

The 1960s

(a period of wars overseas and also wars at home, a time of challenge and change, a time of great conservatism and anti-communism)

The 1960s refers to the time period from 1960 – 1969 but is more correctly broadened to the time period of 1956 – 1974.

The 1960s was a time of **social revolution**, **peace movements** combined with a **period of war** and **conservatism**. It was a time of **escapism** through the hippie movement and drugs. One rock star from the time, Paul Kantner has commented that "If you can remember anything about the sixties, you weren't really there." The radical changes that started in the 1960s changed the face of the modern world and inspired changes that happened in later eras. The 1960s was a time of great **social unrest** when different groups in society were fighting for their **civil rights**. It was also a time of **exploration** into space with the **Space Race**.



a symbol that often represented the 1960s.

Civil Rights – different groups were fighting for their civil rights – what does that mean? - The 1960s was a time when many different groups were fighting for their rights to represent themselves and subvert the existing power structures that discriminated against them.

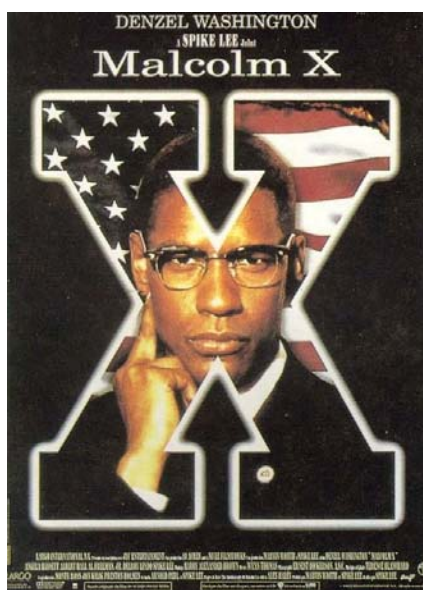
Civil Rights Movement (USA) 1955 – 1968 – was the movement in America designed to abolish **racial discrimination** practiced against African-Americans. Various black power groups emerged – some more radical than others.

Famous events on the **Civil Rights** calendar (in the 1960s) included:

- ✧ the Freedom Rides of 1961
- ✧ March on Washington 1963 – Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream Speech"
- ✧ Mississippi Freedom Democratic party 1964
- ✧ Assassination of Malcolm X 1965
- ✧ Assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968

Other events to research (although slightly out of time frame of the 1960s but was very influential at the time, were – **Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott** and **Brown vs Board of Education** and the **desegregation of Little Rock**.

Issues to research are: **slavery, racial discrimination, integration, sit-ins, voter registration** and **Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**.



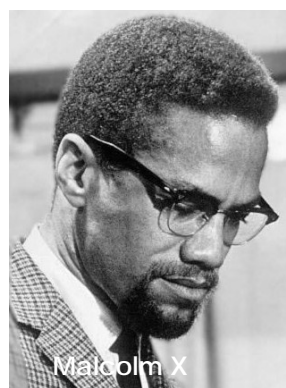
Two great personalities of the Civil Rights Movement (but for very different reasons include – **Martin Luther King** and **Malcolm X**.

A very powerful film is 'Malcolm X' (1992) by Spike Lee.

A view of King's 'I Have a Dream' speech

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbUtl_0vAJk

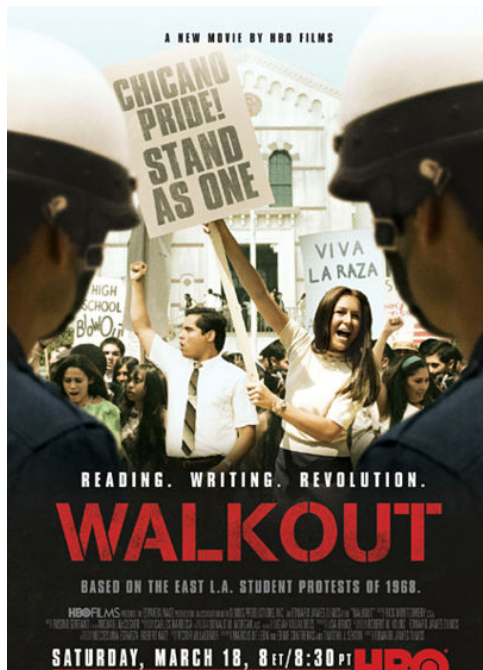
Text of the speech <http://www.mlkonline.net/dream.html>



'Mississippi Burning' (1988) movie portraying the events that led to the 1964 murder of three civil rights activists. I strongly recommend you watch.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rmAqrMtB-Qg>

Another good film (fictional) is the 1996 film 'A Time to Kill'



Watch a preview of the movie on:

<http://www.hbo.com/films/walkout/>

The Chicano Civil Rights Movement (USA) 'El

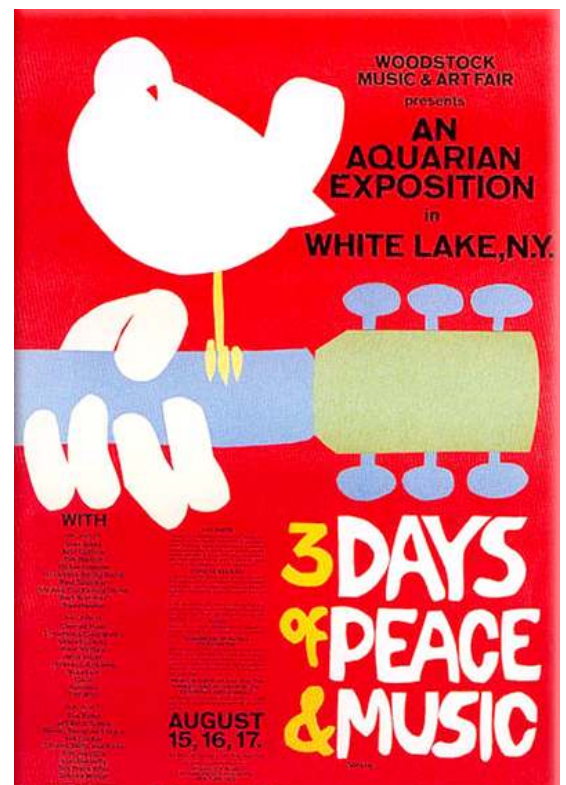
Movimiento' – Chicano (or Chicana if feminine) is a name meaning Mexican American. 'El Movimiento' had the goal of attempting to achieve civil rights for Mexican Americans living in America that were facing discrimination on a day to day basis. The issues they were fighting for were broad-ranging from; restoration of land, rights for farm workers, equal opportunities in education and voting/political rights. They also worked to raise awareness of the negative stereotypes surrounding Chicano people and raising pride in the Chicano population for their origins (ethnic pride).

In particular, the youth movements were very active as they were the ones mostly challenging their discrimination particularly in education. The older populations tended to accept things as they were and not want to make waves.

An excellent film that I recommend you watch is 'Walkout' (2006). It tells the story of how in East LA in 1968, Chicano students walked out of 5 high schools as a huge protest against their unequal education.

Hippie Movement – It is not exactly certain when the Hippie movement originated but it was definitely a huge feature of the 1960s period. It is hard to actually define what the hippie movement was all about. In general they believed in a more natural way of life ie natural childbirth, going back to nature and they challenged the existing values of their world. They felt disillusioned by the old ways that had caused world wars and was the cause of the Cold War. Hippie's looked to escape from life, whether that was retreating into meditation, drugs and/or special hippie commune's where they could supposedly live and idealised co-operative & peaceful life. They were most famous for initiating and supporting many anti-war protests against the Vietnam War. Hippies tended to represent themselves by bright colours, loose clothing, long hair etc.

Woodstock (August 15-18 1969) – The Hippie movement was epitomised by Woodstock which was held in an open area in upstate New York. It was estimated that over 400,000 people attended Woodstock and over 32 famous singers/musicians of the day performed there. Many people who attended thought it was the most defining moments of their life where they could completely throw off the shackles of society.



Sixties Counterculture – This began in the 1960s (from the **Beatnik** culture) and was a reaction against **conservative** ideas and values of society and government of the time. It saw many existing ideas about politics, morality, war and relations with others. One well-known writer at the time, Jentri Anders claimed that the era was defined by "freedom to explore one's potential, freedom to create one's Self, freedom of personal expression, freedom from scheduling, freedom from rigidly defined roles and hierarchical statuses..." In particular, education during this era was centred around the idea of creating individuality rather than conformity (which had been a feature of previous generations' education). After America, **Sixties Counterculture** spread to other parts of the Western World.



Bob Dylan – one of the most influential musicians/songwriters of the 1960s

Bob Dylan (born Robert Allen Zimmerman) – was a very influential American singer and songwriter of the 1960s. His music came to unofficially represent the Sixties Counterculture. His song lyrics represented politics, social commentary, philosophy and literature concepts. Many of his songs were used to represent the various protest movements and civil rights groups of the 1960s. Three of his most famous songs are 'Blowin in the Wind', 'Like a Rolling Stone' and 'The Times they are A-Changing'.

The Award-winning 2007 movie 'I'm Not There' starring Heath Ledger, Christian Bale, Richard Gere and Cate Blanchett is based on his life.

Women's Rights - had been around before the 1960s, but during the 1960s it gained momentum with 'Equal Rights for Equal Pay' movements and the 1966 US formation of 'National Organisation for Women' (NOW) with the purpose of bringing equality for all women. The 1960s saw increasing numbers of women achieving tertiary education and entering the workforce in less traditionally female careers (like secretary and nursing) and with this meant more financial and social freedom for many women.

Germaine Greer - a very influential (worldwide) feminist who was born in Melbourne. She published a very famous, influential book in 1970 called '**The Female Eunuch**'.

Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) - was founded in 1964 with its goal as the destruction of the state of Israel through armed struggle. The PLO is one of the richest **terrorist organisations** with assets estimated at \$8-10 billion and an annual income of approx \$1.5-2 billion dollars. A report in 1993 claimed that the PLO really had \$50billion in assets achieved through donations, extortion, arms dealing, drug dealing, money laundering and fraud etc. There are many other Palestinian organisations connected to the PLO. During the 1960s, the PLO launched many attacks on settlements in Israel, trained Palestinians in other Arab countries in armed struggle and undertook an extensive anti-Israel education amongst Palestinian youths.

A common terrorist attack at the time was by **hijacking planes** – there were many events of hijacking or attempted hijackings during this era such as the hijacking of a plane in France and flying it to Syria. Thankfully at this time, only 3 passengers were killed. There were other terrorist activities such as attacking people in shops or outside Embassy's.

Famous image of Israeli paratroopers capturing back the Old City in Jerusalem in 1967



Six-Day War (Israel) 1967 - was an event that captured the world attention. Egypt had expelled the United Nations forces from the Sinai Peninsula, which was supposed to be set up as a buffer zone to protect Israel. Egypt collected 1,000 tanks and 10,000 soldiers to attack Israel. On 5th June 1967, Israel launched a secret, pre-emptive strike against Egypt's airforce. Egypt's allies (Syria, Jordan, Iraq) then attacked Israel. Six days later the war was over with Israel capturing back Jerusalem, the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza, West Bank and the Golan Heights. This war caused worldwide respect for Israel as a nation.

Yom Kippur War (Israel) 1973 – October 4 – October 26 – The war began with a surprise attack by a group of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria on Yom Kippur. Egypt invaded Israel via the Sinai

Peninsula in the south and Syria invaded via the Golan Heights in the north. October 24, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 339, demanding that both sides stop fighting and make peace. A ceasefire was agreed to on October 26, but Egypt's Third Army was cut off from its other forces and effectively became hostage to Israel. Egypt agreed to come to the negotiating table with Israel (the first time ever an Arab country had agreed to recognise or start talks with the Israelis). As a result of this pressure (mainly from USA) was put on Israel to release their hostages (which they did). In 1974, peace was finally achieved and Israel was asked to withdraw back to their pre-1967 borders. Many people in Israel were angered by this movement of Israel showing itself to be weak (even though Israel had not actually lost the Yom Kippur war).

Munich Olympics 1972 'Munich Massacre' – 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich Germany was the place where members of the Israeli Olympic team were held hostage and 11 were killed by masked Palestinian gunmen from the group '**Black September**'. The Hostage exchange was ineffectual, Israeli athletes were killed and some of the terrorists escaped which sparked condemnation of West Germany's efforts in rescuing the Israelis (and even some accusations that the German's had allowed the Israelis to be killed). Israel launched a counter-attack called '**Operation Spring of Youth**' and '**Operation Wrath of G-d**'. The second was dramatised in the recent Steven Spielberg film 'Munich' (2005) which despite receiving criticism over Spielberg's conciliatory attitude in an excellent depiction of events at the time.

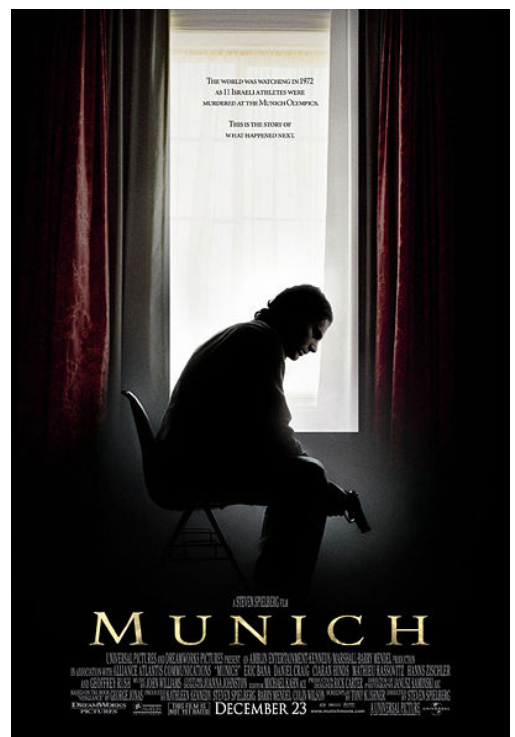
Information about the Munich massacre:

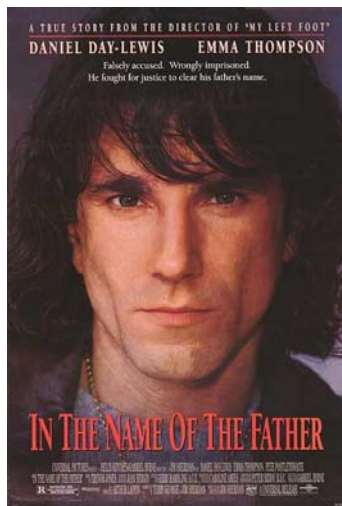
http://www.time.com/time/archive/collections/0,21428_c_munich,00.shtml

view a trailer of the 'Munich' film

<http://www.apple.com/trailers/universal/munich/hd/>

A 1999 brilliant Academy Award winning documentary 'One Day in September' is highly recommended to watch.





IRA – Irish Republican Army - were an organisation fighting for the **freedom of Northern Ireland** from English domination. Many of their actions were considered terrorist in nature as they employed activities such as armed attacks and bombs as a way to defend their cause of driving the British out of Northern Ireland (an area that Britain had colonised many years earlier). A very famous case that happened at the end of the 1960s era but still demonstrates issues to do with the 1960s was the **Guildford Four** – were Irish Nationals in England at the time that a pub in Guildford (suburb of London) was blown up by the IRA killing many people in 1974. The four were rounded up and sent to prison and weren't set free till 1991 when they were declared innocent. A very powerful film on this is the 1993 film '**In the Name of the Father**'. Trailer:

http://www.trailerfan.com/movie/in_the_name_of_the_father/trailer

The Cold War – the period of the 1960s was the early part of the Cold War (1945 – 1991) between USA and her allies (**NATO**) and USSR (Russia) and her allies (**Warsaw Pact**). It was a war that involved the whole world and it was called a 'cold' war rather than a 'hot' one because it was characterised by mainly diplomatic and political fighting rather than fighting with soldiers and weapons. The Cold War dominated the period, with people constantly scared of Nuclear War (WW3) and the destruction of the world. People built **nuclear fall-out shelters** and planned for a way to escape a **Nuclear Winter**. USA commanded their actions through the cold war from **NORAD**. A good film to watch is the 1983 film based on 1966 novel '**War Games**' starring Mathew Broderick.



USSR had been a Communist country since 1917, but after World War II both North Korea and China had also become Communist.

Most Western Nations had an incredible "**FEAR OF COMMUNISM**" and it was this fear that was the most important factor contributing to Western government foreign policies in the 1950s and 1960s. Western governments often helped unpopular governments to stay in power in an effort to stop Communists from "taking over".

Australian Foreign Policy - Australia's foreign policy consisted of two main ideas:

1. Australia would support the USA and the UK in Asia against the Communists.
2. Australia made alliances/treaties in order to keep Australia safe and secure. Some of the alliances were:
 - ANZUS – in 1951 between Australia, New Zealand and the USA.
 - SEATO – in 1954 between Australia, New Zealand, USA, Britain, France, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

Conflicts - It was because of these alliances that Australia became involved in conflicts in several Asian countries:

- **Korean War** – 1950-1953, as part of United Nations (no resolution and Korea became permanently divided into North Korea and South Korea)
- Malaya 1955-1962 – to help the British
- Borneo 1963-1965 – to help the British

The Third World – the 1960s era was a time when many former colonies achieved their freedom (particularly in Africa) and formed their own governments. Countries changed names and borders and civil wars began in places that were **newly independent**. The borders of the physical world were dramatically changing. These new independence movements were inspired by the '**New Left**'.

JFK (President John F. Kennedy) – President from 1961 until his assassination in 1963 - Famous President of America – was open to the idea of change within his country. He preached the idea of **active citizens** and in his first speech as President he famously asked "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country." He also asked the nations of the world to join together to fight what he called the "common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself." In closing, he expanded on his desire for greater **internationalism**: "Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you." He created the **Peace Corps** – where Americans travelled to parts of the world to develop education, health care and building programs as well as spreading American, anti-communist ideas. He is famous for two things – The **Cuban Missile Crisis** (the closest the world ever came to nuclear war – World War III as well as his assassination.

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – began on October 14, 1962 when American spy planes saw Russian missiles aimed from Cuba (Russian ally) to the coast of America. America didn't want to attack the missiles as that would cause all-out war but at the same time they demanded Russia remove the missiles. Russia, of course refused, claiming that America had missiles aimed at them. Both sides were already to 'push the button' attack each other and the result would have caused **total war**. October 28th, Russia stepped down and agreed to dismantle missiles in Cuba and peace negotiations were begun. The world never knew at the time how close it was to Nuclear war. This incident is famously known as the '**14 days in September**'.

Assassination of JFK – Kennedy was assassinated 22nd November, 1963 in Dallas, Texas by Lee Harvey Oswald who was murdered two days later by Jack Ruby (hence the continuous accusations to this day that the assassination of JFK was a conspiracy or a cover-up). Still to this day JFK is considered one of the most popular American Presidents and is famous all over the world.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TipicOfFajNE>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RMtdotTD8IY&feature=related>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i5cCzDbtVnM&feature=related>

An excellent film to watch on JFK is the 1991 Oliver Stone film called 'JFK'.



The Space Race – was a competition of space exploration lasting between 1957 and 1975 between the **Soviet Union** and USA. It involved sending space craft, satellites and men to outer space – with the ultimate goal being to **land on the moon**. The **Space Race** was an important part of the Cold War with both sides competing with each other to be the most powerful and advanced nation on earth with the ultimate goal of satellites and weapons in space (ie newer and better ways to spy on each other and kill each other).

The Space Race began after the Soviet Union launched the first **satellite** in space – ***Sputnik 1***. This shocked the USA who had believed that the Soviet Union was not as advanced as this in the space race. This also meant that the Soviet Union was much more advanced than USA. Within a year, America had passed a new National Defence Education Act which meant that they actively poured resources into education, advancement & exploration into outer space. Nearly four months after *Sputnik* (and after some very embarrassing American failures) USA was able to launch their own satellite – ***Explorer 1***.

The Soviet Union beat USA again by sending the first living being into space – a dog called **Laika** who was launched into space on ***Sputnik 2*** in 1957. He died about seven hours after being launched in space. In 1960, the Soviet Union launched two dogs into space, **Belka and Strelka**, who returned safely to earth. After this America launched chimpanzees from Africa into space successfully and in 1968 launched turtles into space who became the first animals to successfully orbit the moon.

Soviet Union **cosmonaut** became the first man to successfully fly into outer space in 1961 on ***Vostok 1***. This meant that the Soviet Union had become a Space Superpower. 23 days later America sent Alan Shepherd in ***Freedom 7*** and John Glenn in ***Friendship 7*** into space.

Russians put the first woman in space and had the first spacewalk. They also launched the first unmanned probes as well as the first space station ***Salyut 1*** in 1971 (forerunner of the 'Mir' Spacestation). Soviet Union was the first to send probes to Mars and Venus.

The Apollo Program was the name of the American space program from 1961 – 1975 (established by JFK). ***Apollo 11*** was the first manned mission to the moon (July 20th 1969). Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon where he said his famous line "That's one small step for [a] man, one giant leap for mankind". Buzz Aldrin was the second man on the moon and looked around him claiming that the moon was "magnificent desolation". They stayed on the surface of the moon for two and a half hours, taking notes and drilling for rock samples to take back to earth. The third astronaut, Michael Collins, never left the spacecraft.



The Vietnam War - was a defining event of this period & serves as a backdrop of all that is happening in this era, including social change. It is impossible to think about the 1960s without thinking about the Vietnam War. Beginning date is always problematic as USA sent advisors into Vietnam in the 1950s and then gradually sent more and more soldiers into there. America finally withdrew (in failure) in 1975. **You need to look up a map of where Vietnam is.**

NORTH VIETNAM

- Led by **Ho Chi Minh** who wanted an independent Vietnam
- He led a movement called the **Vietminh**.
- Capital city **Hanoi**
- Began the **"TET"** offensive in 1968 which was a turning point in the War, to the North's advantage.
- North Vietnam captured South Vietnam in 1975 and Vietnam became one "united" Vietnam.

SOUTH VIETNAM

- Led by non-communist government that was largely supported by the USA
- With a number of presidents during the Vietnam War, most were "chosen" by the USA because they were anti-Communist
- Was invaded from 1957 until 1975 by North Vietnamese forces
- **Vietcong** fighters were in South Vietnam but were fighting for North Vietnam.
- Capital city of Saigon (now called '**Ho Chi Minh City**') fell to the North Vietnamese forces in 1975.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Supported South Vietnam because it was **anti-Communist**
- Sent "advisers", equipment and money to the South Vietnamese government from about 1954.
- Was led by a number of Presidents during the War:
 - **J.F.Kennedy** until 1962 – started a significant contribution of "aid" to the South.
 - **L.B.Johnson** until 1968 – continued on and even increased the USA's involvement
 - **R.M.Nixon** from 1968 – introduced the idea of **"Vietnamisation"** – to allow the Vietnamese to govern themselves (what the North wanted all along)
- Did not leave Vietnam until 1975, when the North invaded the South and kicked USA out.

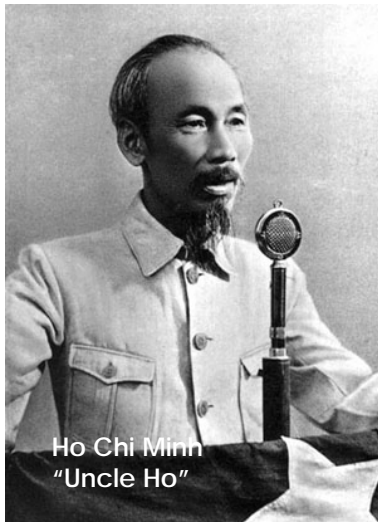
AUSTRALIA

- After WW2 the Liberal Party dominated Australian politics.
- **Robert Menzies** was Australian Prime Minister from 1949 to 1966. He attempted to ban the Communist Party in 1950.
- Menzies and the Liberal Party were in favour of Australian involvement in the Vietnam War. Introduced **conscription** in 1965.
- The Labor Party (not in power) was led by Arthur Calwell. It was opposed to any Australian involvement in the Vietnam conflict.
- Australia sent troops to Vietnam in 1962, 1965, 1966 and 1967. By 1967 we had over 8,000 troops in Vietnam.
- It was only when the Liberal Party lost an election and the Labor Party (under the leadership of Whitlam) came to power in 1972 that Australian troops were withdrawn from Vietnam.

COURSE OF THE WAR

- Gulf of Tonkin – South Vietnamese (US supported) attacked North Vietnamese (Communist) radar stations in the Gulf of Tonkin during the night of 31 July 1964. American destroyer (ship) 'USS Maddox' assisted in attack.
- During the night of 3 August 1964, 'USS Maddox' fired torpedoes for four hours at the North Vietnamese enemy which they never saw. We now know the North Vietnamese were not attacking. Because of this incident, the US passed the 'Gulf of Tonkin' resolution, 7 August 1964, which effectively entered the US in a war with the North Vietnamese.
- 13 August 1964 – America started 'Operation Rolling Thunder' which lasted most of the War. 'Operation Rolling Thunder' was basically heavy and constant bombing of North Vietnam. Also the Americans used the tactic of 'search and destroy' the enemy. One main way they tried to destroy the North Vietnamese was by spraying of defoliant (chemicals) to kill vegetation so North Vietnamese couldn't use the jungle as a cover for fighting.
- 31 January 1968. 70 000 Vietcong launched a massive attack on South Vietnam. The Tet Offensive was launched during Vietnamese New Year (called Tet). 15 Vietcong guerillas managed to fight their way into the American Embassy in Saigon. They held it for 6 hours before being killed. This shocked Americans both fighting in Vietnam and at home in America. The Vietcong lost the Tet Offensive.
- 21 January 1968 – North Vietnamese attacked the American military base at Khe Sanh. Americans won the battle but two months later abandoned base and withdrew.
- 16 March 1968 – south of Khe Sanh, American platoon massacred 347-500 (depending on which source you read) men, women and children in the small village of My Lai. The massacre was initially hushed up but eventually news got out to American public who were outraged.
- 18 December 1972 – massive bombing campaign over North Vietnam. More bombs were dropped in 11 days on Vietnam than were dropped in the whole period from 1969 to 1971.
- Peace agreement signed 27 January 1973.
- 29 March 1973 – last American troops left Saigon. For the US, war was over but South Vietnam kept fighting North Vietnam.
- 30 April 1975 – last 6000 Americans advisors airlifted out of Saigon by Helicopter.
- War ended April 1975. Vietcong entered Saigon and Vietnam became unified under a communist government.
- In the Vietnam war:
 - 660 000 North Vietnamese soldiers were killed;
 - 223 000 South Vietnamese soldiers were killed;
 - 58 000 Americans were killed;
 - 587 000 Civilians were killed.
- Vietnam War caused huge psychological damage for the soldiers that fought there. It virtually destroyed Vietnam (still recovering today). Americans used weapons such as Agent Orange which had terrible effect on not just Vietnamese but also the American and Australian soldiers. Vietnamese had much more inferior weapons than the Americans and so had to use guerilla tactics to fight the Americans. In the end Ho Chi Minh won the war because he was able to push the western forces from Vietnam.
- Vietnam was the first televised war, where people at home could see actual film footage coming out of the war at the time of events happening. This caused a lot of people to be turned off the war. Previously they had only seen photos of events happening during wartime and these were static images and usually censored.

Further information – go to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_war



Ho Chi Minh
"Uncle Ho"



'Huey' Helicopters – one of the
main American weapons

My Lai – One of the most gruesome events of the Vietnam War that caused a worldwide outrage and sparked people back home in America and Australia to protest the war was the My Lai massacre where US soldiers went into a small village that they believed supported the North Vietnamese and massacred the whole village (approximately 500). Most of those killed were women, children and old people as the men were away fighting. [Google for more information and pictures etc](#)

Anti-Vietnam protests – The issue of Vietnam War was hugely [divisive](#) in society between those who supported fighting there and those who did not. Often the soldiers sent there were the poor victims of this as they did not choose to be sent. The [Anti-Vietnam War protests](#) were inspired in part by other protest movements of the period like Civil Rights protests and the Hippie Movement. As the War progressed, the protests increased. America had a system of conscription and Australia only introduced conscription later on. Men who did not want to go to war would run away and hide ie in America it was popular to escape to Mexico. Some men publicly wanted to protest the war and so burned their [draft \(orders to fight\) cards](#) openly and willingly went to jail in order to raise public awareness against the war. In some cases police were called in to control the crowds of protesters and these demonstrations would sometimes turn violent.

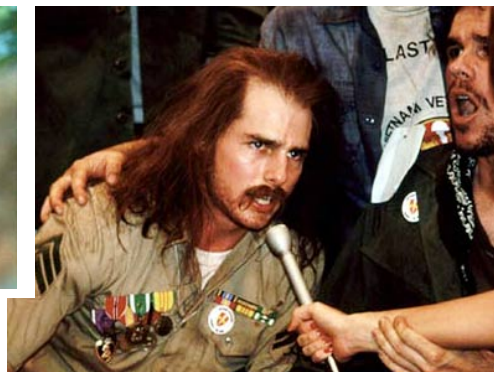
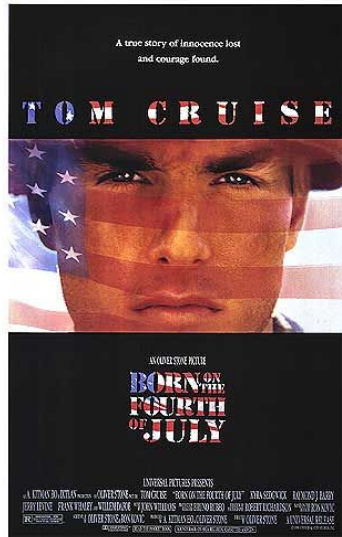
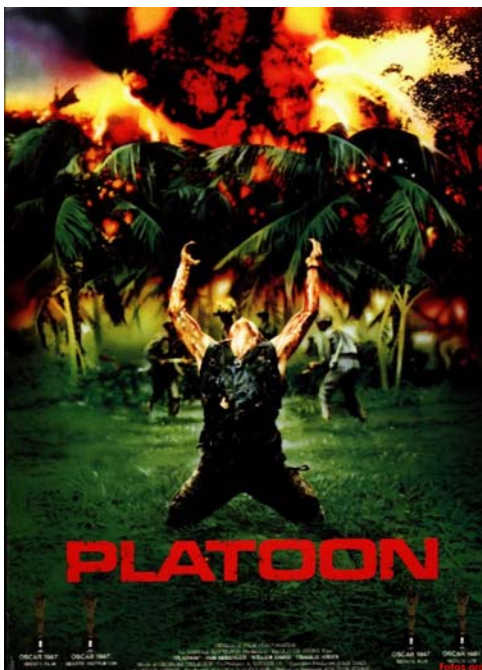
You need to research information about the Moratorium's against the Vietnam War – here is a starting point - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moratorium_to_End_the_War_in_Vietnam



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Three necessary movies to watch on the Vietnam War are Oliver Stone's trilogy:
 'Platoon' (1986) – about fighting in Vietnam War
 'Born on the Fourth of July' (1989) – brilliant with Tom Cruise about what happened to Vietnam Veterans and the 'fight' at home (anti-war protestors)
 'Heaven and Earth' (1993) – about the effects of War on Vietnamese

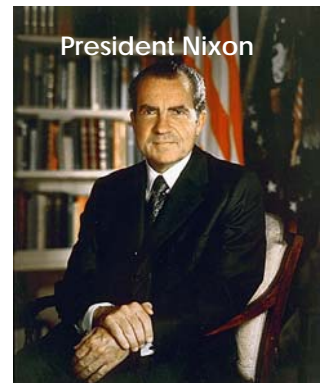


US President Richard Nixon - Watergate – was one of the biggest political scandals during the 1960s that rocked the world. The Watergate scandal happened during **Richard Nixon's presidency** (1969 – 1974).

The scandal erupted over five men being arrested for entering Nixon's political party (the democrats) headquarters at Watergate Hotel Complex in Washington DC. The press revealed that this was an illegal activity undertaken by Nixon's staff and those loyal to him to steal tapes that implicated him in a number of illegal activities. Nixon and his staff conspired to cover-up the break-in as well. Many of Nixon's staff were arrested over this affair and the resulting scandal was that Nixon ended up resigning from the Presidency. He is the only US President to have resigned. Check out the film footage of Nixon's resignation:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/video/2007/06/14/VI2007061401076.html>

A movie was made in 1995 by Oliver Stone called '**Nixon**' which is a biography of Nixon's life. You can view a preview of the movie on: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReHJdfo8iEM>



The two reporters that exposed the '**Watergate Cover-up**' worked for 'The Washington Post'. Their names were Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward and they were only in their 20s at the time.

A very famous movie was made of their exploits in uncovering the 'Watergate Cover-up' and bringing down the President in the 1976 movie '**All the President's Men**' starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman. The movie is based on a non-fiction text by the same name written by Bernstein and Woodward.

You can view a preview of the movie on:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rRH-Ywcpnk0>



Australia – Prime Minister Menzies (Liberal Party) was in government for 23 years during this period. He was an extremely conservative Prime Minister and anti-communist. He was able to use the Cold War as a reason to keep the Labor Party out of office by claiming that they were pro-Communist.

Aboriginal Rights – Inspired by the Civil Rights movement in America, Australian Aboriginals also began their fight for recognition and land rights.

Things to research –

- **Yirrkala Bark Petition**
- **Gurindji Walk-off**
- **Freedom Rides (1960s)**
- **1967 Referendum**
- **The Tent Embassy**

1960s society – the 1960s was a time of **social revolution** and protests against existing ideas etc. It was a time of **challenge and change, politically, socially and culturally**. It was also a time of great **discriminations** but also the **fight against those discriminations**. But it would be wrong to only concentrate only on these aspects of the 1960s. To gain a full image of the 1960s you would have to research the conservative ideas of the time. How values of morality and family life were upheld in the face of the all the social change. It is interesting that even in the 1960s, societies tended to still be **homogenous** (the same) and lived together in racial groups. There was not much mixing between the races and any such mixing was seen as scandalous. **Conservative values** often come through with the Television shows of the time.

1960s music – there is not a great deal of difference between music of the 1950s and 1960s with the advent of **rock 'n roll** but the 1960s featured the **British invasion** – with a number of British bands becoming famous worldwide such as 'the Beatles', 'the Who', 'the Animals' and 'the Rolling Stones'.

Some of the other famous musicians/bands to check out were: **Led Zeppelin, Jethro Tull, Temptations, Beach Boys, Bee Gees, Velvet Underground, the Doors, Simon & Garfunkel, Creedence Clearwater Revival, Mamas and the Papas, Monkees, Chicago, Hall & Oates, Supremes, Frank Zappa, Fleetwood Mac, Van Morrison, Aretha Franklin, Dusty Springfield, Dionne Warwick, Jefferson Airplane, The Kinks, Elvis Presley** etc

You should check out these singers on Youtube and listen to their music.

<http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html>

<http://www.pitchforkmedia.com/article/feature/37886-the-200-greatest-songs-of-the-1960s>

Television – came to Australia in 1956 (it had been in America before this). Television revolutionised viewing and family life. By the 1960s it was becoming increasingly common to have a **television** at home (but not every family had one). It is interesting that television was fairly new but many of the shows on television upheld conservative, old-fashioned values. TV series and sitcoms became popular in this time. Some of the most famous included (but by no means all); **the Addams Family, the Andy Griffiths Show, the Avengers, Batman, Bewitched, Flipper, Gilligan's island, Greenacres, Gunsmoke, Hogan's Heroes, I Dream of Jeannie, the Munsters, the Twilight Zone, the Saint, Doctor Who, Hawaii 5-0, Brady Bunch, Thunderbirds, Land of the Giants, Lost in Space, Ghost and Mrs Muir, the Partridge Family, Get Smart, the Flintstones and the Jetsons.**

It is surprising how many of these old series are being remade into movies today.

You can probably view shorts of these shows on Youtube and can include on your webportal.

The 1960s was also the time of the writing and producing on film of many of the **007 – James Bond** films.

There are many other shows that are about life in the 1960s such as '**The Wonder Years**' and there was at one stage a whole lot of movies made that were peoples stories about being young during the 1960s.

Some short clips to get you started:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6iM4QOfsV0> 'Gilligan's Island' opening credits

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3fPtMuBtMs&feature=related> 'The partridge Family' a singing travelling family

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7frySF7whc&feature=related> interesting slide show and music

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvMj5LuT5hk> 'Get Smart'

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6UQW64hxMI&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ykC4-20-lzg&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AepyGm9Me6w> 'Hawaii 5-0'

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkeGOH5vy7I> 'The Brady Bunch'

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMqd5EOXD-g> TV advertisement for Mattel toy gun

Literature – As with every era, there were a lot of novels being written during the 1960s. Authors to look out for include; **Joseph Heller, Robert Heinlein, Aleksandr Solzhenitzyn, Ken Kesey, Kurt Vonnegut, Harper Lee.**

<http://library.thinkquest.org/11044/literature.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_years_in_literature

1960s art – was influenced much the same as the fashion.

You need to look at the following two websites to help you in your research:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_periods

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_in_art

1960s cinema – there were many famous movies made in the 1960s – still famous today.

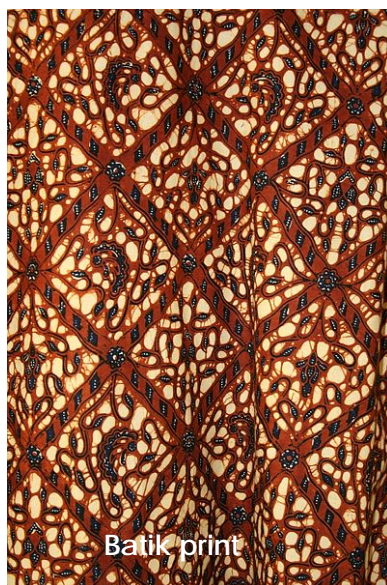
Website link below has a listing of many of the websites – you should endeavour to watch shorts on YouTube or borrow out and watch some of the movies. You can review them or put clips of them on webportal.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960s_in_film

1960s fashion – mostly was diverse with a combination of conservative fashion in some areas and radical in other. The fashions represented social issues and movements of the time. The mini-skirt became a popular outfit for women of the day. Bell-bottom jeans and skinny bottom jeans became popular (from the Hippie movement) as well as bright colours, tie-dye, batik and paisley patterns.



Paisley print



Batik print



Tie-dye t-shirt



Twiggy

Look at the following website on 1960s fashions:

<http://www.fashion-era.com/1960-1980.htm>

Twiggy (Lesley Hornby) - was a supermodel of the 1960s (English). She is still considered to this day one of the most famous models of all time.

Excellent websites summing up the period of the 60s

<http://kclibrary.lonestar.edu/decade60.html>

<http://vlib.iue.it/history/USA/ERAS/20TH/1960s.html>

<http://www.lotl.com/> mostly on the 1950s but some really useful stuff on the 1960s

