PROGRAM

10:00 AM
9/11 and the Heart of the Nation
John Bridgeland

10:45 AM
Indiana in the Nation's Service
Dr. Leslie Lenkowsky

11:00 AM
Presentation of the Celebrating American Ideas Award
Jaylon Smith

11:15 AM
Preview - Some Books Make Us Free Art Project
Alexandra Hudson

11:30 AM
Adjourn
It's a republic, if you can keep it." Benjamin Franklin spoke these words to a woman standing outside the Philadelphia great hall where the US Constitution was being written. She wanted to know what type of government was being created for the people. He answered with an ideal and a challenge, as Lincoln later put it—a government for the people to be upheld by the better angels of our nature.

So how are our better angels faring? We selected Constitution Day—September 17—as the date for this conference so that we could take stock of Franklin's admonition and rally together as citizens to see if we can not only keep it but continue to make a perfect Union.

As we convene, the coronavirus continues its global march wreaking havoc on our health and our economy. Racial protests are giving voice to injustices that have persisted too long and the pain that resides in economic immobility.

Our program focuses squarely on these threats to our republic by seeking answers in both historic and current responses to national crisis. John Bridgeland will tell us about a US President who chose citizen action as remedy to the wounds of 9/11. Les Lenkowsky will share a similar story about Indiana's contribution to national service. And then Lexi Hudson will offer insights into historic texts and modern art depicting the role of protest in a good society.

We are also honored to announce that our Celebrating American Ideas Award will be awarded to Jaylon Smith of the Dallas Cowboys. Jaylon is using his NFL platform to close the economic and educational gap for minority entrepreneurs. There is no better idea for healing America's race wound than by closing the wealth disparity among our citizens.
The American experiment stands apart from every other political project in history. What Abraham Lincoln called our “edifice of liberty and equal rights” is predicated on the faith our founding fathers placed in human agency and equality, and in a transcendent order governed by the laws of nature and nature’s God. History moves not by chance but by human action; progress emerges not from labyrinthian bureaucracies but from community innovation.

Ours is a precious inheritance. But it is not guaranteed. Popular government can only endure in the presence of popular participation. It requires that we learn our freedoms so we can cherish them, and exercise them in a manner consistent with the order of nature. It also requires that we actively seek the flourishing of our neighbors and communities. In a word, it requires self-governance.

These are the duties of citizenship, and this is the radical value proposition of American republicanism: a free people can govern itself.
John Bridgeland knows a thing or two about citizenship in times of national crisis. In 1993, his wife and daughter survived the World Trade Center parking garage bombing. Eight years later, Bridgeland, then the director of George W. Bush’s Domestic Policy Council, was at a meeting near the White House when Islamic terrorists crashed into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Center. President Bush responded to the attack on America with an initiative that intended to remind the nation what it means to be an American. And he chose Bridgeland to helm what would become the USA Freedom Corps.

Bridgeland recounts the development of the USA Freedom Corps (USAFC) in his book, *Heart of the Nation*. Service to neighbor, he argues, is necessary for human happiness and for sustaining popular government. It is also our duty as American citizens.

USA Freedom Corps was the last time the nation significantly grew national service opportunities—it expanded AmeriCorps by 50 percent, Peace Corps to the highest levels in four decades, doubled Senior Corps programs, and created a citizen preparedness infrastructure through Medical Reserve Corps, Volunteers in Police Service, Fire Corps, Community Emergency Response Teams and Citizen Corps Councils to coordinate local, state and federal efforts. Volunteering in the United States also grew for five years after 9/11 and the new Volunteering in the United States Survey was put into place to measure and report on such volunteering for the first time.

Presidential initiatives like AmeriCorps and Senior Corps already provided financial and logistical support for Americans wanting to devote years at a time to professional volunteer work. Bridgeland’s hope was to encourage
Americans of all vocations to serve their communities in the places where their lives happened—in schools, in churches, in workplaces, and in neighborhoods.

The Obama and Trump administrations have maintained volunteer.gov, which still serves as a volunteer clearinghouse. In addition, the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives continues to support churches, religious organizations, and local groups working to better their neighborhoods.

For Bridgeland, American citizenship means service. But it also means understanding the principles at the heart of America itself. Paired with President Bush’s post 9/11 call to service was the call to civic literacy. "Our enemies hate these words," Bush said of the Pledge of Allegiance in a speech to a school in Nashville. The answer? "Teach our children to love our nation as much as we do."

Bridgeland’s Freedom Corps work expanded to include American history programming. Longtime civics advocates like David McCullough and Amy Kass became allies in furnishing teachers across America with tools to share our nation’s story. The National Archives assisted in selecting and showcasing 100 milestone documents, beginning with the 1776 Lee Resolution for independence from Great Britain and ending with the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

As part of the Our Documents project, voters named the Declaration of Independence the most important document in American history. Embedded in Jefferson’s words, Bridgeland believes, is the premise that service and civic memory are mutually reinforcing: “The Declaration of Independence is an argument for self-government, an argument for citizens to be engaged with their government and in the lives of their communities to serve the public interest and to protect the freedoms they are entitled by God to enjoy,” he writes in *Heart of the Nation*.

Social scientist Robert Putnam said the United States has an opportunity “once or twice a century” to renew civic participation. The World War II generation volunteered more, attended church more frequently, and voted more than the generations preceding and succeeding it. Bridgeland cites this research, musing that the silver lining of national tragedy is its ability to “awaken the country out of its civic slumber.”

Renewal might be rare, but, in Bridgeland's estimation, it happens through Americans’ everyday associations. The churches, schools, and neighborhoods—what Edmund Burke called the “little platoons” of human organization—have the largest role to play in fostering social cooperation. Government should empower these institutions as they make space for their members to serve each other and the common good.

According to Bridgeland, in doing so, we’ll not only become better people, but better Americans.

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President George W. Bush established the USA Freedom Corps on January 30, 2002 and John Bridgeland served as its first Director.
John Bridgeland is Founder and CEO of Civic, a social enterprise firm in Washington, D.C. He is also Vice Chairman of the Service Year Alliance, an initiative to create a civilian national service counterpart to military service in the United States; Vice Chairman of Malaria No More; Co-Convenor of the GradNation campaign; Co-Chair of the Future of Work Initiative; and Co-Founder of the High Seas Initiative. He is also author of the book, *Heart of the Nation: Volunteering and America's Civic Spirit*, which was reissued in paperback on the 15th anniversary of 9/11 with a foreword by General Stanley McChrystal and is studied on college campuses.

In 2010, President Obama appointed Bridgeland to the White House Council for Community Solutions, where he authored the report *Opportunity Road: The Promise and Challenge of America’s Forgotten Youth*. Bridgeland previously served as Director of the White House Domestic Policy Council in the first term of President George W. Bush, where he coordinated policy on more than 100 issues, and then as Assistant to the President of the United States and first Director of the USA Freedom Corps, where he coordinated policy on international, national, community, and faith-based service in the aftermath of 9/11. He co-chaired the White House Task Force on the Revitalization of New York City after 9/11. Bridgeland also co-led the Policy Transition for the President-elect in 2000-2001.

Bridgeland co-authored the book, *Teaching America: The Case for Civic Education* led the White House Summit on American History, Civics and Service, and worked with the National Archives to develop *Our Documents* to promote understanding of 100 important documents in American history. He testified before the National Academy of Sciences on his post-9/11 efforts to increase civic engagement.

Bridgeland also was a co-convener of ServiceNation, a Presidential forum with Senators John McCain and Barack Obama on September 11, 2008, and a national summit that showcased a comprehensive plan to increase community, national, and international service opportunities. The plan generated a TIME cover story and was included in the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act led by Senator Orrin Hatch, which was signed into law within the first 100 days of the Obama Administration.
At the Sagamore Institute, we value innovative ideas that are put into action with lasting results. The Indiana Citizen blog series is dedicated to highlighting those Indiana citizens who have enriched our communities through their innovation, investment, and hard work.

By sharing their stories, we aim to encourage all people of Indiana and the United States to put their gifts and talents into action as we consider how we can not only better our local communities, but also our state and country. We invite you to explore these inspiring citizenship stories.

WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/CITIZENSHIP/INDIANA-CITIZEN
At Sagamore, we celebrate Indiana’s rich civic heritage by highlighting the innovation and character of fellow Hoosiers. See what these exemplary citizens have to say about their civic duty.

-I'm an encourager, which serves me well in building community. I like to connect people, I like to empower people, and there’s nothing more gratifying than having folks...see hope for the future of their community and realize they are being listened to, being valued."

-JEFF SPARKS, Senior Fellow at Sagamore Institute, Founder of Heartland Film Festival, and former Chairman of the Twin Aire Committee

"Everyone has something to contribute to where we live. Everyone! It doesn’t matter where they come from."

-ASTER BEKELE, Founder and Executive Director of Felege Hiywot Center

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A city, like a person, is work in progress.” Part of that progress is “making a place at the table for all types of people to learn about differences and to educate themselves about each other.”

-KANWAL PRAKASH SINGH, Two-time recipient of the Sagamore of the Wabash

“I have a responsibility to contribute as a community member to grow another generation of leadership in my community.”

-JOANNA TAFT, Founder of Harrison Center for the Arts

WHAT DO PEYTON MANNING, DAVID LETTERMAN, AND JANE PAULEY HAVE IN COMMON?

These three national figures have all called Indiana home. Each of them has been awarded the Sagamore of the Wabash in recognition of their civic contributions to our state.
Researchers and historians wanting to know more about civic service and volunteerism in America will soon be able to turn to new archives at IUPUI.

The National Service Archives, a collection within the Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives at University Library, will be filled with documents not available elsewhere that tell the stories of civic service and volunteerism in America.

Items include documents from the Corporation for National and Community Service; papers from leaders like Sen. Harris Wofford, who helped create the Peace Corps and AmeriCorps; and stories and documents from volunteers themselves.

"It will be the one and only place to find materials like these," said Leslie Lenkowsky, a former chief executive officer for the Corporation for National Community Service and an IU professor emeritus. His papers will also be part of the collection.

To mark the creation of the collection, IU held a panel discussion featuring Lenkowsky, IU President Emeritus Thomas Ehrlich, former CEO and co-founder of Service Year Alliance Shirley Sagawa, and IU and AmeriCorps alumna Kathy Souchet-Downey, who is the immigration and grants liaison for Rep. Andre Carson.

Former Indianapolis mayor Stephen Goldsmith, also a former board chair of the Corporation for National and Community Service, moderated the panel discussion. IU President Michael
A. McRobbie and IUPUI Chancellor Nasser H. Paydar also delivered remarks.

The archives’ creation and the panel discussion also tie into the university’s Bicentennial celebrations, which Lenkowsky said came together nicely because of IU’s long history of community service.

While University Library has long had a philanthropic studies archive, the idea for a broader archive started with Ehrlich, who was one of the people who approached Lenkowsky with the idea.

"Nobody thought about creating an archive before this, but now that AmeriCorps is a mature program with more than a million people who’ve served and that has a presence in American life, there is a lot of scholarly interest," he said, noting that this year is the program’s 25th anniversary.

Lenkowsky added that there is a lot of discussion about a loss of community and polarization in the country, and civic service and volunteering is one way to combat that. And the archives will be a place to learn the lessons of what worked and what didn’t in the past.

In addition to the documents and items already gathered for the collection, the hope is that other organizations sponsoring national service will donate to it so it can continue to build out with documents, photographs and oral histories.

"Like other service organizations, AmeriCorps has come a long way, and there are all kinds of documents to show that path," Lenkowsky said.

"The good news is that 1 million have served, 5,000 organizations have been created, and the footprint is there," he said. "The bad news is, there could always be more."

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A version of this article by MJ Slaby was published on the IU.edu website on Sept 19, 2019.

The **America’s Promise wagon** was an icon of the America’s Promise Alliance, founded by Colin Powell in 1997. *Photo by MJ Slaby, Indiana University*

This photo of the commission that led to the **founding of the Corporation for National and Community Service** was given to IU President Emeritus Thomas Ehrlich and is part of the National Service Archives. *Photo by MJ Slaby, Indiana University*
Dr. Leslie Lenkowsky is professor of practice in the Paul H. O’Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University and a member of the philanthropic studies faculty of the IU Lilly Family School of Philanthropy. He teaches courses on philanthropy, nonprofit organizations, social entrepreneurship, civil society around the world, and public policy.

Dr. Lenkowsky returned to the university in January 2004 after stepping down as chief executive officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, a position to which he was appointed by President George W. Bush in October 2001. Before joining the Bush Administration, Dr. Lenkowsky was professor of philanthropic studies and public policy at IUPUI. From 1990 to 1997, he served as president of the Hudson Institute, an internationally renowned public policy research institute. Dr. Lenkowsky has also served as president of the Institute for Educational Affairs, deputy director of the United States Information Agency, research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, and research director at the Smith Richardson Foundation.

A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. Lenkowsky received his doctorate from Harvard University. His writing has appeared in such publications as Commentary, The Weekly Standard, The Wall Street Journal, and The Chronicle of Philanthropy. He has spoken frequently to educational and philanthropic groups throughout the United States and internationally.

**COURSES TAUGHT**
- Civil Society in Comparative Perspective
- Communications for Nonprofit and Public Affairs
- Principles and Practices of Social Entrepreneurship
- Traditions: What is Government For?
- Capstone

**RESEARCH INTERESTS**
- Social entrepreneurship
- Public policy and philanthropy
- Civil society
- Volunteering
The National Service Archives is home to a rich collection of artifacts and documents chronicling the history of civic service and volunteerism in America. From foundational AmeriCorps documents to volunteer vignettes, explore highlights from the archives below.

America’s Promise Alliance records

Borne of a 1997 declaration by all then-living presidents that American children needed thick community to flourish, America’s Promise Alliance seeks to connect youth to relational, educational, and volunteer opportunities. The Alliance, initially helmed by Colin Powell, has garnered numerous commitments from civil society institutions to support youth at all stages of development and give them a stake in their communities. Among other items, the Alliance records contain Powell’s correspondence from his time as chair, event photographs, and a number of America’s Promise red wagons.

The papers of David Reingold

Purdue University professor and administrator David Reingold established the Indiana University School of Public Affairs’ VISTA program, which enables students to fulfill graduate degree requirements while serving with AmeriCorps. Among Reingold’s most notable positions are those with the Corporation for National and Community Service, the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth, and the Indiana Commission on Community Service and Volunteerism, which he currently chairs. His papers, publicly
accessible online, offer an insider’s perspective on all aspects of federal and state service program administration, from grant-writing to program evaluation.

The national service papers of Harris Wofford

Days before the presidential election of 1960, future U.S. Senator Harris Wofford convinced then-presidential candidate John F. Kennedy to call Coretta Scott King when her husband was jailed. The call gave new life to the Civil Rights Movement. Wofford also helped establish the Peace Corps, participated in the march to Selma, and eventually ran AmeriCorps. His national service papers, currently unprocessed, fill nearly 50 record cartons.

The papers of Les Lenkowsky

Les Lenkowsky spent over a decade with the Corporation for National and Community Service, first helping to create the corporation and later serving two years as its CEO. Lenkowsky’s advocacy for civil engagement has continued through his work at Indiana University, where he teaches philanthropic studies and public policy. His papers contain over twenty years of history of CNCS, including meeting minutes, promotional materials, and correspondence with elected officials.

The papers of Shirley Sagawa

Service Year Alliance CEO Shirley Sagawa has been dubbed founding mother of the modern service movement. Appointed by President George H. W. Bush to help start what would become the Corporation on National and Community Service, Sagawa went on to draft the legislation establishing Senior Corps and AmeriCorps and led the latter’s development under President Bill Clinton. Her papers, currently unprocessed, highlight the drafting and passage of the service program legislation.

Harris Wofford is seen here with President Kennedy and upon receiving the President’s Citizens Medal from President Obama.
When Indiana’s most distinguished citizens receive the Sagamore of the Wabash award, they receive a parchment that calls them to serve as counsel to the governor. Inaugurated in 1942 by Indiana Governor Ralph F. Gates, the Sagamore of the Wabash is designed to enlist our best minds and talents to make Indiana better.

The Society of the Sagamores is a voluntary association which facilitates this grand vision by providing opportunities for Sagamore recipients to continue to offer their wise and sound counsel to Indiana’s leaders. Through membership in the society, Sagamores can participate in dialogue with the sitting governor, past governors, and other state leaders in pursuit of innovative solutions to our greatest challenges.

WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/CITIZENSHIP/SOCIETY-OF-SAGAMORES
Jaylon Smith lives the American dream. A native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Jaylon’s remarkable hard work and talent earned him a spot in the NFL. But for Jaylon, personally living the American dream himself wasn’t enough. When Jaylon learned that today’s Black entrepreneurs access less than 2% of venture capital in America, he took his lifelong passion for entrepreneurship and decided to do something about it.

Calling it his purpose beyond athletics, Jaylon founded the Minority Entrepreneurship Institute (MEI) to close the educational and economic gap for Black and Brown business owners. He launched the MEI last year in Indiana and now he’s expanding its services to Texas and Florida.

Given all the racial turmoil in America, Jaylon’s MEI is the right solution at the right time. As such, the Sagamore Institute has selected Jaylon Smith to receive the Celebrating American Ideas award. As the fourth recipient of the award, Jaylon joins an elite group of America’s leading citizens, including the Navajo Code Talkers, IU’s AMPATH-Kenya team, and Thrive Farmers.

"THE CELEBRATING AMERICAN IDEAS AWARD HONORS THOSE WHO TAKE BIG IDEAS AND MOVE THEM INTO BOLD ACTION."

-JAY HEIN, SAGAMORE INSTITUTE

WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/CELEBRATING-AMERICAN-IDEAS-AWARD
UPCOMING EVENTS

JOIN US IN OCTOBER 2020
FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL
CITIZENSHIP GALLERY

Sponsored by Sagamore Institute and hosted in partnership with the Harrison Center for the Arts, this year's gallery centers on themes of civil dissent and protest. Led by Alexandra Hudson, this citizenship initiative explores themes of citizenship as artists reflect on and respond to original texts from the Remnant Trust collection.

Join us and the artists as we entertain a conversation about the role and place of dissent and protest in American civic life.

WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/2020-CITIZENSHIP-ART-GALLERY
We are living through what feels like an era of unprecedented division in our nation. We also have before us an unprecedented opportunity.

The coronavirus crisis divided us physically. The protests against deep racial injustices in our nation’s past and present have divided us further politically. All have elevated deep inequalities and exacerbated existing tensions to a breaking point.

That is why now, more than ever, we need a conversation about citizenship and American identity that simultaneously confronts the shortcomings of our past while reviving the aspirations of our future. We urgently need a discussion of our duties to one another as citizens in our community, our state, and our nation.

This October, we are building on the success of the Harrison’s first rare books exhibit that took place July 2019. That inaugural exhibition brought to life the themes of rare, original works of history and political philosophy through art. For instance, we paired an original printing of the Gettysburg Address with an artist’s depiction of young Abraham Lincoln, who spent part of his childhood in Indiana. Another artist paired a portrait of Madam C.J. Walker—the first female millionaire who was dedicated to civil rights and empowering women economically—with a original copy of Mary Wollstonecraft’s Vindication on the Rights of Women, one of the first philosophical arguments for women’s social and political equality. In addition, we hosted a series of events with students, the Indianapolis community, and public leaders to further bring to life the themes of the art and books.

This year, we have expanded our partnerships to include the Indiana Historical Society, the Indiana Bar Foundation, and others to reach more people and new audiences with our programming. We will be entering a highly divisive presidential election, so there will be urgency for initiatives that counteract the forces that seek to tear our nation apart.

As such, and in light of recent events, the theme of this year’s exhibit will focus on an essential aspect of citizenship in a democracy: political dissent. Over the last few months we have seen tens of thousands of people across the country exercising their right to criticize what
they see as the weaknesses of our country and demand change. We have seen this through peaceful assembly, petition and protest. Many do this because they love America and want to see it do better.

But how much more effective can these protests be when informed by how our system of government and our institutions work?

In October, we will use art to bring life to ideas around the mechanics and philosophy of our system of government. We created a quiz that allows people to interact with the content and ideas of the US naturalization civics test. We are pairing protestor art with rare books to show how the ethos of the protests and political dissent are manifestations of classical democratic ideas. This includes art that recognizes achievements and learning from mistakes to the end of better living up to our founding ideals.

We will offer visitors to the exhibit a chance to interact with following rare books from which the commissioned art will be inspired: an 18th century edition of the Magna Carta, an early edition of Samuel Johnson’s famous English Dictionary, first edition of Jean Jacque Rousseau’s Social Contract, a first edition of Henry David Thoreau’s work, and an original, first edition of Alexis de Tocqueville’s Democracy in America, and much more! Covid safety precautions will be followed.

Our confirmed partners are the Harrison Center, The Sagamore Institute, The Remnant Trust, The Indiana Historical Society, Women4Change, and the Indiana Bar Foundation—all leaders in the sphere of public civics education. I hope you’ll consider partnering with us to be a leader in this important conversation across the state.

Thank you for joining us as we redefine and ignite long overdue conversations about differing American experiences, and what we have in common as citizens in these United States.
### Featured Texts

This year's gallery will feature the following historic texts from the Remnant Trust Collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creator</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Edition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aristotle</td>
<td>A Treatise on Government</td>
<td>1778</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Blackstone</td>
<td>The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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<td>W.E.B. Du Bois</td>
<td>A Litany of Atlanta</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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<td>Samuel Johnson</td>
<td>A Dictionary of the English Language</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>8th Edition</td>
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<td>Immanuel Kant</td>
<td>Critique of Pure Reason</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>1st Ed., German</td>
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<td>Karl Marx &amp; Friedrich Engels</td>
<td>Communist Manifesto</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>2nd Edition</td>
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<td>Plato</td>
<td>Plato, His Apology of Socrates</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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<td>Marco Polo</td>
<td>The Travels of Marco Polo</td>
<td>1627</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</td>
<td>Address to the Legislature of New-York</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1st Ed., 2nd issue</td>
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<td>Harriet Beecher Stowe</td>
<td>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry David Thoreau</td>
<td>A Yankee in Canada with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexis de Tocqueville</td>
<td>Democracy in America</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>1st Complete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voltaire</td>
<td>Letters Concerning the English Nation</td>
<td>1733</td>
<td>1st Edition</td>
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15TH ANNIVERSARY

WORKING FOR SOCIETY — FROM THE HEARTLAND

Founded in 2004 by Dan Coats and Jay Hein, Sagamore builds and implements innovative solutions to society’s biggest problems. Through research, consulting, and impact investing, we fight for a society where governments provide order, businesses improve communities, and citizens are engaged.

As a heartland think tank, we prioritize problem solving over debate and we work to ensure opportunity for all of our neighbors. Upon our 15th anniversary, we collected 15 of our favorite stories that capture our heartland approach. Read our 15th anniversary report to catch our spirit of citizenship and innovation.

WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/15-YEARS
America’s founding fathers placed a big bet on citizens. In Europe, order was established by the state and controlled by an educated elite. The American Idea took a radically different course based on the belief that freedom from tyranny and state-control would lead to national prosperity and human flourishing.

The state would order liberty, not order it's people, and allow the creativity of markets and the compassion of neighbors to continually pursue a more perfect union. This experiment required several essential ingredients meant to be passed down between the generations: understanding the duties of citizenship; a set of virtues that place the whole above the self; and doing one's part to produce both economic and social value.

Sagamore Institute's Citizenship Agenda is designed to foster educated and engaged citizens. Through our annual citizenship conference, our curated civic resource room, and ongoing citizenship initiatives, Sagamore promotes America's best and brightest asset - her citizens.
INDIANA CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

This conference series was designed to educate and inspire Indiana citizens. Past conference highlights include: inaugurating the Society of the Sagamores; engaging hundreds of Hoosiers leaders in Bicentennial work groups considering how to make our third century the best one yet; and a conversation about how corporate citizenship is being reinvented to prioritize social impact. Learn more at www.sagamoreinstitute.org/citizenship/icoc.

RENEWING THE AMERICAN IDEA

Whether you are a college student, a senior citizen, or a COVID-induced homeschool parent, you’ll love learning about American civics through the Renewing American Ideas resources. Our curated content includes everything from recommended foundational documents to profiles of historic Hoosiers. Check our out interactive resources and recommendations at www.sagamoreinstitute.org/citizenship/renewing-the-american-idea.

CITIZENSHIP INITIATIVES

Active community members and organizations are the key to lasting local and national change. Sagamore seeks to improve communities all across Indiana through a variety of initiatives aimed at building better citizens. From our year-round internship program to annual art and culture conversations, we promote initiatives that further education and engagement. Learn more at www.sagamoreinstitute.org/citizenship/citizenship-initiatives.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT SAGAMORE'S CITIZENSHIP AGENDA, VISIT WWW.SAGAMOREINSTITUTE.ORG/CITIZENSHIP