

Video: *How The Vietnam War Affected America* (24 min)

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

What did many Americans feel they needed to reassert at the end of the 60s?

The patriotic feeling in USA. They wanted to come together as a nation
And peace, freedom, values,

What was the slogan of the so called 'middle America' (blue collar workers, farmers, veterans of the Second World War)?

"America; Love it or leave it" to the students.

What was their symbol?

The American flag

Who were their opponents?

The young activists, mainly college students.

Who were the real 'patriots'?

Depends on who you are asking. The American publication were split in two:

1. One half who wanted USA to retire from the war and get out
2. One half who were against the anti war movement.

What does the young guy say America demands from him?

To resist the war.

Why the protests were called 'moratoriums'?

The protest was so heartfelt, enormous, outspread etc.

What is the paradox of the 'Counterculture Movement' according to Robert Ross?

A lot of people wanted to end the world. And protested against it. At the beginning the protests were peaceful but got more and more aggressive.

More and more public hated the movement while more and more were joining the demonstrations.

The society got SPLIT.

What were the promises of Candidate to President Nixon? Did he keep them?

He promised that USA was done in the war, and wanted to send soldiers home. He didn't. He continued getting US involved in the war. He started a big military operation against Vietnam.

How did the youth react to Nixon's decision about Vietnam?

Over 80% campuses declared strike. It was the re-birth of the anti-war movement: Now everyone joined. Old ones, young ones, conservatives.

What was William Ehrhart's experience and final reflection in the protests as a student?

It wasn't needed to send the youth away from the country to "get killed". Because the government were killing young protesters in the streets in their own country. It had to stop.

Why did the students close their courses earlier in the summer of 1970?

Because of all the shooting and the killings. They were afraid.

What did the 'Revolutionaries' (the students) do according to Firthjof Bergmann?

They packed their suitcases ready to leave. And the enclosed themselves to question if they wanted to die for an illusionary revolution.

One of the interviewees mentioned that one of her classmates changed her name to one of a flower. What did it indicate?

She says: An indication of giving up on mass social changes and just turning inside.

Stop hoping for the society to change, but start to think how she could change herself. Some says that if you want to change the world, you should start with yourself.

What happened to the frustrated political activists who didn't leave the cause?

They got more and more frustrated, and then also more and more aggressive.

Who was the 'Weatherman'?

It was an organization of activists. A group of young protesting people.

And how would they be called today? Why?

Today we would call them terrorists. Because they killed people.

What is Carl's opinion about legitimate politics?

All the legitimate politics has been destroyed by the America (spelled with a K), and that's why the Weatherman did what they do.

The Hippies

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ls7LJ2Bk0LY>

1. What does the Analyst Madelyn Hochstein mean are the three main reasons for the hippies' popularity?
 - They got a lot of time in the media
 - They were very visible on the street
 - They were the town "criers" of some ideas, some values and some new lifestyles
2. What is the 'American Dream' in the words of the old man and the young woman interviewed?
 - Man: peace, love
 - Woman, brotherhood kindness, equality,

3. How does former commune member Laurel Taub describe her change in the 60s?
 - It happened over night, she threw some of her clothes to the good will shop and went to buy some good hippie clothes.
4. What were many young people saying 'no' to? And how?
 - They were saying no to the American Dream (a education, big house, money) by joining the hippie movement and by leaving the society.
5. What is one central value of the 'counterculture' according to Terry Anderson?
 - Living free
 - Live as cheaply as possible
 - Love one another
6. What was George Reeds' son doing for the movement?
 - They gave hippies vegetables from a shop where they worked
7. How were the hippies surviving?
 - Food stamps. The stole.
8. What was the opinion of main stream Americans about the hippies?
 - The hippies didn't work to make money, they stole everything. They didn't contribute to the society.
9. How many people were experimenting with communal life?
 - More than 3.5 million
10. What happened in reality in those communes?
 - They got hepatitis, it was hard to bath, the babies were crying, it was cold.
11. What was the idea of freedom back then according to Annie Gottlieb?
 - Total freedom, you had to break out of all constrains, but that was of course impossible. The hippies would do anything to get away.
12. What was the cliché of the hippies?
 - Whatever happens happens. It was so bazar that nothing was unusually
13. What is the terribly story that Sally tells about?
 - Sally was living at a house, were there was someone who looked for a woman. Someday Sally opens the closet and there she was, the lady was so freaked out and it took her a year to get her life back together
14. What was the ultimate 'countercultural event' and why?
 - Ultimate was the symbol of the extremes that the Cultural Revolution has unleashed. The Woodstock nation
 - A concert because it would stop nations evokes vision on the hippies
15. How did this movement die?
 - They didn't have the stability to understand the responsibility that freedom implies. Eventually they crashed becoming the casualties of the revolution.
 - Death of absorption of main stream America lif