

Vietnam

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Vietnam war liberation movements

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Running head: Liberation **movements** against **the** Vietnam war

The Vietnam war was long costly and divisive. The war intensified by the cold war between the US and the Soviet Union (Robertson, 2017). More than 3 million people were killed during the war with the majority of casualties being the minority groups such as African Americans, Asian Americans, and women (Omatsu, 2016). With the sufferings that the minority groups were going through, liberation movements were formed to end the war and stop the sufferings. Various factors led to the formation of such movements.

The counterculture emergence. A counterculture was cultivated in the late 1960s in the United States. these counterculture youth liberation groups were against the cultural standards of their parents (Whiteley & Sklower, 2016). The main area is racial segregation. It was also involved in the rejection of various controversial social norms such as the 1950s norms. these counterculture young individuals rejected their parents' cultural standards such as the initial support of the Vietnam war. Due to the widespread prosperity of the economy, widespread tensions were developed in the United States such as women's rights. The counterculture youths, therefore, had enough time for leisure and for attending to their social issues.

The emergence of music. The emergence of rock music was a factor that produced several liberation movements. This was as a result of the dismissal of the orthodox culture that was incorporated in the new genres of music such as rock music at the time. others included pop art and the new probes in spirituality. Musical artists who made a huge contribution to this included great musicians such as The Beatles, The Doors, and many others (Lammer, 2016). Another factor that contributed to this was the emergence of new forms of music presentations such as outdoor rock festivals. Countercultural opinions conveyed in the lyrics of songs and other common sayings during the time played a huge role.

The clergy. The clergy played a huge role in the opposition of the Vietnam war, the clergy at the time included religious leaders as well as individuals such as Martin Luther King Jr. King tried to campaign for an end of the war rather than racial equality. Another factor was the existence of active students. Students, in the 1960s, led campus protests to oppose the war, and they became increasingly involved in Civil Rights Movements (Rhoads, 2016).

The changes brought about by the formation of the liberation movements included the rise of the new forms of media such as literature, cinemas, and underground newspapers however the publishers of these forms of media were in most times harassed by the police. Musical theatres started to diverge from the 1950s narrow confines. The increase in underground printing was accomplished by the availability of affordable offset printing which made printing cheap as a thousand copies could be printed by just a few dollars.

The countercultural idealism in the 1960s gave rise to other organizations that continue up to date. In conjunction with women's rights, the black powder, and the movements that support the conservation of the environment that boomed simultaneously, the movement against the war led to the generation of more youth. Many of which continued to build organizations that have lasted up to date. These organizations aimed at achieving social change. Many of the organizations that arose from this continue to fight for economic and racial justice, the rights of women, quality education, workers empowerment, and equitable healthcare. Environmental protection and peaceful living as a result of the end of wars. There has also been a rise in the anti-war activism protesting the US military intervention (Yanik, 2016). To add on, the impact of wars is no longer felt by the Americans since the frontline news is controlled by the military as opposed to before when it was done by forms of media such as the underground newspaper.

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