

1: American History: The '60s, a Decade That Changed a Nation

*Salem Press's three-volume set, *The Sixties in America*, surveys the events and people of the '60s, a turbulent decade that had a profound and lasting effect on the life and culture of the United States. The set not only provides in-depth coverage of all aspects of the three major events of the '60s that give the decade its distinctive.*

Dr Joe Street, review of *America in the Sixties*, review no. Bill Clinton, first Baby Boomer President, has come and gone while a generation of Boomer politicians has fought over the legacy of one of the most tumultuous decades in American history. Martin Luther King, Jr. Historians have thankfully been somewhat less frenzied in their reassessments of the '60s. The political history of the decade has been reshaped as historians have dug underneath the headline tales of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations to examine the growth of a new conservative political movement that has since dominated American politics. Our understanding of African American protest has been enriched by numerous historians placing the '60s civil rights movement in a variety of different geographical, chronological and interpretative frameworks. Thankfully, single-volume surveys of the decade appear at regular intervals to offer syntheses and summaries of this sprawling history. Of these texts, Allen J. *The Civil War of the '60s* 4 are worthy of particular attention. The former is a devastating portrait of the demise of liberalism that also includes a fine appreciation of the multifaceted nature of the counterculture. It retains its power and authority even 17 years after its publication. John Robert Greene, then, has a lot to live up to if he is to make an impression in a crowded field. Designed as a teaching text for undergraduates, the book is an accessible and breezy read. Each chapter focuses on a particular historical theme within a broader chronological narrative: His beautifully constructed pen portraits of Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon are marvellous examples of how to distil the essence of a political life in a few thousand words. He goes on to dismiss numerous myths that have enshrouded the life of Kennedy, painting the young President as a somewhat naive cold warrior who lacked the political experience necessary to be successful in high office. Johnson, by contrast, emerges as the insider par excellence, the great Congressional manipulator and the dominant political figure of the decade. Finally, Nixon receives an even-handed appraisal which identifies him as more of a world statesman than anti-communist. He is a balanced and fair judge, offering praise where it is due and criticism when necessary. Outside of the presidential sphere, however, Greene is less assured. Chapters on the civil rights movement and New Left are too cursory for comfort. Board of Education Supreme Court decision. While he is quite right to suggest that the campuses were crucial to the development of the New Left, Greene is inattentive to conservative strands of campus political thought. As Rebecca Klatch and others have revealed, YAF was arguably as important as Students for a Democratic Society an organization that receives considerable attention in politicising a generation of students; more so if we take into account the rightward drift of American politics in the decades since. The chapters on Vietnam and '60s culture both open with intriguing propositions but fail to fulfil their promise. The vast majority of texts treat readers to long discussions of the hippies, but very little examination of those who had crew cuts or who did not turn on, tune in and drop out. There is nothing on literature or art. Bonnie and Clyde Penn, , for example, is reduced to a bloodbath, with little mention of its profound effect on American cinema, society and culture. Soul music, with the exception of a page devoted to Motown, is dismissed entirely. So why devote only one chapter to this defining feature and why be so limiting about its significance? The final chapter offers a curious coda to America in the Sixties. This is a good position from which to begin an analysis of the campaign, but it ignores a number of major issues that stem from the presidential campaign. Greene paints as a disaster for the Republicans. After all, it was the greatest landslide victory in American political history for the Democrats, who had successfully depicted Barry Goldwater as a crazed extremist. Even so, there were signs of hope for the Grand Old Party. Thanks in part to a campus movement that was spearheaded by YAF, Goldwater garnered 27 million votes, a fine base which future, more moderate, campaigns could build upon. The Goldwater campaign also revealed the extent to which California conservatives had come to dominate the Republican Party. Wallace uncovered a significant body of working class voters who resented change and who were becoming tired of their traditional association with the Democratic Party. This ignores the fact that

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Nixon needed to work with a Democrat Congress that wished to continue pursuing a liberal agenda and overlooks his liberal policies on the environment and his almost Keynesian spending record. In its defence, *America in the Sixties* is a brief book. In less than pages it grapples with a vast number of issues. A longer book might have had room to develop a more robust analysis of the decade. *America in the Sixties* thus reasserts an old-fashioned approach to the s, privileging political history and the lives of great men. This implicitly encourages students to view the s as The Past, rather than as a living, breathing organism that has the potential to offer continued inspiration to people wishing to change the world around them. Ultimately, *America in the Sixties* may serve as a useful introductory text for first year undergraduates wanting a political history of the decade, but those who hope to investigate the broader implications of the s will need to read more widely. Dickstein, *Gates of Eden: American Culture in the Sixties* 2nd ed. Back to 2 Allen J. Matusow, *The Unraveling of America: The Civil War of the s* 2nd ed. Back to 4 R. Klatch, *A Generation Divided*: Back to 5 L. Perlstein, *Before the Storm*: Back to 7 March

2: Southwestern College : Articles & Databases

Comprehensive history of the United States and Canada in the twentieth century, divided into decades by sets.

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Joins the acclaimed sets The Sixties in America, The Fifties in America, and The Seventies in America as a means of studying history by covering the impact of a given decade on the United States and Canada.

Today, we tell about life in the United States during the nineteen sixties. For many Americans, the young president represented a spirit of hope for the nation. When Kennedy was murdered in nineteen sixty-three, many felt that their hopes died, too. This was especially true of young people, and members and supporters of minority groups. Download this story as a PDF A time of innocence and hope soon began to look like a time of anger and violence. More Americans protested to demand an end to the unfair treatment of black citizens. Many more protested to demand an end to the war in Vietnam. And many protested to demand full equality for women. By the middle of the nineteen sixties, it had become almost impossible for President Lyndon Johnson to leave the White House without facing protesters against the war in Vietnam. In March of nineteen sixty-eight, Johnson announced that he would not seek another term in office. In addition to President Kennedy, two other influential Americans were murdered during the nineteen sixties. The two murders resulted in riots in cities across the country. The unrest and violence affected many young Americans. The effect seemed especially bad because of the time in which they had grown up. By the middle nineteen fifties, most of their parents had jobs that paid well. They expressed satisfaction with their lives. They taught their children what were called middle class values. These included a belief in God, hard work and service to their country. Later, many young Americans began to question these beliefs. They rebelled by letting their hair grow long and by wearing unusual clothing. Their dissatisfaction was strongly expressed in music. Rock and roll music had become very popular in America in the nineteen fifties. Some people, however, did not approve of it. They thought it was too sexual. These people disliked the rock and roll of the nineteen sixties even more. They found the words especially unpleasant. The musicians themselves thought the words were extremely important. As singer and song writer Bob Dylan said, "There would be no music without the words. He wrote anti-war songs before the war in Vietnam became a violent issue in the United States. The most popular group, however, was not American. It was British -- the Beatles -- four rock and roll musicians from Liverpool. Within five weeks, it was the biggest-selling record in the country. They spoke about drugs and sex, although not always openly. It meant to do whatever you wanted, without feeling guilty. Jimi Hendrix at Woodstock Folk singer Joan Baez sits at the corner of Haight and Ashbury streets in San Francisco in September during the "Summer of Love" Five hundred thousand young Americans did their own thing at the Woodstock music festival in nineteen sixty-nine. They gathered at a farm in New York state. Many young people called themselves hippies. Hippies believed there should be more love and personal freedom in America. In nineteen sixty-seven, poet Allen Ginsberg helped lead a gathering of hippies in San Francisco. No one knows exactly how many people considered themselves hippies. But twenty thousand attended the gathering. Another leader of the event was Timothy Leary. Leary urged the crowd in San Francisco to "tune in and drop out. One drug that was used in the nineteen sixties was lysergic acid diethylamide, or LSD. LSD causes the brain to see strange, colorful images. It also can cause brain damage. And so, because of the automated and irrevocable decision-making process, which rules out human meddling, the Doomsday Machine is terrifying and simple to understand, and completely credible and convincing. Many Americans refused to tune in and drop out in the nineteen-sixties. They took no part in the social revolution. Instead, they continued leading normal lives of work, family, and home. Others, the activists of American society, were busy fighting for peace, and racial and social justice. They wanted the same chances as men to get a good education and a good job. They also demanded equal pay for equal work. The idea known as the feminine mystique was the traditional idea that women have only one part to play in society. They are to have children and stay at home to raise them. In her book, Ms. Friedan urged women to establish professional lives of their own. In the early nineteen sixties, a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of women. It was led by Eleanor Roosevelt. She was a former first lady. The nineteen sixty-four Civil Rights Act guaranteed equal treatment for all groups. After the law went into effect, however, many activists said it was not being enforced. Later activists included women

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of all ages, women of color, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. They acted together to win recognition for the work done by all women in America. Jerilyn Watson This was program For earlier programs, type "Making of a Nation" in quotation marks in the search box at the top of the page.

4: History and Culture of 20th Century America by decade

The Sixties in America covers more facets and people, as well as providing insight into some of the decade's more commonplace and less sensational aspects (branch banks, photocopying, surfing, Weight Watchers).

5: s: Counterculture and Civil Rights Movement | www.enganchecubano.com - HISTORY

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6: America in the Sixties | Reviews in History

**Starred Review* The Fifties in America follows the publisher's successful The Sixties in America () and is based on this reference source. The Fifties, however, has expanded coverage, with entries that represent a 20 percent increase over the number in The Sixties.*

7: The Sixties in America - Google Books

Entries describe the decade's events, musical groups and performers, authors, political groups, movies, and literature, each assessing the topic's impact and tracing subsequent events.

8: The Sixties in America : Carl Singleton :

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9: The Sixties In America

STEVE EMBER: Welcome to THE MAKING OF A NATION - American history in VOA Special English. I'm Steve Ember. Today, we tell about life in the United States during the nineteen sixties.

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