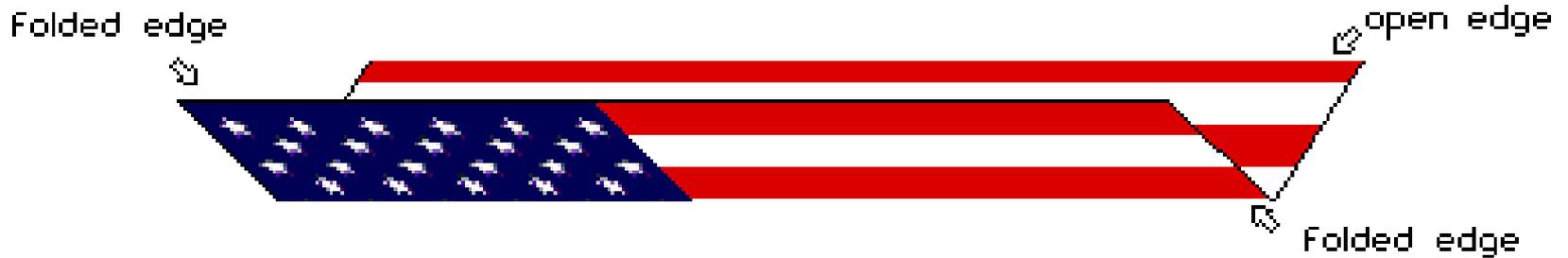
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Fold the lower half of the stripe section lengthwise **over** the field of stars, holding the bottom and top edges securely.



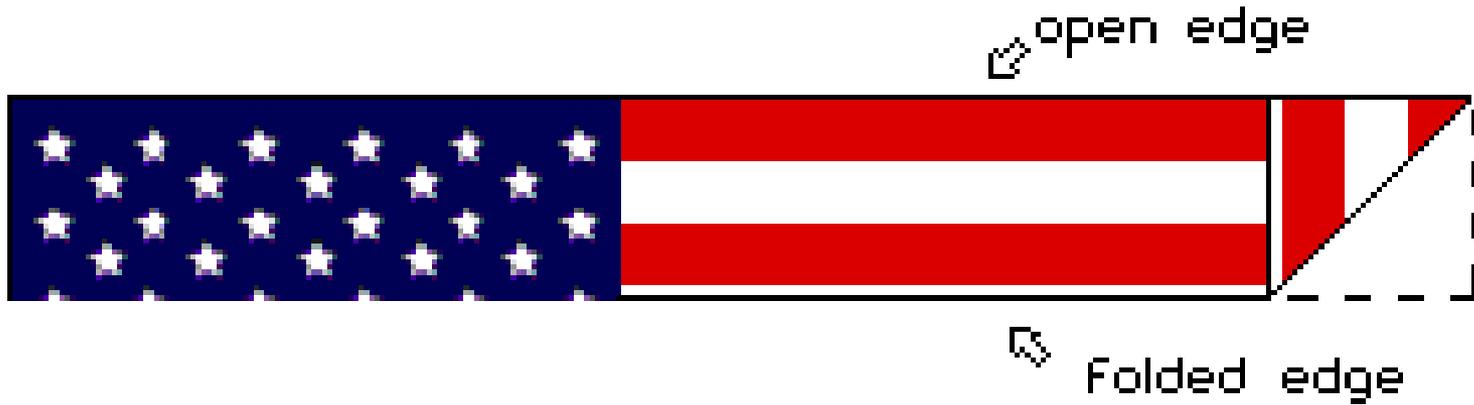
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Fold the flag **again** lengthwise with the blue field on the **outside**.



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Make a triangular fold by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to meet the open (top) edge of the flag.



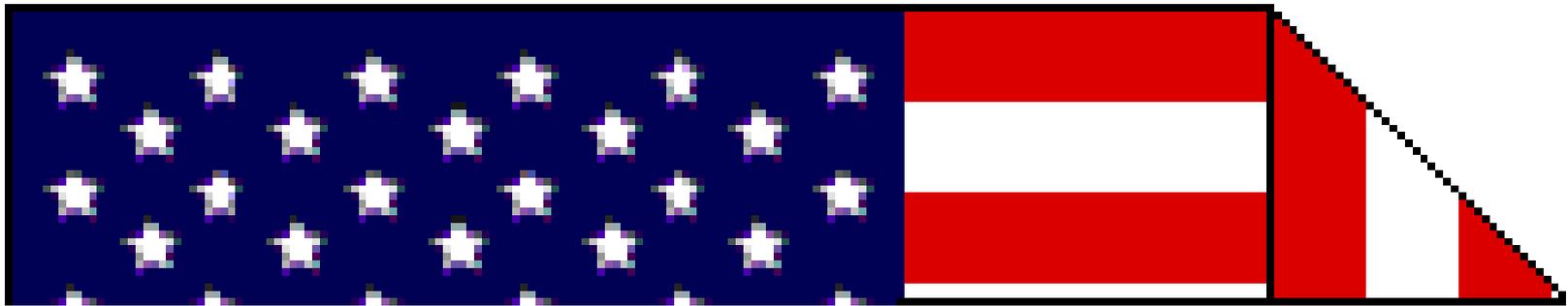
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Turn the outer (end) point inward, parallel to the open edge, to form a second triangle.



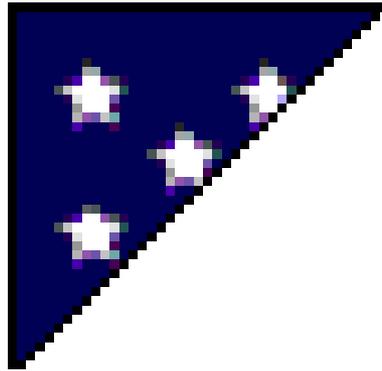
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The triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in this manner.



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When the flag is completely folded, only a triangular blue field of stars should be visible.



# Check on Learning

- How many times is the flag folded lengthwise?
- You start with the flag as a large rectangle, and end with a small \_\_\_\_\_.
- To start the triangular folds, do you fold up to the right or left?



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# **HISTORY OF THE FLAG**

A5. Identify facts about the history of the United States flag.

# Ancient History



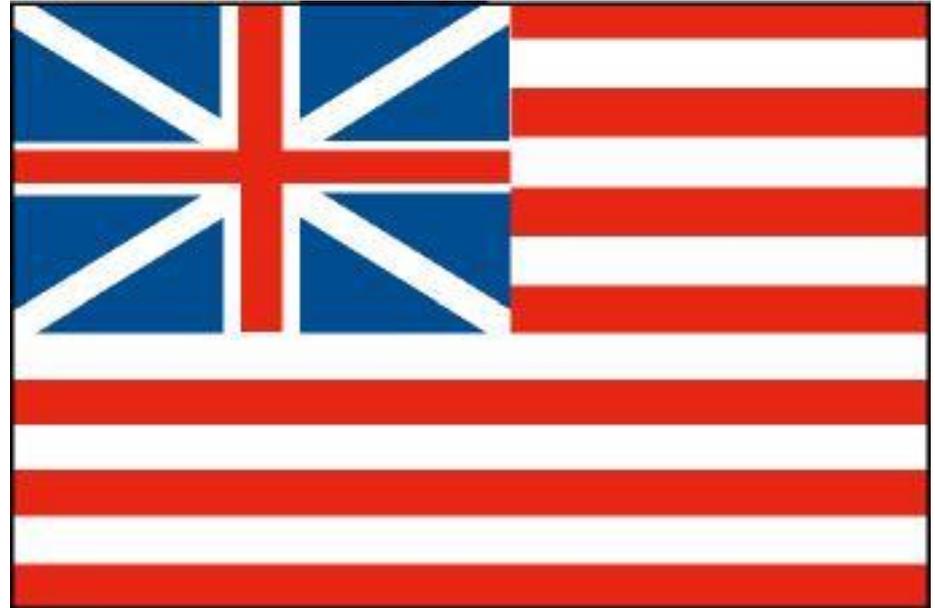
- Flags are almost as old as civilization itself
- Imperial Egypt as well as the armies of Babylon, Chaldea, and Assyria followed the colors of their kings
- The Old Testament frequently mentions banners and standards



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# The American Revolution

- The Grand Union flag represented the new united colonies in their fight against England
- Raised over Continental Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts on 2 January 1776
- Thirteen red and white stripes and a blue square with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew from the British Flag





# The Stars and Stripes



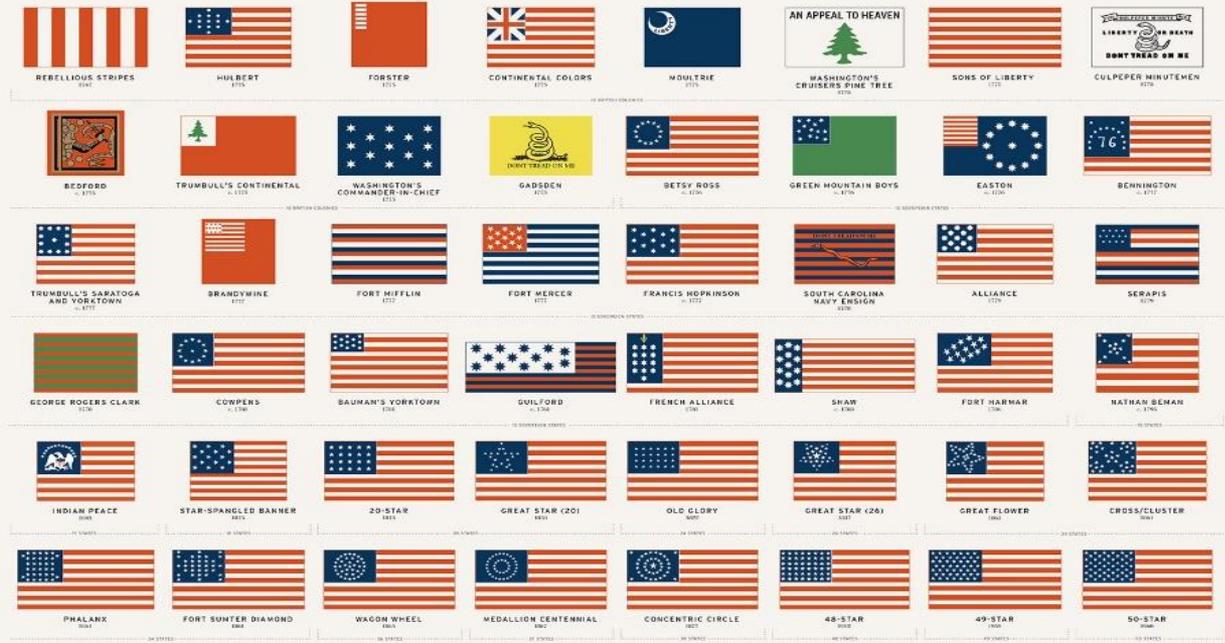
- Born on 14 June 1777, two years to the day after the birth of the United States Army
- On that day, Congress resolved that the flag should be 13 stripes of red and white and that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation
- The flag was first raised over Fort Stanwix, New York on 3 August 1777



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Between 1777 and 1960 Congress passed several acts that changed the shape, design, and arrangement of the flag and allowed stars and stripes to be added to reflect the admission of each new state

# Evolving Flag



## AMERICAN FLAGS

1767-PRESENT



Shortly before the Civil War, the Stars and Stripes became the National Color.



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# **U.S. FLAG HISTORICAL VIGNETTES**



# Sewing the First Flag (1776)

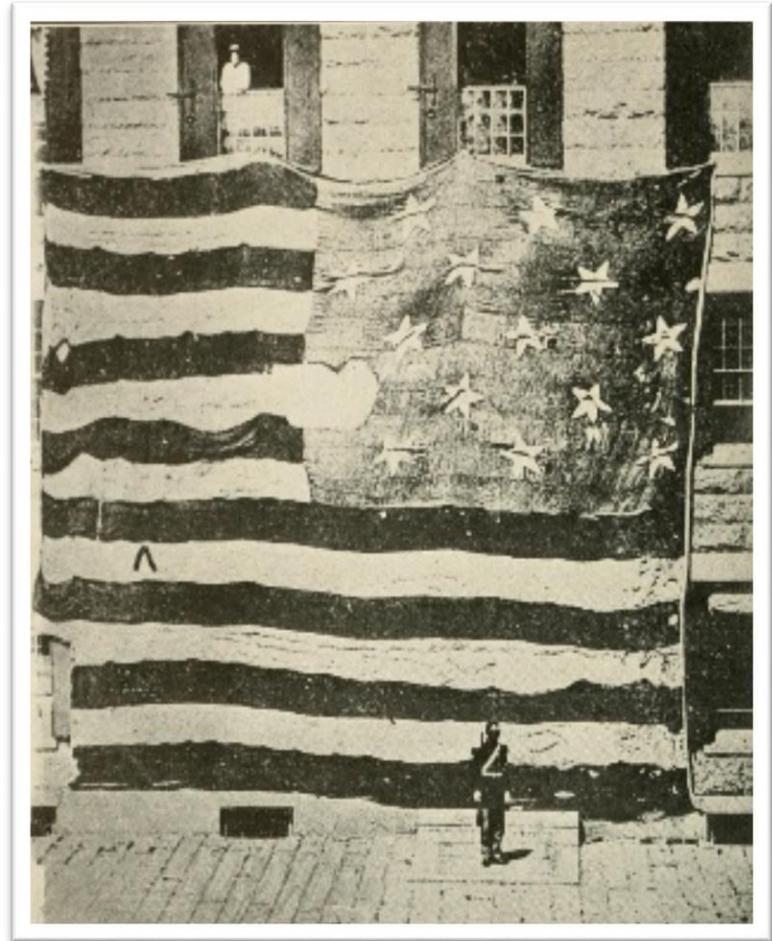


Legend has it that Betsy Ross sewed the first flag. This can't be proven, but she helped sew some of the early flags during the American Revolution.



# Inspiring the National Anthem (1814)

After a British bombardment, amateur poet Francis Scott Key was so inspired by the sight of the very large American flag still flying over Baltimore's Fort McHenry that he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" on Sept. 14, 1814. It officially became our national anthem in 1931.



*First Photograph of the Ft McHenry Flag, 1857*



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# Rough Riders (1898)

On July 1, 1898, future President Theodore Roosevelt (at that time a Colonel) led his famous regiment the “Rough Riders” to victory against Spanish forces during the Spanish-American War. Roosevelt and his “Rough Riders” raised an American Flag atop San Juan Hill.



*The Battle of San Juan Hill, 1898*



# North Pole (1909)

In 1909, Robert Peary placed an American flag, sewn by his wife, at the North Pole. He also left pieces of another flag along the way. It is the only time a person has been honored for cutting the flag.



*Peary Flag, 1909*



# Flag Day (1916)

On May 30, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation that officially established June 14 as Flag Day, the same day in 1777 that Congress originally adopted the stars and stripes as the United States' national flag.

The flag is expected to be flown on all government buildings.

U.S. citizens are encouraged to fly the flag on this day as well.



*Flag Day, 1917*



# Iwo Jima (1945)

On February 23, 1945 Joe Rosenthal took this famous picture. It shows six U.S. Marines raising the American flag on Mount Suribachi during the Battle of Iwo Jima near the end of WWII. The photograph was regarded in the United States as one of the most significant and recognizable images of the war.

Three Marines in this photograph were killed in the next few days of fighting while the

This image was the basis for the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery.



*Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima, 1945*



# Mount Everest (29,029 feet) (1963)

In 1963, Barry Bishop placed the American flag on top of Mount Everest.



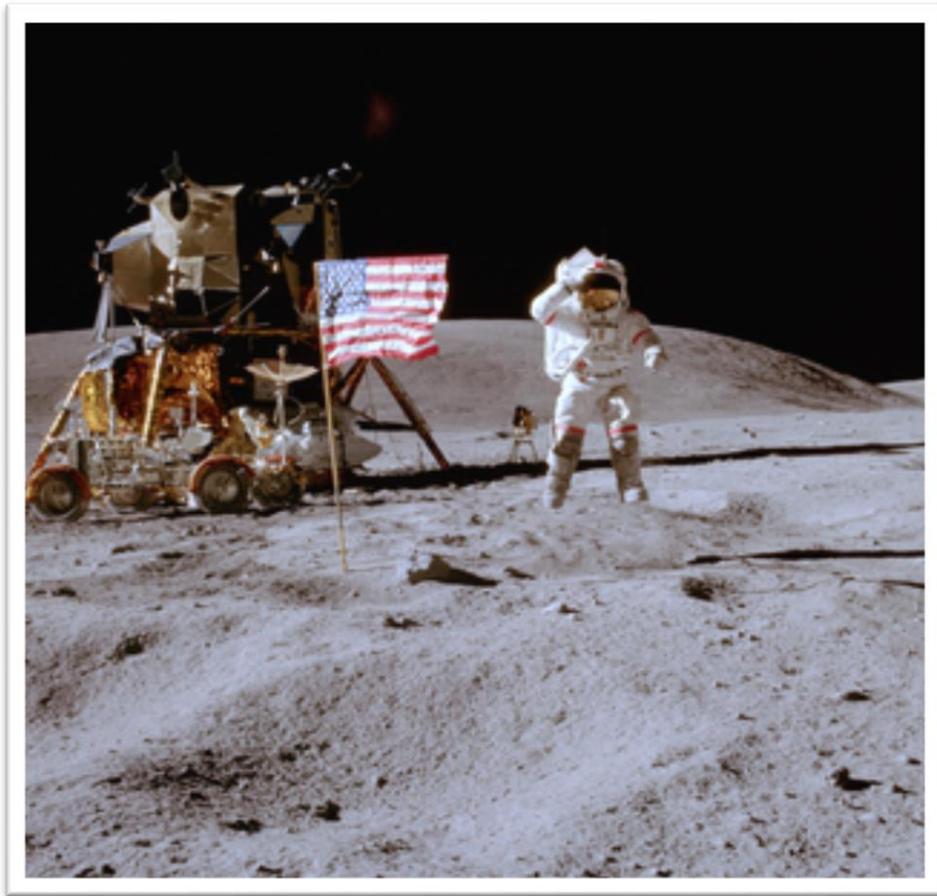
*First American to the Top, 1963*



# On the Moon (1969)

In July 1969, the American flag was "flown" in space when Neil Armstrong placed it on the moon.

Flags were placed on the lunar surface on each of six manned landings during the Apollo program.



*Apollo 11 Flag, 1969*



# Symbol of Hope (2001)

This is a photograph by Thomas E. Franklin of The Record (Bergen County, NJ), taken on September 11, 2001.

The picture shows three New York City firefighters raising the American flag at 'Ground Zero' of the World Trade Center, following the September 11 attacks.



*Raising the Flag at Ground Zero, 9/11/2001*



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# Check on Learning

- T / F The first Stars & Stripes was raised in 1776
- The Stars & Stripes was “born” on June 14<sup>th</sup>, which is still celebrated as what commemorative day?
- T / F We add a new stripe for each state that joins the Union
- T / F Betsy Ross is thought to have sewn the first flag (though this is not proven fact)



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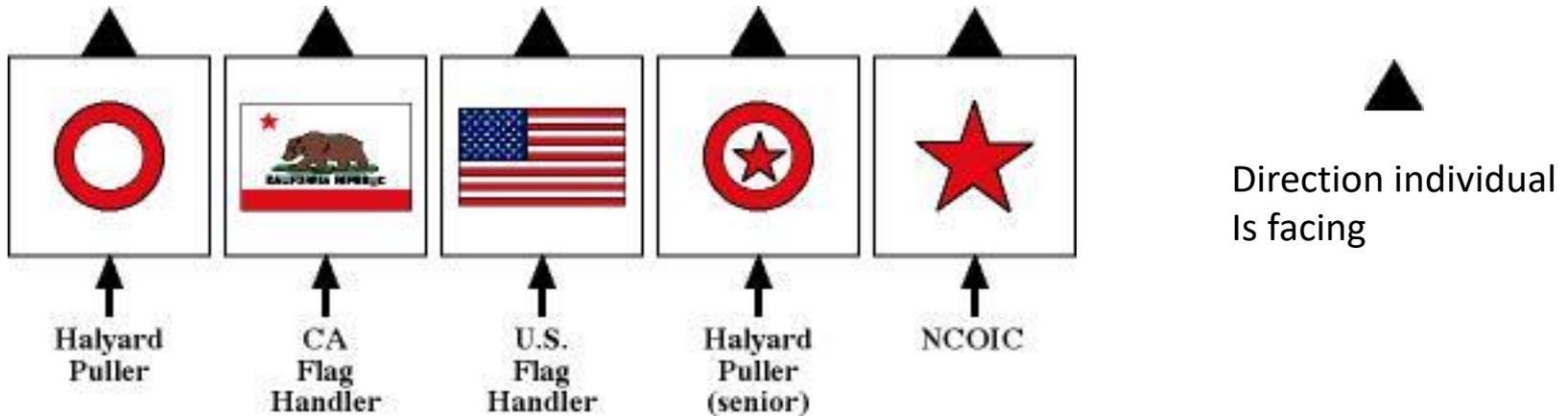
# **RAISING THE FLAG**

A6. Properly raise the US and California flags on a flagpole.



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# Formation



The Flag Detail should be formed in line formation at Close Interval, Dress Right Dress between members.

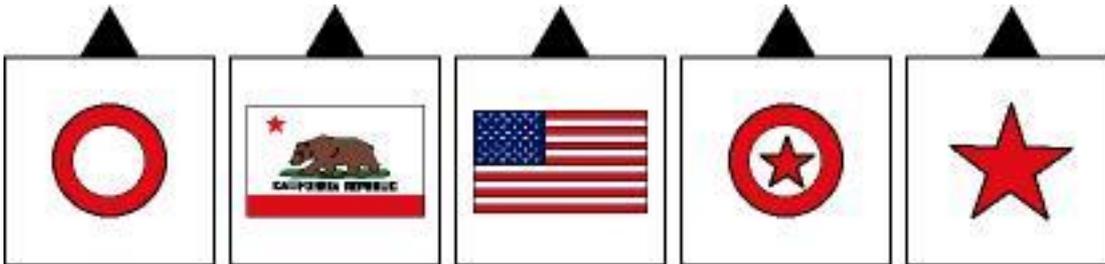
NCOIC is in the position of “squad leader” at the unit’s rightmost position.



# Approach

The NCOIC marches the detail so the flag handlers are centered on the flagpole and commands **Detail, HALT** when the detail is 1 step in front of the flagpole

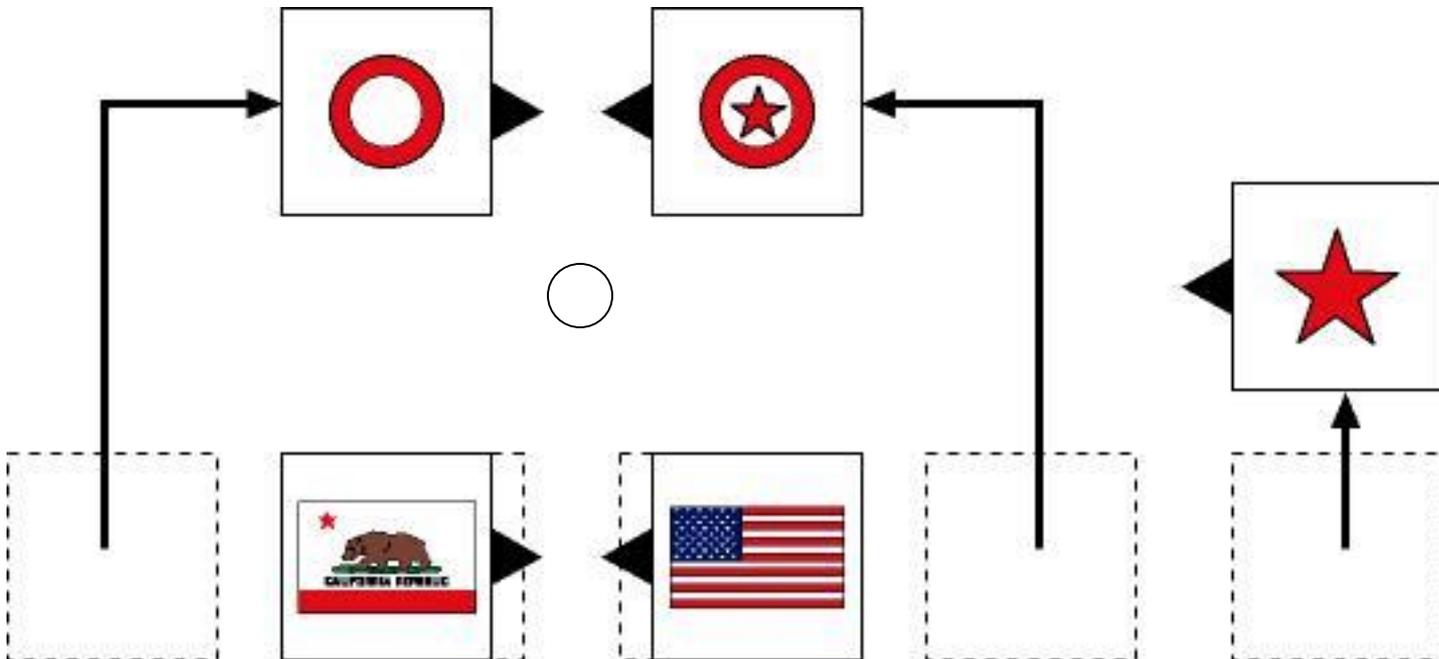
Flagpole





# Approach

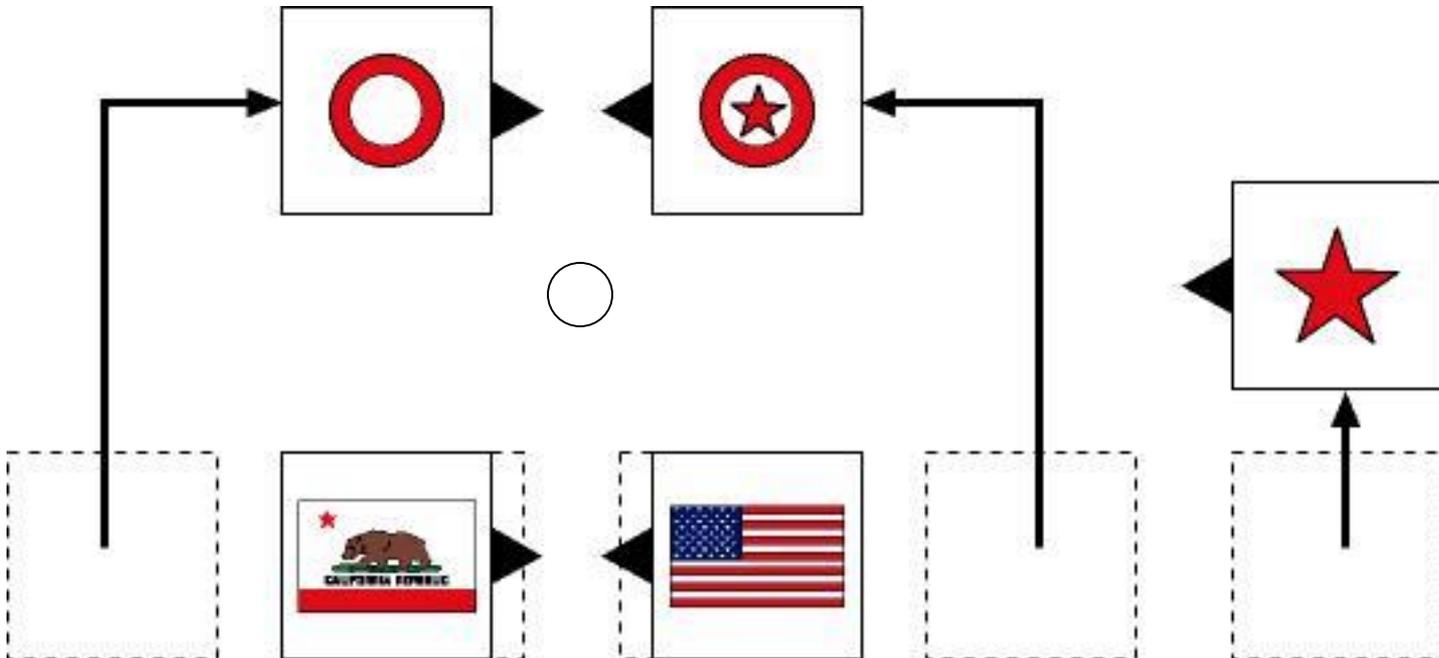
The NCOIC commands **POST**. The halyard pullers march forward and 1 step past the flagpole, perform flanks towards each other and halt together when at the pole





# Approach

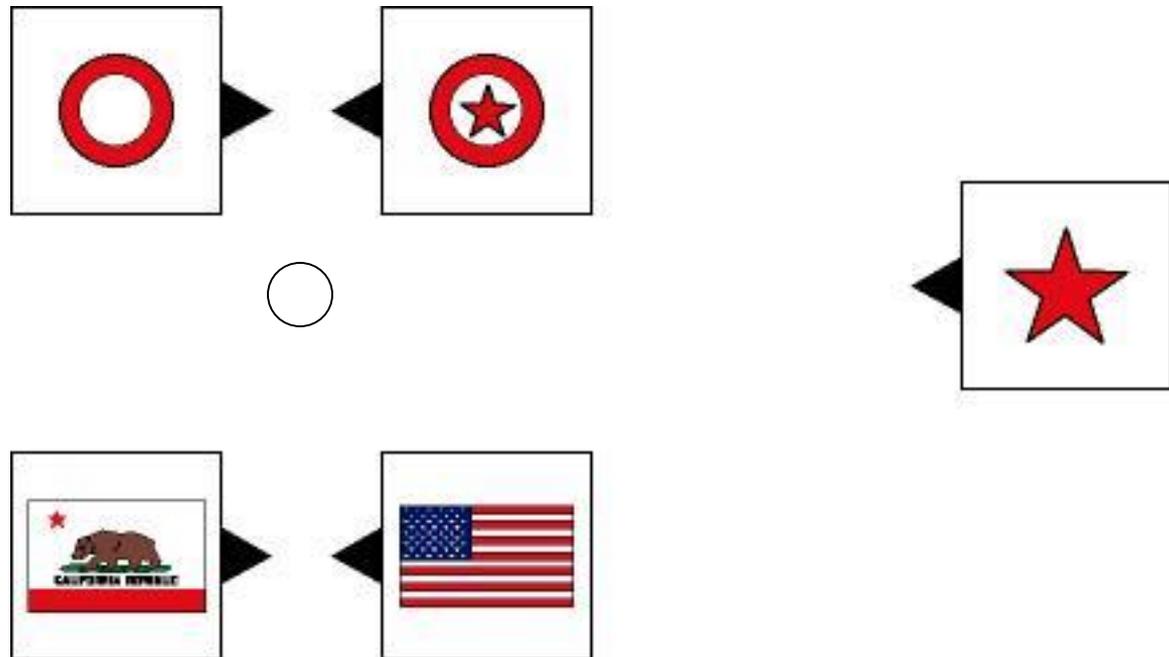
The flag handlers will also take one-half side step away from each other, and face towards each other. The NCOIC takes one step forward, halts and faces towards the flagpole





# Approach

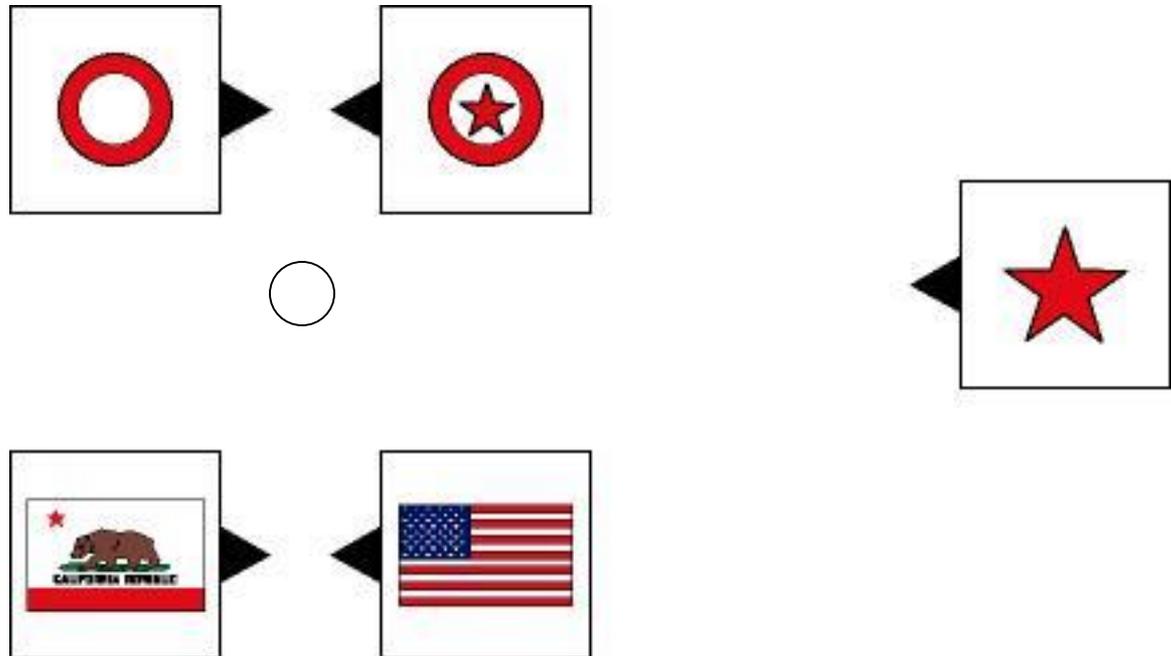
The halyard pullers carefully ensure that the halyards are free of the pole and the clips to connect the flags are brought to the lowest level of the pole.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

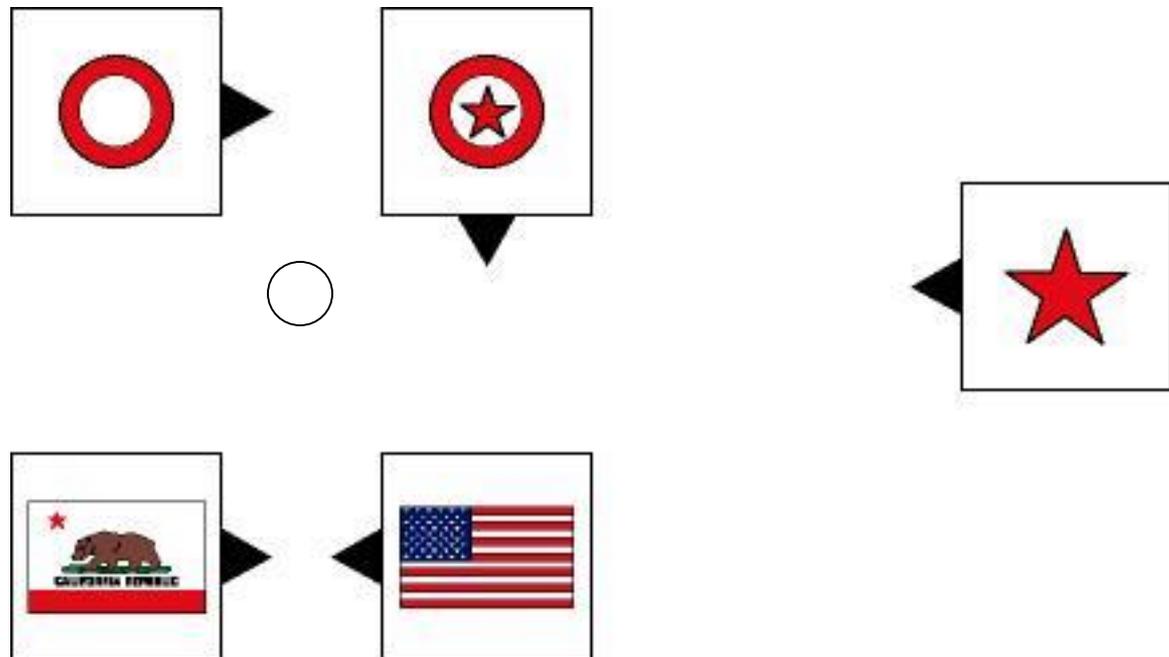
The NCOIC commands **UNFOLD THE FLAG**





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

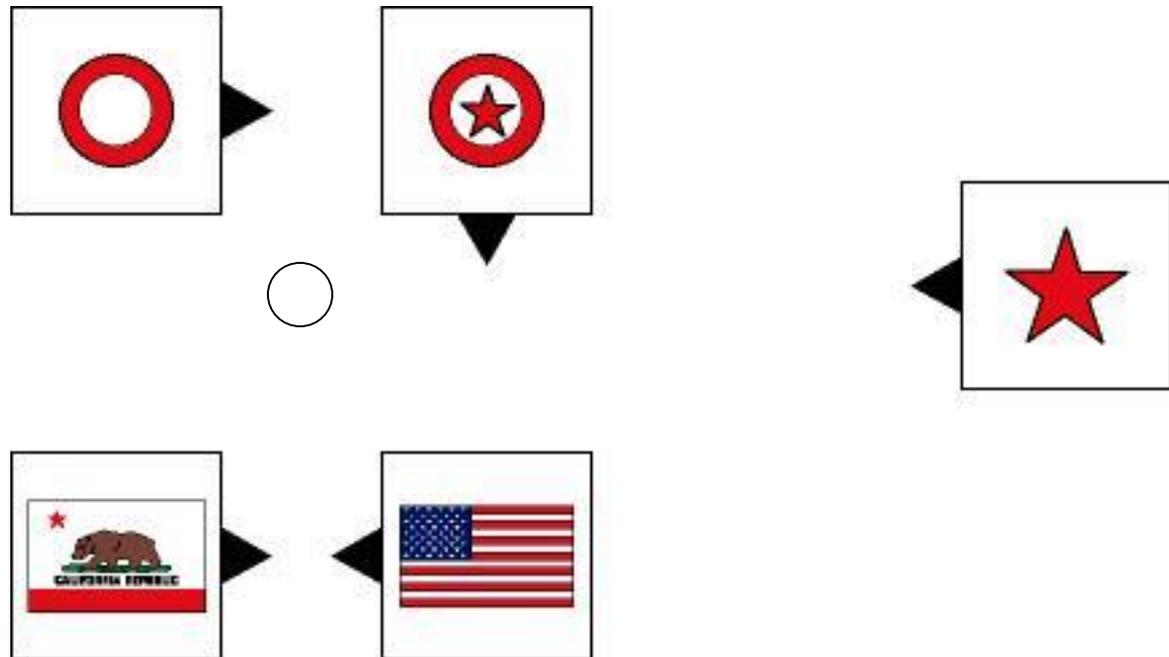
The Senior Halyard Puller faces towards the U.S. Flag Handler, as the handler begins to unfold the flag lengthwise. The Senior Halyard Puller moves forward to accept the grommet end of the flag.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

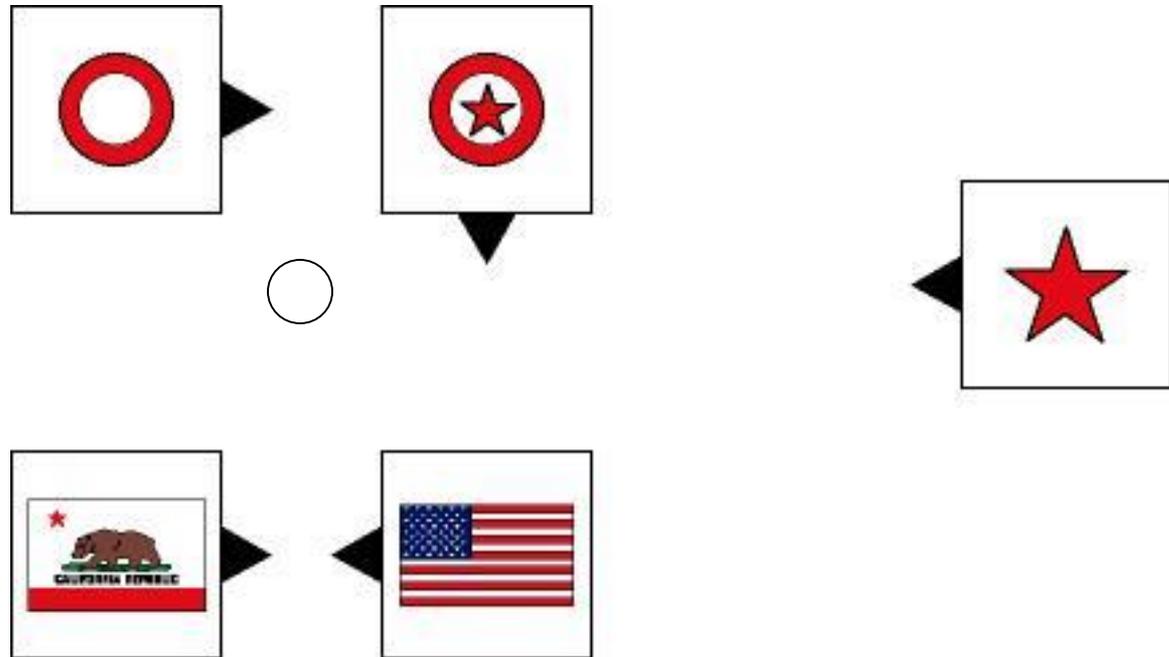
If necessary, the U.S. Flag Handler will move away from the flagpole by side stepping, until the flag is fully extended length wise, but not unfolded widthwise.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

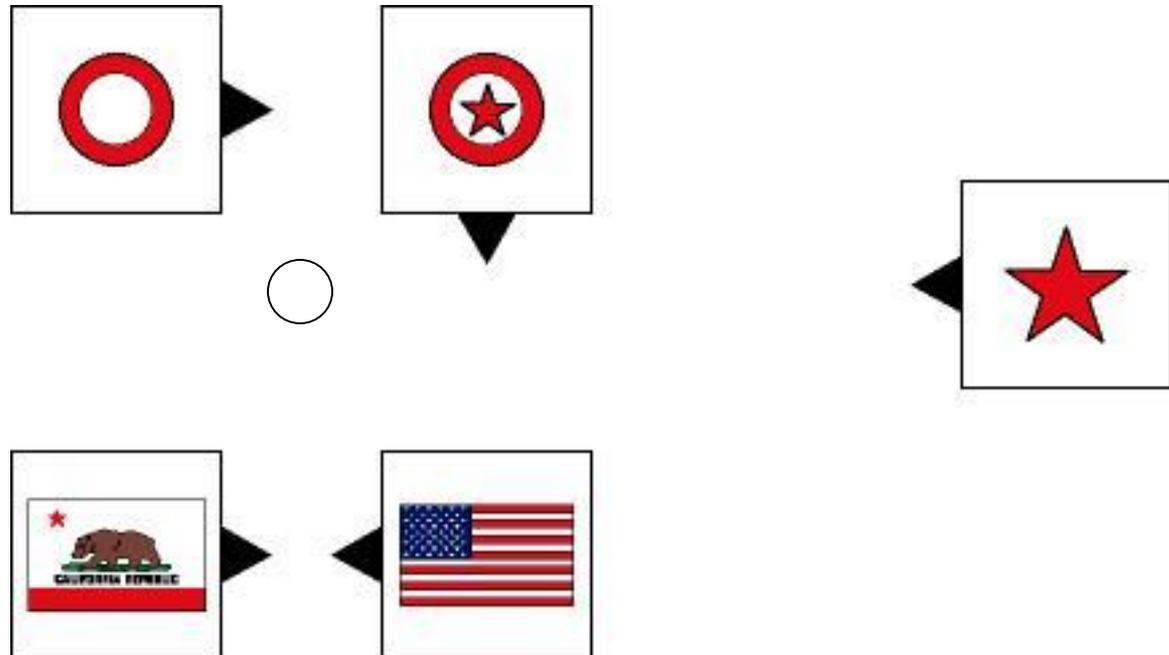
Once the flag has been unfolded, the U.S. Flag Handler will then hold the flag waist high with forearms horizontal to the ground.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

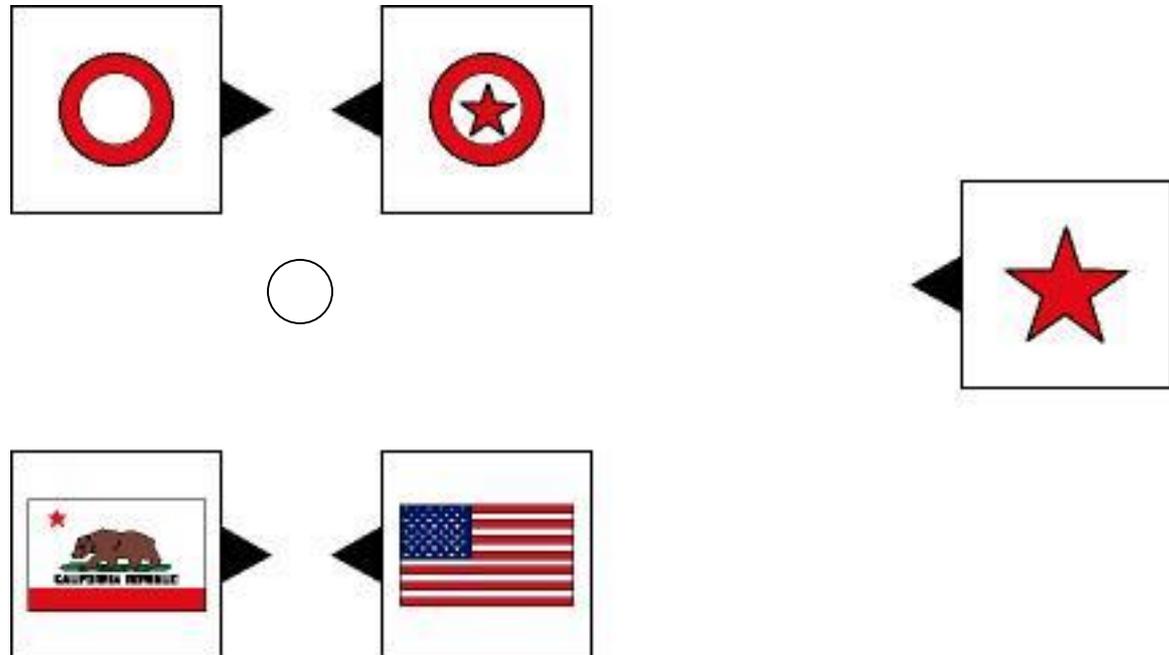
The NCOIC then commands **ATTACH THE FLAG**





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

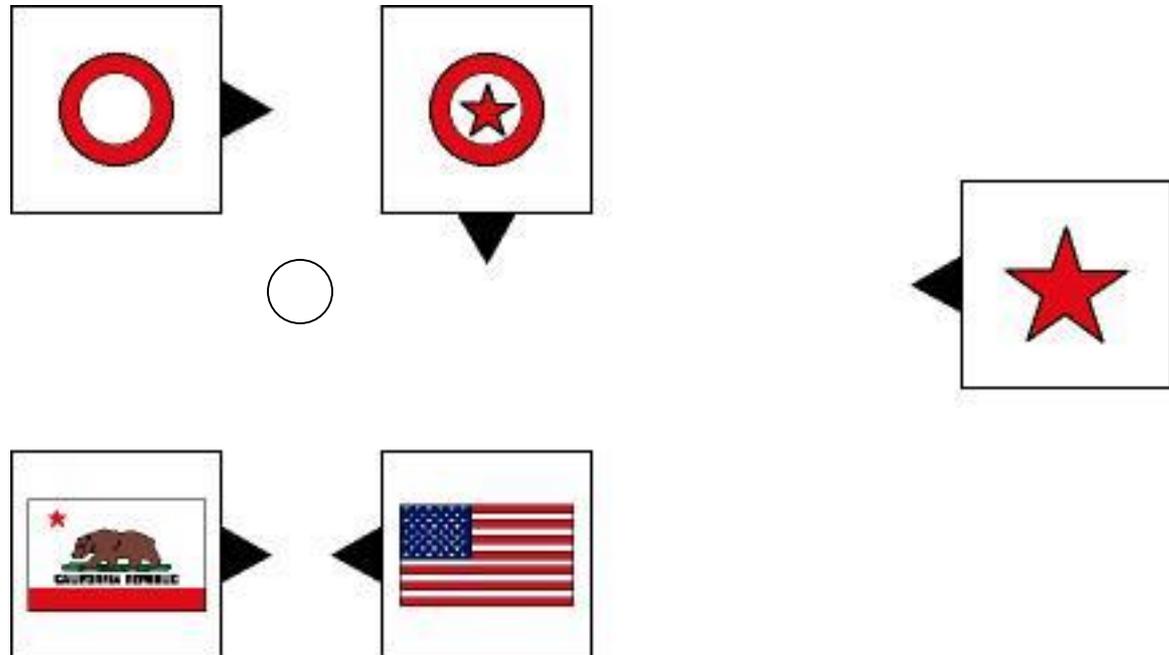
The U.S. Flag Handler will support the flag until it has been raised high enough not to come in contact with the ground. The Senior Halyard Puller will take control of the halyard from the other halyard puller.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

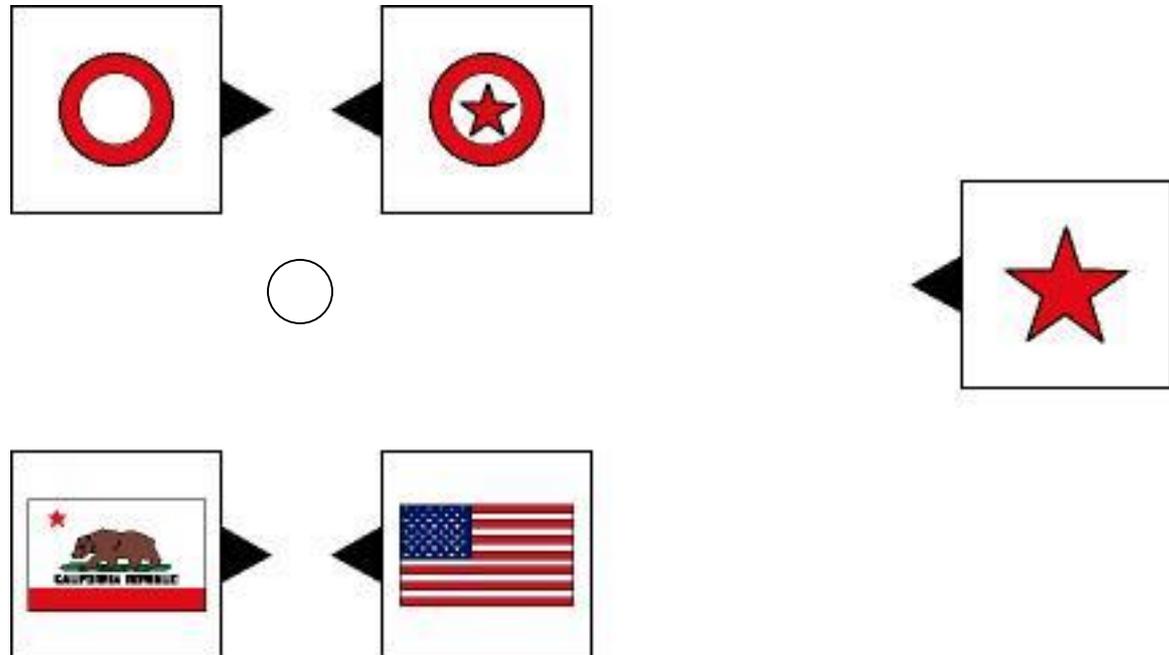
The Senior Halyard Puller attaches the top of the flag to the halyard. The other halyard puller then raises the flag until the bottom of the flag can be attached.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

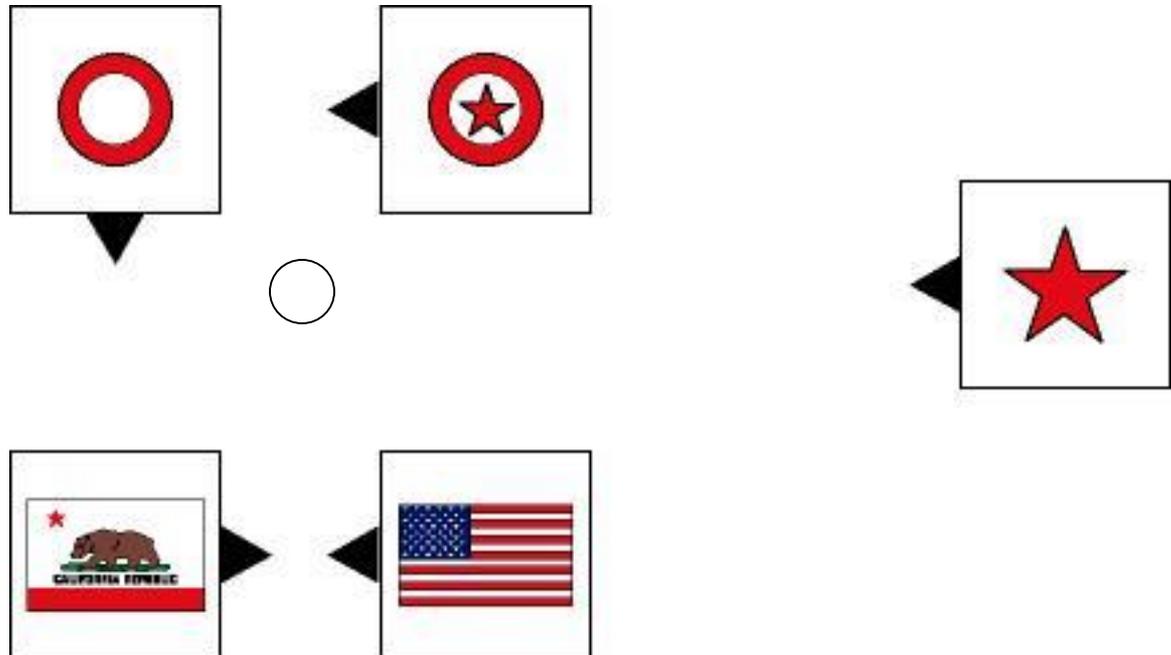
The NCOIC commands **UNFOLD THE FLAG**





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

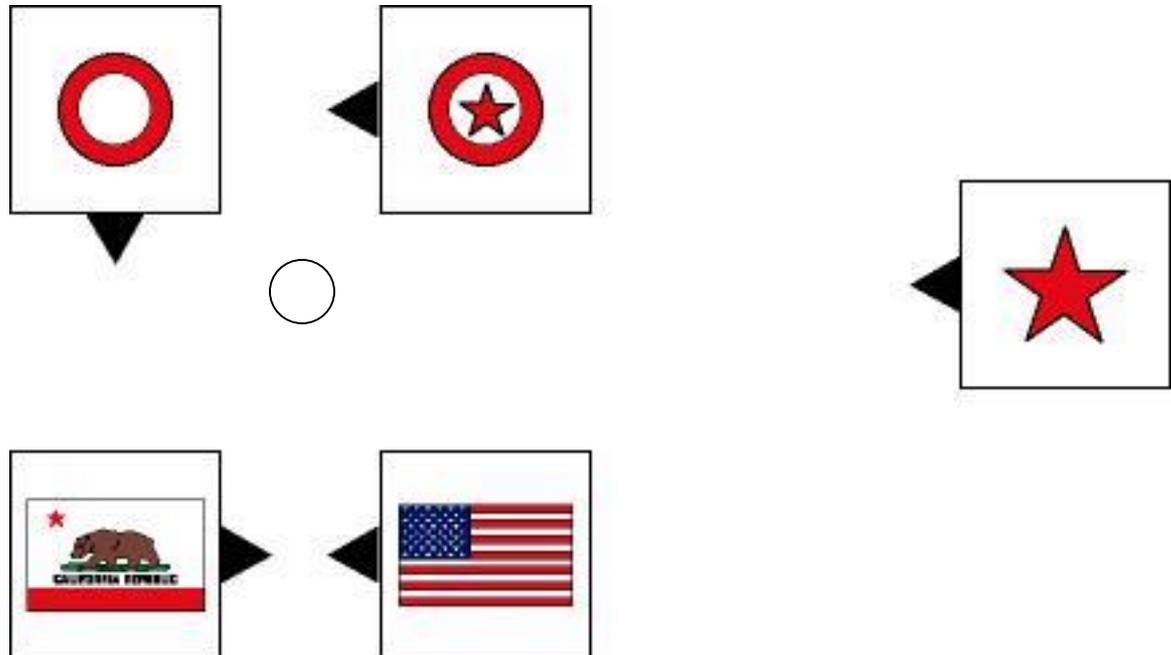
The Halyard Puller faces towards the California Flag Handler, as the handler begins to unfold the flag lengthwise. The Halyard Puller moves forward to accept the grommet end of the flag.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

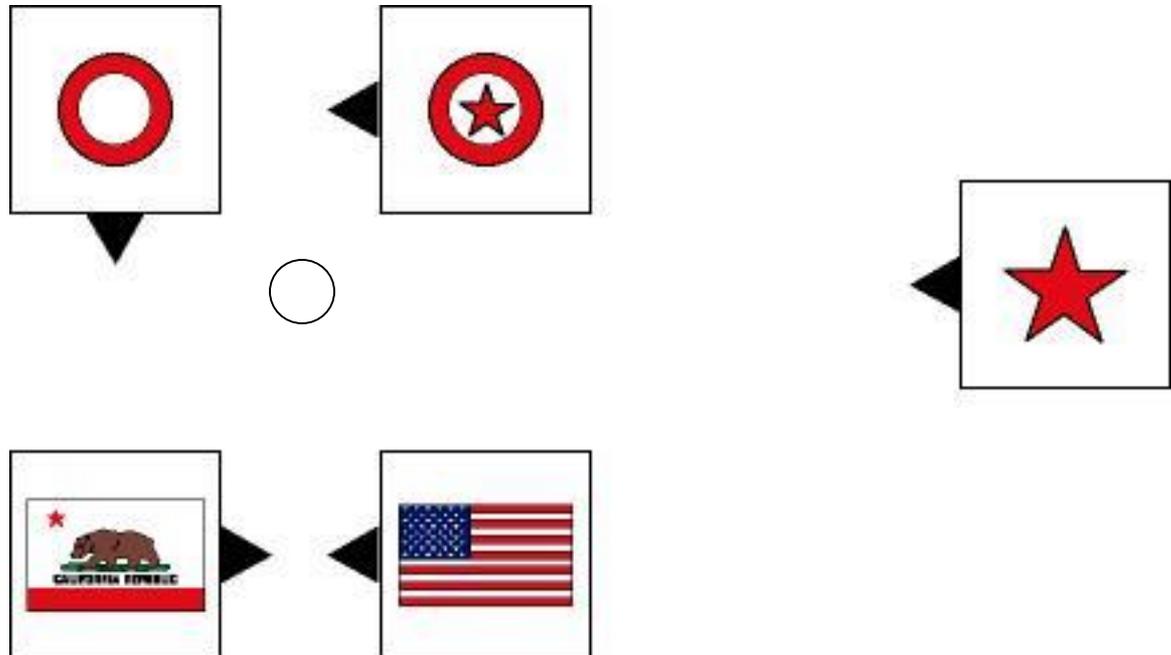
If necessary, the California Flag Handler will move away from the flagpole by side stepping, until the flag is fully extended length wise, but not unfolded widthwise.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

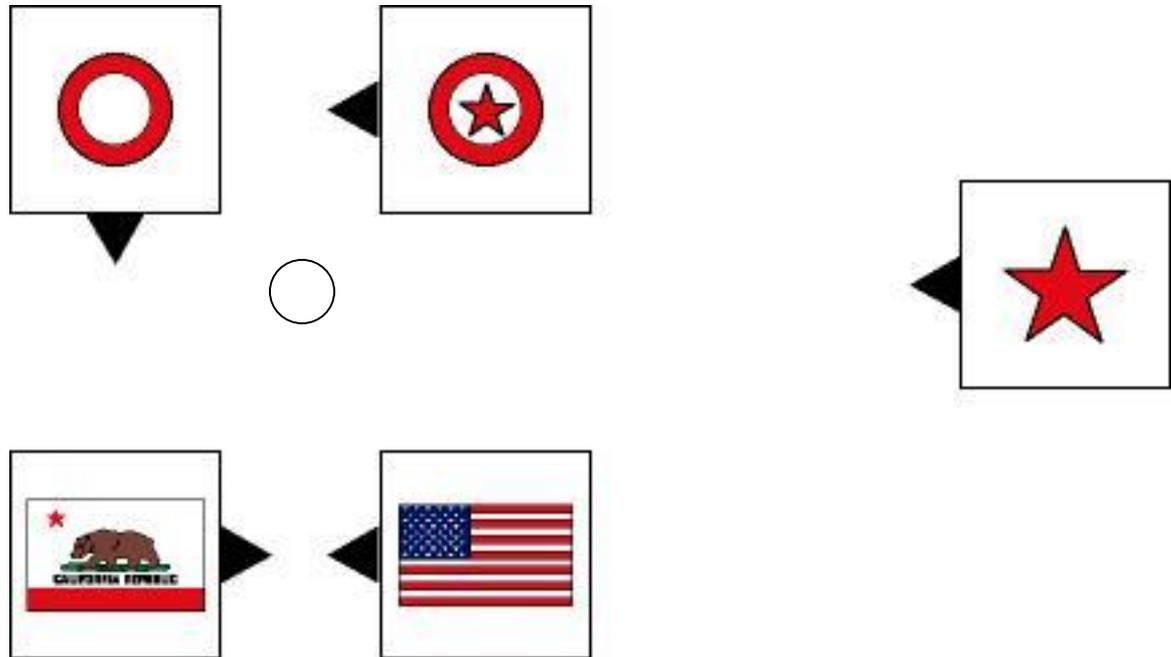
Once the flag has been unfolded, the California Flag Handler will then hold the flag waist high with forearms horizontal to the ground.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

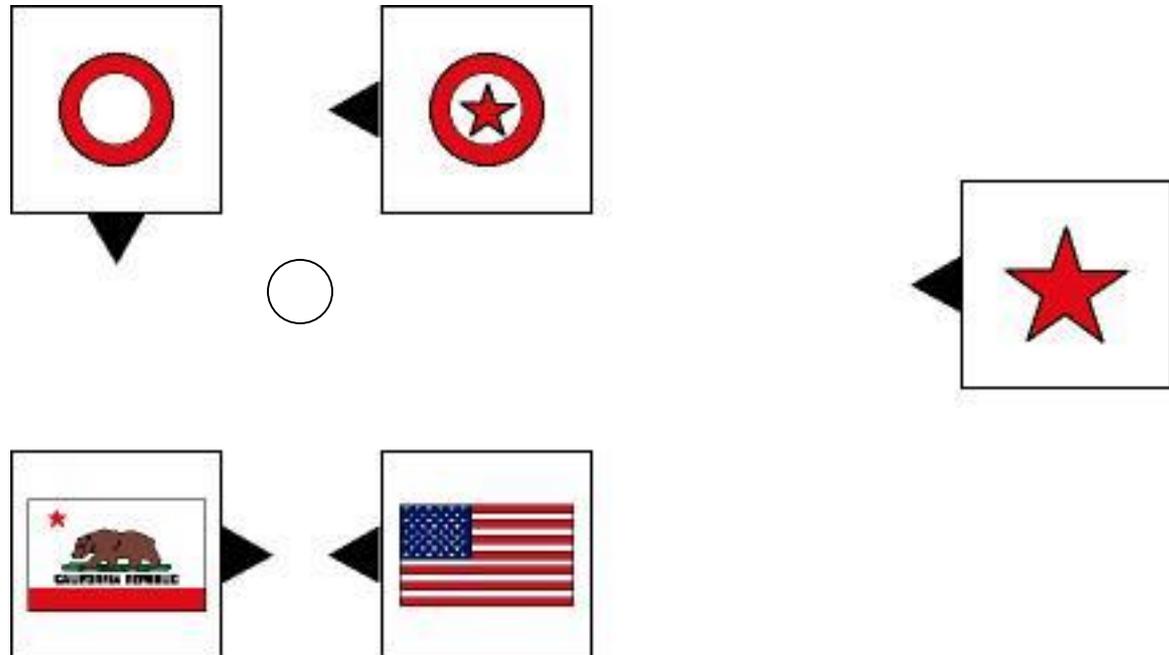
The NCOIC then commands **ATTACH THE FLAG**





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

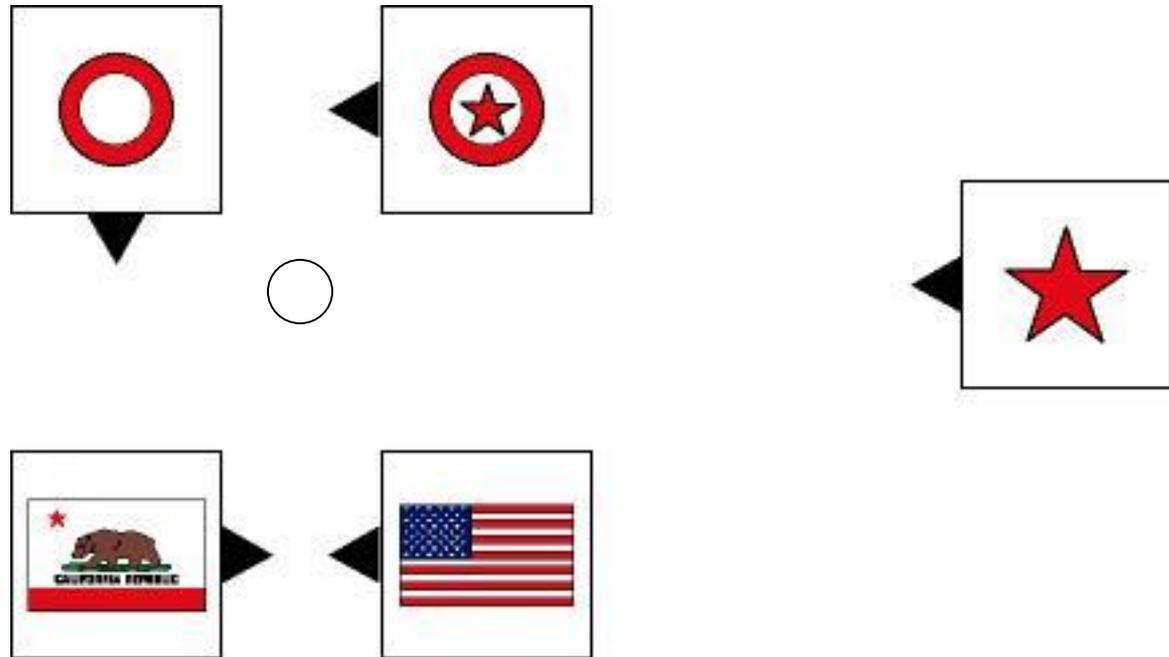
The halyard puller attaches the top of the flag to the halyard. The Senior Halyard Puller then raises the flag until the bottom of the flag can be attached.





# Preparation to Raise Flag(s)

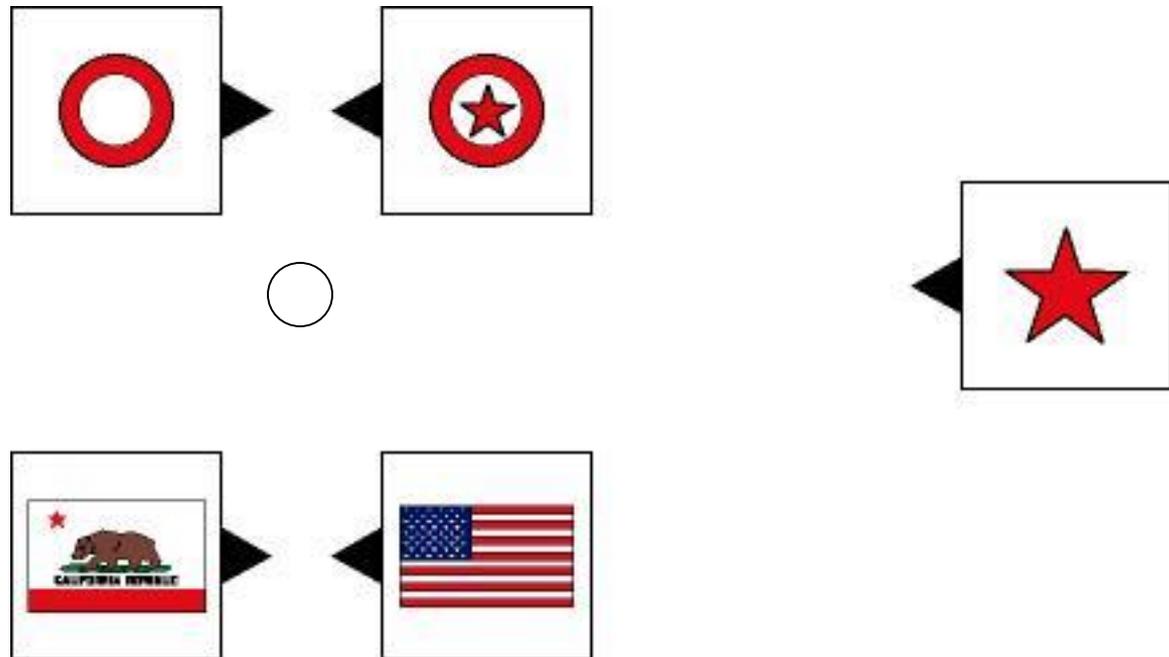
The California Flag Handler will support the flag until it has been raised high enough not to come in contact with the ground.





# Raising the Flag(s)

If no music is to be played, then the NCOIC will command **Present, ARMS.**

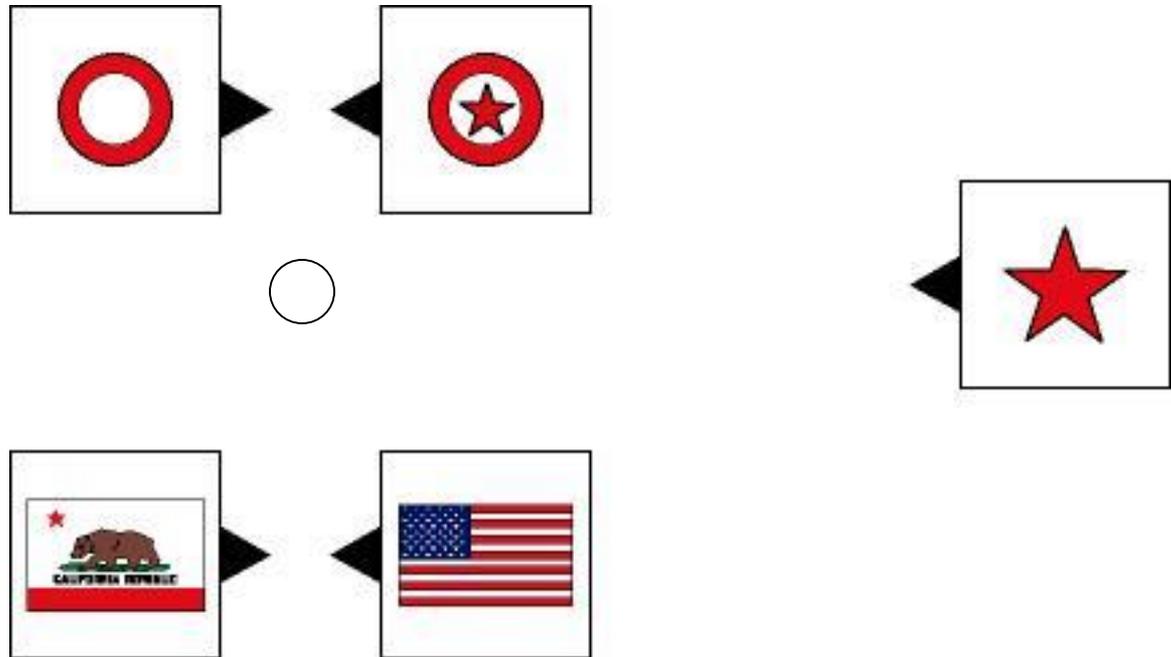




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# Raising the Flag(s)

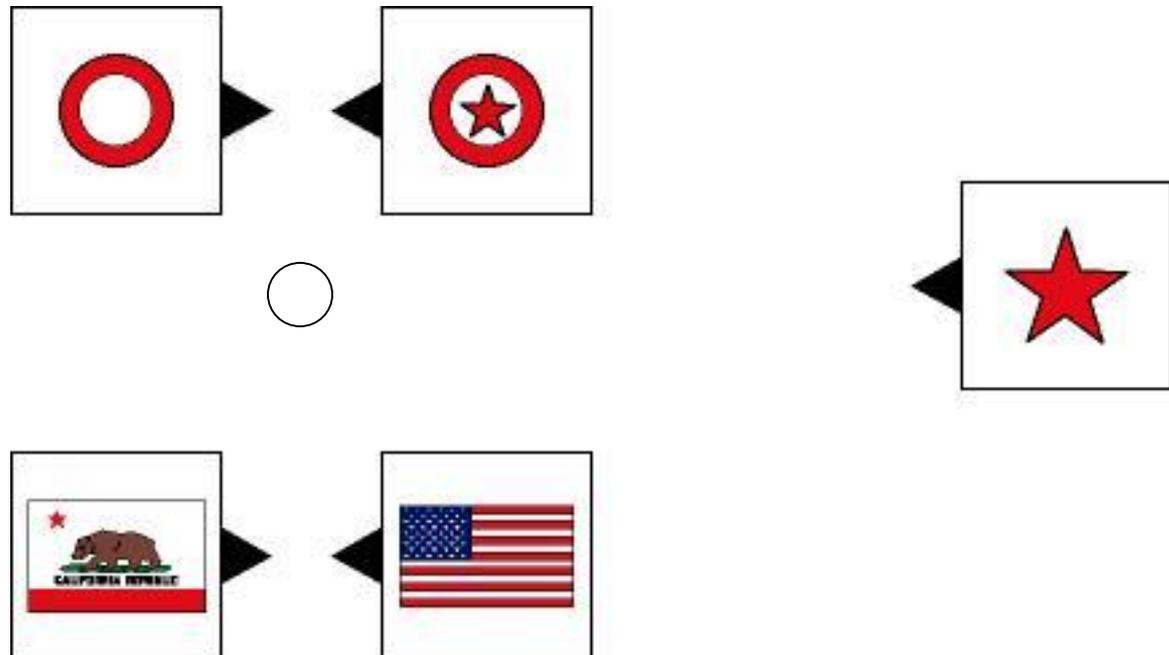
The halyard pullers will rapidly raise the flag(s). The NCOIC and both the flag handlers will salute and follow the flag(s), lifting their heads as the flag(s) are raised. If the flag is to be flown at half-staff, it is raised to the top of the pole, then lowered into position.





# Raising the Flag(s)

When the flag(s) reaches the top, the NCOIC commands **Order, ARMS.**

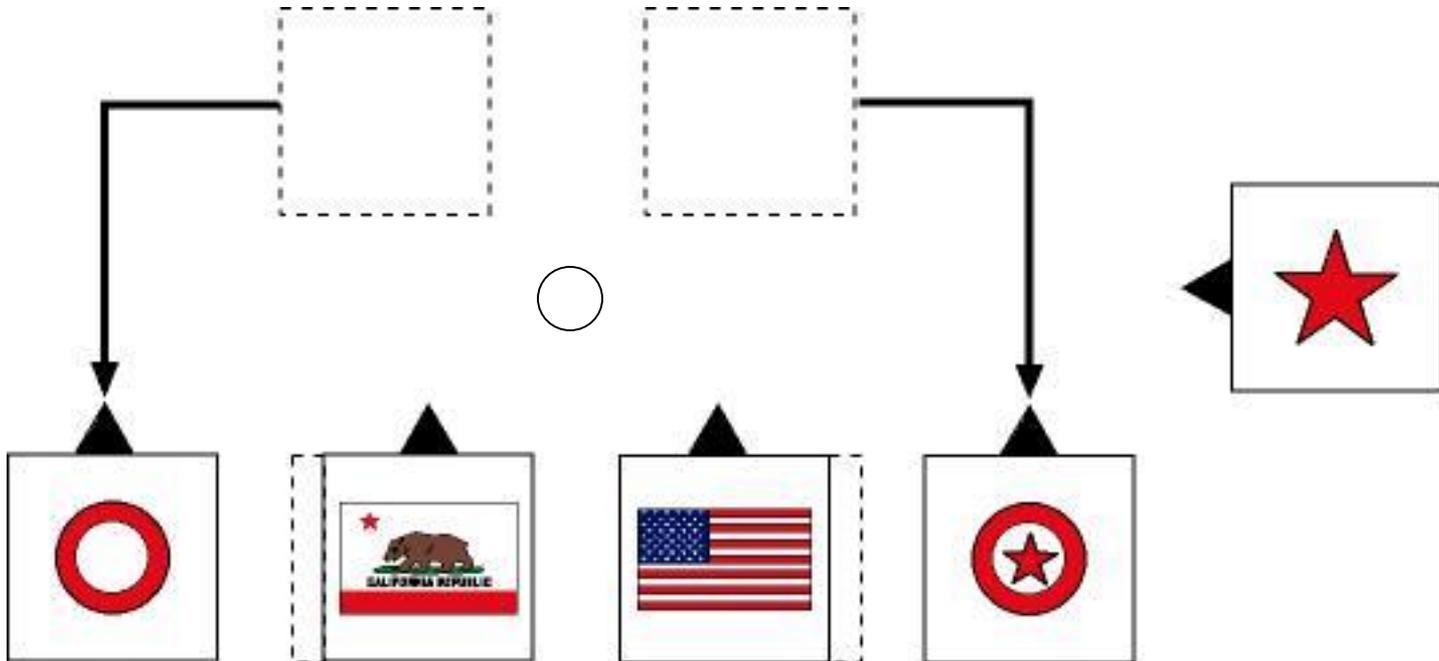




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# Raising the Flag(s)

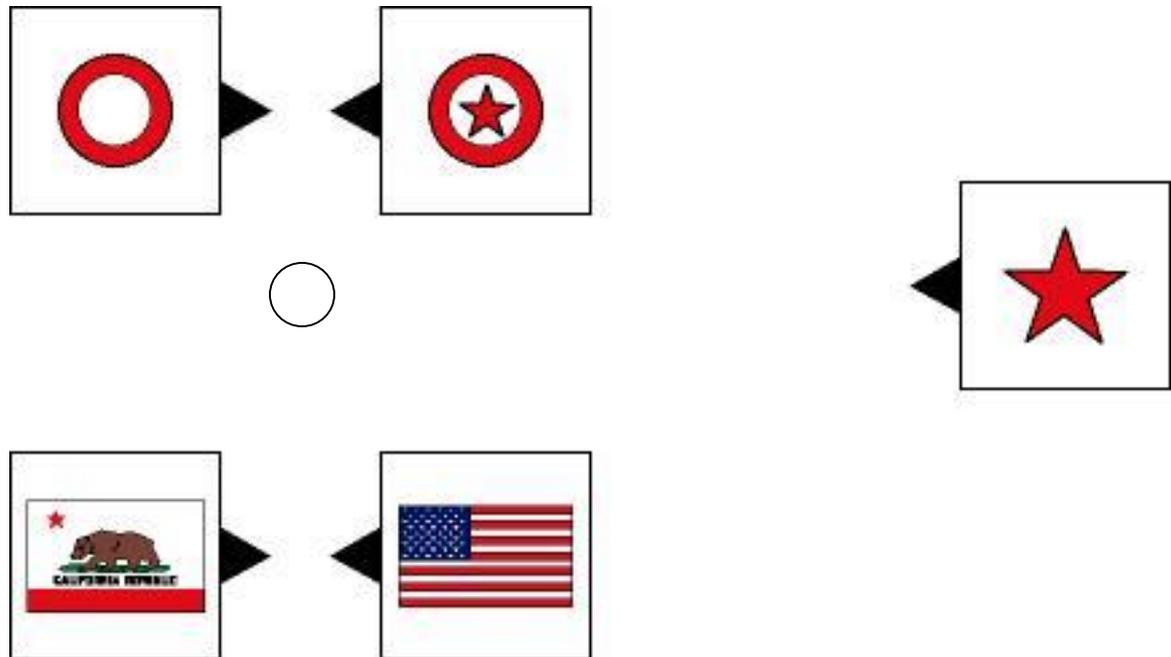
The flag handlers will perform appropriate facing and stepping movements to return to their original position in the line formation. At the same time, the halyard pullers will secure the halyard, returning to their original position in the line formation. .





# Raising the Flag(s)

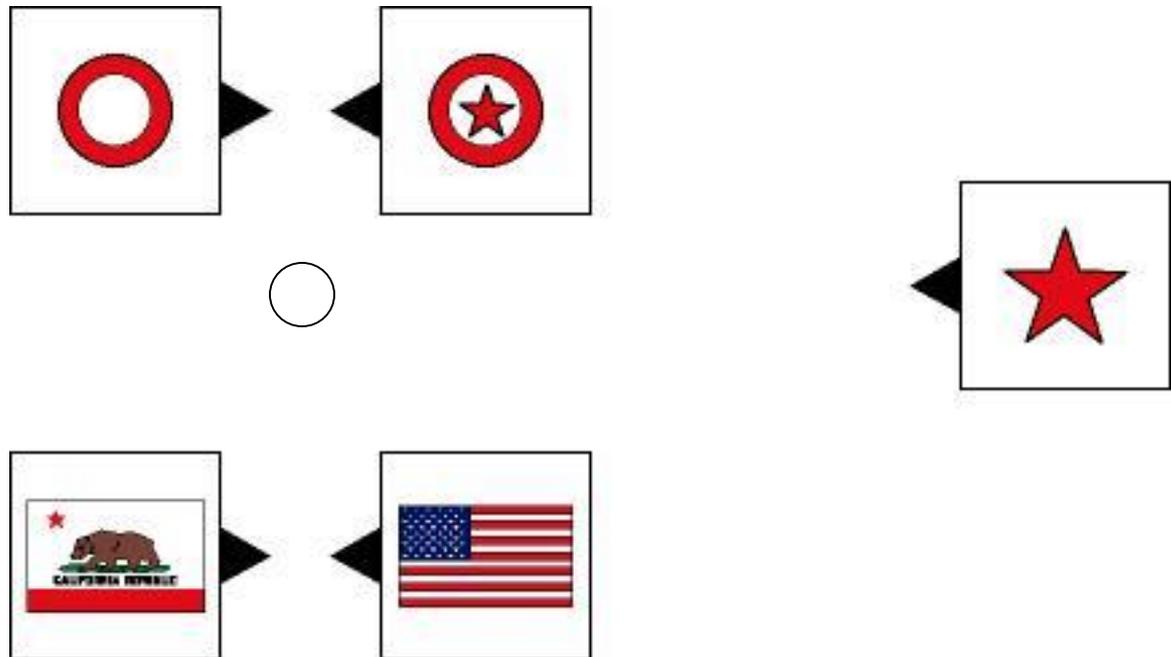
If music is to be played the NCOIC will command **Present, ARMS**. Then on the first note the halyard pullers will rapidly raise the flag(s).





# Raising the Flag(s)

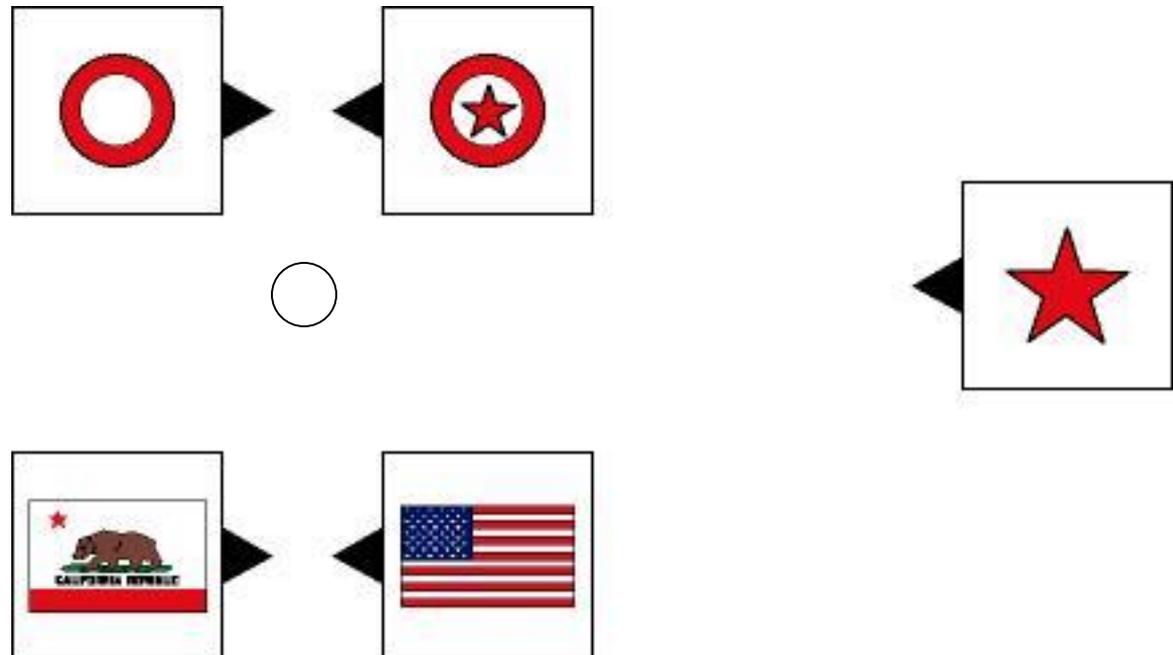
The NCOIC and both flag handlers will salute and follow the flag(s), lifting their heads as the flag(s) are raised.





# Raising the Flag(s)

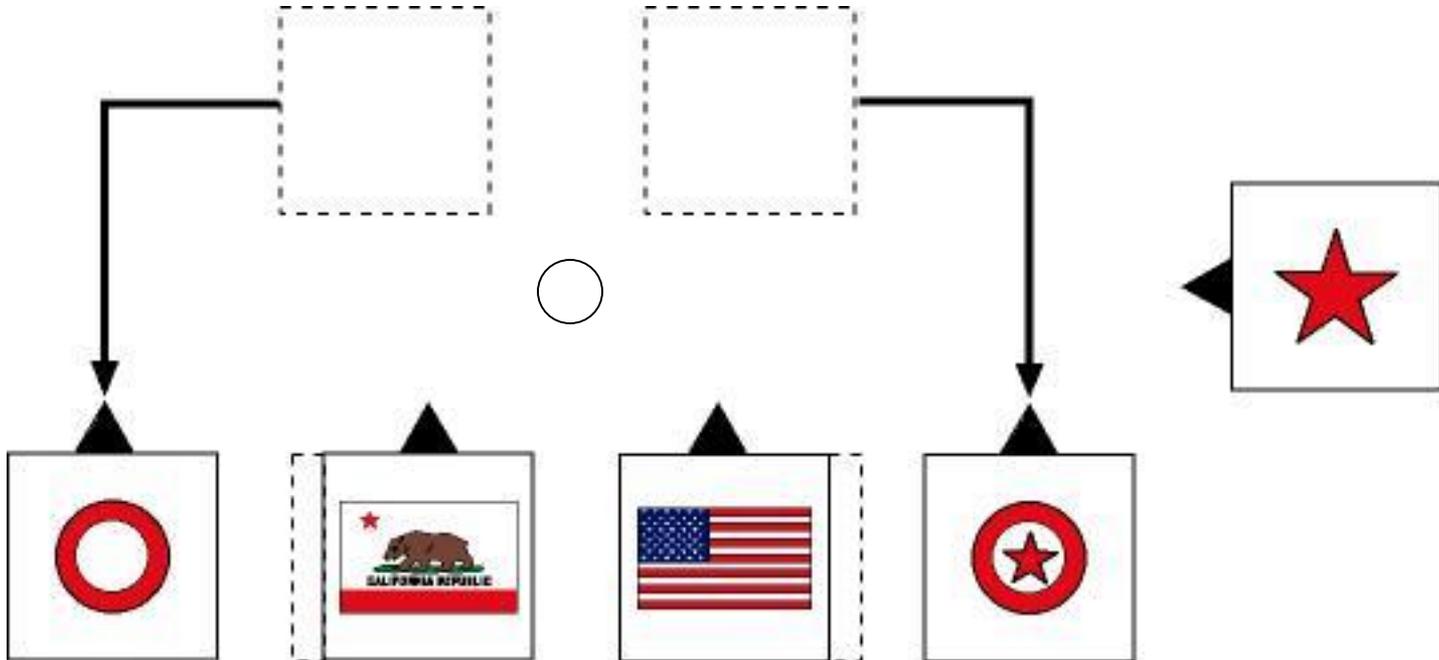
Regardless of when the U.S. Flag reaches the top, the NCOIC will wait until the last note of the music is played and then commands **Order, ARMS.**





# Raising the Flag(s)

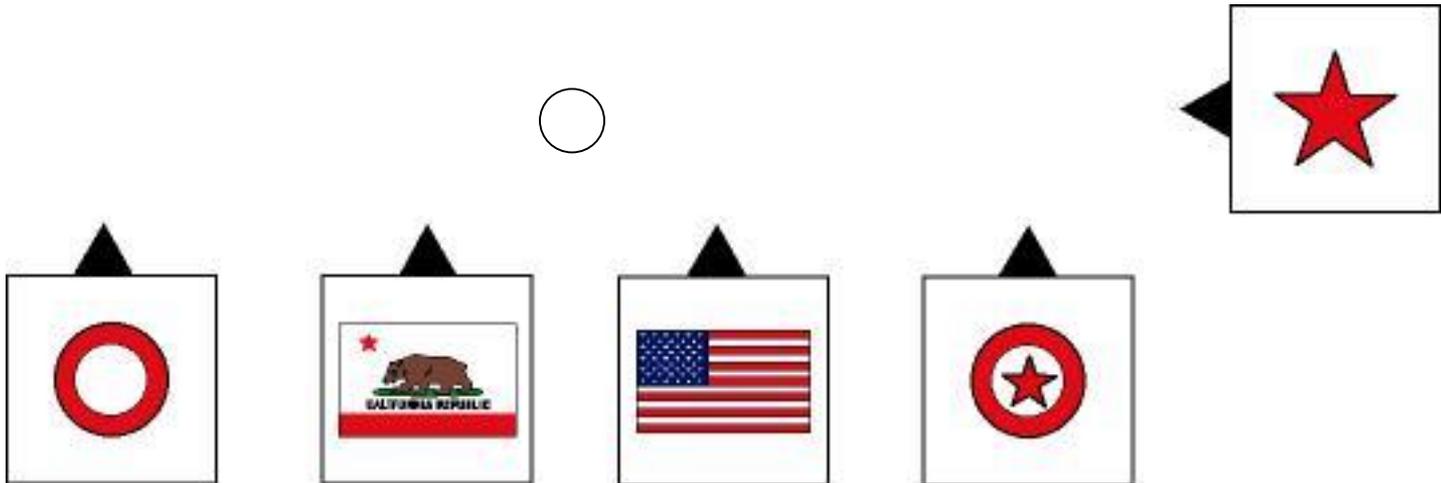
The flag handlers will perform appropriate facing and stepping movements to return to the original position in the line formation. At the same time, the halyard pullers will secure the halyard, returning to their original position in the line formation.





# Departure

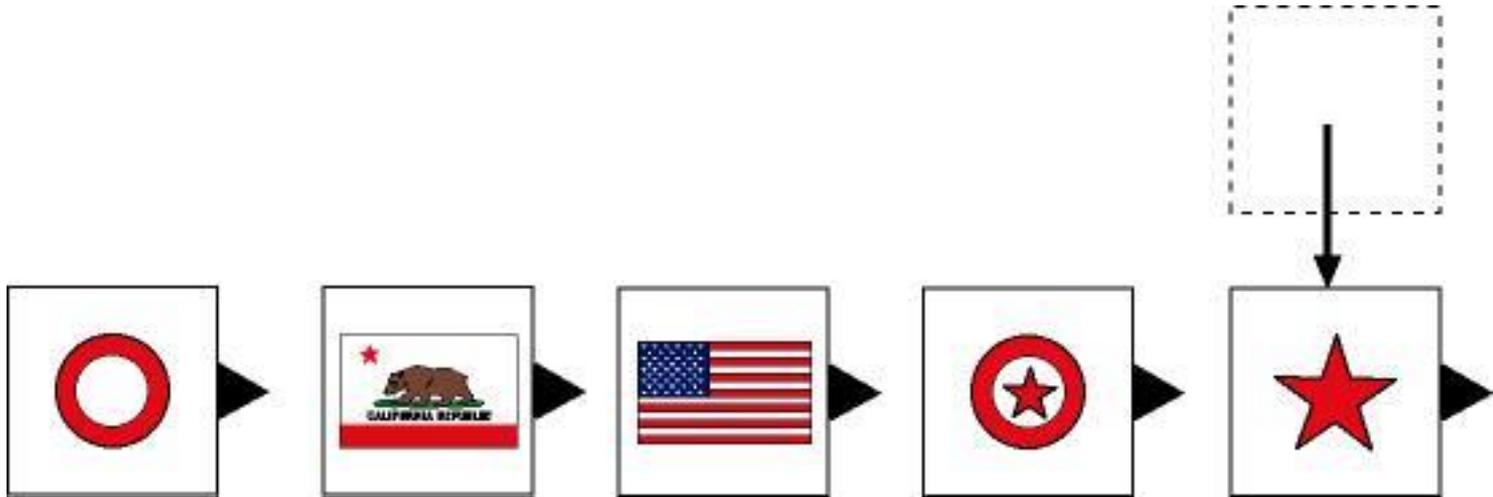
Because each site is different, the direction and manner of departure should be adjusted to accommodate local needs and layouts. At this point in the ceremony, the NCOIC is still facing the flagpole





# Departure

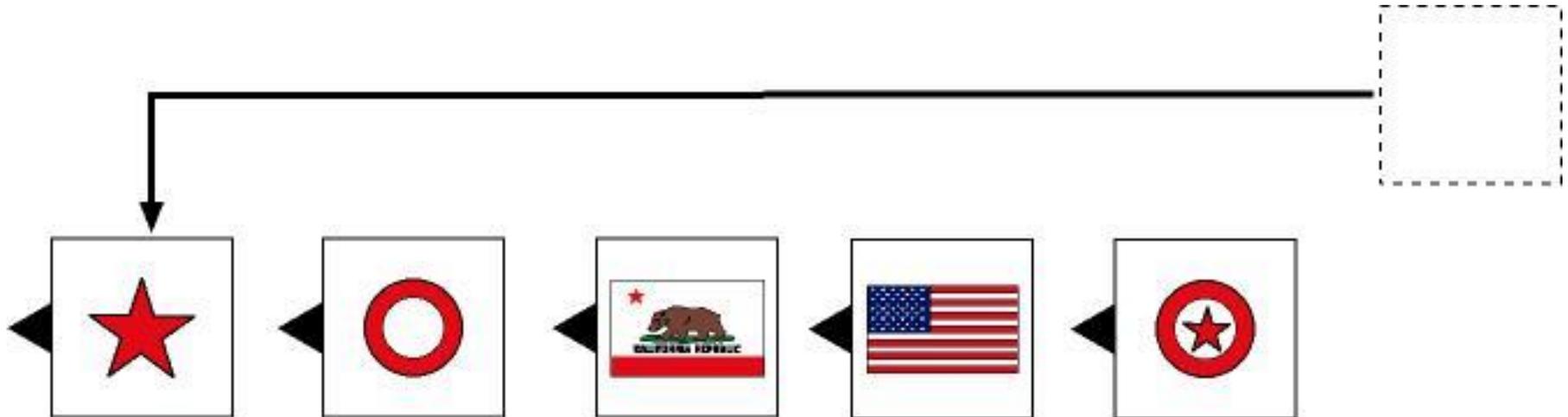
If the detail is to depart to the right, the NCOIC should resume the position on the far right of the detail. The NCOIC should command **Right, FACE**, and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





# Departure

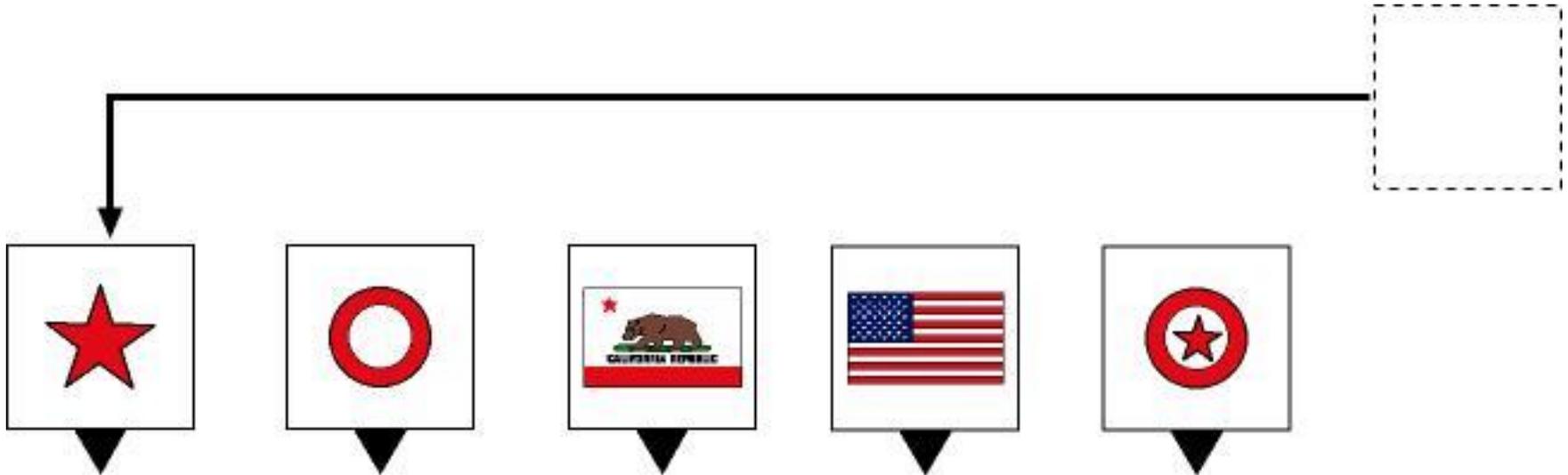
If the detail is to depart to the left, the NCOIC should command **Left, FACE**. The NCOIC should march to assume a position at the front of the column formation and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





# Departure

If the detail is to depart to the rear, the NCOIC should command **About, FACE**. The NCOIC should march to assume a position on the far right of the detail and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





# Check on Learning

- T / F The NCOIC forms on the left side of the flag detail
- What command signals the playing of music?
- What do the NCOIC and both flag handlers do while the flag is being raised?
- Is the flag raised quickly or slowly with dignity?



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# **LOWERING THE FLAG**

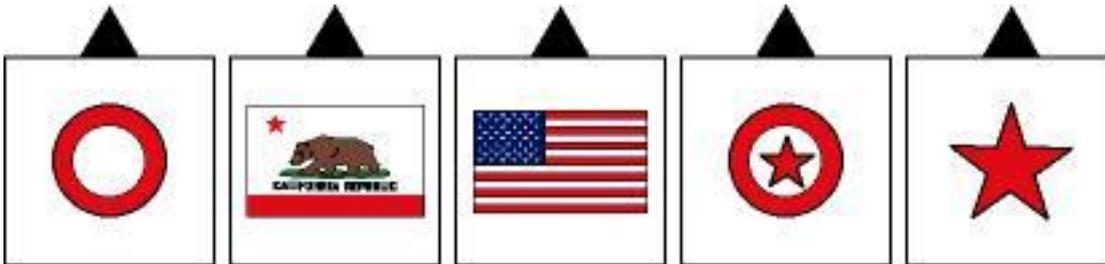
A7. Properly lower the US and California flags on a flagpole.



# Approach

The Flag Detail is marched and positioned at the flagpole in the same manner as when raising the flag.

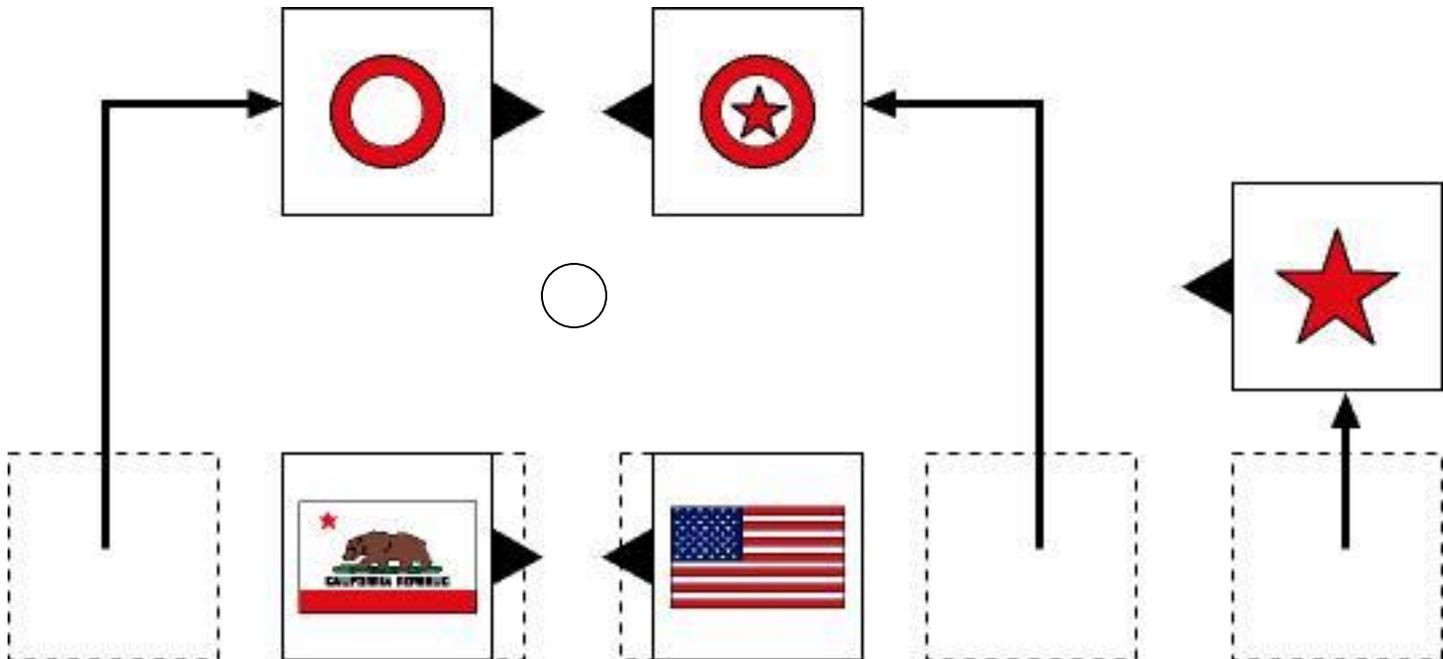
Flagpole





# Approach

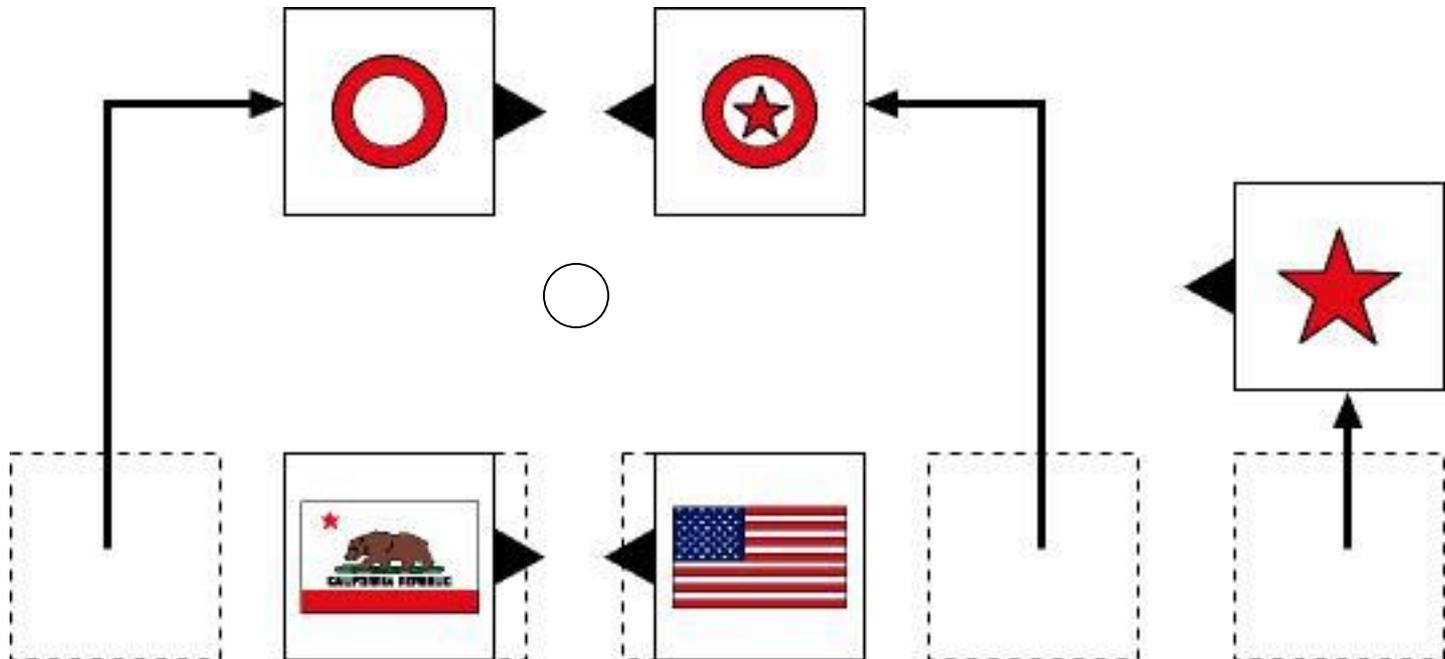
The NCOIC commands **POST**. The halyard pullers march forward and 1 step past the flagpole, perform flanks towards each other and halt together when at the pole





# Approach

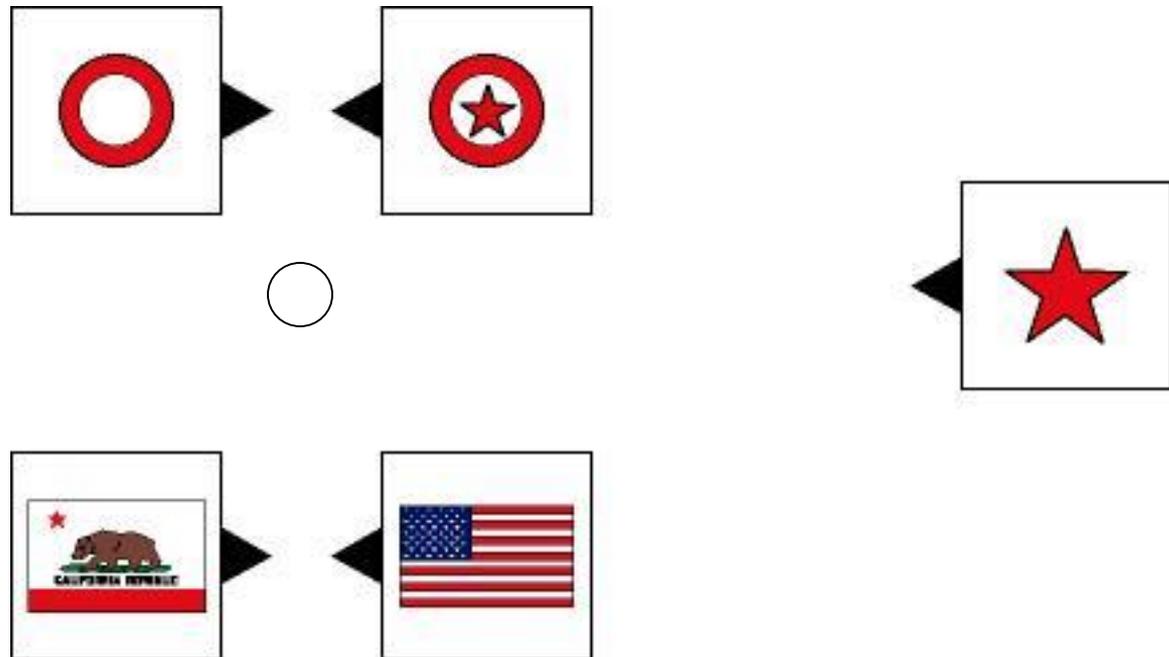
The flag handlers will also take one-half side step away from each other, and face towards each other. The NCOIC takes one step forward, halts and faces towards the flagpole





# Approach

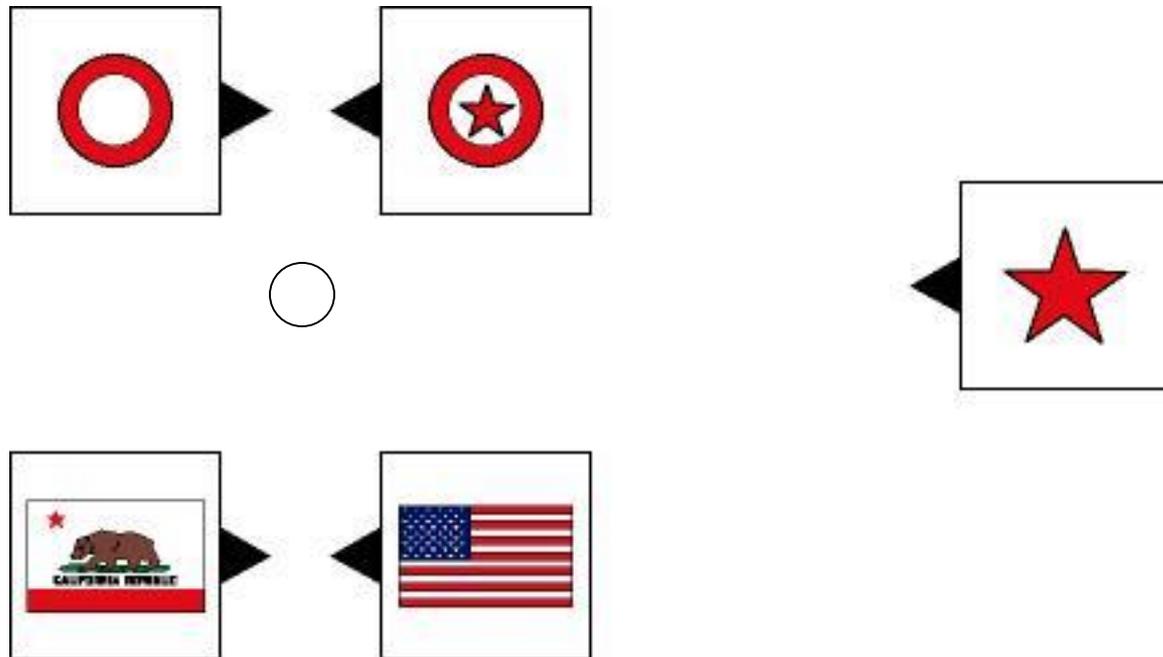
The halyard pullers carefully ensure that the halyards are free of the pole and and untangled, and then temporary re-secure them to the pole.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

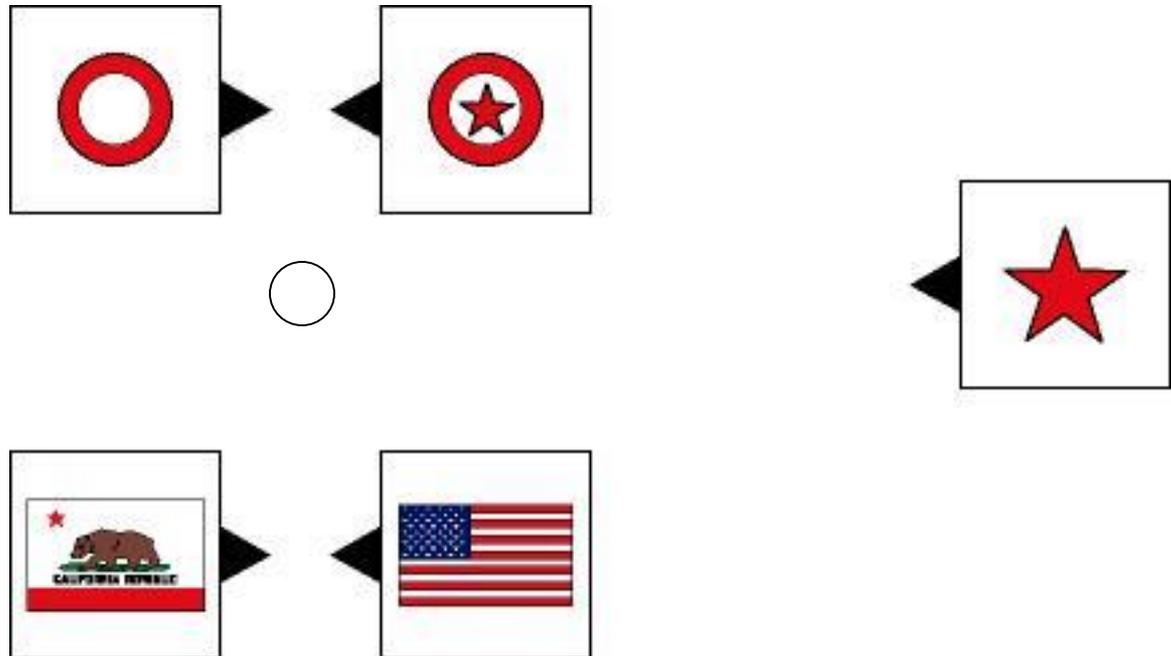
If no music is to be played, the NCOIC will ensure that the halyard pullers are ready to lower the flag(s) and then command **Present ARMS**.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

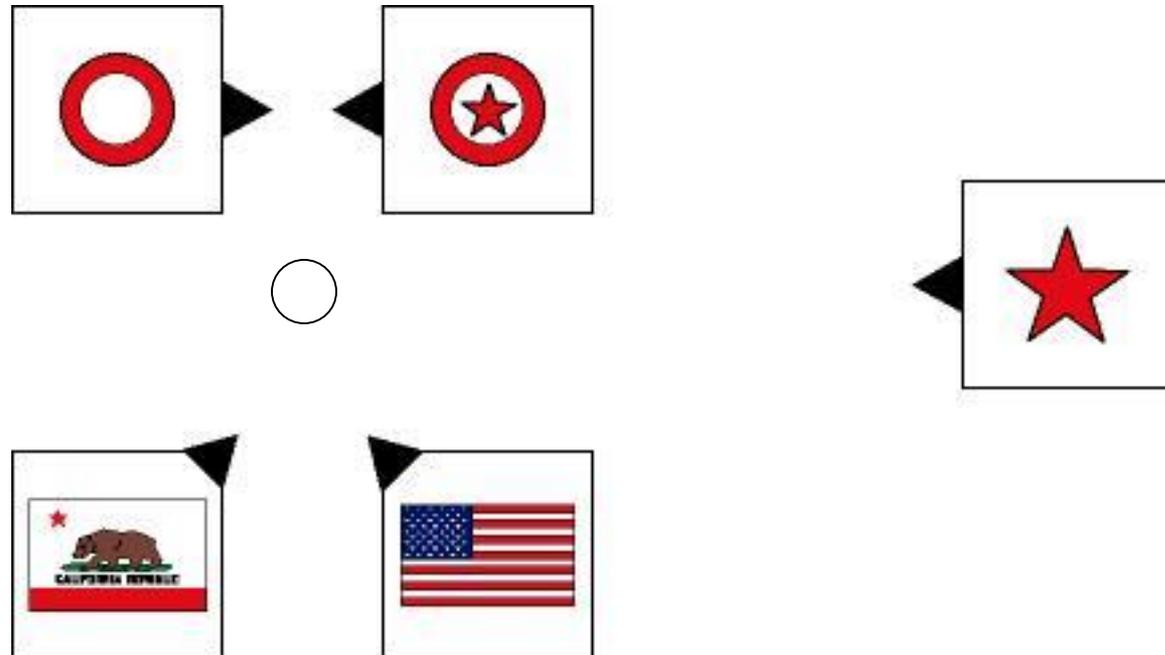
If music is to be played, then at the first note the NCOIC will command **Present, ARMS.**





# Lowering the Flag(s)

On this command the U.S. Flag Handler will perform a half right face and the California Flag Handler will perform a half left face

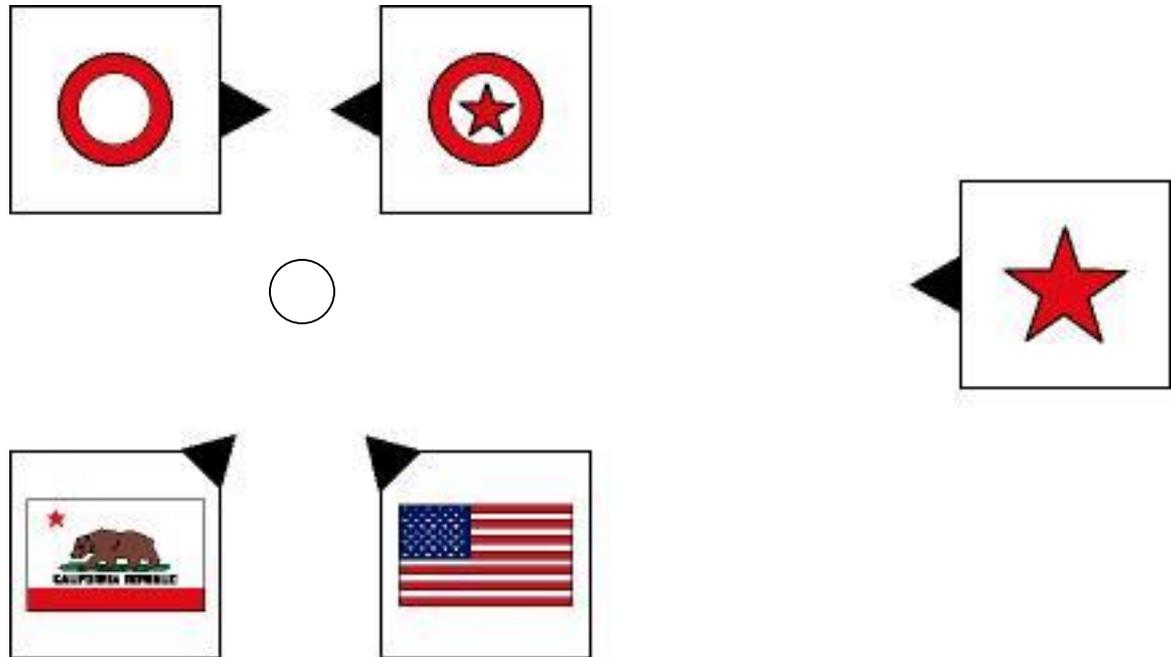




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# Lowering the Flag(s)

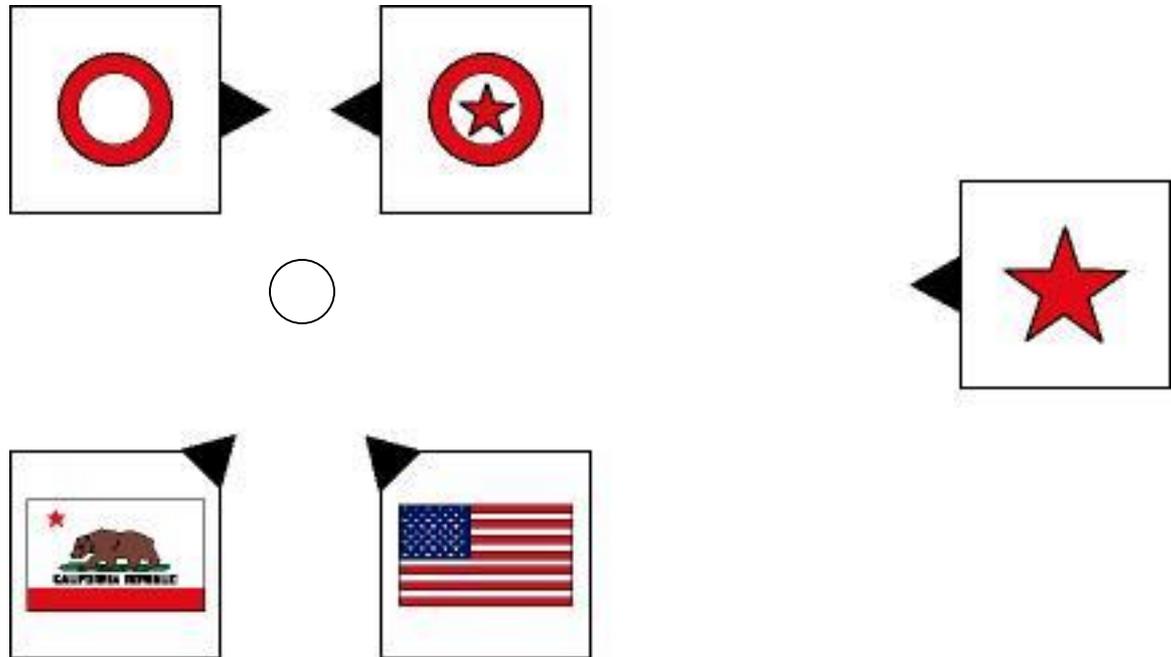
The halyard pullers will lower the flag(s) slowly and with dignity, generally at least 30 seconds in length. If the flag is being flown at half-staff, the flag is first raised quickly to the top of the pole, then lowered slowly with dignity. The NCOIC and the flag handlers will salute and follow the flag(s), lowering their heads as the flag(s) are lowered.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

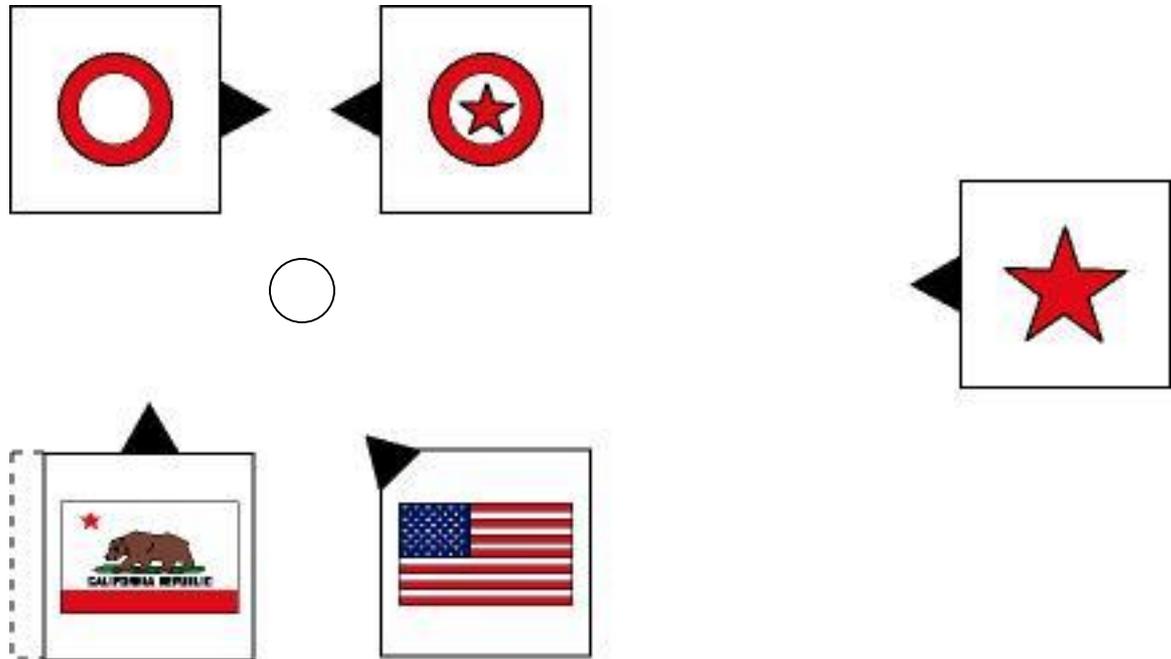
As the California Flag is lowered to within reach, the California Flag Handler will terminate the salute and move forward to secure the flag by cradling it in his arms, with the star side on the handler's left.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

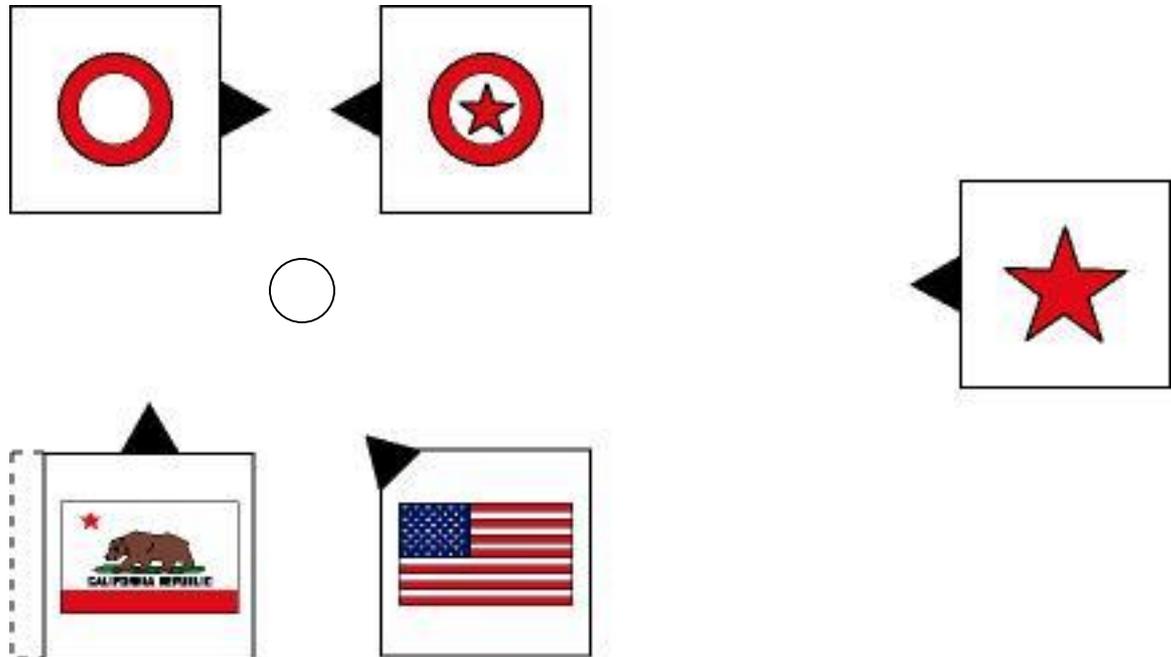
The halyard puller will assist by detaching the flag from the halyard, after which the California Flag Handler will return to the original position in line formation.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

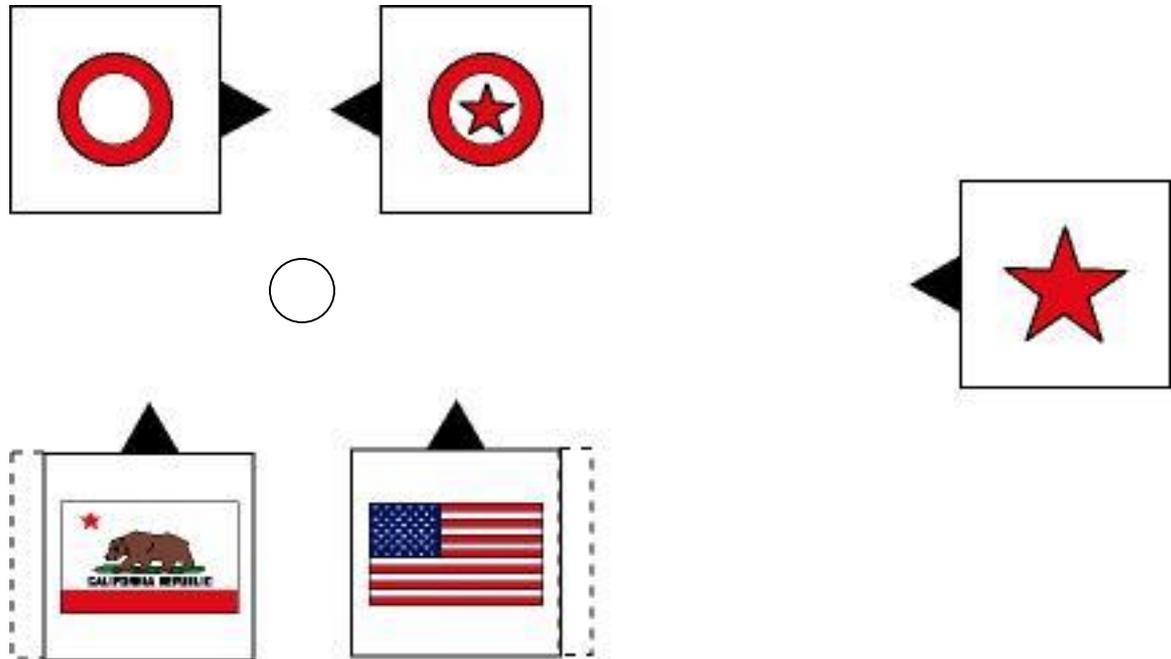
The U.S. Flag Handler will terminate the salute and move forward to secure the U.S. Flag by cradling it in his arms, with the union on the handler's right.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

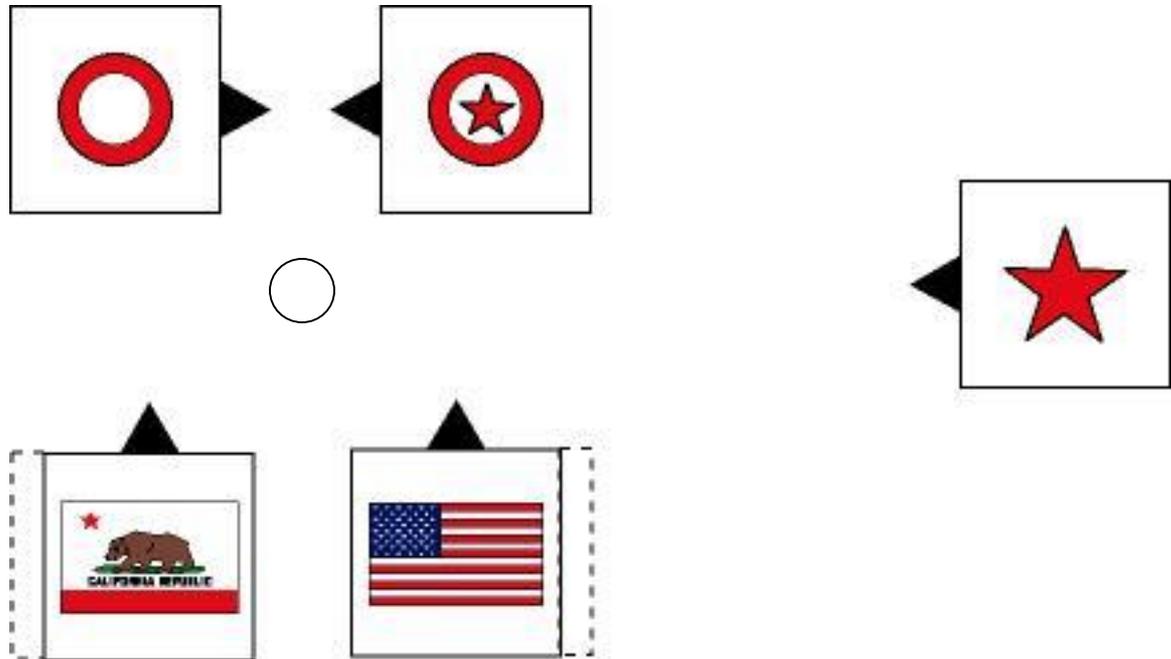
The halyard puller will assist by detaching the flag from the halyard, after which the U.S. Flag Handler will return to his original position in the line formation.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

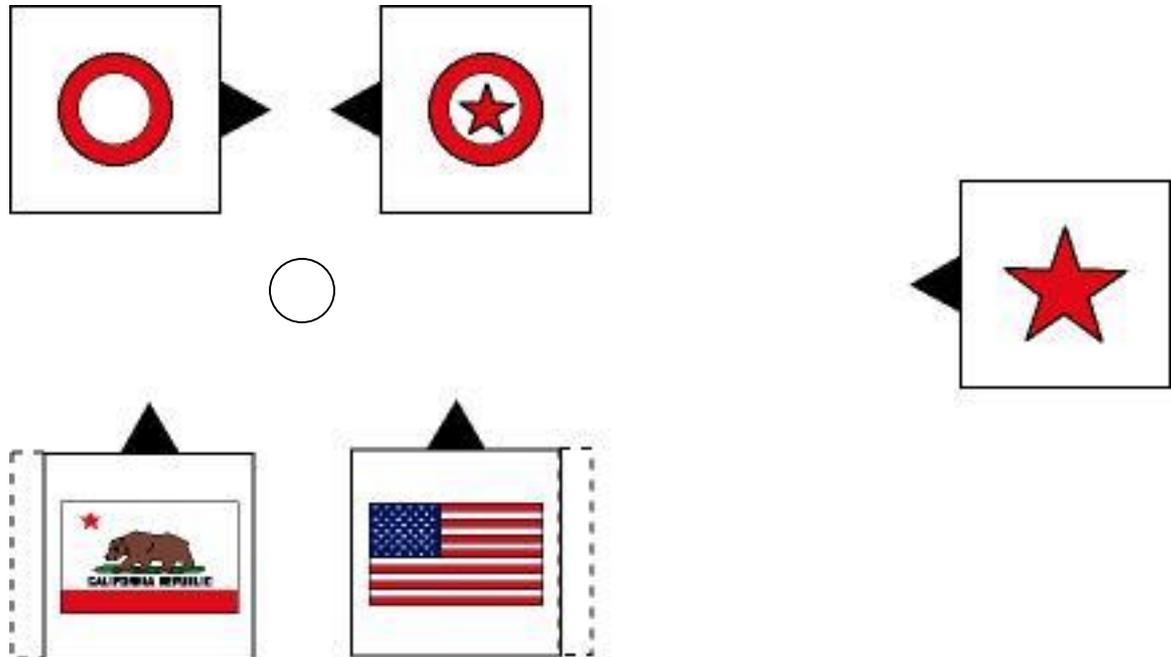
The NCOIC will terminate the salute at the last note of the music or once the U.S. Flag Handler returns to his position, whichever is later.





# Folding the Flag(s)

Once the flags have been detached and safely recovered by the flag handlers, the halyard pullers will temporarily secure the halyard in the down position until the flags are folded.

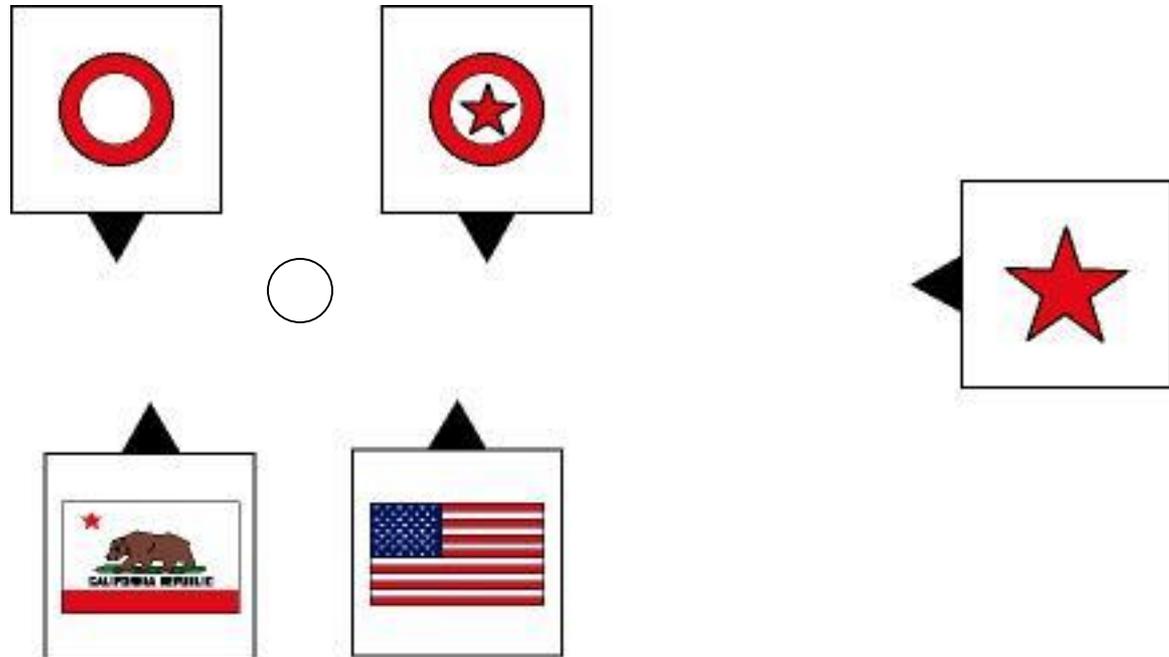




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# Folding the Flag(s)

The NCOIC commands **ONE**. The halyard pullers will face their respective flag handlers, move forward to retrieve the attachment header end of the flag and move back to their position.

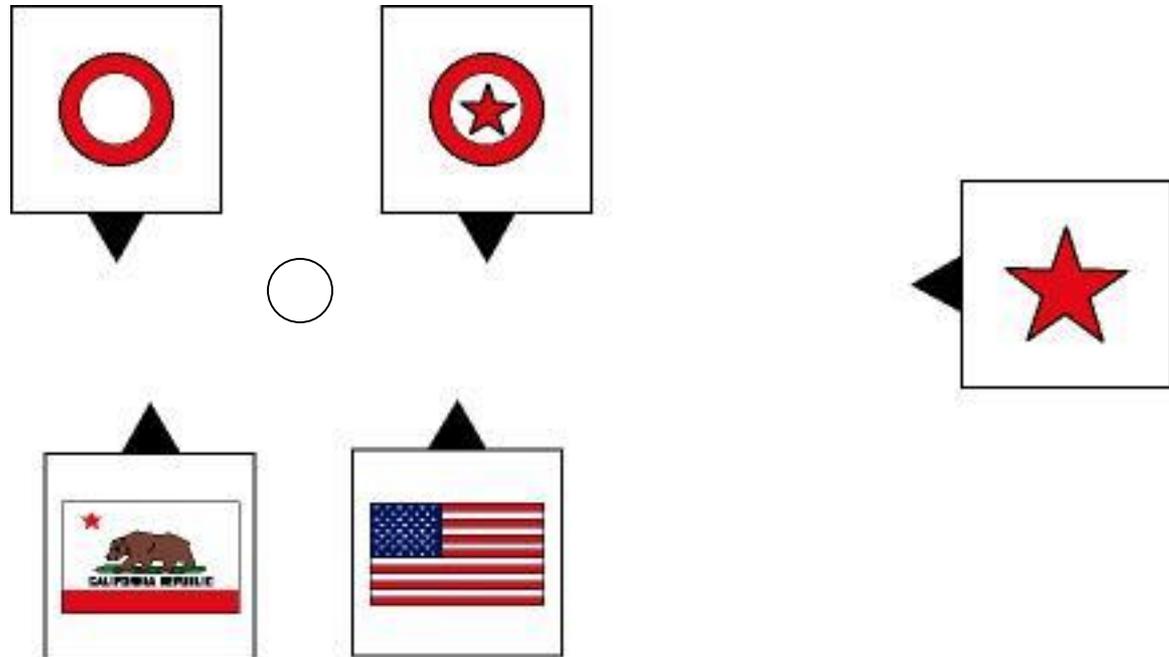




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# Folding the Flag(s)

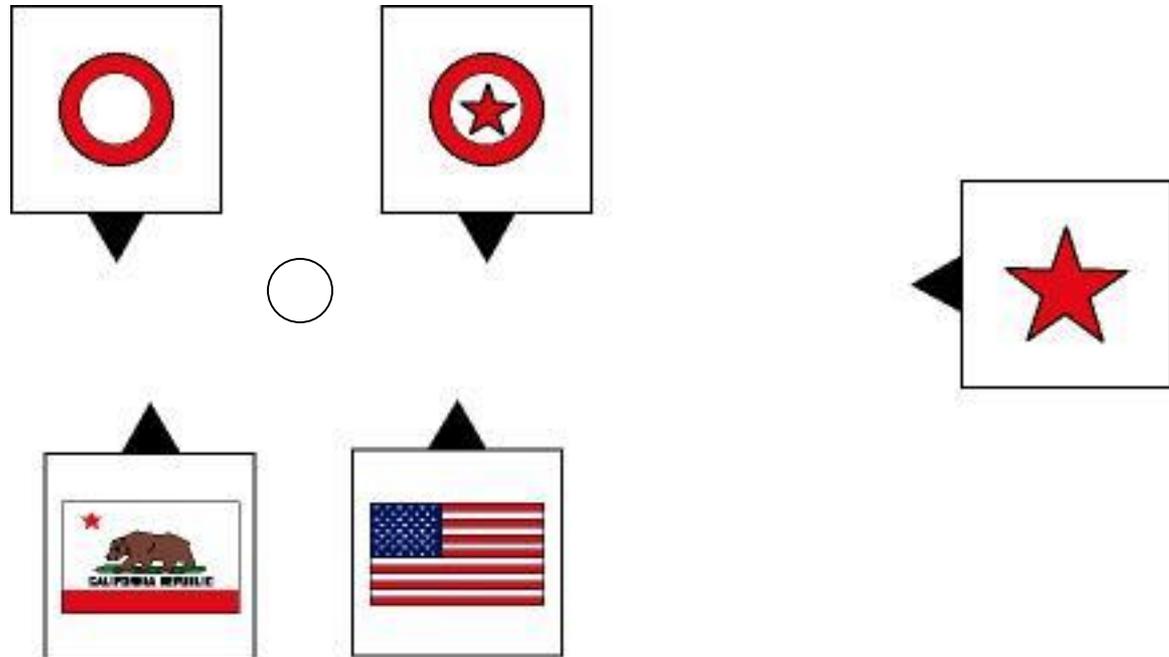
The flags should be opened up and stretched between each halyard puller and the flag handler. The flags should be positioned so that they are facing upward, with the upper left corner of each flag in the left hand of each halyard puller.





# Folding the Flag(s)

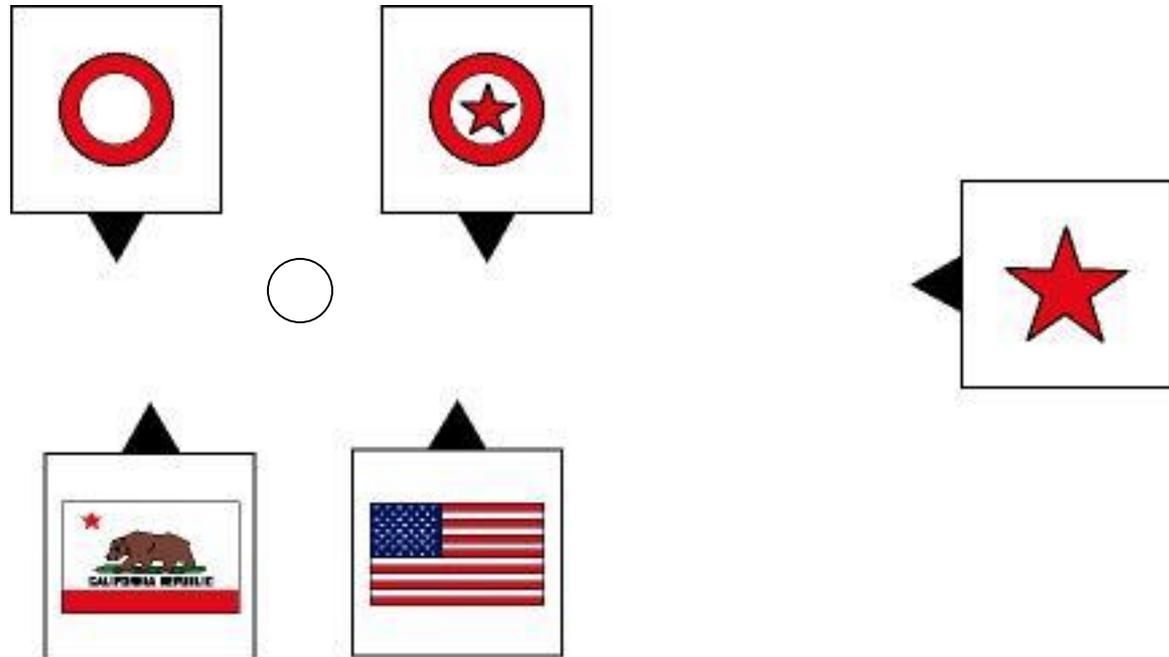
The NCOIC commands **TWO**. The flags are folded lengthwise once.





# Folding the Flag(s)

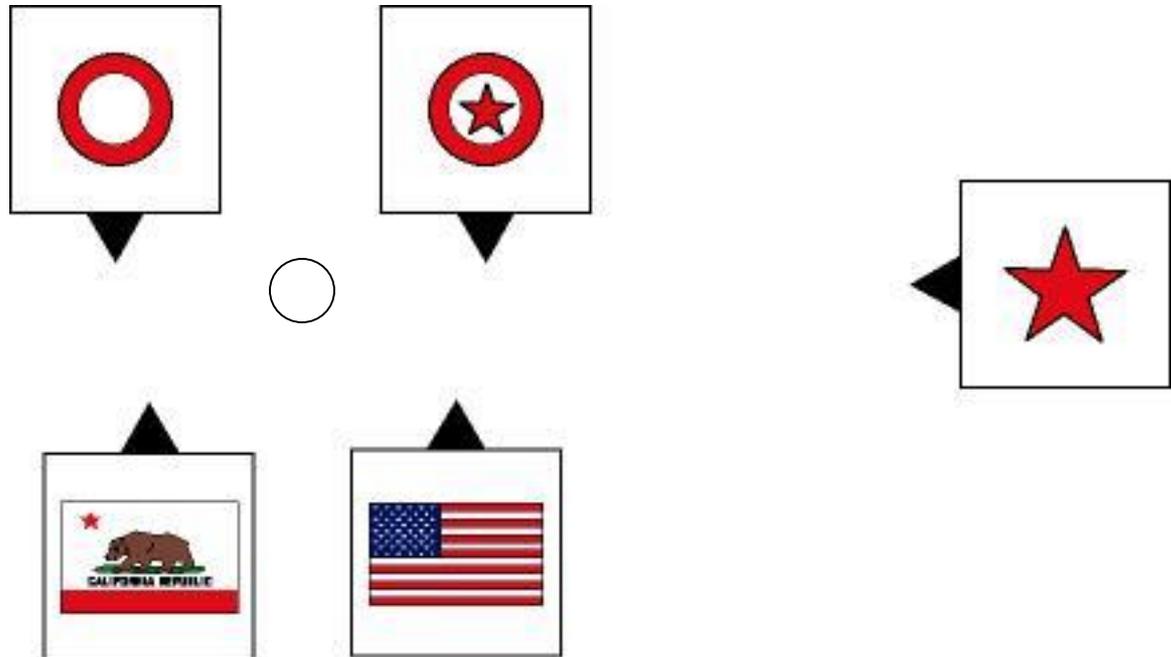
The NCOIC commands **THREE**. The flags are folded lengthwise once more.





# Folding the Flag(s)

The NCOIC commands **FOUR**. The flags are folded according to standard procedures, into the triangular shape for the U.S. Flag and the appropriate form for the California Flag.

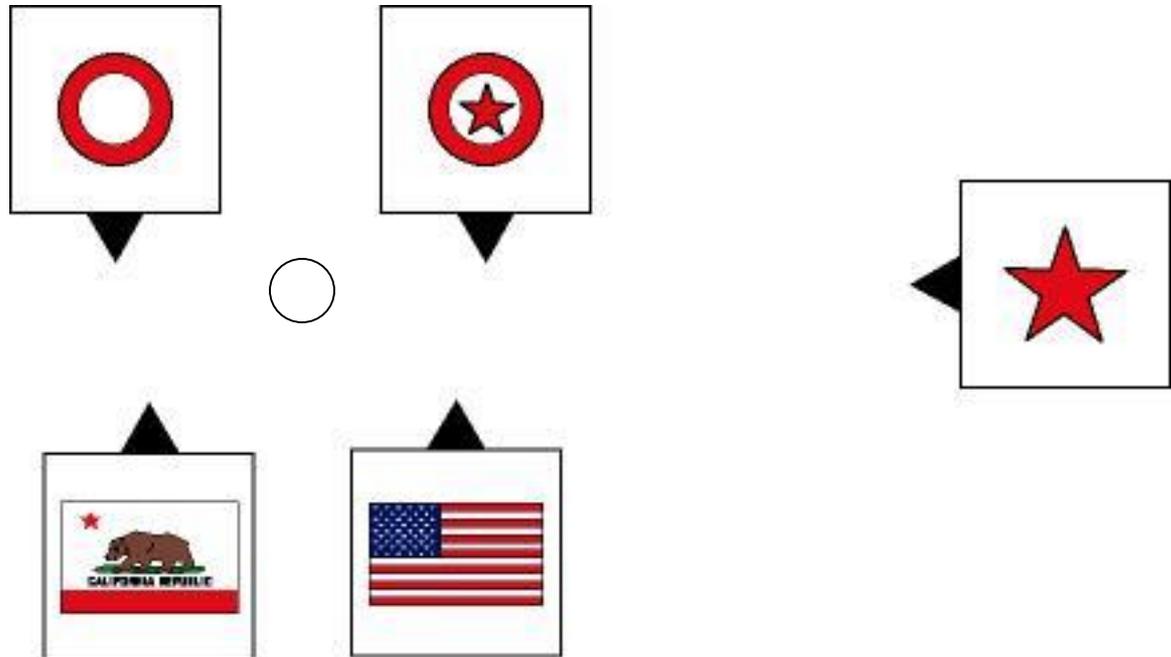




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# Lowering the Flag(s)

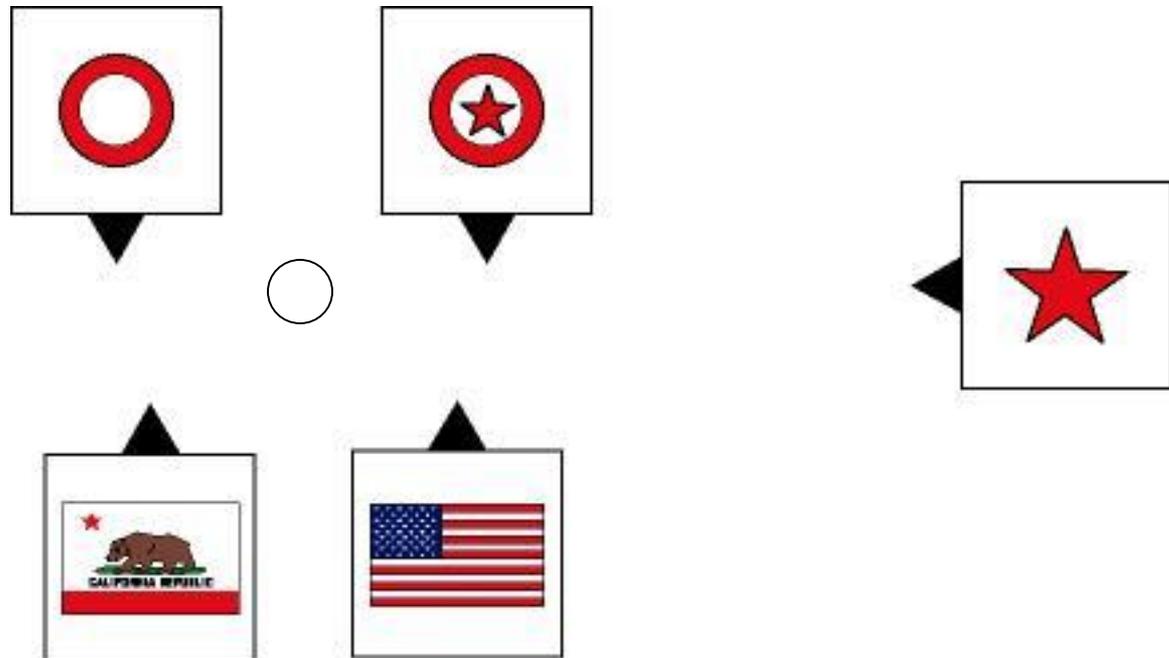
The halyard pullers will remain in position as the flag handlers move forward as necessary to complete the folding process. Flag handlers will take possession of their respective folded flag. The flag handlers will move to their original position.





# Lowering the Flag(s)

The halyard pullers will then free the halyard, raise it to the “up” position, and fasten it securely.

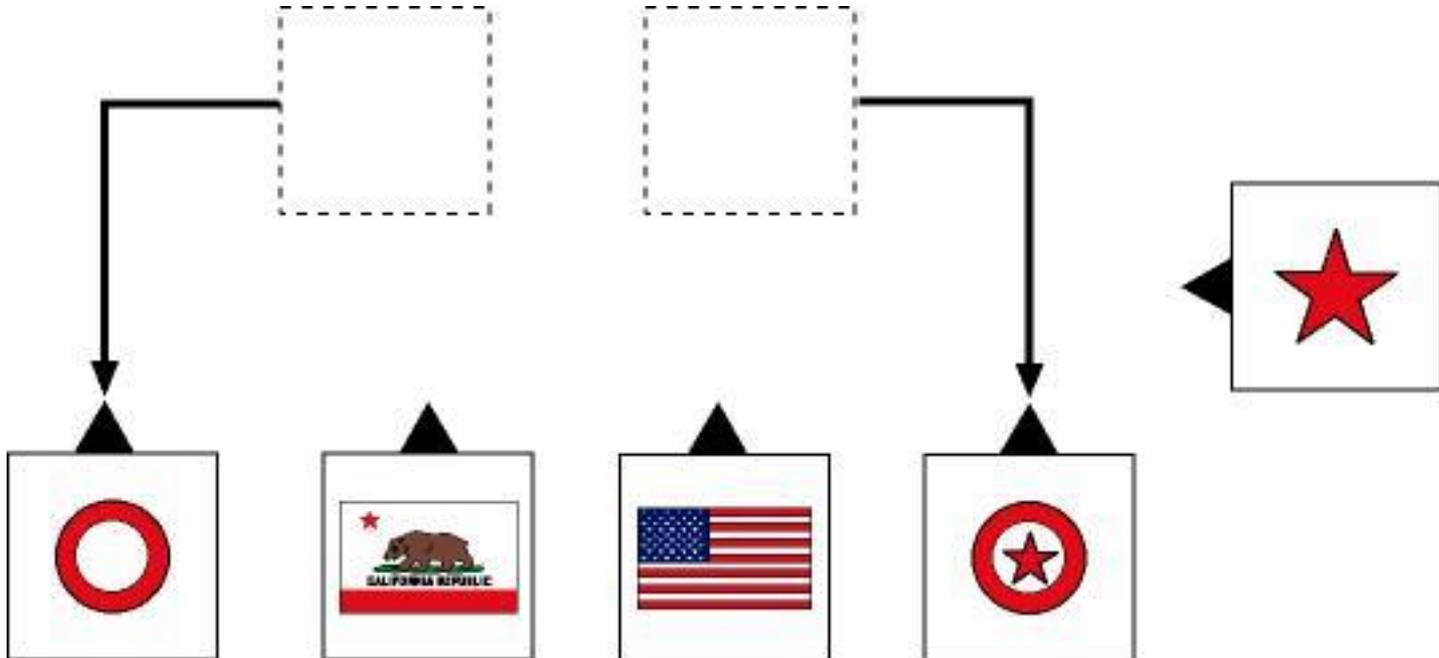




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# Lowering the Flag(s)

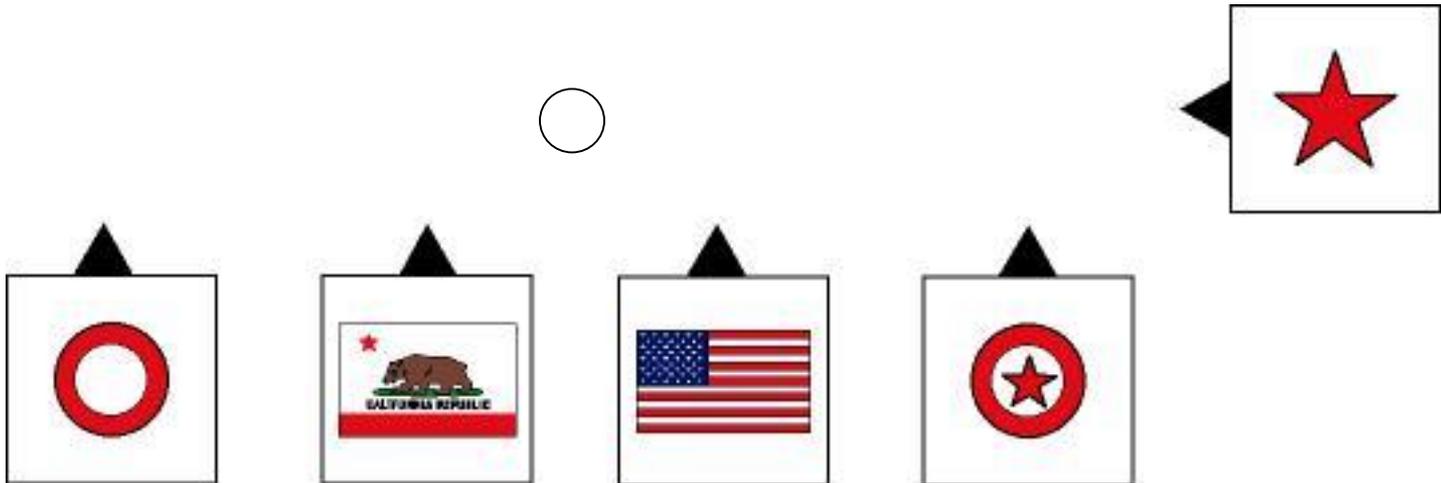
The NCOIC will command **POST**. The flag handlers will take 2 steps backward to allow the NCOIC to take possession of the U.S. Flag if necessary. The halyard pullers will return to their position in the line formation.





# Departure

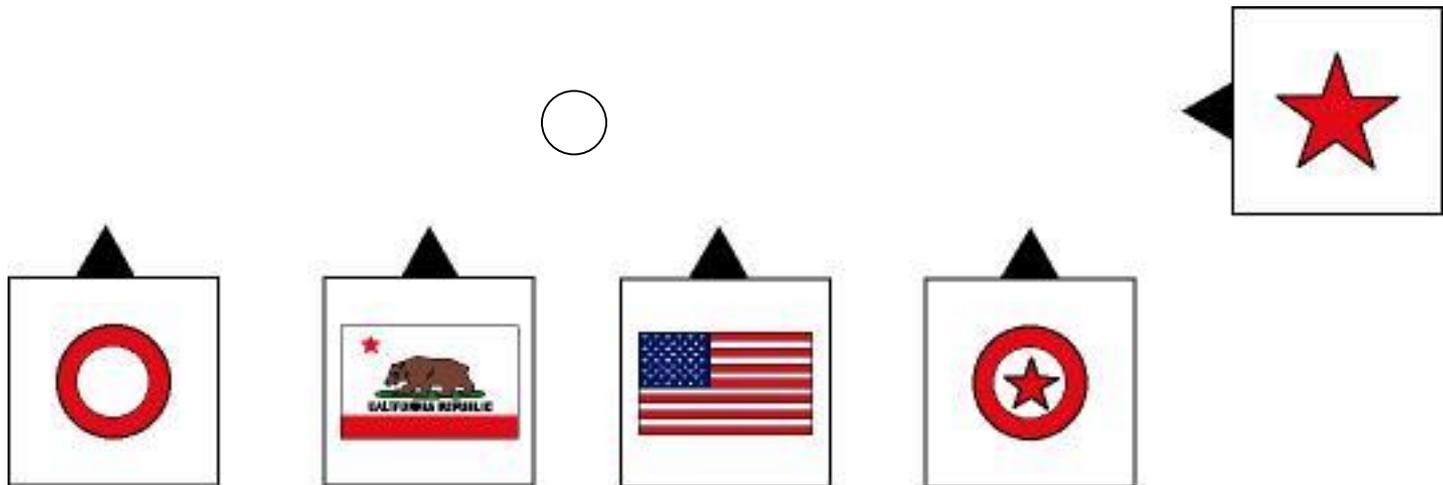
Because each site is different, the direction and manner of departure should be adjusted to accommodate local needs and layouts. At this point in the ceremony, the NCOIC is still facing the flagpole





# Departure

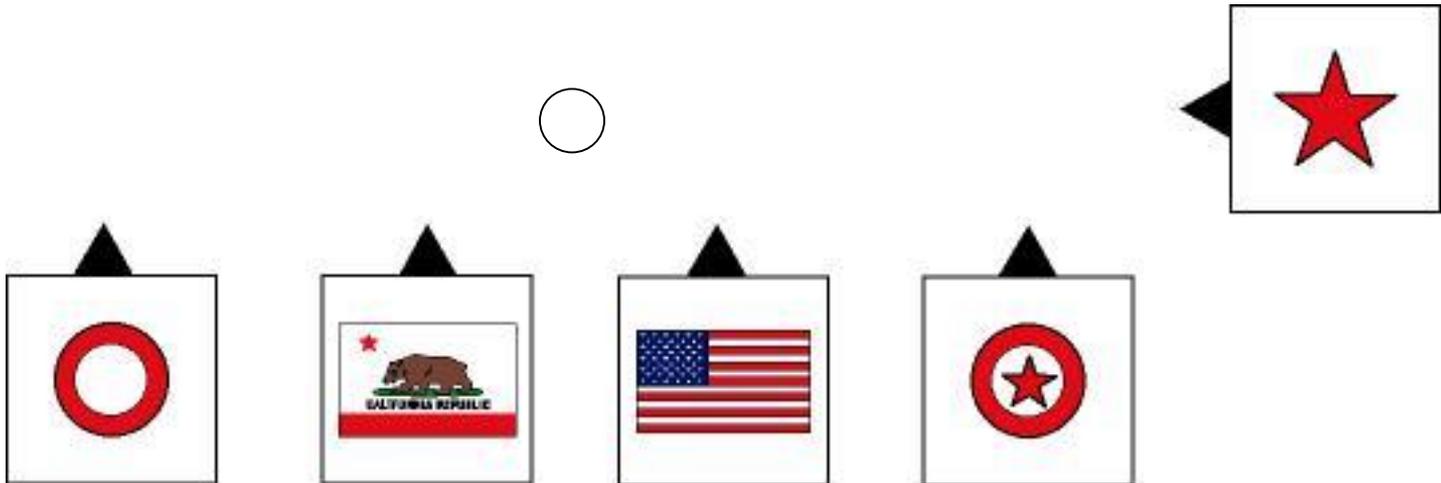
It is important to note that because the detail is now in possession of flags, the appropriate honor and respect should be accorded to the U.S. Flag as the detail departs.





# Departure

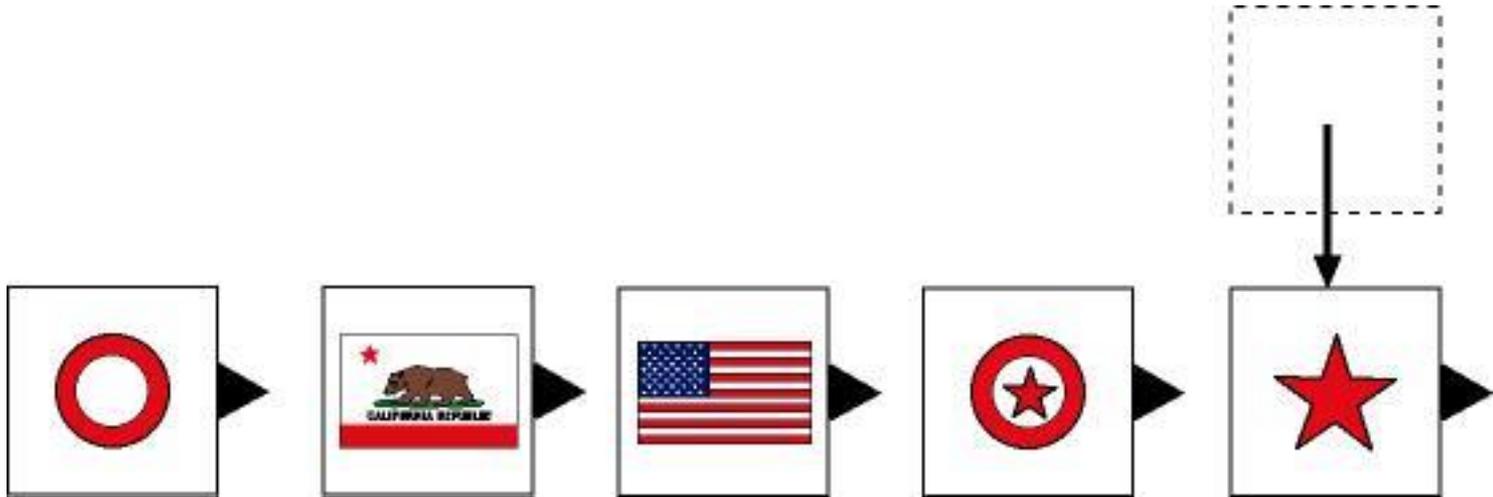
In column formation the U.S. Flag should always be carried ahead of any other flag, while in line formation the U.S. Flag should always be carried to the right of any other flags. The following directions take this into consideration.





# Departure

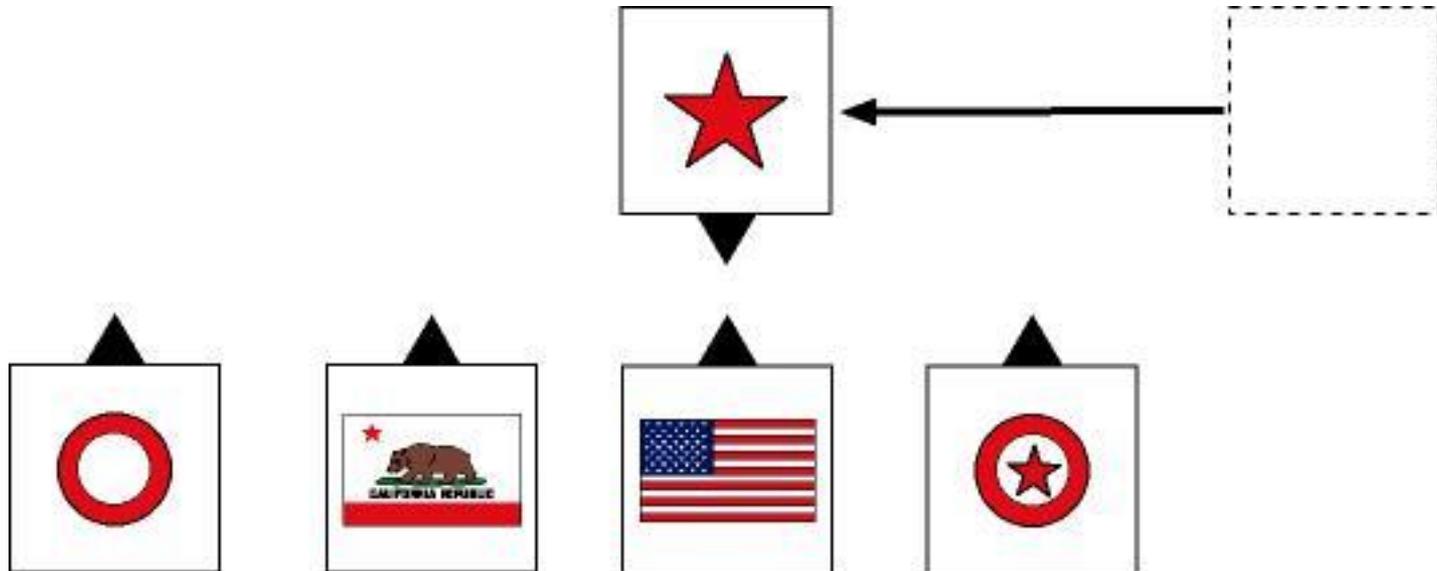
If the detail is to depart to the right, the NCOIC should resume the position on the far right of the detail. The NCOIC should command **Right, FACE**, and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





# Departure

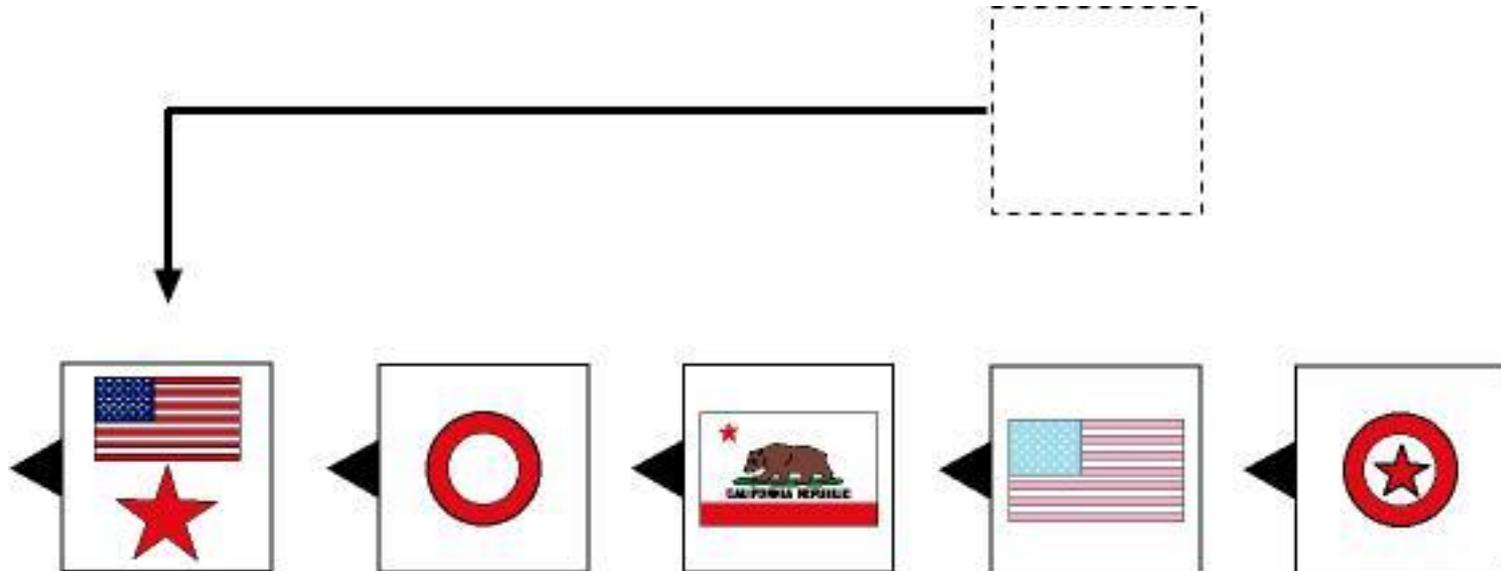
If the detail is to depart to the left, the NCOIC should first march to a position directly in front of the U.S. Flag Handler. The NCOIC will extend both hands forward and the U.S. Flag Handler will pass the U.S. Flag to the NCOIC





# Departure

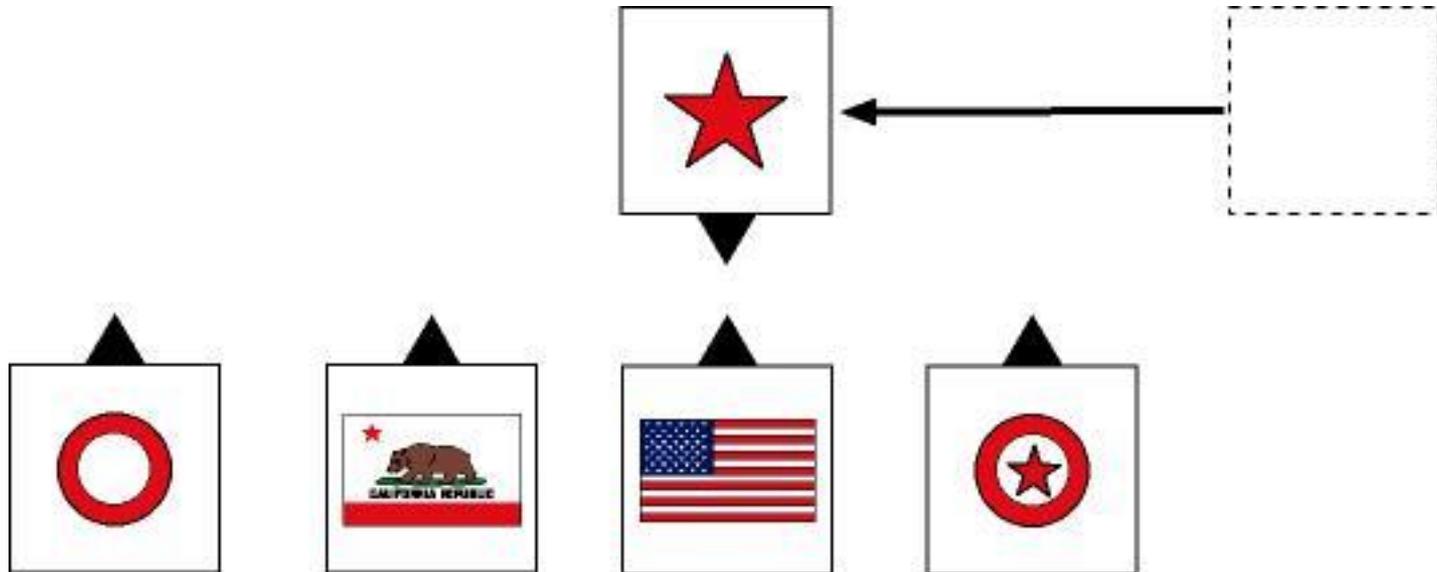
The NCOIC will command **Left, FACE**. The NCOIC should march to assume a position at the front of the column formation and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





# Departure

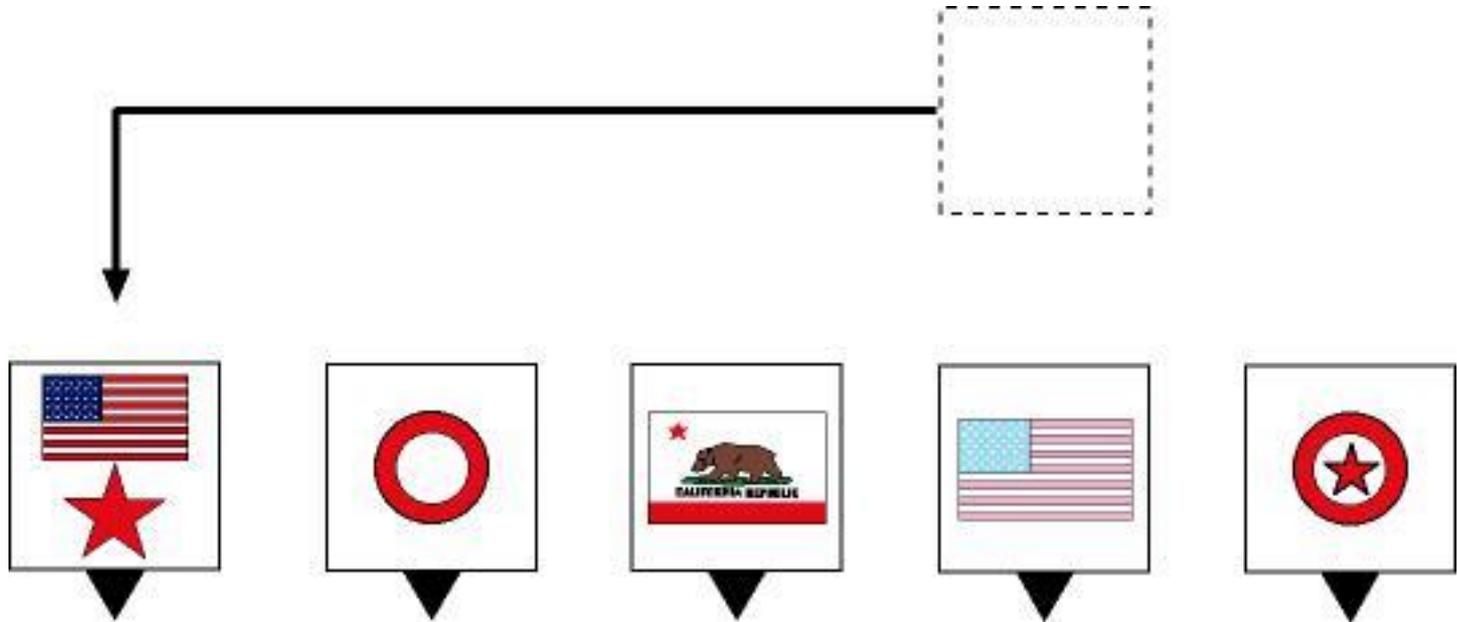
If the detail is to depart to the rear, the NCOIC should first march to a position directly in front of the U.S. Flag Handler. The NCOIC will extend both hands forward and the U.S. Flag Handler will pass the U.S. Flag to the NCOIC





# Departure

The NCOIC will command **About, FACE**. The NCOIC should march to assume a position on the far right and march the detail from the site. When appropriate, the NCOIC should then halt, face and dismiss the detail.





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# Check on Learning

- When marching, where must the American Flag be in relation to the other flags?
- Is the flag lowered quickly or slowly with dignity?
- How do you lower the flag differently when it's being flown at half-staff?



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# Conclusion

- A1. The Pledge of Allegiance
- A2. The National Anthem
- A3. Flag Smarts
- A4. Folding the Flag
- A5. History of the Flag
- A6. Raising the Flag
- A7. Lowering the Flag