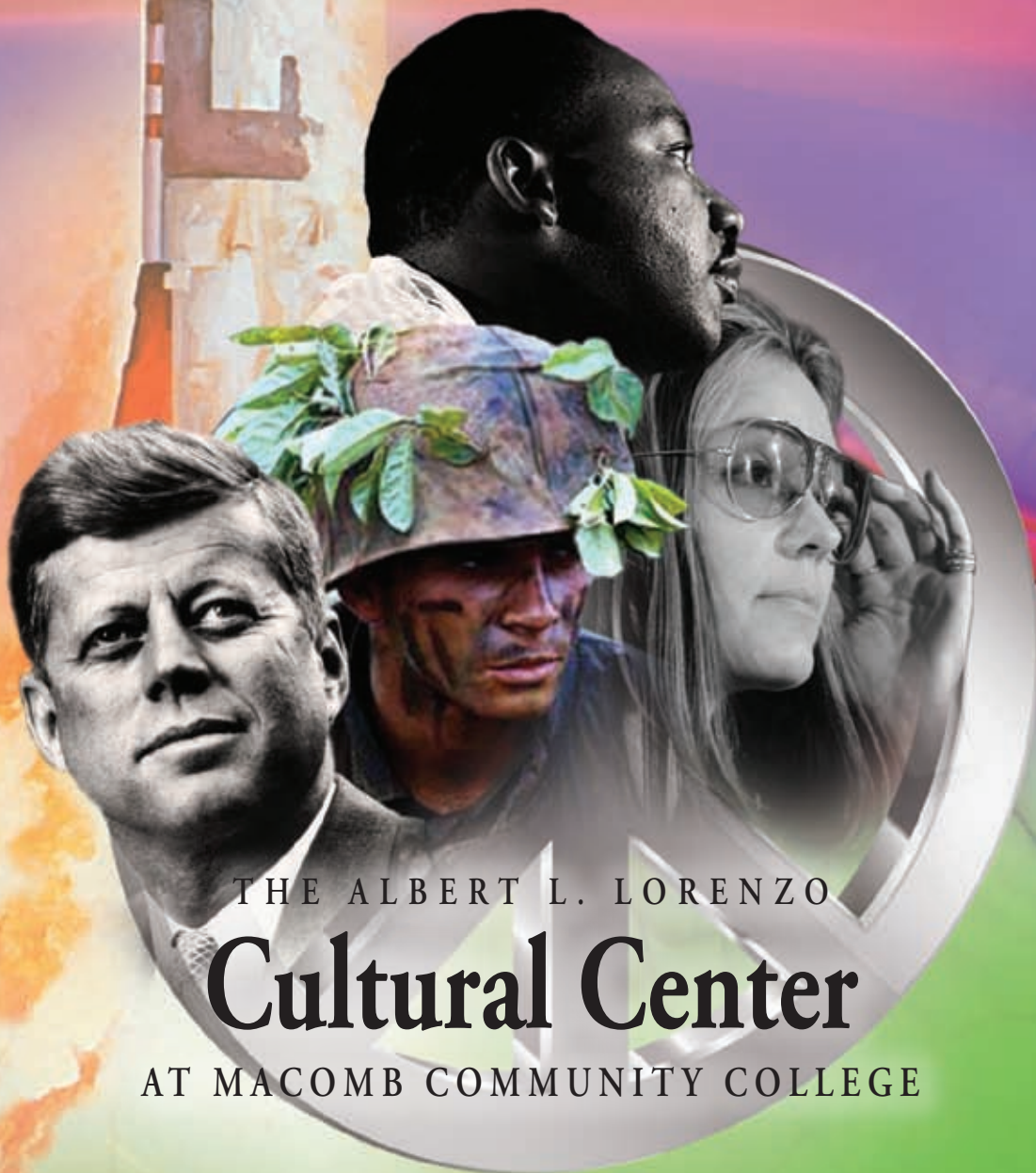


MACOMB COUNTY'S PLACE FOR DISCOVERY

The Sixties: A Decade that Defined a Generation

Teacher Resources

February 28–May 16, 2009



THE ALBERT L. LORENZO

Cultural Center

AT MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Exhibit Introduction

Throughout the exhibition *The Sixties: A Decade That Defined a Generation* at the Lorenzo Cultural Center students will discover both the universal and the unique about one of the most defining decades in our nation's history through a series of exhibits employing video, audio, photos and artifacts.

This packet of information is designed to assist teachers in making the most of their students' visit to the Lorenzo Cultural Center. Contained in this packet are:

1. An outline of the exhibit
2. Facts, information, quotes and activities related to the sixties
3. Lesson plans related to the sixties
4. A resource list with websites, addresses and information

The Sixties: A Decade That Defined a Generation

February 28–May 16, 2009

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The Sixties: A Decade That Defined a Generation

February 28–May 16, 2009

PART I: EXHIBIT OUTLINE

Background Information on the Sixties

Introduction

The Sixties: A Decade that Defined a Generation was one of turmoil and change. The country was jolted by the assassinations of one president, two civil rights leaders, and one presidential hopeful. Nuclear war was barely averted. The country was less willing to tolerate social inequities. As the decade wore on, the war in Vietnam became increasingly contentious, with protests growing in frequency and size. At the beginning of the decade, one man orbited the earth, and at the end, two men walked on the moon.

Annette, Fabian and Elvis entered our theaters. Then, in a blink, things changed; British music filled the air waves and wild fashions became a statement. T-shirts became tie-dyed, hair grew, skirts shortened and hi-fi stereos got louder. Coffee houses and folk music flourished. College students fought for independence of thought; civil rights and feminism became major topics. Schools became integrated. Draft cards and bras were burned.

The Early Years

In the 1960s, as in most eras, everyone including Michigianians dreamed of a better life. In the early years of the 1960s family life was still dominated by the traditional roles for mother and father. Television shows reflected good, old-fashioned family values. Ed Sullivan treated us to Elvis, Frank Sinatra and Wayne Newton. But soon, suits and ties gave way to jeans. ‘Father knows best’ wasn’t always the case. Greased hair and leather changed to long hair and beads.

The Political Scene

The Cold War, the state of conflict, tension and competition that existed between the United States and the Soviet Union, began following WW II and through the 1960s. The closest these superpowers came to war was during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, when the Soviet Union secretly placed offensive missiles with nuclear warheads in Cuba, and provoked an American naval quarantine that brought the two superpowers to the brink of war. However, the threat of nuclear annihilation restrained the United States and the Soviet Union from directly confronting each other in battle.

The Space Race grew out of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union and was a crucial arena for this rivalry. Our nation marveled at advances in technology and JFK’s commitment to go to the moon in less than a decade. Early Apollo missions broke barriers and solved technical problems, which allowed the Apollo 11 flight to launch on July 16, 1969, manned by astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin Jr., and Michael Collins. After the landing of the Lunar Module on July 20, 1969, Armstrong donned his space suit to become the first man to step on the moon’s surface and speak the now-historical phrase, “That’s one small step for man, and one giant leap for mankind.”

John Fitzgerald Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon in the 1960 U.S. presidential election, one of the closest in American history. At forty-three, he was the youngest elected to the office. Kennedy is also the only president to have won a Pulitzer Prize. Aside from the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Space Race, other major events during his brief administration included the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, an acceleration in the Civil Rights Movement, early events of the Vietnam War and the creation of the Peace Corps. JFK first mentioned the Peace Corps on Oct. 14, 1960 during a 1:30 a.m. appearance at the University of Michigan Union. John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.

Lyndon Baines Johnson, succeeded to the presidency following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, completed his term and was elected President in his own right in a landslide victory in 1964. Johnson was responsible for designing the “Great Society” legislation that included civil rights laws, voting laws, Medicare, Medicaid, aid to education, and the “War on Poverty.” Simultaneously, he escalated the American involvement in the Vietnam War from 16,000 American soldiers in 1963 to 500,000 in early 1968. LBJ’s most memorable visit to Michigan was his commencement address to U of M grads on May 22, 1964 where he asked all in attendance to join the “Great Society.”

Richard Milhous Nixon served as vice president from 1953 until 1961. Despite announcing his retirement from politics after losing the California gubernatorial election in 1962, Nixon was elected president in 1968. The most immediate task facing President Nixon was the Vietnam War. He initially escalated the conflict, overseeing secret bombing campaigns, but began to withdraw American troops from Vietnam in June 1969 and introduced a lottery system that improved the military draft system in December of that year.

The War

United States military involvement in Vietnam began as early as the mid-1950s in an effort to halt the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Vietnam was a country divided, with the South Vietnamese government aided by the United States and communists forces backing the government of North Vietnam.

The United States government believed that if North Vietnam were to gain full control of the country, then the rest of Southeast Asia and beyond would eventually fall to communist rule. By 1963 President Kennedy had tripled U.S. aid, and the number of military advisors present in Vietnam had risen from several hundred to sixteen thousand.

By 1965 the push to increase American military occupation in Vietnam forced the Selective Service to increase draft calls. As American casualties rose, so did the protest against the United States’ involvement. The North Vietnamese joined forces with the Viet Cong to launch the Tet Offensive in 1968, attacking approximately one hundred South Vietnamese cities and towns. U.S troops in Vietnam reached a peak of 540,000 in 1968 before President Nixon ordered the first of many U.S troop withdrawals in July 1969.

National:

Number of Americans who served in Vietnam	2,700,000
Average age of U.S. combat personnel in Vietnam	19
Number of U.S. servicemen killed in combat in Vietnam	59,000
Number of women military personnel who served during Vietnam era	193,000
Number of women killed in action in Vietnam	8
Number classified as seriously wounded	153,300
Number of servicemen who lost at least one limb.	10,000
Number of South Vietnamese military personnel killed during war	220,357
Number of South Vietnamese military personnel wounded	499,000
Estimated number of North Vietnamese military and Viet Cong KIA	444,000
Estimated number of Vietnamese civilians killed in war	587,000
Estimated number of Vietnamese civilians wounded in war	935,000
One out of every ten who served in Vietnam were killed or wounded. 68% of casualties occurred during 1967–69.	

Michigan:

Number of Michiganians who served in Vietnam.	2,654
Number still listed as missing in action (MIA)	53
Number of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients	6

The Rights of the People

Some who grew up in the years following the end of WW II felt the prescribed ideal for American life was restricting and its rewards unsatisfying. Security and conformity seemed less important than self-expression. Material success and prestige did not seem as desirable as meaningful human relationships. Young people grew more and more aware of poverty and racial injustice in America and became socially active in questioning the accepted view of the United States as an ideal and fully free society.

Americans were moved by the Vietnam War, racial injustice, fear of nuclear annihilation, and the rampant materialism of capitalist society. Many were inspired by leaders such as John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. Small groups staged sit-ins at schools, local lunch counters, and other public facilities. Masses gathered in the nation’s cities to protest what they saw as America’s shortcomings.

Significant events in the 1960s Civil Rights Movement included the Lunch Counter Sit-In where four African American college freshmen from Greensboro, North Carolina strolled into the segregated F. W. Woolworth store and quietly sat down. They were not served but stayed until closing time in protest. The Freedom Riders of the early 1960s rode through the South seeking integration of the bus, rail, and airport terminals. The August 28, 1963, March on Washington saw more than 250,000 blacks and whites, side by side, calling on President Kennedy and the Congress to provide equality for African Americans.

Metro Detroit played a pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement. On June 23, 1963, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 125,000 people marched down Woodward for racial equality. On July 23, 1967, Detroit police raided a blind pig on 12th Street in Detroit and arrested patrons, but were met by a hostile crowd in the early morning hours. Soon a significant section of the near west side was engulfed in rioting. When it ended nearly a week later, 43 are dead, 467 injured, 7,231 arrested and 2,509 stores were looted or burned. The Detroit Riot was the most lethal of scores of such urban uprisings that began in Los Angeles in 1965. Focus: HOPE was founded on March 18, 1968 with the mission of building a metropolitan community where all people may live in freedom, harmony, trust and affection.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is universally recognized as one of the greatest civil rights leaders of all time. When he spoke, people listened. His courage and the power of his message galvanized the Civil Rights Movement and changed the course of race relations in the United States. King's nonviolent ideals were echoed in a speech given near the end of the March on Washington in 1963. At the foot of the Lincoln Memorial, he made his now-famous "I Have a Dream" speech. In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

During the 1960s, increasing numbers of married women entered the labor force, but in 1963 the average working woman earned only 63 percent of what a man made. That year author Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*, an explosive critique of middle-class patterns that helped millions of women articulate a pervasive sense of discontent. Friedan encouraged readers to seek new roles and responsibilities, to seek their own personal and professional identities rather than have them defined by the outside, male-dominated society.

Reform legislation also prompted change. The 1964 Civil Rights Act included an amendment to outlaw discrimination on the basis of gender as well as race. Women themselves took measures to improve their lot. In 1966, 28 professional women, including Betty Friedan, established the National Organization for Women (NOW) "to take action to bring American women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now."

Peace and Love

Many young people questioned America's materialism and cultural and political norms. Seeking a better world, some used music, politics, and alternative lifestyles to create what came to be known as the counterculture. Unconventional appearance, music, drugs, communitarian experiments, and sexual liberation were hallmarks of the sixties counterculture. To some Americans, these attributes reflected American ideals of free speech, equality, and pursuit of happiness. Other people saw the counterculture as self-indulgent, pointlessly rebellious, unpatriotic, and destructive of America's moral order.

During the summer of 1967 tens of thousands of young people flocked to the Haight-Ashbury district in San Francisco for the "Summer of Love." The counterculture lifestyle integrated many of the ideals of the time: peace, love, harmony, music, mysticism, and religions outside the Judeo-Christian tradition. Meditation, yoga, and psychedelic drugs were embraced as routes to expanding one's consciousness. Many members of the counterculture saw their own lives as ways to express political and social beliefs. Personal appearance, song lyrics, and the arts were some of the methods used to make both individual and communal statements.

The Groovy Life

Youth dominated the culture of the 1960's, as 70 million children from the post-war baby boom became teenagers and young adults. These youth swayed the fashion, the fads and the politics of the decade. California surfers took to skateboards as a way to stay fit out of season, and by 1963, the fad had spread across the country. Barbie dolls, introduced by Mattel in 1959, became a huge success in the sixties, so much so that rival toy manufacturer Hasbro came up with G. I. Joe.

In 1960, Elvis returned to the music scene from the US Army, joining the other white male vocalists at the top of the charts; Neil Sedaka, Paul Anka, and Frankie Avalon. America, however, was ready for a change. The Motown Record Company came on the scene, with groups such as the Supremes and Smoky Robinson. Bob Dylan helped bring about a folk music revival,

along with Joan Baez and Peter, Paul & Mary. The Beach Boys began recording music that appealed to high schoolers. The Beatles burst into popularity with innovative rock music that appealed to all ages.

In the mid-1960's, Acid Rock, highly amplified and improvisational, and the more mellow Psychedelic Rock gained prominence. Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful Dead grew out of this the counterculture in 1967. The Woodstock Music and Art Fair made history. Nearly half a million concert-goers flocked to Bethel, New York from August 15-18, 1969 to see thirty-two of the best-known musicians of the day. It was, depending on one's point of view, four days of generosity, peace, great music, liberation, and expanding consciousness, or four days of self-indulgence, noise, promiscuity, and illegal drug use.

The 1960's began with crew cuts on men and bouffant hairstyles on women and ended with hair that was long and big. Men's casual shirts were often plaid and buttoned down the front, while knee-length dresses were required wear for women in most public places. By mid-decade, miniskirts or hot pants were worn with go-go boots. Bright colors, polyester pants, suits with Nehru jackets, and turtlenecks were in vogue for men. By the end of the decade, ties, when worn, were up to 5" wide, patterned even when worn with stripes. Women wore peasant skirts or granny dresses and chunky shoes. Bell bottomed jeans, love beads, and tie-dyed t-shirts were popular. Clothing was as likely to be purchased at surplus stores as boutiques.

In the 1960s Broadway gave us Camelot, Hello Dolly, Oliver, and Hair. Movies included the Sound of Music, 101 Dalmations, Midnight Cowboy, The Graduate and six James Bond movies. Teens danced the Mashed Potato, the Swim, the Watusi, the Monkey and the Jerk while watching American Bandstand. Television began broadcasting in color and The Flintstones, the Jetsons, the Andy Griffith Show, Bewitched, Laugh-In and Star Trek were popular. In 1964, 73 million viewers watched the Beatles on The Ed Sullivan Show.

In the Detroit area, rock icons of the 1960s included the MC5, Iggy Pop, Alice Cooper, Ted Nugent, Mitch Ryder and Bob Seger. The Beatles appeared at Olympia Stadium on Sept. 6, 1964 and returned to Detroit in 1966. Detroit celebrated as the Tigers won the World Series in 1968 with Mickey Lolich, Al Kaline, Willie Horton, Mickey Stanley and Jim Northrup.

On Oct. 12, 1969, WKNR-FM deejay Russ Gibb was called by a listener wondering about Beatle Paul McCartney's death. Within hours, Uncle Russ—as the deejay was known in his hippie days – had received national acclaim for breaking the story of Paul's hushed-up demise. It made for great radio. Listeners suggested how to detect supposed clues including playing various songs backwards to reveal hidden messages.

Motown Turns 50

In 1960 Berry Gordy, Jr. transformed a two-story house at 2648 W. Grand Blvd. into "Hitsville USA," Motown's first headquarters. In January 1961, the Primettes signed with Motown and became the Supremes; contracts were also inked with the Marvelettes and Marvin Gaye. Born in Saginaw, Stevie Wonder joined Motown in the mid-1960s, when he was a teenager known as Little Stevie. Other major Motown stars from Michigan included Aretha Franklin, Smokey Robinson, The Temptations, The Four Tops, The Contours and Martha & The Vandellas.

Macomb College in the 60s

Images of the variety show and student congress can be seen in the 1961 edition of "The Cornerstone," South Macomb Community College's yearbook. By the mid-1960s, Macomb County Community College had nearly 10,000 students and was settling in to the newly built campus in Warren while construction continued on the campus in Clinton Township. The number of students was increasing and so was their participation in clubs such as the Equestrian Club, Ski Club and the "Pinsetters," Macomb's bowling club. A "Queen" and her court were chosen at the Ball, and the campuses hosted dances and lecture series. By the late 1960s, the number of students exceeded 15,000 and some were engaged in social protests, while Macomb cheerleaders rooted on the sports teams, and Greek life was active on campus.

PART II: SIXTIES FACTS & TIMELINE

1960

Political & Social

- Year of the Kennedy-Nixon Debates—the first televised presidential debate
- Kennedy announced his plan to establish a Peace Corps in a speech at the University of Michigan
- Sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina, launched a new emphasis in civil rights activism
- The economy was in a recession

Science & Technology

- Enovid 10, the first birth control pill, was prescribed
- The photocopier began to replace the mimeograph
- The first working laser was demonstrated

Popular Culture

- Popular television shows included *The Andy Griffith Show* and *The Flintstones*
- “The Twist” by Chubby Checker hit No. 1
- Elvis Presley returned from the Army
- *Bye Bye Birdie* was a hit on Broadway
- Berry Gordy Jr., founded Motown Records
- 1960 movies included Yul Brynner in *The Magnificent Seven*, Alfred Hitchcock’s *Psycho*, Elizabeth Taylor in *Butterfield 8*, Spencer Tracy as Clarence Darrow in *Inherit the Wind* and Kirk Douglas in *Spartacus*

1961

Political & Social

- John F. Kennedy became president
- The “Bay of Pigs” invasion of Cuba occurred
- Adolf Eichmann was found guilty for his role in the Holocaust and was later executed by hanging in Israel
- East German Communists built the Berlin Wall to divide East and West Berlin

Science & Technology

- Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet, became the first man in space
- The Seattle Space Needle opened
- Astronomers discovered quasars
- Electric toothbrushes hit the market

Popular Culture

- Television shows included Rob and Laura Petrie on *The Dick Van Dyke Show*, and *Mister Ed* starring a talking horse
- The radio was full of Patsy Cline, Gary “U.S.” Bonds, Ray Charles, The Temptations, The Beach Boys and Andy Williams singing “Moon River”
- *Camelot* reigned on Broadway with Julie Andrews and Robert Goulet
- 1961 movies included *West Side Story* as the movie of the year and Elvis Presley in *Blue Hawaii*; Clark Gable and Marilyn Monroe gave their last performances in *The Misfits*, and Paul Newman and Jackie Gleason starred in *The Hustler*

1962

Political & Social

- President Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev found a way out of the Cuban Missile Crisis
- The first person was killed trying to cross the Berlin Wall

Science & Technology

- John Glenn went into space
- Tab and Diet Rite colas debuted
- Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) were developed

Popular Culture

- On television, Americans watched *The Beverly Hillbillies* and *The Jetsons*, Walter Cronkite brought us the *CBS Evening News*, and Johnny Carson took over *The Tonight Show*
- The Flying Wallendas' deadly fall occurred at the State Fair Coliseum
- "I Left My Heart in San Francisco" by Tony Bennett topped the charts
- Marilyn Monroe killed herself, and comic actor Ernie Kovacs was killed in a car crash
- 1962 movies included Gregory Peck in *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Peter O'Toole in *Lawrence of Arabia* and the first Bond movie, *Dr. No*; Bette Davis and Joan Crawford scared us in *What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?*

1963

Political & Social

- President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas
- Betty Friedan published *The Feminine Mystique*
- Led by Martin Luther King Jr., 125,000 people marched down Woodward Avenue for racial equality
- Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech
- Governor George Wallace of Alabama tried to block African American students from attending the University of Alabama

Science & Technology

- The touch-tone phone and ZIP codes were introduced

Popular Culture

- 1963 television included *The Fugitive*, *My Favorite Martian*, *Petticoat Junction* and *Let's Make a Deal*
- Peter, Paul and Mary were a big hit, and Little Stevie Wonder emerged from Motown
- Harvey Ball (not Forrest Gump) invented the smiley face
- 1963 movies included *The Great Escape*, *The Pink Panther* and *The Birds*

1964

Political & Social

- President Johnson unveiled his goals for his "Great Society" initiatives in a speech at the University of Michigan
- Lyndon Johnson was elected to continue to serve as president
- The Gulf of Tonkin incident in North Vietnam prompted Congress to pass the Southeast Asia Resolution—this resolution served as Johnson's legal justification for escalating American involvement in Vietnam
- The Civil Rights Act was passed
- J.P. McCarthy joined WJR
- Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison in South Africa
- Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize

Science & Technology

- Stereo eight-track players were put into cars
- The first business computer, the IBM System/360, was introduced
- An F4 tornado killed 11 people and injured more than 200 as it plowed northeast from Mt. Clemens to Algonac

Popular Culture

- The Beatles became popular in the U.S. and appeared at Olympia Stadium on September 6
- The S&H catalog became the largest single publication in the U.S.; S&H printed three times as many “Green Stamps” as the U.S. Postal Service printed postage stamps
- Cassius Clay (a.k.a. Muhammad Ali) became heavyweight champion of the world
- 1964 television included *Gilligan’s Island*, *The Addams Family*, *The Munsters* and *Bewitched*; the “ticking” theme song of *Jeopardy!* was heard for the first time
- The radio was playing “I Want to Hold Your Hand” by The Beatles and hits by The Rolling Stones, The Dave Clark Five; Louis Armstrong had a hit with “Hello, Dolly!” The Supremes were on top at Motown, and Bob Dylan correctly informed us that “The Times They are A-Changing”
- 1964 movies included *Dr. Strangelove*, *Goldfinger*, Julie Andrews in *Mary Poppins*, Audrey Hepburn and Rex Harrison in *My Fair Lady* and Elvis Presley and Ann-Margret in *Viva Las Vegas*

1965

Political & Social

- The U.S. began bombing North Vietnam and assumed a ground combat role in South Vietnam
- The first in a six-year-long series of mass anti-war demonstrations were held
- Harvey Ovshinsky founded the underground newspaper *The Fifth Estate* in the basement of his Second Avenue apartment in Detroit
- President Johnson signed the Medicare bill and the Voting Rights Act
- Racial disturbances flared in Watts, and the first of three civil rights marches from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, became known as “Bloody Sunday”
- Malcolm X was assassinated

Science & Technology

- Soft contact lenses were introduced

Popular Culture

- The miniskirt became a fashion fad
- 1965 television included *I Spy*, *Get Smart*, *F Troop*, *Hogan’s Heroes*, *Green Acres*, *I Dream of Jeannie*, *Lost in Space* and *The Dean Martin Show*
- Mick Jagger and Keith Richards of The Rolling Stones looked for “Satisfaction,” Bob Dylan gave us “Like a Rolling Stone” at the Newport Jazz Festival, at the Fillmore in San Francisco The Warlocks played and changed their name to The Grateful Dead, Sonny and Cher came on the scene with “I Got You Babe,” “You Lost that Lovin’ Feelin’” by The Righteous Brothers became the most played song on the radio of all time
- 1965 movies included Julie Andrews in *The Sound of Music*, *Doctor Zhivago* and *Cat Ballou*, and *What’s New Pussycat?* introduced us to Woody Allen

1966

Political & Social

- Robert Cobb introduced Plum Street, an artists' community near Michigan Avenue between the Lodge and Fisher freeways
- Bobby Seale and Huey Newton formed the Black Panther Party
- The National Organization for Women (NOW) was founded
- We began hearing about “baby boomers”

Science & Technology

- The Astrodome was built, and in it a field of Astroturf

Popular Culture

- We played Twister and Rock 'Em Sock 'Em Robots
- 1966 television included *Star Trek*, *Batman*, *The Monkees*, *Mission: Impossible*, *That Girl* and *The Newlywed Game* with Bob Eubanks
- The radio was playing the Beach Boys' album *Pet Sounds* and their hit “Good Vibrations,” The Beatles gave us *Revolver* and *Rubber Soul*, The Mamas and the Papas hit the top of the charts, and Frank Sinatra had the song of the year with “Strangers in the Night”
- 1966 movies included *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* starring Clint Eastwood, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* and *The Russians Are Coming, the Russians Are Coming*

1967

Political & Social

- The Pentagon was besieged by anti-war protesters
- The hippie group TransLove Energies, led by John Sinclair, held a “Love-In on Belle Isle” in April
- Detroit police raided a blind pig on 12th Street in July that resulted in a week of riots—43 people died
- Senator Eugene McCarthy ran for president as the “peace candidate”

Science & Technology

- Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the first human-to-human heart transplant
- Three U.S. astronauts were killed on the launchpad of *Apollo 1*
- The first pulsar star and the code to DNA were discovered

Popular Culture

- The first Super Bowl was played
- 1967 television included *The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour*, *The Flying Nun* with Sally Field, *The Carol Burnett Show* and *The Phil Donahue Show*; it was also the year that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting went on the air
- The music scene exploded with *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* by The Beatles, John Lennon wrote “All You Need is Love,” we first heard of The Turtles, Pink Floyd, The Doors, Jethro Tull, Cream, The Jefferson Airplane and Grace Slick; Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar to “Purple Haze,” while The Who blew up the stage for “My Generation”; “Up, Up and Away” by The 5th Dimension was the song of the year; Motown gave us “Soul Man” with Sam and Dave, “Respect” with Aretha Franklin, and Gladys Knight and The Pips doing “I Heard It Through the Grapevine,” as Otis Redding sang “The Dock of the Bay”
- 1967 movies included *The Graduate*, *Bonnie and Clyde*, *Cool Hand Luke*, *Casino Royale* and *The Dirty Dozen*, and *In the Heat of the Night* with Rod Steiger was the best movie of the year
- Hair opened on Broadway

1968

Political & Social

- Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated by James Earl Ray; Robert Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan
- Focus: HOPE was founded
- Communist forces launched the Tet offensive in South Vietnam
- President Johnson chose not to seek re-election
- Riots erupted at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
- Rebellions and uprisings occurred around the world in such places as France, Brazil, Poland, Mexico and Germany

Science & Technology

- NASA's *Apollo 8* spacecraft orbited the moon
- The Boeing 747 was built
- 911 was dialed in an emergency for the first time

Popular Culture

- The Detroit Tigers won the World Series
- Evel Knievel crashed jumping over the fountain at Caesars Palace
- 1968 television included *Rowan & Martin's Laugh In*, *The Mod Squad*, *Hawaii Five-O*, *The Galloping Gourmet*, *60 Minutes* with Harry Reasoner, Mike Wallace and Morley Safer, and Fred Rogers as Mister Rogers debuted in *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*
- The radio played Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, The Beatles' *White Album*, Led Zeppelin, The Steve Miller Band, Jethro Tull and The Rolling Stones' "Jumpin' Jack Flash," and Johnny Cash cashed in on "Folsom Prison Blues"
- 1968 movies included *2001: A Space Odyssey*, *Funny Girl*, *The Love Bug*, *Rosemary's Baby*, *Planet of the Apes* and *The Valley of the Dolls*, and The Beatles all lived in a *Yellow Submarine*

1969

Political & Social

- Richard Nixon became president
- Peace talks to end the Vietnam War began in Paris
- Charles Manson and his "family" were arrested
- Vietnam Moratorium Day—millions worldwide took part in the biggest peace demonstration of the era

Science & Technology

- Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon
- ARPANET, the precursor to the Internet, was created
- The first artificial heart was implanted
- The Concorde took flight

Popular Culture

- Nearly half a million people attended Woodstock
- Ground was broken for Walt Disney World
- Sesame Street first aired, along with *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, *Marcus Welby M.D.*, *Room 222*, *Hee Haw*, *The Courtship of Eddie's Father* and *Love American Style*; Tiny Tim sang "Tiptoe Through the Tulips" and married Miss Vicki on *The Tonight Show*
- Popular music and artists included Led Zeppelin, Creedence Clearwater Revival (CCR) and Arlo Guthrie; David Crosby, Stephen Stills, Graham Nash and Neil Young began CSN&Y, Tammy Wynette sang "Stand by Your Man," and The 5th Dimension sang "Aquarius" and "Let the Sunshine In"
- 1969 movies included *Midnight Cowboy*, *True Grit*, which won John Wayne an Oscar, *Take the Money and Run*, *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* and *Easy Rider*

PART III: FAMOUS SIXTIES QUOTES

These times they are a-changin’

—*Bob Dylan*

All we are saying is give peace a chance.

—*John Lennon*

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.

—*Martin Luther King, Jr.*

Power to the people!

—*Unknown*

If you can remember the Sixties, you weren’t there.

—*Unknown*

You can’t separate peace from freedom because no one can be at peace unless he has his freedom.

—*Malcolm X*

Make love, not war.

—*Unknown*

And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country.

—*John F. Kennedy, Inaugural address, 1961*

The Cold War isn’t thawing; it is burning with a deadly heat.

—*Richard Nixon*

A girl should not expect special privileges because of her sex but neither should she adjust to prejudice and discrimination.

—*Betty Friedan*

The greatest leader of our time has been struck down by the foulest deed of our time...so let us here highly resolve that John Fitzgerald Kennedy did not live or die in vain.

—*Lyndon Johnson*

That’s one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind.

—*Neil Armstrong*

Turn on, tune in, drop out.

—*Timothy Leary*

Freedom’s just another word for nothing left to lose.

—*From “Me and Bobby McGee”; written by Kris Kristofferson and performed by Janis Joplin*

You got to get it while you can.

—*Janis Joplin*

America: Love it or leave it.

—*Unknown*

– I’m not going to be the first American president to lose a war.

—*Richard Nixon, October 1969*

We have a long way to go in the space race. We started late. But this is the new ocean, and I believe the United States must sail on it and be in a position second to none.

—*President John F. Kennedy, 1962*

Just sit right back and you’ll hear a tale,

A tale of a fateful trip

That started from this tropic port

Aboard this tiny ship...

—*Gilligan’s Island theme song*

