

# THE NUCLEAR AGE

THE NUCLEAR AGE: THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD.

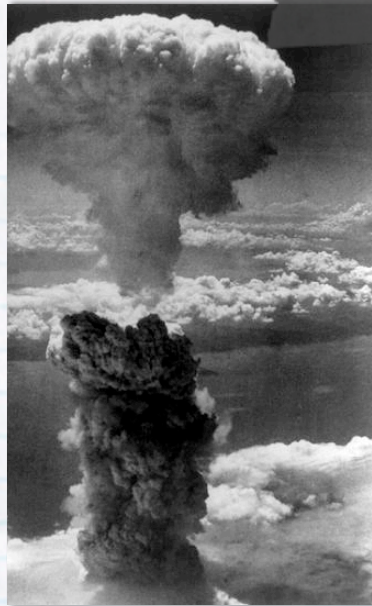
## Introduction

In 1945, the USA started the nuclear age by developing and dropping a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima at 8:15 A.M. on August 6, 1945. This one bomb destroyed the whole city. Nagasaki, another Japanese city, was bombed soon after, in order to end the war and send out a warning to its rivals that now the USA was the most powerful nation on earth.

The terrible explosions finally ended the most destructive and terrible war so far in History. The whole world had been engulfed in years of terrible war and destruction, where perhaps up to 70 million people were killed.

World War II, like any big war, changed History. Britain and France lost much of their Empires, and the Empires of Germany and Japan were destroyed. The USA became the great power of the world, closely followed by the USSR (Russia and other countries joined together). The USA and USSR had been the two Allies who, along with Britain, won the war. Soon after the war they became rivals, though.

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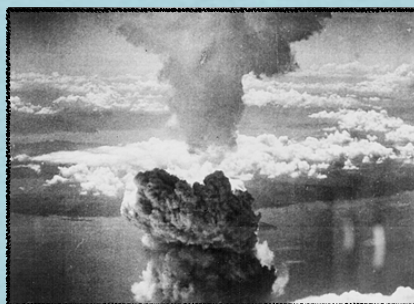
## Why did the USA and USSR fall out?

The USA and USSR fell out for two main reasons. Firstly, the USSR committed to spreading **Communism**, where property and money is shared equally among the people. The USA was the world's foremost **Capitalist** country, where people could keep what they earned to gain wealth and property. Many people in the USA were afraid that Communism might spread and threaten their way of life.

The USA and the USSR also disagreed because the USA was a Democracy, with an elected President, whereas the USSR was a Dictatorship, with no free elections. After the war, the USSR refused to leave the countries it had occupied during it. So, countries like Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and many more were swallowed up by a Communist Empire.



Devastation at Hiroshima



The mushroom cloud became the nightmare for many after World War II.



A Survivor climbs out from the Nagasaki rubble.

## INTRODUCTION- TASKS

Put the heading “**Glossary**” in your jotter.

Now, underneath, write down the meanings of these words (jumbled up).

<b>USSR</b>	a system where everyone is supposed to have the same wealth.
<b>Capitalism</b>	A political system with voting, free elections and a free press.
<b>USA</b>	United States of America, sometimes simply called “America”.
<b>Communism</b>	A group of countries ruled over by another.
<b>Democracy</b>	A political system where one person rules, usually by force.
<b>Dictatorship</b>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, centred on Communist Russia.
<b>Empire</b>	An economic system where people are allowed to accumulate (gather) their own private wealth.

### **Extra;**

Think about the systems mentioned, above. List **one** good thing and one bad thing about Communism, Capitalism, Dictatorship and Democracy.



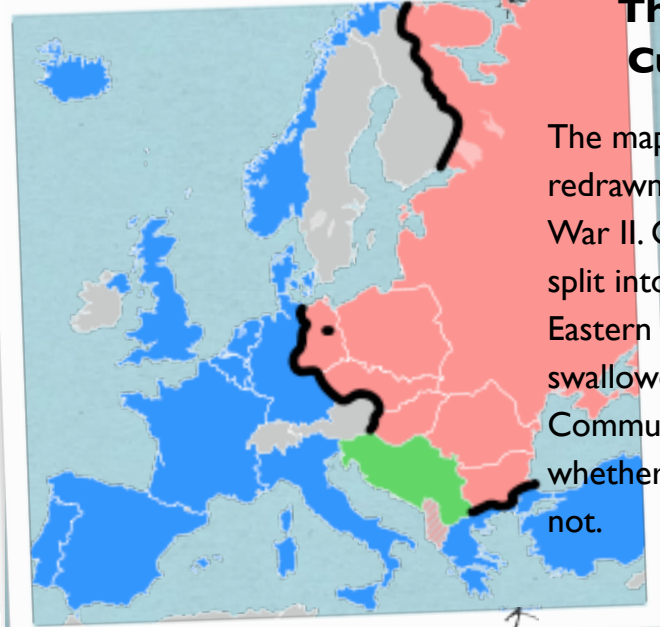
## the Iron Curtain

The great British war leader, Winston Churchill, had wanted the USA and Britain to defeat Communism after the war. He said;

*"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an 'iron curtain' has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia; all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."*

The world seemed to be dividing into two armed camps. People were afraid

## THE IRON CURTAIN



### The Iron Curtain

The map of Europe, redrawn after World War II. Germany was split into two and Eastern Europe was swallowed up by Communist Russia- whether it liked it or not.

there might be another huge war. Since the USSR also developed its own nuclear weapons, there soon developed a nuclear arms race. For the first time in History, it became possible that mankind could completely destroy itself.

A whole new age had begun in world History- the nuclear age.

Two ideologies, two superpowers – **Capitalism** against **Communism**.

## TWO IDEOLOGIES: TWO ICONIC LEADERS



(we must) *"impose upon Russia the will of the United States and the British Empire."*



*"war is not as in the past; whoever occupies a territory also imposes his own social system on it. Everyone imposes his own system as far as his army can reach. It cannot be otherwise."*

## Tasks;

### Copy and complete the following;

Winston Churchill led the British during W\_\_\_\_\_ W\_\_\_\_\_.  
He believed an I\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_ was dividing Europe after the  
War. J\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_ was the leader of  
\_\_\_\_\_. He controlled or influenced countries like,  
C\_\_\_\_\_, H\_\_\_\_\_ and P\_\_\_\_\_.  
Churchill did not trust Stalin; he wanted to continue the war to defeat  
him. Most people were too \_\_\_\_\_ and tired of war to do this.  
Britain was now in decline. The two World superpowers were  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Extra;

Which city did Churchill believe controlled countries behind the Iron  
Curtain?

Who did he mean really controlled them?

### A modern Historian writes;

*“ World War II was the most destructive war ever seen. Millions of people died and countries across the world lay in ruins. If Britain and the USA had stood up to Stalin in 1945, the world might have been saved a terrible new conflict. But at the time, people were just relieved the war was over, and don't forget, the USSR had been a vital ally...”*



**Q.** Why does the modern historian believe the USA and Britain did not decide to attack Stalin?



# THE COLD



## WAR

**Started: 1945**

**Ended: 1991**

**Major Flashpoints:**

**Korean War (1947-53)**

**Berlin Blockade  
(1948-49)**

**Hungarian Revolution  
(1956)**

**The Bay of Pigs (1961)**

**Berlin wall built (1961)**

**The Prague Spring  
(1968)**

**Afghanistan  
(1979-1988)**

**The cold war was a world war. Events around the world were shaped by it; the US and USSR backed Armies in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central and South America.**

**More than once, there was a real danger of an escalation into Nuclear War, which could have ended life as we know it on Planet Earth.**

# The Cold War Begins



## TWO SUPERPOWERS COMPETE

After World War II, the USA and the USSR quickly fell out. They knew, however that if it did come to a full war both countries might destroy each other (Mutually Assured Destruction, or MAD) as both stockpiled nuclear weapons.

Despite this, the USA and USSR wanted to compete to see which system, or way of life was best. Over the next number of years, there were flashpoints- each country wanted to get the other peoples of the world to support its side. NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) included Britain, while the USSR relied on its Warsaw Pact allies.

The "cold war" had begun.

## Tasks

- 1) Write down what the letters MAD stand for.
- 2) Why did the USA and USSR become rivals immediately after the war?
- 3) What were the two competing organisations, after World War II?
- 4) Write down what you understand by the "cold war".

# Berlin: the flashpoint of the new cold war.

## The Berlin Airlift

One flashpoint surrounded the city of Berlin. Shortly after the War, the victorious allies divided the city into sectors- British, US, French and Soviet (Russian). Stalin, the leader of the USSR, decided to try to force the other allies out by blockading the city. He wanted to make Germany a Communist state.

Berlin was cut off by the Soviets, by road and rail. How might the allies respond?

Britain and the USA decided to organise an airlift to the city. The United States Air Force and the United Kingdom's Royal Air Force flew over 200,000 flights in one year, providing up to 4700 tons of daily necessities such as fuel and food to the Berliners, making sure the communists didn't succeed. By the Spring of 1949, the airlift succeeded, and the Communist Government in Moscow was humiliated.

As a result, Germany was divided into two-

Communist East Germany and Democratic West Germany.

## The Berlin Airlift- Tasks

- 1) Which city was divided into different sectors?
- 2) What did Stalin want to do to Germany?
- 3) How did Stalin try to force the allies out of Berlin?
- 4) What did the USA and UK do to prevent this from happening?
- 5) How successful was the Berlin airlift?
- 6) What was the result of this incident?

## The Berlin Wall

A few years later, in August 1961, Berlin was the centre of another flashpoint. Many Berliners were dissatisfied with life in Communist East Berlin. Many simply decided to cross over into West Berlin and *defect*, which meant going from East to West Germany. Over 3.5 million East Germans decided to make this choice.

The Communist regime in East Germany decided to stop this, by building a wall between East and West Berlin. If you wanted to leave, it was risky, and you could be shot or imprisoned. This raised tensions between east and west even further. Berlin now became a centre of international tension, intrigue and spying.

## The Berlin wall- tasks

- 1) What did many East Berliners try to do before 1961?
- 2) How many managed this?
- 3) What did the Communists do to attempt to prevent this?
- 4) What might happen if you tried to escape after 1961?
- 5) Why do you think Berlin became a centre of spying and secret killings?

## Politics II- the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis

Another political flashpoint was Cuba. Cuba had a Communist Revolution in 1959, led by Fidel Castro. The problem was that Cuba is so near to the USA that the Americans worried that Communism might spread right on its doorstep. Therefore, the USA tried to de-stabilise the new Cuban government by attempting to back an invasion of Cuban (but American trained) troops.

### The Bay of Pigs incident

In April 1961, the US (CIA) backed guerrillas landed, backed by aircraft. The US falsely claimed, as an excuse for its aggression, that the Cubans had fired on one of its bombers. The scene was set for the defeat of Communism in Cuba...

Only it didn't work out that way. The Cuban people were determined to resist

the invaders and the expected support for the insurgents never materialised.

This time the USA was humiliated- the Communist regime in Cuba survived.

**Here is the stated objective of the bay of Pigs Invasion, from US official records;**

*"Objective: The purpose of the program outlined herein is to bring about the replacement of the Castro regime with one more devoted to the true interests of the Cuban people and more acceptable to the U.S. in such a manner to avoid any appearance of U.S. intervention."*

## CUBA- 99 MILES FROM THE USA



## THE BAY OF PIGS- USA HUMILIATED?



*"The CIA exceeded its capabilities in developing the project from guerrilla support to overt armed action without any plausible deniability."*

— CIA Inspector General Lyman B Kirkpatrick, speaking in 1996



## The Cuban missile crisis

The Cuban missile crisis was an even worse event for the world. On October 14, 1962, a United States Air Force U-2 plane on a photoreconnaissance mission captured photographic proof of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba. The USA was horrified- nuclear weapons aimed at major American cities would be based within a few miles of the American coastline. President John F. Kennedy had to act- but whatever decision he made could mean a massive nuclear war.

Kennedy decided to impose a blockade, to stop any nuclear missiles reaching Cuba by ship.

The Soviets refused to back down though, their leader, Nikita Krushchev writing to Kennedy;

*(the prevention of) "navigation in international waters and air space" constituted "an act of*

## KENNEDY AND KRUSCHEV



Krushchev was an experienced and hardened politician, who believed Kennedy would back down to Soviet strength.

\* Kennedy was a young President who faced huge challenges early in his term of office



*aggression propelling humankind into the abyss of a world nuclear-missile war".*

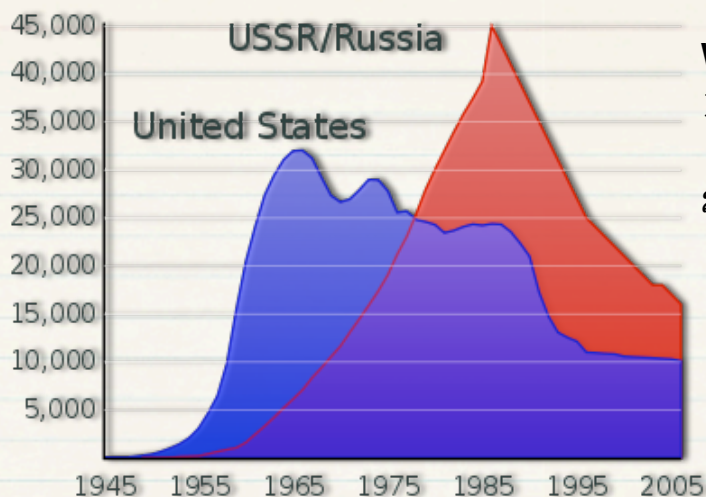
People everywhere held their breath- one wrong move might have tipped the balance and ended civilisation as we know it- not just in the USA and USSR, but across the world.

On October 22 at 7:00 pm EDT, President Kennedy delivered a

nation-wide televised address announcing the discovery of missiles on Cuba.

***"It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union"***

## THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IN THE 1960S



**Work out!**

- 1) How many warheads the USA lead by in 1965.
- 2) In what year both the USA and USSR had the same amount of nuclear weapons.

# **Politics II** the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis

## **The Crisis resolved**

On the morning of October 27, a U-2F American spy aircraft was shot down over Cuba- the world was on the very brink of a nuclear war.

Fortunately, secret negotiations took place between Kennedy and Krushchev, and neither leader wanted to be the person who triggered a nuclear war. It was agreed publicly that if the USA promised never to invade Cuba, the nuclear missiles would be removed and their launching stations dismantled. Secretly, it was also agreed that the USA would remove its nuclear missiles from its ally, Turkey, which was on Russia's doorstep.

The world was saved from catastrophe... for now. The two superpowers needed to find new ways to express their rivalry.

By 1963, President Kennedy was dead, shot by an assassin's bullet in Dallas, Texas. Many people believed this was a Communist plot, and the country felt under threat from the USSR. The government did not, however, want another nuclear confrontation, but would find other ways to halt the spread of Communism.

## Tasks and Questions

### The Bay of Pigs

1. Who was the new leader of Cuba, by 1959?
2. Why was the USA really worried about Cuba, because of this?
3. What did the US government decide to do in 1961?
4. Find out what a guerrilla is.
5. What excuse did the US use for its intervention in Cuba?
6. Why did the invasion fail?
7. Explain why this was a terrible embarrassment for the new President, Kennedy?

### The Cuban Missile Crisis

1. What did the US discover was happening in Cuba in 1962?
2. Why was the USA so worried about this?
3. A "dilemma" is when someone has to make a really difficult choice. Why was Kennedy in a dilemma at this time?
4. Who was the leader of the USSR by this time?
5. Why would people across the world be worried about this?
6. Sum up what Kennedy meant, in his broadcast to the nation, on October 22nd.
7. What made the crisis even worse, by October 27th?
8. Explain how a nuclear war was prevented, and what agreement was put in place.
9. When and where was Kennedy killed?

## The Beatles

...

At the same time as events in Cuba were unfolding, a group of Liverpudlian teenagers were playing rock 'n' roll in seedy clubs in Hamburg. The group were called the Beatles, and though they didn't know it, they were about to change the world forever.

The group's first single, released in October 1962, "Love Me Do" was a top twenty UK hit, peaking at number seventeen on the chart. Soon, Ringo Starr joined as drummer, replacing Pete Best, who became one of the great "could have beens" in History.

The Beatles released their first LP, "Please Please Me", which stayed at Number One until it was replaced with their

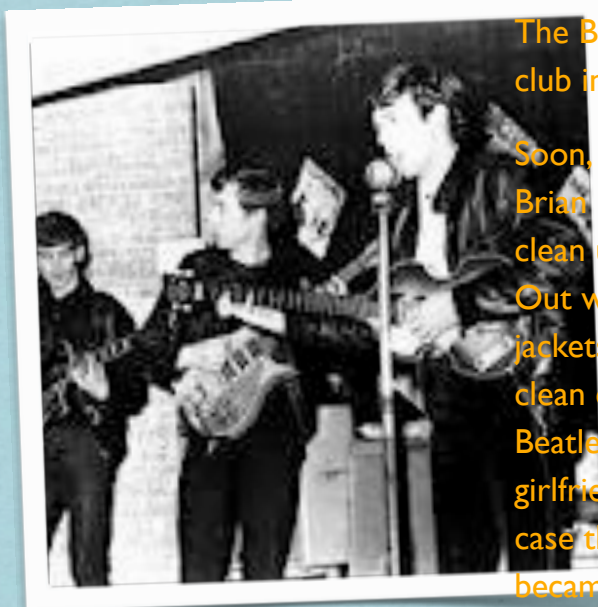
next album, "With the Beatles".

Soon after, the phenomenon of "Beatlemania" shook Britain. Young girls chased the Beatles, screamed at their concerts and caused such havoc on seeing a Beatle that there were police bodyguards

and even Parliamentary debates about the phenomenon.

As the 1960s went on, the Beatles music became more adventurous, and their music became popular across the world.

## THE BEATLES EXPLODE!



The Beatles play a club in Hamburg.

Soon, their manager, Brian Epstein, would clean up their image. Out went leather jackets and in came clean cut suits. Also, Beatles had to keep girlfriends secret, in case their female fans became upset.

## THE BEATLES: ALWAYS AHEAD



The Beatles changed for every new LP, keeping ahead of their many imitators.





# The Beatles Explode! Tasks

- 1) Where did the Beatles begin playing?
- 2) What was the Beatles' first single?
- 3) How can we tell the Beatles' first LP was a great success?
- 4) Describe "Beatlemania".
- 5) Why might older people be a bit upset about "Beatlemania"?
- 6) Here's what Beatle John Lennon later said about the Beatles' early years;

## Source A

*"We got better and got more confidence. We couldn't help it with all the experience playing all night long. It was handy them being foreign. We had to try even harder, put our heart and soul into it, to get ourselves over..."*

- John Lennon

## Source B

*Writer Malcolm Gladwell wrote in his book "Outliers" that to become really good at anything, one must practice for 1,000 hours or more. He worked out that the Beatles played so many shows in Hamburg, that they easily played over 1,000 hours together before they were famous.*

Using sources A and B, explain why the Beatles became so good.

**Extra;**

## Look at Source C

**A modern historian writes;**

Keith Richards, in his book "Life", wrote that the hysteria of Beatlemania was *"something to do with the war"*. What Richards meant was that after the terrible war, rationing, austerity and Britain falling into decline, young people needed something new and exciting.

**Q.** What does the historian think was responsible for Beatlemania? THINK!

## The British Invasion!

...

The Beatles started a cultural phenomenon. Teenagers across Britain formed bands and got signed to new labels. A golden age of British music followed.

Bands like the Rolling Stones, the Kinks, the Small Faces, the Who and many many more followed, each with their own take on Rock 'n' Roll music.

These bands were obsessed with American music that had gone before- the Blues, Elvis and Chuck Berry. Now, British bands would go to the USA and screaming teenagers would crowd into their concerts. British teenagers were more exposed to black

American music- the blues and soul music. American teenagers often hadn't heard of the great musicians they had in their own country, as radio stations didn't always play it. The scene was set for a British Invasion of music,

fashion and culture that has lasted to this day.

Also, for the first time, teenagers and young people everywhere had more money, due to the economies of Europe and the US rapidly recovering after World War II.

## THE ROLLING STONES



*commenting on being a teen idol in the 1960s, Mick Jagger said; "we piss anywhere"*

\* the Rolling Stones were the more rebellious and wilder alternative to the Beatles



## THE KINKS; REBELLION AND POETRY



The Kinks were one of the greatest bands of the 1960s. They failed to crack America though, due to a musician's union ban.



Ray Davies, the Kinks songwriter, wrote about British life that captured the imagination of the young everywhere.

### Most weeks in UK Chart

<b>The Shadows</b>	<b>631 weeks</b>
<b>Cliff Richard</b>	<b>537 weeks</b>
<b>Elvis Presley</b>	<b>444 weeks</b>
<b>The Beatles</b>	<b>333 weeks</b>
<b>Roy Orbison</b>	<b>309 weeks</b>
<b>Jim Reeves</b>	<b>292 weeks</b>
<b>Billy Fury</b>	<b>258 weeks</b>
<b>Adam Faith</b>	<b>246 weeks</b>
<b>The Hollies</b>	<b>231 weeks</b>

# The British Invasion- Tasks

- 1) Write down three British Invasion bands.
- 2) Which American artists inspired the young British groups?
- 3) What did British bands re-introduce to the USA?
- 4) What other things spread from the UK to the USA?
- 5) Young people were buying records in the millions- what made this possible?



**Clockwise from above;**

*The Who were a mod favourite; Lulu had a hit with "Shout"; The Small Faces were also popular mods; Pink Floyd are popular to this day; Dusty Springfield was Britain's best singer in the 1960s.*





## 1960s fashion

...

The 1960s changed fashion forever. Along with the Beatles and their “mop tops”, British teenagers were influenced by the Beatniks and mods who had their own style in the early part of the decade.

In the 1940s and 1950s, fashion had been austere and conservative. men were expected to have short hair and women could only dream of affording the type of “haute couture” clothes they saw their movie idols wearing.

The 1960s changed all that. Young people were now breaking the rules, and now, having access to more money and new ideas, they embraced the latest trends. Young fashion designers also came along, using new

materials and embracing new influences, they changed fashion forever.

This new attitude to fashion can be seen in the British High Street today.

New designers such as Mary Quant, Barbara Hulanicki of Biba and Ossie Clark came

up with new colourful, and at the time, controversial clothes; designers which still influence the fashions of today.

The mini skirt, Kaftan, maxi dress, Chelsea boot and mod parka still appear as fashion essentials from time to time.

## 1960S FASHION



*Mods; their distinctive fishtail parkas and smart scooters set them apart from the rest.*

\* Carnaby Street in the 1960s. The centre of 1960s fashion.



## The 1960s look: Mary and Ossie



Mary Quant and her distinctive mod style



Ossie Clark creations became famous worldwide.

## 1960s fashion changes the way people look.

...

Think about what young fashionable people wear today and you may well find an influence from the 1960s. Britain, for the first time, became the centre of a new fashion movement.

It was young designers, breaking away from older ways of thinking, who were instrumental.

### BIBA

Biba, a store in London was popular because it made fashion affordable. Biba was also smart-selling clothes by mail order.



*"Girls could spend only 10% of their weekly earnings and get an up to date look."*



### Tasks

- 1) How were men and women expected to appear, before the 1960s?
- 2) Name two British fashion designers from the 1960s.
- 3) Think carefully about what young people wear in the present day. Describe or draw a fashionable outfit.
- 4) Write down the names of the most popular shops you buy clothes from.
- 5) How much of your weekly money do you spend on clothes?

## David Bailey and Jean Shrimpton



David Bailey was the ultra cool photographer from London's East End who epitomised the energy of the sixties.



Bailey discovered Shrimpton in 1962 and took her to New York for a Vogue photoshoot. She became an overnight success and the model of the 60s.



## Technology changes Britain

...

After World War II, new technology arrived at a faster pace than ever before in History. New materials were becoming cheaper and easier to make and new designs and technologies utilised these developments to improve people's lives.

Plastic could be moulded into useful and complex shapes, new labour saving devices saved time in the kitchen and modern design was simpler, brighter and more colourful, as well as more affordable than what had come before.

Many people embraced this new modernity. Shops like Habitat became popular in Britain, selling simpler modern furniture with new designs and materials. Britain

## NEW TV SHOWS



*"The Avengers" was one of the most popular and long running TV shows in Britain.*

\* *"The Saint" made Roger Moore an international TV star.*



was still at the centre of the car manufacturing industry, with cars like the Mini also embracing the new modernism. Materials like concrete and steel became easier and faster to make, so many new homes and flats were created, to replace those lost during the war or

which seemed too unhealthy to live in.

People, for the first time could watch TV, albeit black and white, on their new sets. The world's first satellite broadcasts were also made in the 1960s- a sign of things to come.

## 1960S MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE



Concrete and clean simple shapes characterised 1960s "modernist" architecture.



New technology, design and engineering combined to make new and futuristic buildings.





## 1960s Culture

...  
The “Baby Boomers” come of age.

Young people had more leisure time and often more money than they had ever had before. In the 1950s and 1960s a new phenomenon appeared in the USA, Europe and beyond. This was the beginning of modern teenage culture, which could be rebellious, fun and energetic.

The “Baby Boomers”, children born as World War II ended, were growing up. They wanted better opportunities and better lives than their parents, and most of all, they did not want to have to go off to war, as their parents and grandparents had before them. Also, many shared a distrust of politicians, who seemed out of touch.

## THE PROFUMO AFFAIR



Politician John Profumo had a wild affair with call girl Christine Keeler (above), who was also sleeping with a Russian agent.

\* Many people became disillusioned with politicians after the affair.



Young people looked to their new idols for inspiration, rather than politicians, who seemed to represent an old fashioned way of life.

John Lennon of the Beatles married Japanese artist Yoko Ono and hosted a “bed in” for peace shortly afterwards. This attracted media attention and

many young people were inspired by the gesture.

In the USA, many young people “dropped out” of college, becoming hippies and setting up their own communal ways of living.

## 1960S CINEMA: KITCHEN SINK AND REBELLION



Billy Liar, whose main character dreams of escaping his small northern town.



Kathy Come Home was a film which showed how poor people had to cope with homelessness.

### Great British 1960s films

Billy Liar

Cathy Come Home

If...

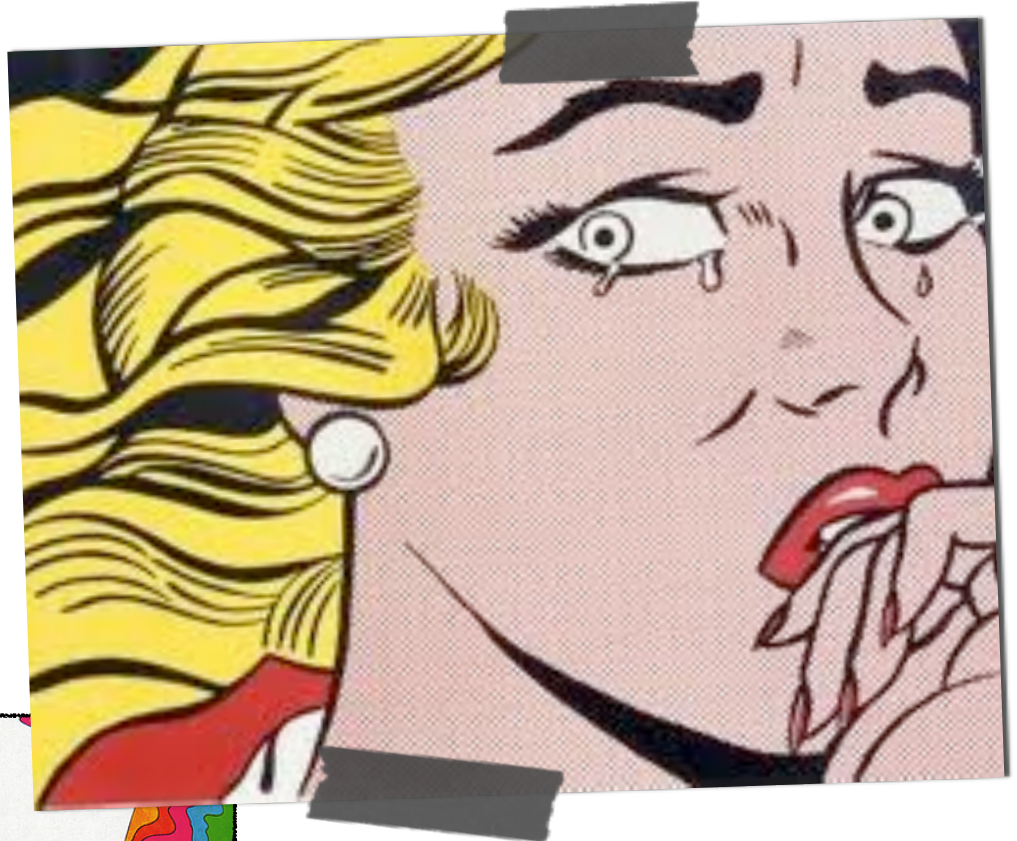
Saturday Night, Sunday Morning

A Hard Day's Night

Kes

Blow Up

# 1960s culture- tasks



- 1) Why are the 1950s and 1960s remembered for being the first time there was a “teenage culture”?
- 2) Why did 1960s teenagers not want their lives to be a repeat of their parents’?
- 3) Look at the box marked “the Profumo affair”. Why were many people now disillusioned with politicians?
- 4) What did John Lennon and Yoko Ono stage to try to promote world peace?
- 5) Describe what “dropping out” meant, in the 1960s.



# 1960S

## The 1960s Festivals



### FESTIVALS

New technology in sound systems, electric instruments, the ability to promote events nationally on TV and radio, as well as the craze for rock music, made large festivals possible.

Some famous festivals:

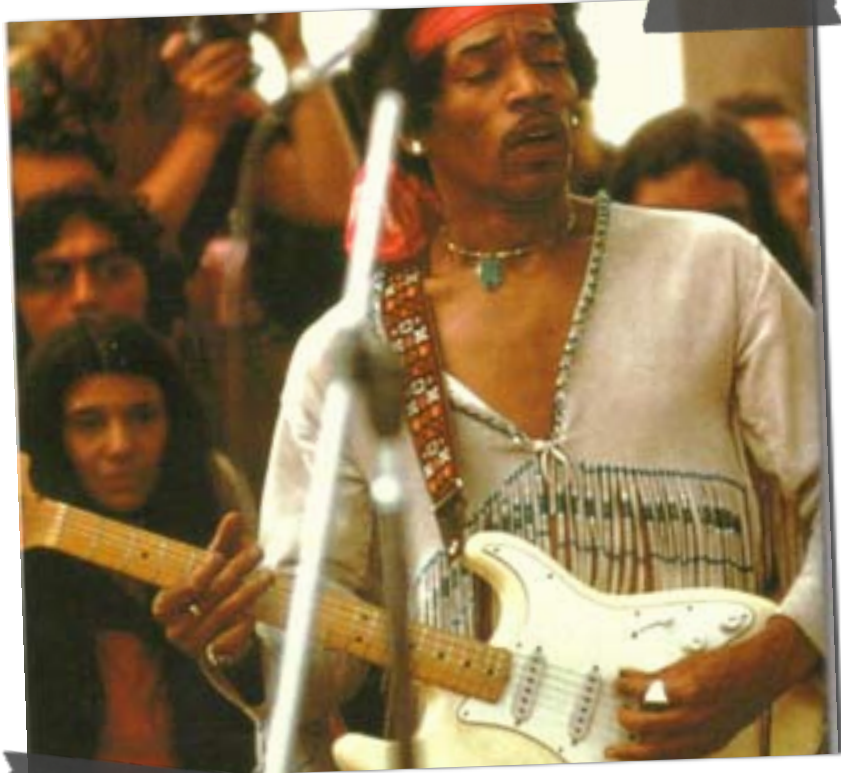
Newport Folk Festival

The Stones in Hyde Park

Monterey Pop

Woodstock

The Isle of Wight Festival



### FESTIVALS IN THE 1960S

The 1960s was the first decade to see large scale electrified music festivals.

Monterey Pop, in 1967, was a huge success, while Woodstock, in 1969, though not financially successful, became famous worldwide.

The UK had its own large outdoor festival on the isle of Wight, and despite the weather in the UK, festivals have become ever more popular.

These new events became possible, because of technology. Amplification, Public Address systems and lighting, as well as organisation, transport and national advertising meant the festival was here to stay.

### NUMBERS

Estimated number of people at Monterey Pop (1967)

55,000

Estimated Attendance at the Isle of Wight Festival

10,000

Estimated number of people at Woodstock

500,000





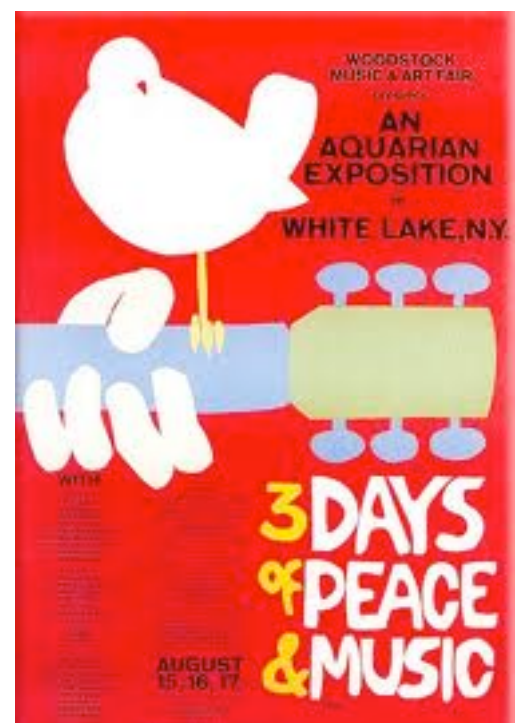
# Festivals: Tasks and Questions



- 1) Write down three festivals from the 1960s.
- 2) What technological advances made these large scale events possible?
- 3) How many people did Woodstock attract?
- 4) Festivals have become very popular in Britain- name three well known outdoor music festivals.

## Extras;

- 1) If you were organising a festival in the present day, what would be your ideal line up? Write it down.
- 2) Write down at least five things you'd need to organise for a successful festival to take place.
- 3) Your teacher may have shown you psychedelic festival posters from the 1960s. Design your own poster, either for the 1960s or for the present day, advertising a music festival- make it colourful and clear!



## The Vietnam War and the protest movement

After World War II, France began to lose control of a small colony it possessed in South East Asia.

Ho Chi Minh, a communist leader, began fighting to free the Vietnamese people from French rule. The French were soundly beaten at a battle called Dien Bien Phu, and the South Vietnamese government asked the USA to help.

At first, the USA sent military advisers to help, but soon more and more troops and equipment were sent to defeat the Communists.

Unfortunately, the USA could not defeat the Vietcong (North Vietnamese) quickly and it

was dragged into years of war.

Many people started to wonder why the USA was fighting in Vietnam, and as many young men were drafted into the army (made to join) many were unhappy about this, too. Black people

often did not want to fight, as they were not treated equally at home.

Also, Vietnam was the first war which people could watch on TV every day. People became alarmed at the terrible sights they saw and a new peace movement began.

## Vietnam

US soldiers guard Vietcong prisoners.



Vietnam was supplied by Communist China, to the North, via the Ho Chi Minh trail.



A South Vietnamese soldier kills a suspected Vietcong- scenes like this shocked the world.



Napalm was dropped by US planes- killing enemy and civilian alike.

# Vietnam- tasks and questions



- 1) Which country was in danger of losing its colony in Vietnam, after World War II?
- 2) What battle saw the French defeated in Vietnam?
- 3) The South Vietnamese government asked for help against the Communists- what (or who) did the USA agree to send?
- 4) Why were Americans worried and upset by what was happening in Vietnam?
- 5) Why did black people in particular, object to fighting in Vietnam?

## Extras;

**Napalm**, and **Agent Orange** were just two of the weapons the USA used in Vietnam- find out what they are.

The USA had much better technology and equipment than the Vietcong. Why then did the USA lose in Vietnam? THINK about your answer and come up with THREE ideas.



## The "Space Race" in the 1960s

...

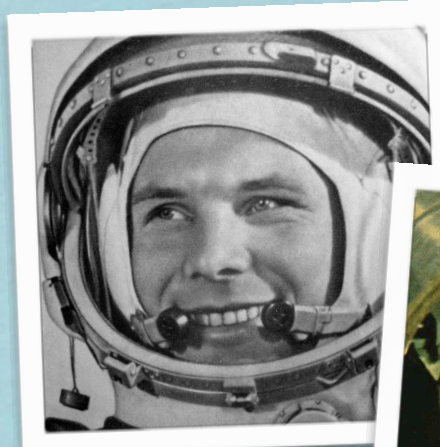
As we've found, the USSR and the USA competed to see which had the best culture.

To avoid a nuclear war, the two countries competed through sport, politics and ideology- but the most important competition became known as the space race.

After World War II, both sides captured Nazi rocket technology and scientists.

On 12 April 1961, the Soviet Union won the race with the United States to get a human into space, when Yuri Gagarin was launched into orbit around the Earth on Vostok 1. They dubbed Gagarin the first cosmonaut. President Kennedy responded, promising to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade.

## THE SPACE RACE



\* Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space.

Laika the dog- sent into space before any human.



The USA responded by launching its "Apollo" missions- with Apollo 11 sending the first men to the moon.

The USA had proved it was superior, since the USSR's rockets were not powerful enough to reach the moon.

The legacy of the space race was a leap forward in

technology- jet engines, computers and satellites shaped the modern age and brought better travel and communication everywhere.

Think of the technology you have access to- the space race helped make it possible.

## THE USA WINS THE SPACE RACE

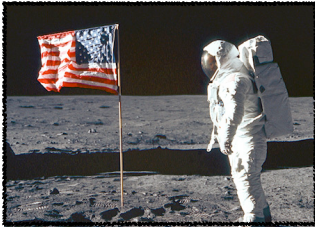


The USA landed men on the moon, effectively winning the space race.



*"That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind."* - Neil Armstrong walks on the moon.

# The Space Race- tasks



- 1) Who was the first in space- Armstrong, Laika or Gagarin?
- 2) Name three ways the USA and USSR competed in the 1960s.
- 3) Who was the first man in space?
- 4) Why would the USSR be able to claim it was a better society than the USA, after this event?
- 5) What did President Kennedy promise after this event?
- 6) Who was the first man on the moon and what were his famous words?
- 7) What technology did the space race improve?
- 8) Why was winning the space race important to each side militarily?





# The struggle for rights in the 1960s

Though people were benefiting from new technology and a better standard of living, many people felt left out.

Black people in some parts of the USA could not vote, had to go to separate schools, or could not marry a white person.

They also had poorer jobs and healthcare.

Martin Luther King set out to change that, protesting and marching to gain publicity for civil rights.

The US government became so embarrassed at how it looked to the world, that it passed new laws to give blacks their rights.



Other people felt unfairly treated, too. Many women marched and protested for equal rights; for example, equal pay to men. Women, such as Germaine Greer, argued that men were still dominating society and that women had to “burn their bras” in protest. Feminists argued that events, such as the Miss America Beauty Pageant, demeaned women.



In Northern Ireland, Catholics also protested about being unfairly treated, but were stoned when they marched peacefully for their rights.

Many of the changes we take for granted today were shaped by the events of the 1960s.





# The struggle for rights- tasks and questions



- 1) What problems did black people face, in the USA?
- 2) Who led the protest movement for Civil Rights in the USA?
- 3) What did Dr. King hope to achieve with his marches and demonstrations?
- 4) Why did many women feel unfairly treated?
- 5) What other group marched to get better rights?
- 6) Look at the picture, below. What are these young men protesting about?



## 1968- year of revolution!

...

In 1968, protests that had been peaceful previously changed. People were becoming frustrated at how slow change had been, and the establishment (the governments) felt it needed to react to the unrest people were causing.

In 1968, riots and trouble exploded in the USA, as Martin Luther King was assassinated by a racist gunman. Black people in cities like Chicago and Detroit also rioted, because of the bad conditions they faced in their cities.

In Paris, students began to demonstrate about the conditions they had to endure at University, as well

as courses and politicians they felt were out of touch.

The French President, Charles De Gaulle, sent riot police to take back University buildings. As a result, there were riots and violence, with the workers across France supporting the students and

going on strike. Over 11,000,000 people were on strike by the summer.

In Prague, there was also unrest and in the UK, there were protests outside American Embassies, about the Vietnam War.

## PARIS, MAY 1968



The police were shown as brutal thugs in poster art in Paris.



Protestors stand by posters in Paris.



## Chicago and Detroit, 1968



Riots destroyed large parts of Chicago.



National Guardsmen were called in after riots broke out in Detroit, 1968.

## 1968- year of revolution.

### Tasks and Questions

...

- 1) What were the causes of unrest in 1968?
- 2) Why did people riot in American cities, like Chicago and Detroit?
- 3) Paris was a centre of student unrest- who sent the riot police to break up demonstrations?
- 4) What was the result of the violence in Paris?
- 5) In what two other places were there protests?

- 6) In Prague, Czechoslovakia, it was the government which tried to make things fairer. Why then, were tanks sent in to stop this? THINK!

- 7) List three changes you would like to see, in today's society.
- 8) Make a poster, placard or leaflet, with a slogan demanding change.

## THE PRAGUE SPRING



Soviet tanks were sent in to crush the new government.

\* In Prague, a new Government tried to introduce reforms.



## REVOLUTION AND REACTION



Rioters wanted change- but many people were alarmed by the violence they saw on TV.



Leaders like De Gaulle were seen as out of touch by the young- but others wanted a crackdown on rioters.



# The dark side of the 1960s



THE 1960S WAS A TIME FOR GREAT OPTIMISM. BUT IT ALSO BROUGHT TRAGEDY AND NEW CHALLENGES...

By the end of the 1960s, many people had lost their early idealism. Events happened which frightened and worried people.

Charles Manson, pictured above, was a petty criminal who became associated with pop stars in L.A. He led a hippy cult called the Family, and, on August 6th 1969, he instructed some members to carry out murders, including pregnant actress Sharon Tate. A terrible scene was found by police.

By the end of the 1960s, many of its brightest stars had suffered illness or death, due to the use of hard drugs, such as heroin.

Also, many of the greatest hopes in politics had been killed, such as Robert and John Kennedy, and Martin Luther King.

Peaceful protests had also turned to rioting, and governments now reacted to stop protests in case there was trouble. In May 1970, four students were shot dead and nine wounded at Kent State University, Ohio, by nervous National Guardsmen.

Was the optimism of the 1960s defeated?

## 1960S CASUALTIES

**Brian Jones**

**Martin Luther King**

**Janis Joplin**

**Jimi Hendrix**

**Malcolm X**

**Jim Morrison**

**Syd Barrett**

## The dark side of the 1960s- tasks

...

- 1) What do you understand by the word "idealism"?
- 2) Write down any ideals you have- they could be things like not wearing fur, or being anti-war.
- 3) Describe the murders committed by Charles Manson's "Family".

4) Copy and complete;

By the end of the 1\_\_\_\_\_, many stars had died due to the use of h\_\_\_\_\_. Also, leaders like M\_\_\_\_\_ L\_\_\_\_\_ K\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ F\_\_\_\_\_ had been killed. At K\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_, f\_\_\_\_\_ student protestors were killed by the National Guard. Peace and Love, the main ideas of the 1960s, seemed to be d\_\_\_\_\_.

## THE PERMISSIVE SOCIETY



The contraceptive pill allowed more sexual freedom for women.



Women didn't feel the need to get married and have children, after the 1960s.



### EXTRA; THE PERMISSIVE SOCIETY: A GOOD THING?

- 1) Write down what you understand by the permissive society.
- 2) Here are two views of the permissive society; which view do you agree with?

#### Source A

After the 1960s, women had far more choices. Women did not have to wait to be married to have sex, and they could enjoy themselves and choose a partner they liked, without having to worry about getting pregnant.

#### Source B

Many problems we face today are due to the permissive society. Single parent families and the spread of diseases like AIDS, were the consequences of a break down in the old fashioned, stable family and people sleeping around.