

The Vietnam War and Protest Music

Overview

Students begin this lesson by analyzing a famous protest song and discussing the reason for and impact of protest songs. Students will then focus on one of the most protested events in history, the Vietnam War. Students will receive a comprehensive overview of the conflict in Vietnam via power point and class discussion. As a culminating project, students will examine a Vietnam protest song and create an album cover that synthesizes the information they've learned about Vietnam and the song's message. (As an alternative or additional assignment on Vietnam, see also the Consortium's "Presidential Decisions and the Vietnam War", available in the Database of Civic Resources.)

- *Teacher note regarding lesson length: While this document is 47 pages in length, only pages 1-5 involve the lesson procedure. Pages 16-43 simply contain various copies of protest song lyrics. Teachers should preview the lesson electronically first and only print the handouts they intend to distribute to students.*

Grade

High School

Materials

- "A Change is Gonna Come" by Sam Cooke (lyrics attached)
- "Blowin' in the Wind" by Bob Dylan (lyrics attached)
- "Story Behind the Song" (handout attached)
- "The Vietnam War" Power Point: <https://k12database.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2012/05/VietnamWarPPT.pdf>
 - Available in Carolina K-12's Database of K-12 Resources or by e-mailing a request to CarolinaK12@unc.edu
- "The Vietnam War" guided student notes (attached)
- Poster paper (ideally cut into 10" x 10" squares)
- Copy of various protest song lyrics, attached on pages 15-40 (teachers can choose to assign all of the songs, or only pick particular songs to repeat among students)
- "Vietnam: The Album" Instructions (attached)
- "Vietnam: The Album" Rubric (attached) (optional)
- Vietnam Quiz (attached) (optional)

Essential Questions:

- Why did the United States get involved in the conflict in Vietnam?
- In what ways and why did the United States escalate the conflict in Vietnam?
- What effects did the Vietnam War have on US society?
- How does music relate to various social movements?

Duration

- Two 60+ minute periods
- Additional time will be needed for sharing album cover project

Student Preparation

- Review the terms "proxy war," "containment," and "Truman Doctrine."

- **Proxy War** –a war that results when two powers use third parties as substitutes for fighting each other directly. Vietnam was a proxy war for the Soviet Union because they supplied N. Vietnam but did not actually participate in the fighting.
- **Containment** – US foreign policy during the Cold War that pledged to contain the spread of communism across the globe using economic, diplomatic, and military means. First outlined in the Truman Doctrine.
- **Truman Doctrine** – President Harry Truman’s pledge to “support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.” The “outside pressure” he is referring to indirectly is communism.
- (Optional) For homework have students complete the “French Indochina Map” (attached) prior to beginning this lesson

Procedure

Day One

Warm Up – Protest Music

1. As a warm-up, pass out or project the lyrics for one of the following songs (attached). Students should examine the lyrics while you play the song. (Both songs can be downloaded from iTunes for a small charge or accessed via an internet search.
 - “A Change is Gonna Come” by Sam Cooke.
 - “Blowin in the Wind” by Bob Dylan

2. After examining the lyrics and listening to the song, discuss:
 - What do you think this song is about? Provide one example from the lyrics that supports your answer.
 - When do you think this song was written? What evidence do you have that supports your answer?
 - What is this type of song called?
 - *There can be multiple answers for this question, but protest song is the answer that is most appropriate for this lesson.*
 - Why do people protest?
 - What are additional ways of protesting, other than through music?
 - What was Bob Dylan or Sam Cooke protesting? Answers may include:
 - *Treatment of African Americans in the United States before and during the Civil Rights movement.*
 - *Protesting in support of the Civil Rights Movement.*
 - If you disagree with government policies or actions, such as a law, a war, etc., why is it important to voice your concern?

3. Project and have a student read the “Story Behind the Song” handout (attached). These handouts explain what the song is about and the incident(s) that inspired its creation. Explain that music is an important aspect of many protest movements. Ask students if they can think of any other examples that illustrate this (i.e. the Civil Rights movement; famous songs included “Eyes on the Prize”. “We Shall Overcome”, etc.) Hopefully, a student will also mention the Vietnam War. Tell students that in today’s lesson, they will begin learning about this complicated period of history, as well as exploring some of the music that characterized the time period. Ask students to share what they already know or think they know about the Vietnam War, noting responses on the board.

Overview of Vietnam - Power Point

4. Tell students that the situation in Vietnam is complicated and can be quite confusing and that they will thus start by learning some basic facts regarding the conflict. Pass out the attached guided notes sheets that accompany the Power Point, which will help students who have difficulty taking notes and will also streamline the note taking process in a class with limited time. Instruct students to follow along and pose questions as they have them. While students will be taking notes throughout the PPT, it is important teachers use this as a conversational piece rather than simply lecture.

5. **Teacher Notes:** This power point is intended to be a brief overview of the Vietnam War. It includes many of the major military and political figures, events, and terminology associated with the Vietnam War. Discussion points and corresponding slides are listed below. It is likely that teachers will want to break this presentation up over two class periods. The presentation notes a stopping place at slide 21, though teachers should use their discretion as to where to stop.)
- Slide 3 – What other events could have influenced the creation of the Domino Theory?
 - Spread of communist governments to Eastern Europe after World War II.
 - China becoming a communist nation
 - Korean War
 - Slide 13 – Additional information regarding The Gulf of Tonkin Incident:
 - The Gulf of Tonkin Incident was actually two separate events. On August 2nd 1964 Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked a group of US destroyers. Two days later it was reported that a group of US destroyers was again “deliberately attacked.” This second attack was the impetus for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and for the escalation of US military presence in Vietnam. A declassified NSA report from 2005 alleged that the first attack against US ships was under questionable circumstances and that the second incident *never occurred*. At the time, it was not entirely certain to Johnson and his staff that the second attack occurred, yet they still pressed ahead in asking Congress for authorization to escalate the war.
 - Source: <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB132/>
 - Why do you think that President Johnson would use faulty intelligence as a basis for troop escalation in Vietnam?
 - Slide 14 – Why do you think Congress decided to allow a resolution of force rather than officially declaring war on Vietnam?
 - Possible answers include:
 - If an official war was declared, China and/or Russia might declare war on the US leading to another potential World War.
 - The resolution allowed for a limited rather than a total war. Johnson himself said that "the United States... seeks no wider war".
 - The United States felt that the increased military presence in Vietnam would bring a quick end to the conflict and avert the need for a declaration of war.
 - Slide 16 – What other wars were VC style tactics used in?
 - Iraq War, War in Afghanistan, American Revolution
 - Slide 19– What does the Killed in Action chart tell you about the enemy the United States was facing in Vietnam?
 - The Vietnamese were ready to die to defend their homeland. This makes them an extremely difficult opponent to defeat.

Design Your Own Vietnam-era Album Cover

6. After reaching slide 21, stop the power point and remind students of the initial protest songs they listened to and discuss:
- Given what you have learned so far, why do you think artists created songs to protest the Vietnam conflict?
 - Do you think that protest music has any effect on the actions of governments? Does protest music inspire people to take action? Explain.
 - How do the songs that you listened to at the beginning of class relate to the Vietnam War?
 - What would you call a song that supports the Vietnam War? Can you think of any songs that have been written that support various wars?
7. Tell students that they are going to be assigned a protest song from the Vietnam War era. They will then create an album cover for the song that reflects the lyrics, as well as two events from the power point presentation they just viewed and will continue viewing tomorrow. Students should also use their textbook for additional events surrounding Vietnam. (For students that are not artistically gifted,

magazine or printed pictures may be used.) Hand out the attached assignment sheet, as well as a copy of one of the twenty-seven attached protest songs to each student. (For larger class sizes, assign a song more than once.) **Tell students that while they will begin brainstorming their project for homework, they should not make any final decisions on their album cover until after viewing the remainder of the power point the following day in class.**

Teacher Note - The following protest songs are attached on pages 15-40:

- "Fortunate Son" by Creedence Clearwater Revival
- "Fixin' to Die Rag" by Country Joe McDonald
- "Draft Dodger Rag" by Phil Ochs
- "Bring 'Em Home" by Pete Seeger
- "War" by Edwin Starr
- "War Pigs" by Black Sabbath
- "Give Peace a Chance" by John Lennon
- "Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation" by Tom Paxton
- "I Ain't Marchin' Anymore" by Phil Ochs
- "What's Going On?" by Marvin Gaye
- "It Better End Soon" by Chicago
- "Ohio" by Neil Young
- "Ballad of Penny Evans" by Steve Goodman
- "Eve of Destruction" by Barry McGuire
- "Goodnight Saigon" by Billy Joel
- "Peace Train" by Cats Stevens
- "Sky Pilots" by the Animals
- "The Unknown Soldier" by the Doors
- "Viet Nam Blues" by Kris Kristofferson
- "Vietnam Part I" by JB Lenoir
- "Vietnam Part II" by JB Lenoir
- "Viet Nam" by Phil Ochs
- "Vietnam Talkin' Blues" by Johnny Cash
- "Where are You Now My Son?" by Joan Baez
- "Waist Deep in the Big Muddy" by Pete Seeger
- "Vietnam" by the Minutemen
- "Joe McCarthy's Ghost" by the Minutemen
- "Sam Stone (aka The Great Society Conflict Veteran's Blues)" by John Prine
- "Ballad of the Green Berets" by Sgt. Barry Sadlier (note: Song supporting the soldiers)

Day Two

8. As a warm up, write the following question on the board and have students respond in writing:
 - Le Van Bang, former Vietnamese Ambassador to the United States, said: "Vietnam is a country, not a war." What message do you think he was trying to convey?
9. Have students take out their guided notes sheets and complete part two of the power point. Below are stopping points and discussion questions to accompany the power point.
 - Slide 26 – Can you think of another technology that has influenced how war is reported?
 - The internet, cell phones, twitter, etc.
 - Slide 29 – Why do you think a significant anti-War movement never developed during World War II?
 - Possible answers include:
 - Government had better control over information that was passed along to the general public.
 - American public supported the war because the United States was provoked at Pearl Harbor.

- Try to help students make the connection between the Civil Rights Movement and the anti-war movement.
 - Mostly young people participated in both movements.
 - Protest music played a central role in both movements.
 - The timing of both movements overlapped.
 - Predominantly, peaceful protest tactics were used.
- Pause at slide 31 and discuss the following before continuing:
 - What do you think is happening here?
 - Who do you think the man with the gun is?
 - Who do you think the man being shot is?
 - Why do you think he's being shot?
 - How does this photo make you feel?
 - How do you think Americans reacted when they first saw this photo in 1968?
 - Additional Information Regarding the Photo:
 - With North Vietnam's Tet Offensive beginning, Nguyen Ngoc Loan, South Vietnam's national police chief, was doing all he could to keep Viet Cong guerrillas from Saigon. As Loan executed a prisoner who was said to be a Viet Cong captain, AP photographer Eddie Adams opened the shutter. Adams won a Pulitzer Prize for a picture that, as much as anything else, turned public opinion against the war. Adams felt that many misinterpreted the scene, and when told in 1998 that the immigrant Loan had died of cancer at his home in Burke, Va., he said, "The guy was a hero. America should be crying. I just hate to see him go this way, without people knowing anything about him."
Source: <http://www.cs.brown.edu/courses/cs024/imagesHistoric.html#06.jpg>
- Slide 32 – Choose one student to read the quote regarding the picture on the previous slide. Ask the following questions:
 - Do you agree with the author's sentiments that "still photographs are the most powerful weapon in the world?"
 - Do you feel differently about the photograph after reading the author's quote?
 - What do the photograph and the quote tell you about the nature of the media?
- Slide 37 – Ask the following questions:
 - What were some major American political events that took place in 1968?
 - The Civil Rights movement lost its most recognizable figure in Dr. King.
 - The Democratic Party lost a strong presidential candidate in Robert Kennedy.
 - The Tet Offensive helped to turn a great deal of the American public against the Vietnam War.
 - Richard Nixon wins the presidency.
 - 1968 was the deadliest year for American troops in Vietnam further turning American public opinion against the war.
- At the conclusion of the presentation:
 - How was Nixon's Vietnam strategy similar to Johnson's?
 - They both expanded the war, Nixon by bombing Cambodia and LBJ by increasing the amount of ground troops.
 - How was Nixon's strategy different than Johnson's?
 - Nixon felt that gradually withdrawing troops and turning the war over to the S. Vietnamese would bring a "peace with honor."

10. After completing the power point, review the requirements for completing the album cover assignment and if time permits, allow students time to begin their album covers. Ensure students have access to art supplies and paper.

Sharing Album Covers in Class

11. On the following day, select one of the following options for sharing album covers in class. (To set the stage, teachers may want to consider playing examples of the protest songs during this time as well.)

- Divide the students into small groups of five students, ensuring that there is no overlap of songs in each group. Once students are seated tell them to share their finished album covers with their small groups. Encourage students to ask each other questions about their finished products and the songs they are based on.
- Have students post their album covers around the room and allow them to do a gallery walk, circulating to view one another's work. After 10-15 minutes of observation, have students take their seats and offer their thoughts on one another's work.

12. Once students have viewed the album covers, culminate with a discussion:

- What were some similarities between the album covers you viewed?
- What were some differences between the album covers you viewed?
- Who might enjoy, or agree with the message in the songs you heard and/or examined the album cover for and why? Who might dislike or disagree and why?
- Why do you think some people choose to protest using music?
- What are some other forms of artistic protest?
- Sometimes people who oppose war or other actions by the government are labeled as unpatriotic. Others believe that protesting is actually one of the most patriotic things a person can do. What is your opinion?
- Why is dissent an important part of democracy?
- Can you think of any other examples where people used protest music to raise awareness about an issue?
 - *Some examples include:*
 - *The rap group Public Enemy – racism, police brutality, etc*
 - *Live Aid – famine relief in Ethiopia*
 - *“We Are the World” – famine relief in Africa*
 - *Rage Against the Machine – war, racism, imperialism*
 - *Bruce Springsteen – poverty*
- If you had to write a protest song today, what issue would you choose to protest? Why?

13. Optional culminating assignments:

- Distribute the attached quiz regarding Vietnam.
- Instruct students to choose a modern day issue or event that they disagree with and write their own song protesting the issue/event.

Resources

- Historic Images: <http://www.cs.brown.edu/courses/cs024/imagesHistoric.html#06.jpg>
- The National Security Archive: <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB132/>

Directions:

Using your textbook or other sources color (using different colors for each country) and label the following:

- North Vietnam
- South Vietnam
- Cambodia
- Laos
- China
- Ho Chi Min Trail
- Saigon
- Hanoi
- The Gulf of Tonkin



"A Change is Gonna Come"

Sam Cooke

I was born by the river in a little tent
Oh and just like the river I've been running ever since
It's been a long, a long time coming
But I know a change gonna come, oh yes it will

It's been too hard living but I'm afraid to die
Cause I don't know what's up there beyond the sky
It's been a long, a long time coming
But I know a change gonna come, oh yes it will

I go to the movie and I go downtown somebody keep telling me don't hang around
It's been a long, a long time coming
But I know a change gonna come, oh yes it will

Then I go to my brother
And I say brother help me please
But he winds up knockin' me
Back down on my knees

Ohhhhhhhh.....

There been times that I thought I couldn't last for long
But now I think I'm able to carry on
It's been a long, a long time coming
But I know a change gonna come, oh yes it will

"Blowin' In the Wind"

Bob Dylan

How many roads must a man walk down
Before you call him a man?
Yes, n how many seas must a white dove sail
Before she sleeps in the sand?
Yes, n how many times must the cannon balls fly
Before they're forever banned?
The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind,
The answer is blowin' in the wind.

How many times must a man look up
Before he can see the sky?
Yes, n how many ears must one man have
Before he can hear people cry?
Yes, n how many deaths will it take till he knows
That too many people have died?
The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind,
The answer is blowin' in the wind.

How many years can a mountain exist
Before its washed to the sea?
Yes, n how many years can some people exist
Before they're allowed to be free?
Yes, n how many times can a man turn his head,
Pretending he just doesn't see?
The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind,
The answer is blowin' in the wind.

**Story Behind the Song:
Sam Cooke
"A Change is Gonna Come"**

Greatly moved by the emotion in Bob Dylan's 1963 protest song "Blowin' in the Wind" and its message of change, Cooke sat down to write the tune after speaking to some sit-in demonstrators in Durham, North Carolina, following one of his concerts.

It was a departure from the more mainstream ballads and dance tunes Cooke had built his reputation on ("Twistin' the Night Away," "You Send Me"). The song was inspired by the accidental drowning of Cooke's 18-month-old son in June 1963 and the disturbing-the-peace arrest of the singer and his band in October of that year for trying to check into a "whites only" motel in Shreveport, Louisiana, with the latter forming the basis for the song's moving third verse.

The song, chosen in 2007 by the Library of Congress to join the National Recording Registry and voted the #12 Greatest Song of All Time by *Rolling Stone* magazine in 2005, is a throwback to Cooke's gospel roots, and it features the aching final couplet alluding to his son's death: "There have been times that I thought I couldn't last for long/ But now I think I'm able to carry on/ It's been a long time coming, but I know a change is gonna come."

Source: http://www.vh1.com/artists/news/1611758/20090519/cooke_sam.jhtml



**Story Behind the Song:
Bob Dylan
"Blowin' in the Wind"**

"Blowin' in the Wind" has been described as an anthem of the 1960s civil rights movement. In Martin Scorsese's documentary on Dylan, *No Direction Home*, Mavis Staples expressed her astonishment on first hearing the song, and said she could not understand how a young white man could write something which captured the frustration and aspirations of black people so powerfully.

In April 1962, at Gerde's Folk City in New York's Greenwich Village, Bob Dylan gave a quick speech before playing one of his new songs: "This here ain't no protest song or anything like that, 'cause I don't write no protest songs," he said. He then sang the first and third verses of the still- unfinished "Blowin' in the Wind." Published in full a month later in the folk journal *Broadside* and recorded on July 9th, 1962, for his second album, *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan*, "Blowin' in the Wind" was Dylan's first important composition. It is also the most famous protest song ever written. In a decisive break with the rhetorical, current-events conventions of topical folk, Dylan framed the crises around him in a series of fierce, poetic questions that addressed what Dylan believed was man's greatest inhumanity to man: indifference. "Some of the biggest criminals are those that turn their heads away when they see wrong and they know it's wrong," he declared in the *Freewheelin'* liner notes.

Sources:

http://www.rollingstone.com/news/story/6595859/blowin_in_the_wind
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blowin_In_The_Wind

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Vietnam War

1. France and Vietnam (1945 - 1953)

- _____ was a French colony and after WWII they wanted to be free
- France denied the Vietnamese independence, so they fought back.
- _____
 - Vietnamese freedom fighters led by _____

2. The US and Vietnam

- The US did not get involved in the conflict until _____.
- The US did not support French _____, but they did not support Ho Chi Minh's _____.
- Two events caused the US to support France:
 1. _____
 2. _____

3. Presidents Truman and Eisenhower believed in the

- _____.
- the idea that if one country falls to communism, the _____.

4. France Falls (1954 - 1956)

- France could not defeat the resistance – the Vietminh guerilla war tactics were too difficult to defend against
- _____
 - battle where the French were badly beaten by the Vietminh. This loss convinced the French to leave Vietnam

5. Geneva Accords (1956)

- Agreement to end fighting between French and Vietminh
- Divided Indochina into three countries
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- Also divided Vietnam into two sections:
 - _____ led by _____
 - _____ led by _____

6. Geneva Accords (1956)

- Elections were to be held in 1956 to determine the governments of North and South Vietnam
- _____ refused to hold elections because he knew he would lose.
- Now the country was headed towards _____ with the US caught in the middle

7. Vietcong

- The newly organized _____ that was based in S. Vietnam
- Effective at staging guerilla attacks
- Difficult to _____, so Diem began to _____ for more help in fighting the VC

8. John F. Kennedy Becomes President

- Kennedy needed to _____, so he increased _____ and _____ to Vietnam
- He also urged Diem to make democratic reforms to increase his popularity --> these reforms had little effect

9. Diem's Unpopularity

- Diem was a _____ and he persecuted the _____ as a response some Buddhist monks committed

10. Diem's Downfall

- With _____, he was overthrown and executed by his generals on Nov 2, 1963
- This severely _____ the S. Vietnamese gov't and forced the US to get more involved to help the S. Vietnamese
- President Kennedy was assassinated a few weeks later on November 22nd. VP _____ replaces JFK.

11. Gulf of Tonkin Incident

- August 2nd and 4th 1964
- President Lyndon Johnson tells the nation that Vietnamese ships have _____ US destroyers
- He asks Congress to authorize the use of force to defend American forces.
- In 2005 a declassified study stated that the second incident _____

12. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- August 7, 1964
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution authorized the president to

" _____

 _____."

13. War

- The US began to increase the amount of troops in 1964 - 66
- The US was supremely confident it would be an "easy" war and a majority of the US public supported the war too
- But as we quickly found out, the war wasn't easy

14. VC tactics

- _____

 • Who is friend?
 • Who is foe?

— _____
— _____

15. US Response to VC tactics

- “ _____ ” missions
- Destroy landscape to get rid of VC cover
 1. _____
 - Jellied gasoline that explodes and sticks to surfaces. It is very difficult to extinguish
 2. _____
 - a chemical that destroys the foliage so the US could see troop movement from the sky

16. Increasing Difficulties

- The VC did not surrender despite our tactics
- They were not going to give up their _____ easily and they were willing to accept _____.
- The US also refused to _____ N. Vietnam because we didn't want a full scale war with _____.
- This made it very difficult to win for the US

17. Ho Chi Min Trail

- The N. Vietnamese's series of _____
- Passed through the countries of _____ and _____
- Because Laos and Cambodia weren't involved in the war, LBJ refused the order to bomb the trail

18. Post Gulf of Tonkin

- Many of the President's advisors supported an expansion of the war.
 - _____ the Secretary of Defense was one of the biggest supporters.
 - In March 1965, Johnson expanded the war by continuously bombing North Vietnam – this became known as _____
- _____
- _____

19. Operation Rolling Thunder

- _____ campaign against N. Vietnam
- Goal was to _____ the N. Vietnamese and convinces them to stop supplying the Viet Cong.

20. Television War

- At the beginning of the war, _____ kept declaring that the enemy is on the brink of defeat
 - The TV news reports showed a different story. Every night Americans saw young men dying and wounded and began to _____
- _____
- _____

21. Television War

- A _____ developed, meaning it was hard to believe the rosy government reports.

- Vietnam was the first Television War because footage of combat was shown nightly.
- This helped lead to an _____.

22. Anti-War Movement

- The anti-war movement was heavily influenced by the _____
- _____ – students and teachers across US colleges abandoned their classes to discuss the Vietnam War and their opposition to it.
- _____ – many young men did not want to fight in a conflict they felt was wrong so they burned draft cards to protest.
- Dr. King Protests the War – King began to publicly criticize the war when it became apparent that many of the soldiers fighting and dying were _____ and _____.

23. Hawks and Doves

- By 1968 polls showed that the country was almost split down the middle on support for Vietnam.
 1. _____
 - Americans who wanted to withdraw from Vietnam
 2. _____
 - Americans who wanted to stay in Vietnam

24. 1968 - Boom Goes the Dynamite

- **Tet Offensive**
 1. The year started with a Vietcong surprise attack on US troops
 2. The VC managed to attack almost all _____ and many Southern Vietnamese _____ – this became known as the Tet Offensive.
 3. The Tet Offensive was a huge _____ for the VC, but it still _____ the American public.
 4. How could an enemy that is so close to defeat launch an attack of that size?
- Johnson does not run for re-election
- Due to _____ and two strong Democratic candidates, Johnson decides not to run for President.

25. 1968

- Dr. Martin Luther King
 - Dr. King is assassinated in Memphis by _____.
- _____
 - JFK's younger brother and Democratic presidential candidate is killed by _____.
- _____
 - at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, police and protesters clashed in a highly publicized riot – it was all over TV.

26. Election of 1968

- Richard Nixon (Republican) vs. Hubert Humphrey (Democrat) vs. George Wallace (American Independent)
- Nixon wins and he promises to “_____,” and also end the war.

27. My Lai Massacre

- March 16, 1968
- US Soldiers killed 347 to 504 unarmed citizens in South Vietnam
- When the incident became public knowledge in 1969, it prompted widespread outrage around the world. The massacre also reduced U.S. support at home for the Vietnam War.

28. Nixon and 'Nam

- - Nixon's strategy for "_____"
 - a gradual _____ of US troops from Vietnam
 - Turn control of the war over to the S. Vietnamese
- Invasion of Cambodia
 - Nixon expanded the war into Cambodia to stop VC
 - sparked protests
- Kent State University Protests
 - Response to _____
 - _____
 - _____
- - January 19, 1973
 - US and N. Vietnam reach peace
- South Vietnam falls 1975

29. Legacy of 'Nam

- Cost \$150 Billion
- Over _____
- - Over 3 million total Vietnamese deaths (civilians/military)
 - Considered by many to be the first US military defeat
 - Disrespect of troops upon returning home
 - "That was the feeling in the air that we were unclean." – Jan Scruggs, founder of Vietnam Veterans Memorial
- Americans became more distrustful of government
 - _____
 - Revealed that American leaders _____ to Congress and the American people regarding Vietnam
- War Powers Act
 - _____, had to get consent from Congress before sending troops

Name: _____

Due Date: _____

Create Your Own Album

Directions:

1. Once you receive your protest song, read the lyrics while thinking of the following questions:
 - What is this song about?
 - What are images that jump out at you as you read the lyrics?
 - How do the lyrics relate to what you have learned about Vietnam?
2. After reading the lyrics, design an album cover that reflects the themes and images in the song. You must include the following things:
 - Drawings, symbols, images, etc. that relate to the lyrics
 - Drawings, symbols, images, etc. that connect content from the power point and/or the situation in Vietnam to lyrics from the song
 - The singer or band name
 - The name of the song
3. On the back cover create four new songs titles that relate to the 1960's. You can use your textbook to look up any events or people from the 1960's to help you get started. Be creative!
4. You will create your final album cover on a piece of art paper provided by the teacher.
5. Be prepared to share and explain your artwork to the class.



Name: _____

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Fortunate Son
By Creedence Clearwater Revival

Some folks are born made to wave the flag,
Ooh, they're red, white and blue.
And when the band plays "Hail to the chief",
Ooh, they point the cannon at you, Lord,

It ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no senator's son, son.
It ain't me, it ain't me; I ain't no fortunate one, no,

Yeah!

Some folks are born silver spoon in hand,
Lord, don't they help themselves, oh.
But when the taxman comes to the door,
Lord, the house looks like a rummage sale, yes,

It ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no millionaire's son, no.
It ain't me, it ain't me; I ain't no fortunate one, no.

Some folks inherit star spangled eyes,
Ooh, they send you down to war, Lord,
And when you ask them, "How much should we give?"
Ooh, they only answer More! more! more! yoh,

It ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no military son, son.
It ain't me, it ain't me; I ain't no fortunate one, one.

It ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate one, no no no,
It ain't me, it ain't me, I ain't no fortunate son, no no no,

"Fixin' to Die Rag"
By Country Joe McDonald

Well, 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 lotta 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 its 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 Wall Street, don't be slow,
Why man, this is war au-go-go
There's plenty good money to be made
By supplying the Army with the tools of its trade,
But just hope and pray that if they drop the
bomb,
They drop it on the Viet Cong.

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.

Well, come on generals, let's move fast;
Your big chance has come at last.
Now you can go out and get those reds
'Cause the only good commie is the one that's
dead
And you know that peace can only be won
When we've blown 'em all to kingdom come.

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 its 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, and don't hesitate
To send your sons off before it's too late.
And you can be the first ones in your block
To have your boy come home in a box.

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.

Draft Dodger Rag

By Phil Ochs

Oh, I'm just a typical American boy from a typical American town
I believe in God and Senator Dodd and a-keepin' old Castro down
And when it came my time to serve I knew "better dead than red"
But when I got to my old draft board, buddy, this is what I said:

CHORUS

Sarge, I'm only eighteen, I got a ruptured spleen
And I always carry a purse
I got eyes like a bat, and my feet are flat, and my asthma's getting worse
Yes, think of my career, my sweetheart dear, and my poor old invalid aunt
Besides, I ain't no fool, I'm a-goin' to school
And I'm working in a DEE-fense plant

I've got a dislocated disc and a wracked up back
I'm allergic to flowers and bugs
And when the bombshell hits, I get epileptic fits
And I'm addicted to a thousand drugs
I got the weakness woes, I can't touch my toes
I can hardly reach my knees
And if the enemy came close to me
I'd probably start to sneeze

I'm only eighteen, I got a ruptured spleen
And I always carry a purse
I got eyes like a bat, and my feet are flat, and my asthma's getting worse
Yes, think of my career, my sweetheart dear, and my poor old invalid aunt
Besides, I ain't no fool, I'm a-goin' to school
And I'm working in a DEE-fense plant

Ooh, I hate Chou En Lai, and I hope he dies,
One thing you gotta see
That someone's gotta go over there
And that someone isn't me
So I wish you well, Sarge, give 'em Hell!
Kill me a thousand or so
And if you ever get a war without blood and gore
I'll be the first to go

Yes, I'm only eighteen, I got a ruptured spleen
And I always carry a purse
I got eyes like a bat, and my feet are flat, and my asthma's getting worse
Yes, think of my career, my sweetheart dear, and my poor old invalid aunt
Besides, I ain't no fool, I'm a-goin' to school
And I'm working in a DEE-fense plant

Bring 'Em Home
By Pete Seeger

If you love your Uncle Sam,
Bring them home, bring them home.
Support our boys in Vietnam,
Bring them home, bring them home.

It'll make our generals sad, I know,
Bring them home, bring them home.
They want to tangle with the foe,
Bring them home, bring them home.

They want to test their weaponry,
Bring them home, bring them home.
But here is their big fallacy,
Bring them home, bring them home.

I may be right, I may be wrong,
Bring them home, bring them home.
But I got a right to sing this song,
Bring them home, bring them home.

There's one thing I must confess,
Bring them home, bring them home.
I'm not really a pacifist,
Bring them home, bring them home.

If an army invaded this land of mine,
Bring them home, bring them home.
You'd find me out on the firing line,
Bring them home, bring them home.

Even if they brought their planes to bomb,
Bring them home, bring them home.
Even if they brought helicopters and napalm,
Bring them home, bring them home.

Show those generals their fallacy:
Bring them home, bring them home.
They don't have the right weaponry,
Bring them home, bring them home.

For defense you need common sense,
Bring them home, bring them home.
They don't have the right armaments,
Bring them home, bring them home.

The world needs teachers, books and schools
Bring them home, bring them home.
And learning a few universal rules,
Bring them home, bring them home.

So if you love your Uncle Sam,
Bring them home, bring them home.
Support our boys in Vietnam,
Bring them home, bring them home.

War, by Edwin Starr

War, huh, yeah
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Uh-huh
War, huh, yeah
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it again, y'all

War, huh, good God
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Listen to me

Ohhh, war, I despise
Because it means destruction
Of innocent lives

War means tears
To thousands of mothers eyes
When their sons go to fight
And lose their lives

I said, war, huh
Good God, y'all
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it again

War, whoa, Lord
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Listen to me

War, it ain't nothing
But a heartbreaker
War, friend only to the undertaker
Ooooh, war
It's an enemy to all mankind
The point of war blows my mind
War has caused unrest
Within the younger generation
Induction then destruction
Who wants to die
Aaaaah, war-huh
Good God y'all
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it, say it, say it

War, huh
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Listen to me

War, huh, yeah
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Uh-huh
War, huh, yeah
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it again y'all
War, huh, good God
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Listen to me

War, it ain't nothing but a heartbreaker
War, it's got one friend
That's the undertaker
Ooooh, war, has shattered
Many a young man's dreams
Made him disabled, bitter and mean
Life is much too short and precious
To spend fighting wars these days
War can't give life
It can only take it away

Ooooh, war, huh
Good God y'all
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it again

War, whoa, Lord
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Listen to me

War, it ain't nothing but a heartbreaker
War, friend only to the undertaker
Peace, love and understanding
Tell me, is there no place for them today
They say we must fight to keep our freedom
But Lord knows there's got to be a better way

Ooooooh, war, huh

War Pigs
By Black Sabbath

Generals gathered in their masses
Just like witches at black masses
Evil minds that plot destruction
Sorcerers of deaths construction
In the fields the bodies burning
As the war machine keeps turning
Death and hatred to mankind
Poisoning their brainwashed minds, oh lord yeah!

Politicians hide themselves away
They only started the war
Why should they go out to fight?
They leave that role to the poor

Time will tell on their power minds
Making war just for fun
Treating people just like pawns in chess
Wait till their judgment day comes, yeah!

Now in darkness, world stops turning
As the war machine keeps burning
No more war pigs of the power
Hand of God has struck the hour
Day of judgment, God is calling
On their knees, the war pigs crawling
Begging mercy for their sins
Satan, laughing, spreads his wings
All right now!

Good God y'all
What is it good for
You tell me
Say it, say it, say it, say it

War, huh
Good God y'all
What is it good for
Stand up and shout it
Nothing

Give Peace a Chance

By John Lennon

Ev'rybody's talkin' 'bout
Bagism, Shagism, Dragism, Madism, Ragism, Tagism
This-ism, that-ism, ism ism ism
All we are saying is give peace a chance
All we are saying is give peace a chance
(C'mon)

Ev'rybody's talkin' 'bout
Minister, Sinister, Banisters and Canisters,
Bishops, Fishops, Rabbis, and Pop Eyes, Bye bye, Bye byes
All we are saying is give peace a chance
All we are saying is give peace a chance
(Let me tell you now)

Ev'rybody's talkin' 'bout
Revolution, Evolution, M-----tion, Flagellation, Regulation,
Integrations, mediations, United Nations, congratulations
All we are saying is give peace a chance
All we are saying is give peace a chance
Ev'rybody's talkin' 'bout
John and Yoko, Timmy Leary, Rosemary,
Tommy Smothers, Bobby Dylan, Tommy Cooper,
Derek Taylor, Norman Mailer, Alan Ginsberg, Hare Krishna
Hare Hare Krishna
All we are saying is give peace a chance
All we are saying is give peace a chance
(Repeat 'til the tape runs out)

Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation

By Tom Paxton

I got a letter from L. B. J.
It said this is your lucky day.
It's time to put your khaki trousers on.
Though it may seem very queer
We've got no jobs to give you here
So we are sending you to Viet Nam

[Chorus:]

Lyndon Johnson told the nation,
"Have no fear of escalation.
I am trying everyone to please.
Though it isn't really war,
We're sending fifty thousand more,
To help save Viet nam from Viet Nameese."

I jumped off the old troop ship,
And sank in mud up to my hips.
I cussed until the captain called me down.
Never mind how hard it's raining,
Think of all the ground we're gaining,
Just don't take one step outside of town.

Every night the local gentry
Sneak out past the sleeping sentry.
They go to join the old VC.
In their nightly little dramas,
They put on their black pajamas,
And come lobbing mortar shells at me.

We go round in helicopters,
Like a bunch of big grasshoppers,
Searching for the Viet Cong in vain.
They left a note that they had gone.
They had to get down to Saigon,
Their government positions to maintain.

Well here I sit in this rice paddy,
Wondering about Big Daddy,
And I know that Lyndon loves me so.
Yet how sadly I remember,
Way back yonder in November,
When he said I'd never have to go.

I Ain't Marchin' Anymore

By Phil Ochs

Oh I marched to the battle of New Orleans
At the end of the early British war
The young land started growing
The young blood started flowing
But I ain't marchin' anymore

For I've killed my share of Indians
In a thousand different fights
I was there at the Little Big Horn
I heard many men lying I saw many more dying
But I ain't marchin' anymore

(chorus)

It's always the old to lead us to the war
It's always the young to fall
Now look at all we've won with the saber and the gun
Tell me is it worth it all

For I stole California from the Mexican land
Fought in the bloody Civil War
Yes I even killed my brothers
And so many others But I ain't marchin' anymore

For I marched to the battles of the German trench
In a war that was bound to end all wars
Oh I must have killed a million men
And now they want me back again
But I ain't marchin' anymore

(chorus)

For I flew the final mission in the Japanese sky
Set off the mighty mushroom roar
When I saw the cities burning I knew that I was learning
That I ain't marchin' anymore

Now the labor leader's screamin'
when they close the missile plants,
United Fruit screams at the Cuban shore,
Call it "Peace" or call it "Treason,"
Call it "Love" or call it "Reason,"
But I ain't marchin' any more,
No I ain't marchin' any more

What's Going On?

By Marvin Gaye

Mother, mother
There's too many of you crying
Brother, brother, brother
There's far too many of you dying
You know we've got to find a way
To bring some lovin' here today - Ya

Father, father
We don't need to escalate
You see, war is not the answer
For only love can conquer hate
You know we've got to find a way
To bring some lovin' here today

Picket lines and picket signs
Don't punish me with brutality
Talk to me, so you can see
Oh, what's going on
What's going on
Ya, what's going on
Ah, what's going on

In the mean time
Right on, baby
Right on
Right on

Father, father, everybody thinks we're wrong
Oh, but who are they to judge us
Simply because our hair is long
Oh, you know we've got to find a way
To bring some understanding here today
Oh

Picket lines and picket signs
Don't punish me with brutality
Talk to me
So you can see
What's going on
Ya, what's going on
Tell me what's going on
I'll tell you what's going on - Uh
Right on baby
Right on baby

It Better End Soon

By Chicago

Can't Stand It No More
The People Dying
Crying For Help For So Many Years
But Nobody Hears
Better End Soon My Friend
It Better End Soon My Friend Can't Take It No
More
The People Hating
Hurting Their Brothers
They Don't Understand
They Can't Understand
Better End Soon My Friend
It Better End Soon

Hey, Everybody
Won't You Just Look Around
Can't Anybody See
Just What's Going Down
Can't You Take The Time
Just To Feel
Just To Feel What Is Real
If You Do
Then You'll See That We Got A Raw Deal
They're Killing Everybody
They're Killing Me And You
They're Killing Everybody
I Wish It Weren't True
They Say We Got To Make War
Or The Economy Will Fall
But If We Don't Stop
We Won't Be Around No More
They're Ruining This World
For You And Me
The Big Heads Of State
Won't Let Us Be Free
They Made The Rules Once
But It Didn't Work Out
Now We Must Try Again

Before They Kill Us Off
No More Dying!
No More Killing
No More Dying
No More Fighting
We Don't Want To Die
No, We Don't Want To Die
Please Let's Change It All
Please Let's Make It All
Good For The Present
And Better For The Future
Let's Just Love One Another
Let's Show Peace For Each Other
We Can Make It Happen
Let's Just Make It Happen
We Can Change This World
Please Let's Change This World
Please Let's Make It Happen For Our Children
For Our Women
Change The World
Please Make It Happen
Come On
Come On
Please
Come On
It's Up To Me
It's Up To You
So Let's Do It Now
Yeah
Do It Now

Can't Stand It No More
The People Cheating
Burning Each Other
They Know It Ain't Right
How Can It Be Right
Better End Soon My Friend
It Better End Soon My Friend

Ohio
by Neil Young

Tin Soldiers And Nixon's Bombing
We're Finally On Our Own
This Summer I Hear The Drumming
Four Dead In Ohio

Gotta Get Down To It
Soldiers Are Gunning Us Down
Should Of Been Done Long Ago
What If You Knew Her And
Found Her Dead On The Ground
How Can You Run When You Know

La La La La La La La
La La La La La La La
La La La La La La La

Tin Soldiers And Nixon's Bombing
We're Finally On Our Own
This Summer I Hear The Drumming
Four Dead In Ohio

Four Dead In Ohio
Four Dead In Ohio
Four Dead In Ohio
Four Dead In Ohio

**Ballad Of Penny Evans
by Steve Goodman**

My Name Is Penny Evans And My Age Is Twenty-One
I'm A Widow Of The War That Was Fought In Vietnam
I Have Two Baby Daughters And I Do The Best I Can
They Say The War Is Over But I Think It's Just Begun

I Remember I Was Seventeen When First I Met My Bill
At His Father's Grand Piano We Played Old 'Heart And Soul'
I Only Knew The Left Hand Part, He Knew The Right So Well
He's The Only Boy I Slept With, And The Only One I Will

First We Had A Baby Girl, We Had Two Good Years
And Next The Warning Notice Came, We Parted Without Tears
Then It's Nine Months From Our Last Goodbye Our Second Child Appears
And It's Ten Months And A Telegram Confirming All Our Fears

So Once A Month I Get A Check From Some Army Bureaucrat
And Once A Month I Tear It Up And Mail The Damn Thing Back
Do They Think That Makes It All Right? Do They Think I'll Fall For That
They Can Keep Their Bloody Money, It Won't Bring My Billy Back

I Never Cared For Politics, Speeches I Don't Understand
Likewise I'll Take No Charity From Any Living Man
But Tonight There's Fifty Thousand Gone In That Unhappy Land
And Fifty Thousand 'Heart And Souls' Being Played With Just One Hand

My Name Is Penny Evans And My Age Is Twenty-One
I'm A Widow Of The War That Was Fought In Vietnam
I Have Two Baby Daughters - Thank God I Have No Son
They Say The War Is Over But I Think It's Just Begun

Eve of Destruction

By Barry McGuire

The eastern world, it is exploding
Violence flarin', bullets loadin'
You're old enough to kill, but not for votin'
You don't believe in war, but what's that gun you're totin'
And even the Jordan River has bodies floatin'

But you tell me
Over and over and over again, my friend
Ah, you don't believe
We're on the eve
of destruction.

Don't you understand what I'm tryin' to say
Can't you feel the fears I'm feelin' today?
If the button is pushed, there's no runnin' away
There'll be no one to save, with the world in a grave
[Take a look around ya boy, it's bound to scare ya boy]

And you tell me
Over and over and over again, my friend
Ah, you don't believe
We're on the eve
of destruction.

Yeah, my blood's so mad feels like coaglatin'
I'm sitting here just contemplatin'
I can't twist the truth, it knows no regulation.
Handful of senators don't pass legislation
And marches alone can't bring integration
When human respect is disintegratin'
This whole crazy world is just too frustratin'

And you tell me
Over and over and over again, my friend
Ah, you don't believe
We're on the eve
of destruction.

Think of all the hate there is in Red China
Then take a look around to Selma, Alabama
You may leave here for 4 days in space
But when you return, it's the same old place
The poundin' of the drums, the pride and disgrace
You can bury your dead, but don't leave a trace
Hate your next-door neighbor, but don't forget to say grace
And... tell me over and over and over and over again, my friend
You don't believe
We're on the eve
Of destruction
Mm, no no, you don't believe
We're on the eve
of destruction.

Goodnight Saigon
By Billy Joel

We met as soul mates on Parris Island
We left as inmates from an asylum
And we were sharp, as sharp as knives
And we were so gung ho to lay down our lives

We came in spastic like tameless horses
We left in plastic as numbered corpses
And we learned fast to travel light
Our arms were heavy but our bellies were tight

We had no home front, we had no soft soap
They sent us Playboy, they gave us Bob Hope
We dug in deep and shot on sight
And prayed to Jesus Christ with all our might

We had no cameras to shoot the landscape
We passed the hash pipe and played our Doors tapes
And it was dark, so dark at night
And we held on to each other
Like brother to brother
We promised our mothers we'd write

And we would all go down together
We said we'd all go down together
Yes we would all go down together

Remember Charlie, remember Baker
They left their childhood on every acre
And who was wrong? And who was right?
It didn't matter in the thick of the fight

We held the day in the palm of our hand
They ruled the night, and the night
Seemed to last as long as six weeks...

...On Parris Island
We held the coastline, they held the highlands
And they were sharp, as sharp as knives
They heard the hum of our motors
They counted the rotors
And waited for us to arrive

And we would all go down together
We said we'd all go down together
Yes we would all go down together

Peace Train
By Cat Stevens

Now I've been happy lately,
thinking about the good things to come
And I believe it could be,
something good has begun

Oh I've been smiling lately,
dreaming about the world as one
And I believe it could be,
some day it's going to come

Cause out on the edge of darkness,
there rides a peace train
Oh peace train take this country,
come take me home again

Now I've been smiling lately,
thinking about the good things to come
And I believe it could be,
something good has begun

Oh peace train sounding louder
Glide on the peace train
Come on now peace train
Yes, peace train holy roller

Everyone jump upon the peace train
Come on now peace train

Get your bags together,
go bring your good friends too
Cause it's getting nearer,
it soon will be with you

Now come and join the living,
it's not so far from you
And it's getting nearer,
soon it will all be true

Now I've been crying lately,
thinking about the world as it is
Why must we go on hating,
why can't we live in bliss

Cause out on the edge of darkness,
there rides a peace train
Oh peace train take this country,
come take me home again

Sky Pilot
By The Animals

He blesses the boys as they stand in line
The smell of gun grease and the bayonets they shine
He's there to help them all that he can
To make them feel wanted he's a good holy man
Sky pilot.....sky pilot
How high can you fly
You'll never, never, never reach the sky

He smiles at the young soldiers
Tells them its all right
He knows of their fear in the forthcoming fight
Soon there'll be blood and many will die
Mothers and fathers back home they will cry
Sky pilot.....sky pilot
How high can you fly
You'll never, never, never reach the sky

He mumbles a prayer and it ends with a smile
The order is given
They move down the line
But he's still behind and he'll meditate
But it won't stop the bleeding or ease the hate
As the young men move out into the battle zone
He feels good, with God you're never alone
He feels tired and he lays on his bed
Hopes the men will find courage in the words that he said
Sky pilot.....sky Pilot
How high can you fly

You'll never, never, never reach the sky
You're soldiers of God you must understand
The fate of your country is in your young hands
May God give you strength
Do your job real well
If it all was worth it
Only time it will tell

In the morning they return
With tears in their eyes
The stench of death drifts up to the skies
A soldier so ill looks at the sky pilot
Remembers the words
"Thou shalt not kill"
Sky pilot.....sky pilot
How high can you fly
You never, never, never reach the sky

The Unknown Soldier

By the Doors

Wait until the war is over
And we're both a little older
The unknown soldier

Breakfast where the news is read
Television children fed
Unborn living, living dead
Bullet strikes the helmet's head

And it's all over
For the unknown soldier
It's all over
For the unknown soldier, uh hu-uh

Hut!
Hut!
Hut ho hee up!
Hut!
Hut!
Hut ho hee up!
Hut!
Hut!
Hut ho hee up!
Comp'nee,
Halt!
Pree-sent arms!

Make a grave for the unknown soldier
Nestled in your hollow shoulder
The unknown soldier

Breakfast where the news is read
Television children fed
Bullet strikes the helmet's head

And, it's all over,
The war is over.
It's all over, war is over.
It's all over, baby!
All over, baby!
All, all over, yeah!
Aah, hah-hah.
All over, all over, babe!
Oh! Oh yeah!
All over, all over!
Ye-e-e-ah...

Viet Nam Blues
By Kris Kristofferson

I was out on the leave at the time just duckin' the fog nosin' around like a hungry dog
In that crazy place called Washington DC
I saw a crowd of people on the White House lawn all carrying signs about VietNam
So I went over to see what was goin' on
It was a strange looking bunch but then I never could understand some people
Oh a fellow came to me with a list in his hand he said we're gatherin' names to send
The telegram of sympathy then he handed me a pen
I said I reckon this is goin' to kids and wives
My friends over there who're givin' their lives
He said ah ah buddy this is goin' to Ho-Chi-Min
I said Ho-Chi who he said Ho-Chi-Min people's leader North VietNam
Oh I wasn't really sure I was hearin' him right
I thought I'd better move before I got in a fight
Cause my ears were hurtin' and my pulse started hit my lick
Then I thought of another telegram that I've just read
Tellin' my buddy's wife that her husband was dead
It wasn't too long till I was feelin' downright sick
Another held the sign that said we won't fight
I thought to myself boy ain't that right
To leave a lot of our soldiers die instead
I said it's a shame that every man who ever died up there that far off land
Was dyin' for that you wouldn't have to wake up dead
Course he looked at me like I was kinda crazy just another warmonger
Oh I left that place and I went downtown and hit first bar that I'd found
To cool myself off and pacify my brain
You see I was on orders to VietNam little old place just north to Saigon
Had about an hour to catch myself a plane
So all I mean to say is I don't like dyin' either but man I ain't gonna crawl

Vietnam Part I

By JB Lenoir

Vietnam Vietnam, everybody cryin' about Vietnam
Vietnam Vietnam, everybody cryin' about Vietnam
The law all the days (?) killing me down in Mississippi, nobody seems to give a damn

Oh God if you can hear my prayer now, please help my brothers over in Vietnam
Oh God if you can hear my prayer now, please help my brothers over in Vietnam
The poor boys fightin', killin' and hidin' all in holes,
Maybe killin' their own brother, they do not know

Mister President you always cry about peace, but you must clean up your house before you leave
Oh how you cry about peace, but you must clean up your house before you leave
How can you tell the world how we need peace, and you still mistreat and killin' poor me.



Vietnam Part II

By JB Lenoir

Lord I got my questionnaire
Uncle Sam gonna send me away from here
Lord I got my questionnaire
Uncle Sam gonna send me away from here
He says JB you can hide but you cannot run
Now lately you have to be in Vietnam

Sweetheart please don't you worry
I'm just beginnin' to fly in the air
Sweetheart please don't you worry
I'm just beginnin' to fly in the air
Now they in Vietnam shootin' 'em down over there
Lord you'll find my body there somewhere

Oh Lord I wonder
I wonder when will all wars come to an end
Oh Lord I wonder
I wonder when will all wars come to an end
Now in Vietnam, shootin' 'em down and sayin'
My son Jebra(?) will rise up and fight again

Viet Nam
By Phil Ochs

U.S. soldiers are a-dying over there, over there
as the status quo remains over there
U.S. soldiers
are a-dying while their mothers sit home crying
it's a crime how they're dying over there.
Viet Nam, oh Viet Nam, oh why must we die in Viet Nam
Well, I don't really care to die to die for the New Frontier
and make Viet Nam safe for Di-em-o-cra-cy.

Now one family rules the country over there, over there
and they lock up opposition over there
Well, I don't really crave to fill a Viet Nam-grave
as one family fills their pockets over there.
chorus

Now our soldiers burn the towns up over there, over there
and they relocate the people over there
Now this may sound like treason, but it sure shows lack of reason
to lock up groups of people over there.
chorus

Well, if you want to stop the fighting over there, over there
then you better stir up action over here
Drop your Congressman a line, let him know what's on your mind
and the crisis will be over over there.
chorus

Vietnam Talkin' Blues
By Johnny Cash

One mornin' at breakfast, I said to my wife,
We been everywhere once and some places
twice,
As I had another helping of country ham,
She said "We ain't never been to Vietnam,
"And there's a bunch of our boys over there."
So we went to the Orient: Saigon.

Well we got a big welcome when we drove in,
Through the gates of a place that they call Long
Vinh.
We checked in and everything got kinda quiet,
But a soldier boy said: "Just wait 'til tonight,
"Things get noisy. Things start happenin'.
"Big bad firecrackers."

Well that night we did about four shows for the
boys,
And they were livin' it up with a whole lot of
noise.
We did our last song for the night,
And we crawled into bed for some peace and
quiet,
But things weren't peaceful. And things weren't
quiet.
Things were scary.

Well for a few minutes June never said one
word,
And I thought at first that she hadn't heard.
Then a shell exploded not two miles away,
She sat up in bed and I heard her say: "What was
that?"
I said: "That was a shell, or a bomb."
She said: "I'm scared." I said "Me too."

Well all night long that noise kept on,
And the sound would chill you right to the bone.
The bullets and the bombs, and the mortar
shells,
Shook our bed every time one fell,

And it never let up; it was gonna get worse,
Before it got any better.

Well when the sun came up, the noise died
down,
We got a few minutes sleep, an' we were
sleepin' sound,
When a soldier knocked on our door and said:
"Last night they brought in seven dead, and 14
wounded."
And would we come down to the base hospital,
and see the boys.
"Yes!"

So we went to the hospital ward by day,
And every night we were singin' away.
Then the shells and the bombs was goin' again.
And the helicopters brought in the wounded
men.
Night after night; day after day.
Comin' and a goin'.

So we sadly sang for them our last song,
And reluctantly we said: "So long."
We did our best to let 'em know that we care,
For every last one of 'em that's over there.
Whether we belong over there or not.
Somebody over here love's 'em, and needs 'em

Well now that's about all that there is to tell,
About that little trip into livin' hell.
And if I ever go back over there any more,
I hope there's none of our boys there for me to
sing for;
I hope that war is over with,
And they all come back

To stay.

In peace.

Where Are You Now My Son?

By Joan Baez

It's walking to the battleground that always
makes me cry
I've met so few folks in my time who weren't
afraid to die
But dawn bleeds with the people here and
morning skies are red
As young girls load up bicycles with flowers for
the dead

An aging woman picks along the craters and the
rubble
A piece of cloth, a bit of shoe, a whole lifetime of
trouble
A sobbing chant comes from her throat and
splits the morning air
The single son she had last night is buried under
her

They say that the war is done
Where are you now, my son?

An old man with unsteady gait and beard of
ancient white
Bent to the ground with arms outstretched
faltering in his plight
I took his hand to steady him, he stood and did
not turn
But smiled and wept and bowed and mumbled
softly, "Danke shoen"

The children on the roadsides of the villages and
towns
Would stand around us laughing as we stood like
giant clowns
The mourning bands told whom they'd lost by
last night's phantom messenger
And they spoke their only words in English,
"Johnson, Nixon, Kissinger"

Now that the war's being won
Where are you now, my son?

The siren gives a running break to those who live
in town
Take the children and the blankets to the
concrete underground
Sometimes we'd sing and joke and paint bright
pictures on the wall

And wonder if we would die well and if we'd
loved at all

The helmetless defiant ones sit on the curb and
stare
At tracers flashing through the sky and planes
bursting in air
But way out in the villages no warning comes
before a blast
That means a sleeping child will never make it to
the door

The days of our youth were fun
Where are you now, my son?

From the distant cabins in the sky where no man
hears the sound
Of death on earth from his own bombs, six pilots
were shot down
Next day six hulking bandaged men were
dazzled by a room
Of newsmen. Sally keep the faith, let's hope this
war ends soon

In a damaged prison camp where they no longer
had command
They shook their heads, what irony, we thought
peace was at hand
The preacher read a Christmas prayer and the
men kneeled on the ground
Then sheepishly asked me to sing "They Drove
Old Dixie Down"

Yours was the righteous gun
Where are you now, my son?

We gathered in the lobby celebrating Christmas
Eve
The French, the Poles, the Indians, Cubans and
Vietnamese
The tiny tree our host had fixed sweetened
familiar psalms
But the most sacred of Christmas prayers was
shattered by the bombs

So back into the shelter where two lovely
women rose
And with a brilliance and a fierceness and a
gentleness which froze

The rest of us to silence as their voices soared
with joy
Outshining every bomb that fell that night upon
Hanoi

With bravery we have sun
But where are you now, my son?

Oh people of the shelters what a gift you've
given me
To smile at me and quietly let me share your
agony
And I can only bow in utter humbleness and ask
Forgiveness and forgiveness for the things we've
brought to pass

The black pyjama'd culture that we tried to kill
with pellet holes
And rows of tiny coffins we've paid for with our
souls
Have built a spirit seldom seen in women and in
men
And the white flower of Bac Mai will surely
blossom once again

I've heard that the war is done
Then where are you now, my son?

Waist Deep in the Big Muddy

By Pete Seeger

It was back in nineteen forty-two,
I was a member of a good platoon.
We were on maneuvers in-a Loozianna,
One night by the light of the moon.
The captain told us to ford a river,
That's how it all begun.
We were -- knee deep in the Big Muddy,
But the big fool said to push on.

The Sergeant said, "Sir, are you sure,
This is the best way back to the base?"
"Sergeant, go on! I forded this river
'Bout a mile above this place.
It'll be a little soggy but just keep slogging.
We'll soon be on dry ground."
We were -- waist deep in the Big Muddy
And the big fool said to push on.

The Sergeant said, "Sir, with all this equipment
No man will be able to swim."
"Sergeant, don't be a Nervous Nellie,"
The Captain said to him.
"All we need is a little determination;
Men, follow me, I'll lead on."
We were -- neck deep in the Big Muddy
And the big fool said to push on.

All at once, the moon clouded over,
We heard a gurgling cry.
A few seconds later, the captain's helmet
Was all that floated by.
The Sergeant said, "Turn around men!
I'm in charge from now on."

And we just made it out of the Big Muddy
With the captain dead and gone.

We stripped and dived and found his body
Stuck in the old quicksand.
I guess he didn't know that the water was
deeper
Than the place he'd once before been.
Another stream had joined the Big Muddy
'Bout a half mile from where we'd gone.
We were lucky to escape from the Big Muddy
When the big fool said to push on.

Well, I'm not going to point any moral;
I'll leave that for yourself
Maybe you're still walking, you're still talking
You'd like to keep your health.
But every time I read the papers
That old feeling comes on;
We're -- waist deep in the Big Muddy
And the big fool says to push on.

Waist deep in the Big Muddy
And the big fool says to push on.
Waist deep in the Big Muddy
And the big fool says to push on.
Waist deep! Neck deep! Soon even a
Tall man'll be over his head, we're
Waist deep in the Big Muddy!
And the big fool says to push on!

**Viet Nam
By the Minutemen**

Let's say I got a number that number's fifty thousand that's ten percent of five hundred thousand
oh here we are in French Indochina
executive order congressional decision the working masses are manipulated was this our policy?
ten long years
not one domino shall fall



**Joe McCarthy's Ghost
By the Minutemen**

Can you really be sure of the goddamn time of day?
Can you take the dirt from the fist of a foreigner?
Are you going to fight when they call out your number?
Can you toe the line? Can you repeat what you've been told?
Can you bite the bullet? Can you see the enemy?
Can you point the finger? Can you prove your loyalty?

Sam Stone (aka The Great Society Conflict Veteran's Blues)

by John Prine

Sam Stone came home,
To his wife and family
After serving in the conflict overseas.
And the time that he served,
Had shattered all his nerves,
And left a little shrapnel in his knee.
But the morphine eased the pain,
And the grass grew round his brain,
And gave him all the confidence he lacked,
With a Purple Heart and a monkey on his back.

Chorus:

There's a hole in daddy's arm where all the money goes,
Jesus Christ died for nothin' I suppose.
Little pitchers have big ears,
Don't stop to count the years,
Sweet songs never last too long on broken radios.
Mmm....

Sam Stone's welcome home
Didn't last too long.
He went to work when he'd spent his last dime
And Sammy took to stealing
When he got that empty feeling
For a hundred dollar habit without overtime.
And the gold rolled through his veins
Like a thousand railroad trains,
And eased his mind in the hours that he chose,
While the kids ran around wearin' other peoples' clothes...

Repeat Chorus:

Sam Stone was alone
When he popped his last balloon
Climbing walls while sitting in a chair
Well, he played his last request
While the room smelled just like death
With an overdose hovering in the air
But life had lost its fun
And there was nothing to be done
But trade his house that he bought on the G. I. Bill
For a flag draped casket on a local heroes' hill.

Ballad of the Green Berets

By Sgt. Barry Sadler

Fighting soldiers from the sky
fearless men who jump and die
men who mean just what they say
the brave men of the Green Beret
Silver wings upon their chest
these are men Americas best
one hundred men will test today but
only three win the Green Beret
trained to live off natures land
trained in combat hand to hand
men who fight by night and day
courage take from the Green Beret

(Chorus)

Silver wings upon their chest
these are men Americas best
one hundred men will test today
but only three win the Green Beret

Back at home a young wife waits
her Green Beret has met his fate
he has died for those oppressed
leaving her this last request
put silver wings on my sons chest
make him one of Americas best
he'll be a man they'll test one day
have him win the Green Beret

Vietnam: The Album

Teacher Name: _____

Student Name: _____

CATEGORY	4	3	2	1
Graphics -Clarity	Graphics are all in focus and the content easily viewed	Most graphics are in focus and the content easily viewed	Most graphics are in focus and the content is easily viewed	Many graphics are not clear or are too small.
Graphics - Originality	Several of the graphics used on the poster reflect a exceptional degree of student creativity in their creation and/or display.	One or two of the graphics used on the poster reflect student creativity in their creation and/or display.	The graphics are made by the student, but are based on the designs or ideas of others.	No graphics made by the student are included.
Graphics - Relevance	All graphics are related to the topic and make it easier to understand. All borrowed graphics have a source citation.	All graphics are related to the topic and most make it easier to understand. All borrowed graphics have a source citation.	All graphics relate to the topic. Most borrowed graphics have a source citation.	Graphics do not relate to the topic OR several borrowed graphics do not have a source citation.
Required Elements	The poster includes all required elements as well as additional information.	All required elements are included on the poster.	All but 1 of the required elements are included on the poster.	Several required elements were missing.
Attractiveness	The poster is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness.	The poster is attractive in terms of design, layout and neatness.	The poster is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The poster is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. It is not attractive.

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Name _____

Vietnam Quiz
Circle the correct answer

1. **What 1954 battle was a crushing defeat for France?**

A: Dien Bien Phu
B. Hanoi

C. Saigon
D. Angkor Wat

2. **The US entry into the Vietnam War was precipitated by:**

A: The My Lai massacre
B: The Gulf of Tonkin Incident
C: The assassination of President Diem of

South Vietnam
D: The assassination of President Kennedy

3. **This Viet Cong/North Vietnamese offensive was a military catastrophe for the communists and an even worse political catastrophe for President Johnson:**

A: The Year of the Rat Offensive.
B: The Tet Offensive.

C: The Battle of Khe Sanh.
D: The Battle of Hue.

4. **Who was the US backed leader of South Vietnam until 1963?**

A: Ho Chi Minh
B: Le Duc Tho

C: Ngo Dinh Diem
D: Vo Nguen Giap

5. **What did the domino theory state?**

A: If one country fell to Communism, other nearby would soon follow.
B: Use of nuclear weapons in one country would lead to use in others.

C: If the economy of one Asian country fell, other nearby would soon follow
D: The United States should increase defense spending to cripple the Soviet economy.

6. **In 1963, a Buddhist monk protesting Diem's regime killed himself in public by:**

A: Jumping off a cliff
B: Setting himself on fire

C: Refusing to move out of the way of a tank
D: Drinking poison

7. **The policy of Vietnamization called for**

A: Bombing North Vietnam around the clock to convince it to surrender
B: Escalating the war and putting as many troops in Vietnam as possible

C: Reducing the number of American troops in South Vietnam and turning control of the war over to the South Vietnamese
D: Bombing Laos and Cambodia in order to destroy NVA supply lines

8. **What did the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution do?**

A: Gave the president more freedom to conduct military operations in Vietnam
B: Gave the president almost unlimited funding to wage war

C: Effectively declared war against N. Vietnam
D: All of the above

9. **The Viet Cong proved a formidable enemy for all of the following reasons except:**
- | | |
|--|--|
| A: Its members believed passionately in the Vietnamese nationalist cause | C: Its firepower was far superior to US firepower |
| B: Its members could disappear easily into the Vietnamese peasant population | D: It had constructed a vast network of underground tunnels and hideouts |
10. **The My Lai Massacre of 1968 helped turn American public opinion against**
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A: The South Vietnamese | C: President Richard Nixon |
| B: The North Vietnamese | D: The US military |
11. **Which of the following amendments was added to the Constitution?**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A: The Twenty-Fifth Amendment | D: The Twenty-Sixth Amendment |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
12. **South Vietnam finally fell to the North Vietnamese in**
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A: 1971 | C: 1975 |
| B: 1973 | D: 1980 |
13. **What is napalm?**
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A: A type of airplane | C: A flammable gasoline-based gel |
| B: Poison that is applied to the tips of bullets | D: A chemical herbicide and defoliant |
14. **The US bombing campaign of North Vietnam was called:**
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A: Operation Rolling Thunder | C: Operation Overlord |
| B: The Tet Offensive | D: Vietnamization |
15. **The disparity between nightly TV reports and government reports about progress concerning the war helped lead to a:**
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A: Silent Majority | C: Credibility Gap |
| B: My Lai Massacre | D: Domino Theory |

Vietnam Quiz Answer Key

1. *What 1954 battle was a crushing defeat for France* **A: Dien Bien Phu**
2. *The US entry into the Vietnam War was precipitated by* **B: The Gulf of Tonkin Incident**
3. *This Viet Cong/North Vietnamese offensive was a military catastrophe for the communists and an even worse political catastrophe for President Johnson:* **B: The Tet Offensive.**
4. *Who was the US backed leader of South Vietnam until 1963?* **C: Ngo Dinh Diem**
5. *What did the domino theory state?* **A: If one country fell to Communism, other nearby would soon follow.**
6. *In 1963, a Buddhist monk protesting Diem's regime killed himself in public by:* **B: Setting himself on fire**
7. *The policy of Vietnamization called for* **C: Reducing the number of American troops in South Vietnam and turning control of the war over to the South Vietnamese**
8. *What did the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution do?* **D: All of the above**
9. *The Viet Cong proved a formidable enemy for all of the following reasons except* **C: Its firepower was far superior to US firepower**
10. *The My Lai Massacre of 1968 helped turn American public opinion against:* **D: The US Military**
11. *Which Constitutional amendment lowered the US voting age from twenty-one to eighteen?* **D: The Twenty-Sixth Amendment**
12. *South Vietnam finally fell to the North Vietnamese in* **C: 1975**
13. *What is napalm?* **C: A flammable gasoline-based gel**
14. *The US bombing campaign of North Vietnam was called:* **A: Operation Rolling Thunder**
15. *The disparity between nightly TV reports and government reports about progress concerning the war helped lead to a:* **C: Credibility Gap**