Excerpted from John F. Kennedy’s 1961 Inaugural Address:

In your hands my fellow citizens more than mine will rest the final success or failure of our course, since this country was founded each generation of Americans has been summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The graves of young Americans who answered the call to service surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again not as a call to bear arms though arms we need not as a call to battle though embattled we are but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, "rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation," a struggle against the common enemies of man tyranny poverty disease and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global alliance North and South East and West that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind, will you join in that historic effort.

In the long history of the world only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger I do not shrink from this responsibility I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy the faith the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so my fellow Americans ask not what your country can do for you ask what you can do for your country.
Comma: the next phrase is an appositive that could be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence, so it needs commas surrounding it.

See #1.

Period. This is the end of a complete thought. As it stands, this is a comma splice.

Comma needed. “Since” is a subordinating conjunction that makes whatever follows it into a dependent clause. This is, therefore, a complex sentence, and if the dependent clause comes first, it must have a comma following it.

This is a correct, simple sentence.

Clearly, some form of pause is needed here. There are two safe bets here: You can use a colon, and set the following phrases off with semicolons, or you can use a dash, and set the following phrases off with semicolons. This is tricky, but also elegant. The dash gives you a way to insert a parenthetical, an aside, into the middle of a sentence while also drawing attention to it. So, correctly done, this would probably look like this:

Now the trumpet summons us again -- not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are -- but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle... OR

Now the trumpet summons us again: not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need; not as a call to battle, though embattled we are; but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle...

If you’re saying right now, “but a semicolon can only separate two independent clauses,” first, congrats! You’ve been listening. A semicolon can also be used to separate items in a list when the items have other internal punctuation. Here, the items in the list are the two things that the trumpet doesn’t summon us to, and the final thing that it does. Tricky, tricky.

I left in the punctuation surrounding the quoted phrase, so that’s correct. Where this sentence gets into trouble is at the end. We have a short list. “a struggle against the common enemies of man tyranny poverty disease and war itself.” Commas need to be here, because we have a string of at least three words (serial comma rule), but they can’t be the star. If we add only commas, it sounds like we’re struggling against the common enemies of man AND tyranny AND poverty, etc. Instead, JFK was trying to define the common enemies of man. For a definition, we turn to the colon. Therefore: “a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.”

These are appositives, again – phrases that could be removed from the sentence without changing the meaning (though they’d change the style). They should be set off with commas: alliance, North and South, East and West,

Holy comma splice, Batman. We have two distinct thoughts happening here, and they need more than a comma to divide them. Also, notice the opening words of both sentences. JFK is asking two separate questions; therefore, he needs some question marks. One goes right after “mankind” and one goes at the end.

When a sentence begins with a long prepositional phrase, as this does, it’s traditional to include a comma before the meat of the sentence begins. Comma after world.
This is a fused sentence. Fix it as you would any fused sentence, by either breaking the sentences up with periods, or by putting in a semicolon. Remember, you're not adding words here, so adding a coordinating conjunction and a comma will not work. (Think about why: would this sound very cool if he said, “I do not shrink from this responsibility, and I welcome it”? No.). Answer: I do not shrink from this responsibility; I welcome it.

What a lovely, correct sentence.

Serial comma rule, in a way: The energy, the faith, the devotion which... Now, can you make a good argument for including a comma after “devotion”? Probably – but try saying it out loud. There’s not a natural between those words. It’s safer to go without.

Fused sentence! This one comes with a built-in coordinating conjunction, so you know what to do: add a comma before “and” to settle this.

When do you get to start a sentence with a coordinating conjunction? When you're the youngest elected president of the United States. No, really: the effect here is one of a continuing conversation, and the use of “and” as a beginning makes this seem like an addition to earlier points. Essentially, it’s done sparingly and with style. If you can’t defend the start of your sentence similarly, consider revising. This one works.

There are many correct ways to punctuate this famous sentence. Here are a few:

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.
And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country.
And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you: Ask what you can do for your country.

The first is the cleanest, and it brings the thoughts most closely together. It’s my choice.