1. Can art and music be used as a weapon?
2. **Anti-Vietnam Art:** Presentation where students will interpret anti war art and make connections to the other art movements we have studied this semester.
* How effective is art as a weapon for change?
1. **Anti-Vietnam Music**: Play three songs with videos. Then, students will analyze three different anti-Vietnam songs using a graphic organizer.

“I Feel Like I’m Fixin’ to Die” Country Joe and the Fish

“Fortunate Son” Creedence Clearwater Revival

“Bring em Home” Pete Seeger

* How effective is music as a weapon for change?
* Is there an artist today who you listen to who uses music as a way to change society?
* Are there antiwar music and artists today?
1. **Anti-Vietnam historical documents:** Students will use HIPPO method to unpack and analyze different historical documents from the Vietnam Era.
* In what ways and to what extent did the Vietnam War change American culture, society and values?
1. **Homework:** Students will create their own poster or song lyrics about an issue they feel strongly about.

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| “I-Feel-Like-I’m-Fixin’-to-Die Rag,” by Joe McDonald, 1965 “Come on all of you big strong men, Uncle Sam needs your help again; He’s got himself in a terrible jam Way down yonder in Vietnam, So put down your books and pick up a gun, We’re gonna have a whole lot of fun. And it’s one, two, three, What are we fighting for? Don’t ask me, I don’t give a damn, Next stop is Vietnam; And it’s five, six, seven, Open up the pearly gates, Well there ain’t no time to wonder why, Whoopee! We’re all gonna die! Come on mothers throughout the land, Pack your boys off to Vietnam. Come on fathers, don’t hesitate Send your sons off before it’s too late. You can be the first one on your block To have your boy come home in a box.”“Bring Them Home (If You Love Your Uncle Sam)”By [Steve Earle](https://www.google.com/search?q=Steve+Earle&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3MEwqSLYEAIGab2MNAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMha2g98reAhWId98KHSBzAWEQMTAAegQIBRAF), [Pete Seeger](https://www.google.com/search?q=Pete+Seeger&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3MDQsqzAGAPtkufcNAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMha2g98reAhWId98KHSBzAWEQMTAAegQIBRAG), If you love this land of the freeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring them back from overseasBring 'em home, bring 'em homeIt will make the politicians sad, I knowBring 'em home, bring 'em homeThey wanna tangle with their foeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeThey wanna test their grand theoriesBring 'em home, bring 'em homeWith the blood of you and meBring 'em home, bring 'em homeNow we'll give no more brave young livesBring 'em home, bring 'em homeFor the gleam in someone's eyesBring 'em home, bring 'em homeThe men will cheer and the boys will shoutBring 'em home, bring 'em homeYeah and we will all turn outBring 'em home, bring 'em homeThe church bells will ring with joyBring 'em home, bring 'em homeTo welcome our darlin' girls and boysBring 'em home, bring 'em homeWe will lift their voice and soundBring 'em home, bring 'em homeYeah, when Johnny comes marching homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring them back from overseasBring 'em home, bring 'em homeIf you love this land of the freeBring 'em home, bring 'em homeBring them back from overseasBring 'em home, bring 'em home | “Fortunate Son”By [Creedence Clearwater Revival](https://www.google.com/search?q=Creedence+Clearwater+Revival&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgVuLUz9U3MDTKSSsCAGqjJyENAAAA&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjivp_d9sreAhXIT98KHe8lDGAQMTAAegQIBRAF), 1969Some folks are born made to wave the flagOoh, they're red, white and blueAnd when the band plays "Hail to the chief"Ooh, they point the cannon at you, LordIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no senator's son, sonIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate one, noSome folks are born silver spoon in handLord, don't they help themselves, ohBut when the taxman comes to the doorLord, the house looks like a rummage sale, yesIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no millionaire's son, noIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate one, noSome folks inherit star spangled eyesOoh, they send you down to war, LordAnd when you ask them, "How much should we give?"Ooh, they only answer "More! More! More!" yohIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no military son, sonIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate one, oneIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate one, no no noIt ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate son, no no no |

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| ARTIST/SONG | WHAT IS THE TONE/MOOD OF THE SONG? | WHAT MESSAGE IS THIS SONG TRYING TO COMMUNICATE? | LIST 3 THINGS ABOUT THE SONG THAT YOU THINK ARE IMPORTANT. | IN WHAT WAYS DEOS THIS SONG REFLECT THE SENTIMENT OF THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT? | WHAT IMPACT DO YOU THINK THIS SONG MIGHT HAVE HAD ON THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT? |
| COUNTRY JOE AND THE FISH “I FEEL LIKE I’M FIXIN’ TO DIE” |  |  |  |  |  |
| CREEDENCE CLEARWATER REVIVAL“FORTUNATE SON” |  |  |  |  |  |
| PETE SEEGER“BRING EM’ HOME” |  |  |  |  |  |

**Document A: Excerpt from a speech by Paul Potter, 1965**

“Vietnam, we may say, is a laboratory run by a new breed of gamesmen who approached war as a kind of rational exercise in international power politics. It is the testing ground and staging area for a new American response to the social revolution that is sweeping through the impoverished downtrodden areas of the world. It is the beginning of the American counter-revolution . . .

What kind of system is it that justifies the United States or any country seizing the destinies of the Vietnamese people and using them callously for its own purpose? What kind of system is it that disenfranchises people in the South, leaves millions upon millions of people throughout the country impoverished and excluded from the mainstream and promise of American society, that creates faceless and terrible bureaucracies and makes those the place where people spend their lives and do their work, that consistently puts material values before human values—and still persists in calling itself free and still persists in finding itself fit to police the world?”

**Document B: “Flower Power,” by Bernie Boston, taken at The March on the Pentagon, October 21, 1967**



**Document C: Excerpt from James Reston’s analysis of the impact of the War in Vietnam, New York Times, January 23, 1973**

“America is moving out of Vietnam after the longest and most divisive conflict since the War Between the States. But Vietnam is not moving out of America, for the impact of the war there is likely to influence American life for many years to come. Though it is probably too early to distinguish between the temporary and the enduring consequences, one thing is fairly clear. There has been a sharp decline in respect for authority in the United States as a result of the war—a decline in respect not only for the civil authority of government but also for the moral authority of the schools, the universities, the press, the church and even the family.

There was no cease-fire on this front. Vietnam did not start the challenge to authority, but it weakened respect for the executives who got the nation involved in the war in the first place, for the Congress that let it go on for more than a decade and for the democratic process of debate, which failed to influence the course of battle for years and which finally declined into physical combat and sporadic anarchy.”

**Document D: Excerpt from article reporting on President Richard Nixon’s first inauguration, Washington Post, January 21, 1969**

 “He [Richard Nixon] called upon Americans to ‘lower our voices’ and to shun inflated and angry rhetoric. ‘We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another, until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices,’ he declared.

Less than two hours later, however, groups of militant and mostly youthful demonstrators screamed anti-war slogans and hurled rocks and beer cans at the closely guarded Presidential limousine bearing Mr. Nixon from the Capitol to the Inaugural Parade reviewing stand at the White House.”

 **Document E: Excerpt from The New York Times summary of the Pentagon Papers, June 13, 1971**

“Though far from a complete history, even at 2.5 million words, the study [the Pentagon Papers] forms a great archive of government decision-making on Indochina over three decades. The study led its 30 to 40 authors and researchers to many broad conclusions and specific findings including the following:

 . . . That the Johnson Administration, though the President was reluctant and hesitant to take the final decisions, intensified the covert warfare against North Vietnam and began planning in the spring of 1964 to wage overt war, a full year before it publicly revealed the depth of its involvement and its fear of defeat.”