

Music Unit



- I. '50s Rock & Roll
- II. Teen films & *Rebel Without A Cause*
- III. Music of the 1960s
- IV. The counterculture in music, art, fashion & film
- V. Pop art
- VI. NY77: The Coolest Year in Hell
- VII. Disco
- VIII. Essay assignment
- IX. Music with a message
- X. The 1980s in a nutshell
- XI. Pretty in Pink
- XII. Grunge
- XIII. Hip hop
- XIV. Music in the 2000s



History of Rock & Roll

1950s

Music of the
1940s
(a sampling)



#15

Chattanooga Choo

Glenn Miller with Tex Beneke & the Four Modernaires

1941

Music of the
1950s
(Chubby Checker)



Which music do you think you would have preferred if you were a teenager in the 1950s?

Why?

Two Reactions to Rock & Roll...



The Roots of 1950s Rock & Roll



- Rock & roll first emerged as a musical style in the 1950s.
 - Heavily influenced by African-American music, in particular rhythm & blues (R&B)
- The genre also changed as it was performed by white musicians.
 - White musicians sped up the tempo & changed the look which appealed to young, high-energy teen audiences.

The Roots of 1950s Rock & Roll (cont.)



- African-Americans had been playing rock & roll for years, but white audiences knew little about them because, like society, radio stations also segregated music.



What do you
think that
means that
radio stations
were
segregated?



What helped to popularize Rock & Roll?

- By the mid-1950s, rock & roll had become wildly popular with white & black audiences
- WHY?
 - White teens started to secretly **listen to black radio stations to hear rock & roll.**
 - White artists began to **make their own covers of black rock & roll songs.**
 - White radio stations (facing increased competition from TV) began to **play the new music (rock & roll) to attract new listeners**



Bill Haley & the Comets



- Found early success making covers of earlier R&B songs
- Most known for the song “Rock Around the Clock.”



The Role of Record Labels – making covers

- Major record labels re-recorded minor hits originally recorded by black artists with their own white artists.
 - Turned them into smash hits with white Americans by making them less daring & changing potentially offensive lyrics.



Cover Songs



Big Joe Turner, "Shake, Rattle & Roll"

Which version did you like better? Why?



Bill Haley & the Comets, "Shake, Rattle & Roll"



Revamping, *Shake, Rattle and Roll*:

- Big Joe Turner's original lyrics: "Way you wear those dresses, the sun comes shinin' through; I can't believe my eyes, all that mess belongs to you."
- Bill Haley's version: "Wearing those dresses, your hair's done up so nice; you look so warm, but your heart is as cold as ice."

The Role of Record Labels – designing hits

- To guarantee hits, record labels
 - Created & mass produced attractive male teen idols
 - Manufactured “rock and rollers” = white, good looking, teen idol types
 - Wrote & marketed songs for mainstream white audiences
 - Hired songwriters to write the perfect rock & roll songs for teens. They wrote pop songs with teen themes (dating, first love, parties, etc.) with the new rock & roll sound.



Redesigned Hits



Little Richard, "Tutti Frutti"

Which version did you like better? Why?



Pat Boone, "Tutti Frutti"



Revamping, Tutti Frutti:

- Little Richard's original lyrics: "I got a gal, named Sue, she knows just what to do, she rock to the East, she rock to the West, she is the gal that I love best." ... "Got a gal, named Daisy, she almost drives me crazy, she knows how to love me, yes indeed, boy you don't know what she do to me."
- Pat Boone's version: "I got a gal, her name's Sue, she knows just what to do. I've been to the East, I've been to the West, but she's the gal that I love best." ... "I got a gal, her name's Daisy, she almost drives me crazy, she's a real gone cookie, yes sir-ee, but pretty little Susie is the gal for me."

The Quest for White Rock & Roll Stars

- Sam Phillips was a **disc jockey** who started the Sun Records label in January 1950.
 - At first, he recorded a number of well-known black R&B artists. But he was worried his black artists wouldn't break through with white mainstream audiences.
 - He began searching for a white artist “who could play and sing in this same exciting, alive way.”



Video questions: *The Fifties: The Beat*

1. How did growing up in Memphis help shape Elvis Presley as a musician?
2. How did Elvis help to break down racial barriers?
3. What power did teens have in the 1950s?
4. How did control over music change hands in the 1950s?

David
Halberstam,
*The Fifties:
The Beat*
(pt 1)



David
Halberstam,
The Fifties:
The Beat
(pt 2)



Video questions: *The Fifties: The Beat*

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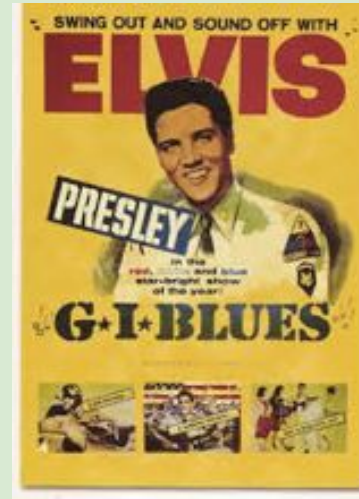
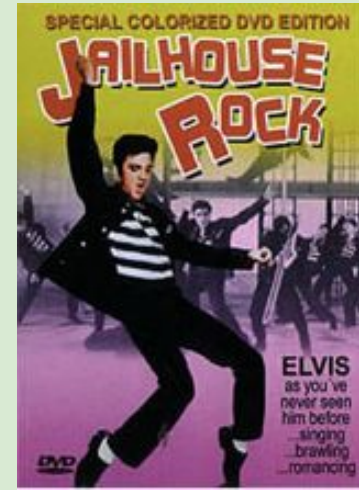
Elvis conquers the music charts

- In 1956, Elvis had the
 - #1 country single (“I Forgot to Remember to Forget”)
 - #1 R&B single (“Heartbreak Hotel”)
 - #1 Pop single (“I Want You, I Need You, I Love You”)
- In 1957, he released the following hit singles: “Hound Dog,” “Don’t Be Cruel,” “Love Me Tender,” Jailhouse Rock,” “All Shook Up,” and “Teddy Bear.”



Elvis conquers Hollywood

Love Me Tender (1956), *Loving You*, *Jailhouse Rock* (1957), *King Creole* (1958), *Flaming Star* (1960), *Blue Hawaii* (1961), *Viva Las Vegas* (1964) are among the 31 motion pictures he made.





“Jailhouse Rock” trailer

Elvis' Influence

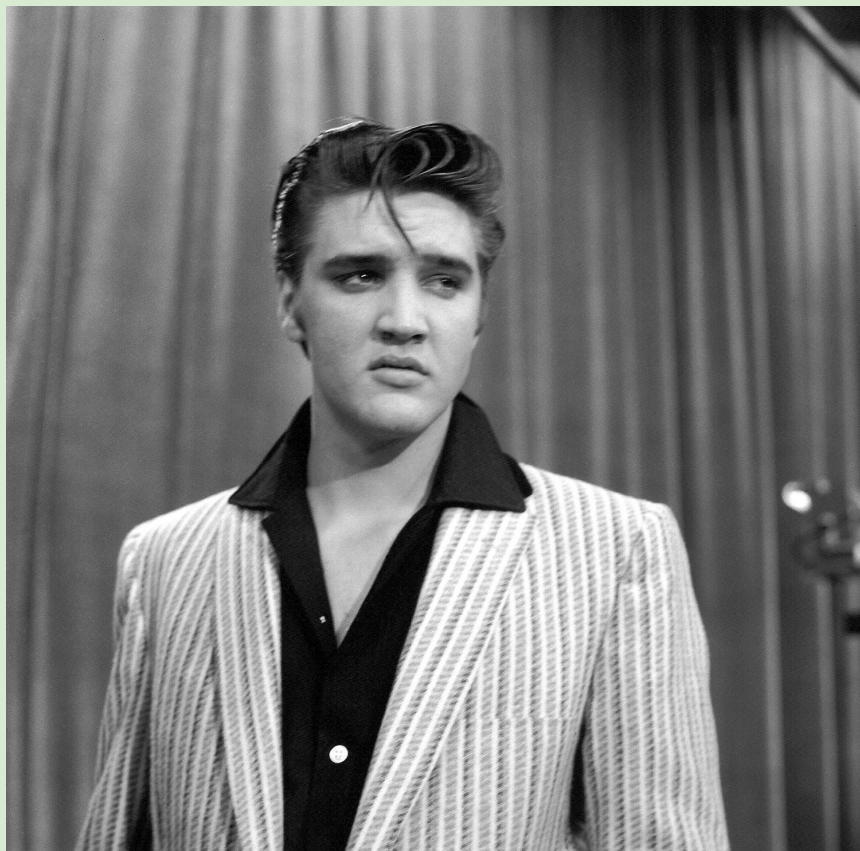


Critics:

- Became successful by singing the music that countless uncredited black artists sang before him. (Including recording covers of songs originally sung by black artists.)

Fans:

- Helped to popularize rock & roll:
 - *Without Elvis, none of us could have made it.* -- Buddy Holly.
- Opened the door for black artists in a way
- Appealed to diverse musical styles & audiences:
 - *“Elvis was the only man from Northeast Mississippi who could shake his hips and still be loved by rednecks, cops, and hippies.”* -- Jimmy Buffett
- Brought country & R&B music into rock & roll & created a new sub-genre of rock & roll called **rockabilly**.



What do you think?

Is Elvis worth
celebrating or is he a
thief?

Buddy Holly (1936-1959)



- Born in TX
 - Worked as back-up band for Bill Haley
 - Modelled himself after Elvis after meeting him at gigs
- “That’ll Be The Day” was a hit in 1957 and was followed by a rapid string of 7 hit records with his band, The Crickets.
- Killed in plane crash in 1959 - “The Day The Music Died”

Jerry Lee Lewis

(1935-)



- Started playing piano at age 9 and performed at church as a kid.
- Recorded “Whole Lotta Shakin’ Goin’ On” in 1957. Went wild kicking out the piano stool on the *Steve Allen Show*.
- Nicknamed “The Killer” for his outrageous on-and-off-stage antics

Great Balls of Fire!

Jerry Lee was known for his:

- Frantic performing style (i.e., lighting his piano on fire while playing!)
- Blatantly sexual lyrics
- Scandal: In December 1957, he married his 13-year old 2nd cousin, Myra Gale Brown, (while still married to his 2nd wife – he was 22 at the time) starting a scandal that hurt his career.
 - His tour was cancelled, his music was blacklisted from the radio, & his live performance fees fell from \$10,000/night to \$250, & he faced boycotts at his shows.



Little Richard

(1932- 2020)



- Born Richard Wayne Penniman in Georgia.
 - Driven out the house at a young age by his father (who rejected his son's homosexuality)
 - Influenced heavily by the church/gospel music (uncles, grandfathers were preachers)
- Little Richard recorded the hits "Tutti Frutti," "Long Tail Sally" and "Good Golly Miss Molly."

Chuck Berry (1926-2017)



The “father of
rock ‘n’ roll”

Berry doing the “duck walk.”



- In 1955, he was discovered at a small blues club in Chicago and met Leonard and Cliff Chess of Chess Records.
- Hits included “Maybelline,” “Roll Over, Beethoven,” “School Days,” “Johnny B. Goode,” and “Sweet Little Sixteen.”
- Influenced numerous guitarists including Jimi Hendrix and Keith Richards.





 Reelin'
in the Years[®]
Productions LLC

Chuck Berry's legal troubles

Indian Girl Talks, Convicts Singer Chuck Berry

Charged with transporting a 14-year-old Indian girl across a state line for immoral purposes, rock and roll star Chuck Berry was found guilty of violating the Mann Act by a St. Louis Federal Court jury. Berry was convicted and held without bond after the mature-looking girl testified the entertainer hired her in El Paso, Texas, as a hat check girl for his St. Louis night club, then was intimate with her nightly after she got off from work. Later, the singer was sentenced to five years in prison and \$5,000 fine.

- Had legal troubles in 1960 and never regained his popularity.
 - Arrested under the Mann Act after questionable allegations that he'd had sex with a 14-year old waitress who he had then transported across state lines to work as a hat check girl at his club. Berry appealed his initial 5-year sentence, which was then reduced to 3 years.
- When he was released, he continued to perform & tour but never with the same acclaim as in the '50s.

Role of Teens/Youth Culture

- By the mid-1950s there were **16.5 million** teenagers in the U.S.!
- 1950s teens had more money than ever before.
How do we know this?
 - **Teens made more than entire families had a decade earlier.**
 - **Many teens had their own credit cards & bank accounts.**
 - **Teens were using their money to shop**
 - By the mid-'50s, teens were buying 43% of all records, 39% of all radios, 53% of movie tickets
- Teens were eager to develop their own culture, separate from their parents.



Why did teens embrace Rock & Roll?



Alan Freed, radio disk jockey, *The New York Times*, 1957

As for charging that this music is “dirty” and making delinquents of children, I think I’m helping to combat juvenile delinquency. If my kids are home at night listening to my radio program, and get interested enough to go out and buy records and have a collection to listen to and dance to, I think I’m fighting delinquency.

Rock & Roll began on the levees and plantations, took in folk songs, & features blues & rhythm. It’s the rhythm that gets the kids. They are starved for music they can dance to after all those years of crooners. It’s simple to dance to and clap your hands to & the kids know the words to every song. That’s why they come. This is an audience-participation kind of music. They come in & pay to sing louder than the performers.

It’s natural that kids should look for excitement & thrills. Well, I’d rather that they find excitement & thrills. I’d rather that they find it in the theatre than in street gangs. I say that if kids have any interest in any kind of music, thank God for it. Because if they have the interest, they can find themselves in it. And as they grow up, they broaden out & come to enjoy all kinds of music.

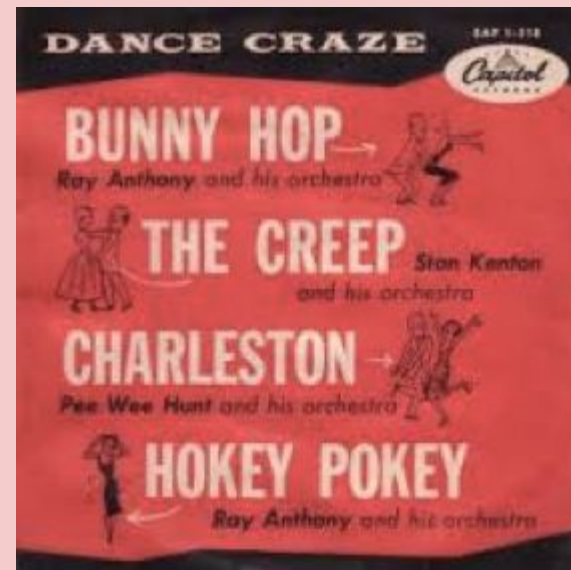


Rock & Roll Music and Dance



Dance crazes

- Rock & roll music was easy to dance to because it had a straightforward beat.
- Record labels often came up with dances to accompany new songs as a way to help promote the song.



The Bunny Hop



The Mashed Potato

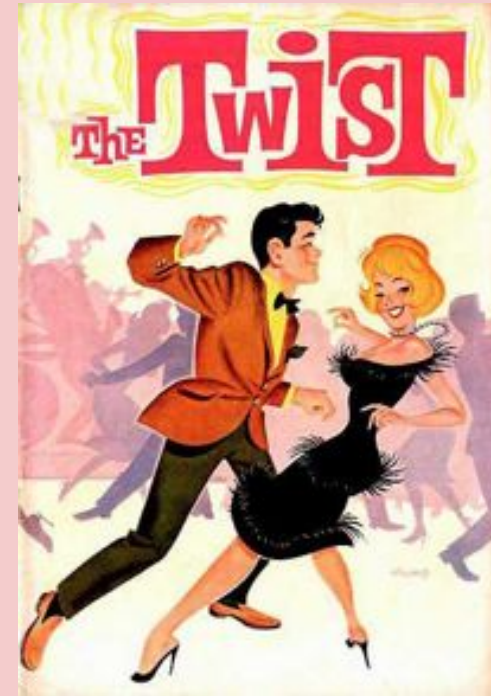


The Hand Jive



The Twist

“The Twist” was a hit song that led to one of the biggest dance crazes of the 1960s.



- The popularity of the Twist led to other popular Twist-themed songs, including “Let’s Twist Again” and “Twist & Shout.”
- Movie star Ginger Rogers said the Twist was “the most obscene dance I’ve ever seen.”

Rock & Roll's Critics



NOTICE!

STOP

Help Save The Youth of America
DONT BUY NEGRO RECORDS

(If you don't want to serve negroes in your place of business, then do not have negro records on your juke box or listen to negro records on the radio.)

The screaming, libelous words, and savage music of these records are undermining the morals of our white youth in America.

Call the advertisers of the radio stations that play this type of music and complain to them!

Don't Let Your Children Buy, or Listen
To These Negro Records

For additional copies of this circular, write
EXTENSIVE COUNCIL OF GREATERS NEW ORLEANS, INC.
219 Delta Building New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Permission is granted to re-print this circular

Edition *****

Toronto Star

Tuesday, June 3, 1968
20 cents

METEO WEATHER
Monthly weather forecasts
10p. 20c. Low tonight
12c. Daily, 4c.

SUMMER
In the city

A complete guide
Section E

**Ontario Place riot
may spark rock ban**

By Dave Dalton and
John Speers Toronto Star

Ontario Place might cause further rock concerts in the wake of a four-hour riot last night, manager Bruce Long said today.

Long said that an emergency meeting with some of his senior staff after 400 rock fans rioted last night — the second outbreak of violence in a week by Ontario Place rock events.

The fans, linked out of the water-front park's location of structural concrete, arrested a police officer and pulled police with rocks and broken glass.

Some of the 400 rioters pulled 20-pound rocks over a high gate on to the crowd's and and wounded, standing 100 yards from rioting fans.

All Ontario Provincial Police

enforcement at the scene said 100 officers received cuts and bruises. Four more policemen also suffered minor injuries and one car being at scene when he jumped from a vehicle fence he had come to get back.

All rioters

Metra police and Toronto Star Police each said they took to Ontario Place, where they gathered the fans to try to keep fans from breaking glass in the crowd. At least one rioter was taken out of the water for a further police beat.

A Star reporter questioned what the fans were pulled with besides, adding "The rocks were broken glass and of the heft that I could believe."

Police charged in concert with officers being warned from surrounding police to maintain of dangerous weapons.

Ontario Place officials about the riot about 7:30 p.m., with about 1,000 fans to get on. The crowd, made by Star Executive head Tommie Stone, was estimated at about 1,000. There is a combined force of a full force for the riotous and the surrounding ground fans were heavy all to watch police fans.

A Star reporter questioned of his rioters and fan rioting that rioters

- Critics felt that rock & roll was...
 - Unwholesome & obscene (the “devil’s music”)
 - Morally corrupting
 - Dangerous
 - Encouraged racial integration

“Any adult who has watched the animated bodies of bobby-soxers at a rock ‘n’ roll “hop” cannot help wondering if their minds are being twisted like their torsos.”

A teacher said Elvis’ “gyrations ... were such an assault to the senses as to repel even the most tolerant observer.” Frank Sinatra told the New York Times in 1956 that “Rock ‘n’ roll smells phony and false. It is sung, played, & written for the most part by cretinous goons & by means of its ... sly, lewd, in plain fact, dirty lyrics...it manages to be the music of every side-burned delinquent on the face of the earth.

A Catholic priest said, “The rock & roll fad ... can have an influence on the average teenager to perform certain actions classified as wrong or sinful. Such actions could result in illicit sexual activities or possibly the use of narcotics.”

Lasting Influence of '50s Rock & Roll



- At a time of widespread racial segregation, rock & roll broke the color line in music.
- Teens played a major role in adopting & popularizing a new musical style in the '50s.
 - This involvement continued and expanded in the '60s and beyond.
- While '50s style rock & roll ran into some problems towards the end of the decade, rock & roll continued & blossomed into many different styles of rock in the '60s & beyond.



Adults' Fear: Wild Youth!



Look magazine reported in 1958 that “many parents are in a state of confusion or despair about their teenagers. And they don’t exactly know what to do about it.”



Rock & roll &

person. [17c: from Latin *j*
juvenile delinquent *no*
is guilty of an offence, esp

- What does the term “juvenile delinquent” mean?
 - Merriam-Webster’s definition is “a violation of the law by a juvenile or ... antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control.”
- In your own words, what is a juvenile delinquent? (Define)





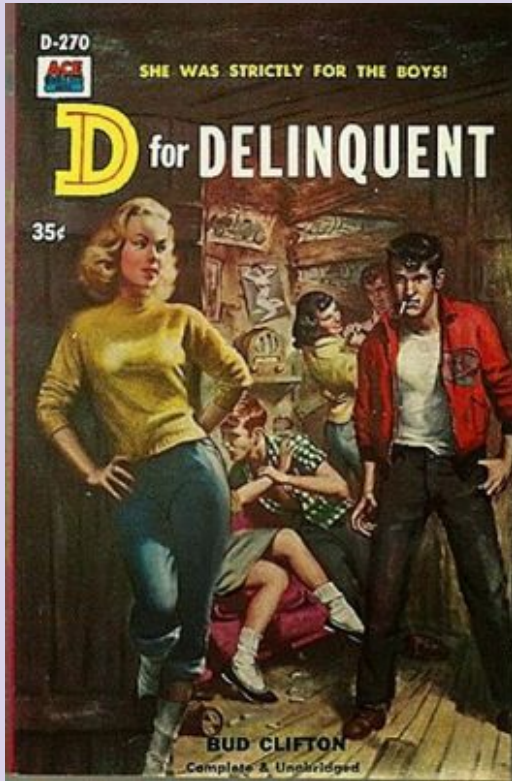
Frankie Lymon & the Teenagers, “I’m Not a Juvenile Delinquent” (1956)

Do the things that's right
And you'll do nothing wrong
Life will be so nice, you'll be in paradise
I know, because I'm not a juvenile
delinquent

But listen boys and girls
You need not be blue
And life is what you make of it
It all depends on you
I know, because I'm not a juvenile
delinquent

It's easy to be good, it's hard to be bad
Stay out of trouble, and you be glad
Take this tip from me, and you will see
How happy you will be
Oh-oh, boys and girls, this is my story
And I add all of my glory
I know, because I'm not a juvenile
delinquent

Juvenile delinquency by the numbers:

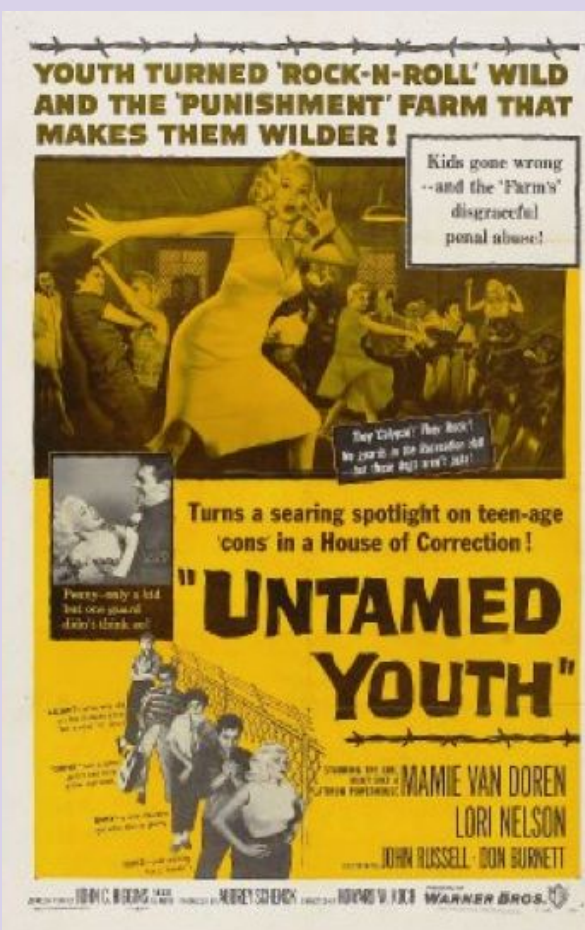
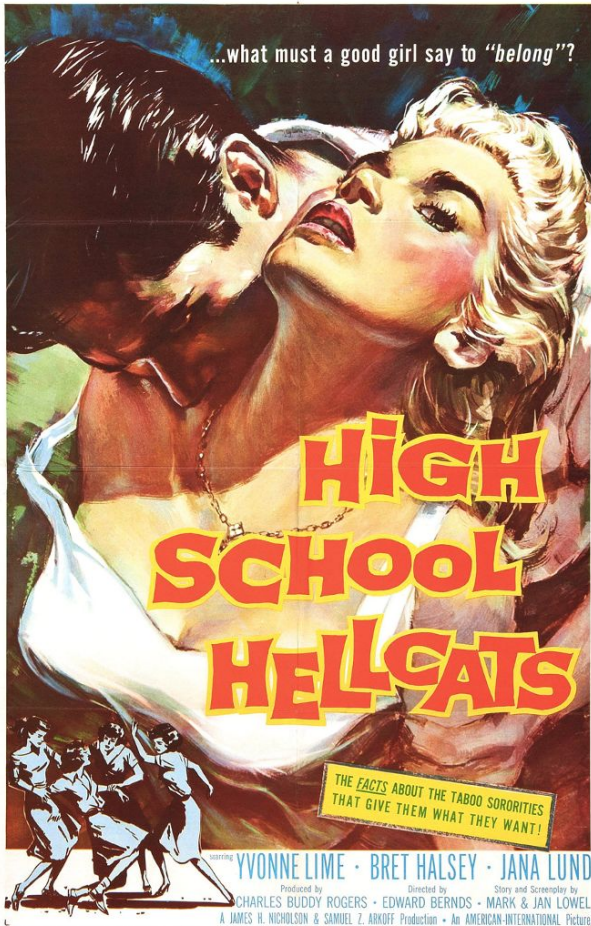


- From 1950–1955 crimes committed by teenagers jumped by 45% (Saturday Evening Post, 1955)
- A 1960 public opinion poll ranked juvenile delinquency just behind national defense & world peace as the American public's top 3 greatest concerns.
- Juvenile arrests more than tripled in New York City between 1950-1959, while juvenile court cases more than doubled nationally between 1948–1957 (Robert M. McIver, The Prevention and Control of Delinquency, 1966)

The Teenage Menace in Film

How do they describe teens in the clip below? What words do they use?





Behind these "nice" school walls...

A TEACHERS' NIGHTMARE!...

A TEEN-AGE JUNGLE!!



THE
GREATEST
SCHOOL
REVENGE
OF
TEEN-AGE
LOVE



STARRING

RUSS TAMBLYN · JAN STERLING · JOHN DREW BARRYMORE

and GUEST STARS

MAMIE VAN DOREN · JERRY LEE LEWIS · RAY ANTHONY

JACKIE COOGAN · CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. and DIANE JERGENS AS JOAN STAPLES

SCREEN PLAY BY **LEWIS MELTZER** and **ROBERT BLEES** · **ROBERT BLEES** · **JACK ARNOLD**

IN **CINEMA SCOPE**



**YOUTHFUL
REBELS!**

...trying to crowd
a lifetime of
thrills into
one night...
**EVERY
NIGHT!**



Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents
AN ALBERT ZUGSMITH PRODUCTION

**GIRLS
TOWN**

LAST STOP ON THE ROAD TO NOWHERE!



Starring
MAMIE VAN DOREN · MEL TORNE
RAY ANTHONY · MAGGE HAYES

and introducing
PAUL ANKA

and introducing
PAUL ANKA



Opening the Girls

CATHY CROSBY · GIGI PERREAU
ELINOR DONAHUE · GLORIA TALBOTT

and **SHEILAH GRAHAM · JIM MITCHUM · DICK CONTINO**

HAROLD LLOYD, JR. · CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. and [THE PLATTERS]

Screen Play by **ROBERT SMITH** · **ROBERT BLEES** · **ROBERT BLEES** · **JACK ARNOLD** · **ROBERT BLEES** · **JACK ARNOLD** · **ROBERT BLEES** · **JACK ARNOLD**

THE HOODS OF TOMORROW!
THE GUN-MOLLS
OF THE FUTURE!

The
"Baby-
faces"
who
have
just
taken
their
first
stumbling
step
down
Sin
Street,
U.S.A.!



**"The
Delinquents"**

with **TOMMY LAUGHLIN**
PETER MILLER · DICK BARALYAN

Written and Directed by **ROBERT ALTMAN** · An Imperial
Production, Inc. Presentation · Released This UNITED ARTISTS



Movie break: *Rebel Without a Cause*



Characters

Judy
Daddy issues
Likes the bad boy

Jim
New to town
Masculinity matters

Plato
Divorced parents
Lonely



BEVERLY LONG

IAN WOLFE

FRANK MAZZOLA

ROBERT FOULK

JACK SIMMONS

TOM BERNARD

NICK ADAMS

JACK GRINNAGE

CLIFFORD MORRIS

A WARNER BROS. FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE

1. What are some of the issues/themes specific to teens that this movie raises?
2. Traditional gender norms were very much a focus in the 1950s. How does the film address gender roles?
3. The film is called “Rebel Without a Cause.” Would you consider the main characters to be rebels? AND Do they have no cause for their rebellion?
4. Although many parents worried their kids would become juvenile delinquents if they watched the film, how could you make the case that *Rebel* is actually more of a wake-up call to adults than a negative influence on youth?

Rebel Without a Cause discussion questions



1. What are some of the issues/themes this movie raises?
2. **Traditional gender norms were very much a focus in the 1950s. How does the film address gender roles?**
 - a. **MEN**: Compare the main character, Jim, to his father and then to his friend, Plato. How is each character living up to (or not) what it means to be an “ideal/real” man?
 - b. **WOMEN**: Consider the characters of Judy and Mrs. Start, Jim’s mom. What do you think the film is saying is the “proper” role of women?
3. Keeping in mind the wholesome, happy all-American family ideal of the 1950s (think *Leave it to Beaver*), where do you see dysfunction in each of the 3 main characters' families? (Jim, Judy, Plato)
4. What’s the message at the end of the film?

5. **Think about the title of this film. How would you define a “rebel”? In what ways are Jim (and by extension, Judy and Plato) as rebels?**
6. Although many parents feared that their children would become juvenile delinquents if they watched the film, how could you make the case that *Rebel Without a Cause* is actually more of a wake-up call to adults than a negative influence on youth?
7. *Rebel Without a Cause* was unique among juvenile delinquency films, because it dealt with the delinquency of middle class kids, rather than working class kids like *Blackboard Jungle* (1956). Why do you think the rebellion of middle class youth was so threatening?

Historical Context

1. **In 1953, the Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency was established to study the issue of juvenile crime and teen culture. What issues do you think they would have had with the film?**
2. **In the 1930s, the film industry passed a series of censorship rules that were still in effect in the 1950s. What specific scenes or plot lines do you think would have ran into trouble with a censorship code?**



Take out a piece of paper & respond to the following prompt →



Write about a song that immediately reminds you of a certain person, place, or time in your life when you hear it. What is the song? What is the memory that is tied to that song? When you hear this song, what emotions do you feel - happiness, sadness, nostalgia, something else?

In 2021 Americans
spent an average of
18.4 hrs/wk
listening to music.

(Up from 16 hrs in 2019.)

How much would you
estimate that YOU listen
to music each week?

Where and when do you
listen to or hear music?

How does music
impact your
mood?

Think about what you
wrote to the opening
prompt.

Songs from the past can
stir powerful emotions
and transport us back in
time.



Music has been an important memory device for thousands of years. (Before narratives could be written down, they were chanted or sung.)

The relationship between music and memory is powerful. Music is used to help dementia patients, the elderly, and those suffering from depression.

There's an established link between music & memory. (Those memories can be factual or emotional.)

Soundtrack of My Life

Choose 6-8 songs that highlight (or remind you of) significant moments in YOUR life.

- For each song, include the name of the song, artist and year the song was released.
- Then write 3-4 sentences describing why you chose this song and why it reminds you of this moment in time. Your description/connection to this song should include pictures for each song (this could be personal photos, album art, video images, etc.)



Your finished product can take whatever form you would like (small poster, handmade booklet, Google slideshow, etc.) - get creative!

** If you need somewhere to start, think of the different stages of your life so far. What music do you associate with each of these stages? (relationships, sports or extracurriculars, special moments with friends/family, vacations/seasons, etc.. Your music can be pulled from video games, films/tv, foreign languages, etc. and your memories do NOT all need to be positive ones.)*

A sample... (Ms. Shen's soundtrack)

Soundtrack of my life ☆ 📁 🗑️

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Background Layout Theme Transition

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Soundtrack to my life



Atelisa Shen 60 MIN.

1

Nights in the North End - Laura Branigan, "Gloria" (1982)



Many Saturday nights as kids my family would go into the North End to get a cannoli and cappuccino after dinner. My sister would dance with abandon for the old people and they would clap and laugh.

2

Childhood dance (skate) parties - Madonna, "Material Girl" (1985) & Michael Jackson, "Beat It" (1982)





When my brother and I were kids we would choreograph and perform roller skating shows in our basement for my parents and sister. We spent hours "practicing" and convincing and had so much fun doing it. Looking back I'm sure they were ridiculous but it was a lot of fun.



3

Embarrassing mom moments - Pointer Sisters, "Jump" (1976)



My mom has always been really extroverted (and as a more quiet extrovert, at times she was really embarrassing in just how out there she was.) One of her many "loud" behaviors was dancing to every song that came on that she liked. As a kid, The Pointer Sisters, "Jump" was one song that made her break into dance no matter where we were (grocery store, elevator, car, you name it.)

4

Roommates jr year - The Cardigans, "Lovefool" (1996)



My junior year, I lived off campus at BC in an apartment with 7 friends. It would be generous to say that it was a slum (I'm not kidding when I tell you that the guys seriously lobbied to buy a goat so they didn't have to clean.) This song somehow brought out the performance artist in 3 of my roommates who routinely turned it into a group number in the middle of whatever room we happened to be in.

My junior year apartment (the most appropriate image I can find...)

5

Crew trips - DJ Kool, "Let Me Clear My Throat" (1996)



Some of my best memories of college involve crew trips with my teammates. As a club team, we were scrappy, underfunded and perennially traveling in rundown busses, staying in somewhat sketchy motels and having a blast all the while. To this day, whenever I hear this song it brings me right back to IRA's in Princeton, NJ. This song was on a loop in the van on the way to race, pumping from someone's ipod as we hung out between races, and will forever bring me back to that trip.

6

Breakup - Plumb, "Damaged" (1999)



Breakups suck no matter the circumstances. 5 years together, an engagement, a big move out of state for his job and ultimately a cheating fiancée didn't make it any easier. This song was my wallowing music. It fit my mood, made me feel marginally better and got me through that first few weeks of "what's next?"

7

Dance parties - Justin Timberlake, "SexyBack" (2006)



I'm not sure what it is about little kid "dancing" that always makes me smile but this does it for me. My kids would DIE if they knew I showed this video (or any video of them when they were little and embarrassing) to anyone but they're not here so shhh...

8





Music of the 1960s

America in the 1960s

What was
happening in
America in the
1960s?

(Use the pictures as cues if
that helps.)



Overview of 1960s Music

- The '60s saw the growth of many styles of music.
- Unlike the '50s, in which one type of music dominated, Motown, pop, folk and rock all attracted listeners in the '60.

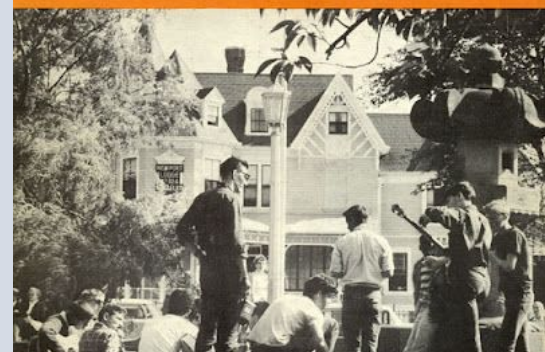


Folk Music

- Folk music was reborn in 1960s thanks to several young performers who wanted to rescue the musical form from its sad decline.
 - Bob Dylan
 - Joan Baez
- Folk music is known for its simple music, played on acoustic instruments, filled with political commentary on contemporary issues.
- Songs addressed the problems of the civil rights movement and Vietnam War and other campaigns for equality.



THE NEWPORT FOLK FESTIVAL



Simon &
Garfunkel,
“Sounds of
Silence”

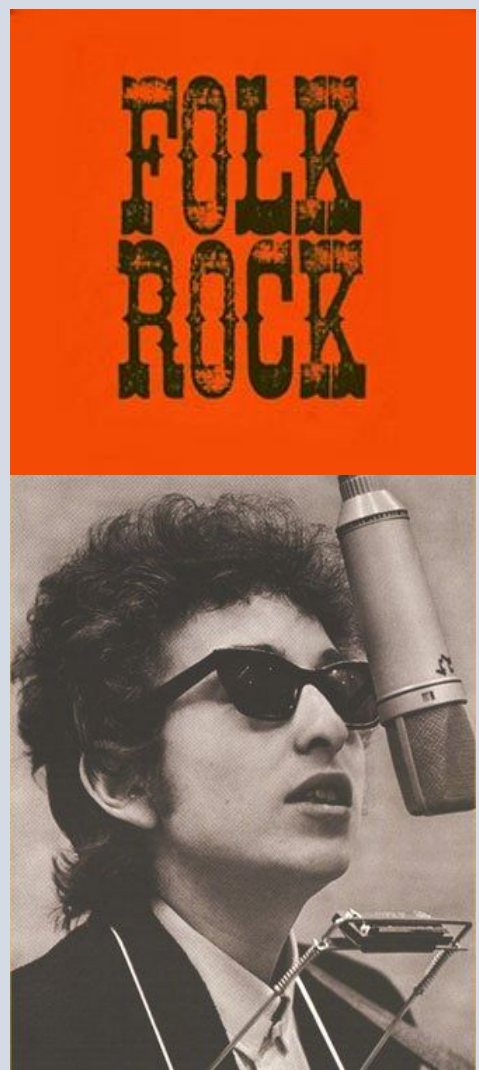


Bob Dylan,
“Blowin’ in
the Wind”



Folk-Rock

- As the decade wore on, folk merged into **folk-rock**.
 - Bob Dylan and Simon & Garfunkel led the way.
- Folk-rock performers increasingly used electrified instruments and more sophisticated songwriting.



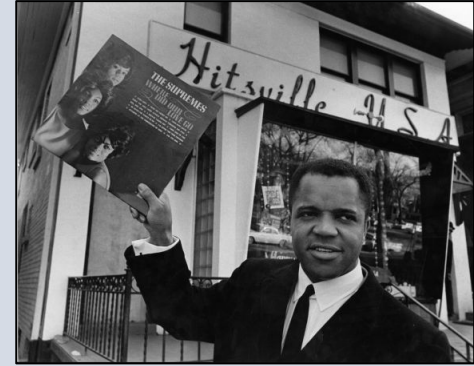


Bob Dylan, "Maggie's Farm"

As you listen:

What made
folk-rock
different from
folk?

Motown Records



- Motown Record was founded in Detroit, Michigan in 1959 by Berry Gordy Jr..
- Became one of the largest and best known record companies. It was owned and operated by an African-American and it helped many black musicians start successful careers.
- Notable artists included Diana Ross & the Supremes, Smokey Robinson, the Temptations, the Four Tops, Marvin Gaye, and Stevie Wonder.



The Temptations,
“My Girl”

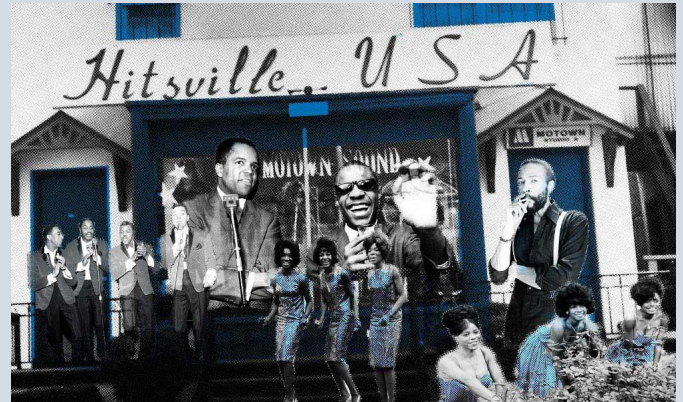
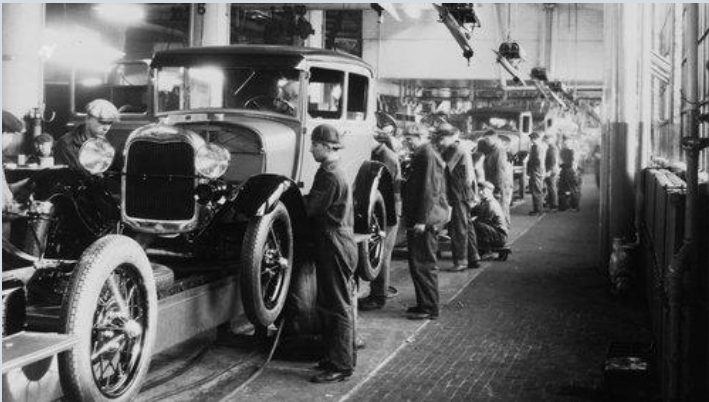
As you watch:
What do you notice about the
group’s look,
staging, &
performance?



As you watch:

What was Gordy's mission for the record label? To whom was he trying to appeal?

- One of Gordy's jobs before opening Motown, was working as an auto assembly line worker. This, combined with his music background formed the basis of Motown Records:
 - “At the plant the cars started out as just a frame, pulled along conveyor belts until they emerged at the end of the line — brand spanking new cars rolling off the line. I wanted the same concept for my company, only with artists and songs and records.”



- Gordy's mission was to make sure that the musicians he hired made a good impression on the public. To that end, all of the label's musicians received formal training in singing, dancing, and even etiquette.

- **Singers were required to take classes** from a **modelling/finishing school** for up to 2 hours a day whenever they were not on tour. Taught them topics ranging from table manners to speaking skills to proper posture.
- A music director worked with Motown acts on their performances. Maurice King instructed the company's singers in the **basics of music**. He said, *"I taught them how to phrase. I arranged their music; I arranged songs for them. I taught them how to blend. I collaborated with their **choreographer**, did a lot of their **staging**."*
- A choreographer-director taught singers how to dance & created routines for them. Many of the Motown artists had little or no formal training in dance – he **trained groups to perform synchronized moves & act out the lyrics of the song**.



Think about the challenges African-American artists who wanted to appeal to a white audience faced in the late '50s and early '60s.

Why then do you think that Motown required this level of training & polish from their acts?



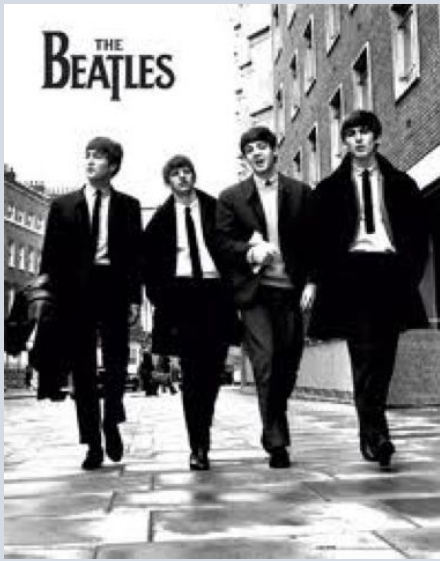
The
Supremes,
“Baby Love”





Smokey Robinson, "Pride & Joy"

1960s Rock & roll



- 1960s Rock & roll music was dominated by the Beatles & heavily influenced by musicians from the 1950s.
- The Beatles led the British Invasion → the Rolling Stones, the Animals, and the Who followed.

As you
watch:

What made
the Beatles
so special?

The Kinks, "You Really Got Me"



The Animals, "House of the Rising Sun"



The Who, "My Generation"



The Rolling Stones, "I Can't Get No Satisfaction"

Rock Music

“Soft rock” (Beatles, the Beach Boys)

VS.

“Hard rock” bands pushed for rock to have a harder edge (the Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane, Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, etc.)





The Beach Boys, "Surfin' USA"

The Beach Boys,
"Fun, Fun, Fun"



Janis Joplin,
"Piece of My Heart"



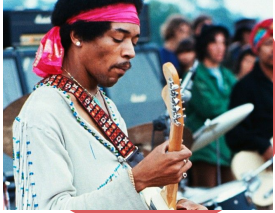
Jimi Hendrix,
"Purple Haze"



How would you describe the difference between soft rock & hard rock?



Draw lines to match the image to the type of music:



Folk

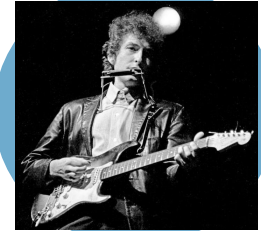
Folk Rock

Motown

British Invasion

Soft Rock

Hard Rock







If you were alive in the '60s, do you think you would have been someone who would have embraced the kind of lifestyle displayed in the picture below?

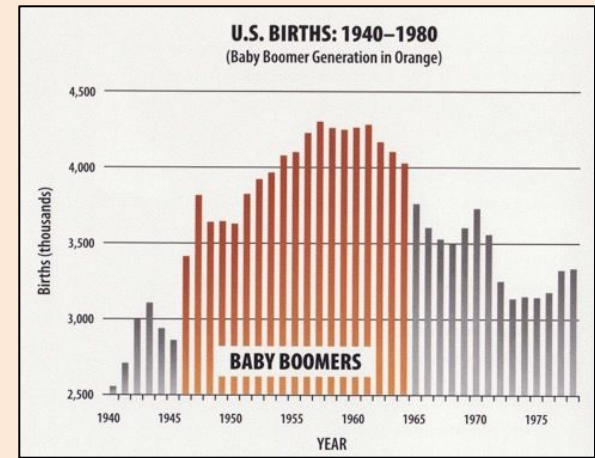
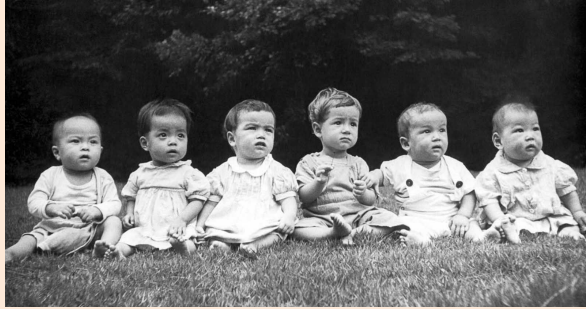
If yes, what about it is appealing?
If not, why not?



The 1960s Counterculture in Music, Art, Fashion & Film



The Baby Boomers



- Remember, after WWII the U.S. experienced an economic boom & a huge spike in the birth rate (known as the **Baby Boom.**)
 - Between 1945-1957, nearly 76 million babies were born. By the middle of the 1960s, most of these kids were young adults.
- Baby Boomers questioned how focused Americans were on *materialism* & *conservative political/cultural values*.

Baby Boomers & the Counterculture



- **Counterculture**: *a way of life that goes against the mainstream culture (values/ norms)*
- **What did the counterculture believe?**
 - *That 1950s culture placed too much emphasis on being “normal”*
 - *Didn't like their parents' middle-class values*



VS

THE HUMAN BE-IN
A GATHERING OF THE TRIBES

Timothy Leary
Richard Alpert
Dick Gregory
Allen Ginsberg
Jerry Rubin
MANY OTHERS

SATURDAY
JAN. 14th
1967
FREE

ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO'S ROCK BANDS

INCLUDING -
SANTANA
AND
THE STEVE
MILLER
BAND

GOLDEN GATE PARK
SAN FRANCISCO

BRING
FLOWERS
INCENSE
FEATHERS
CANDLES
BANNERS
FLAGS

BRING
FAMILIES
ANIMALS
CYMBALS
DRUMS
CHIMES
FLUTES



Counterculture Values

- *Wanted a world that focused on love, peace, diversity & human connection.*
 - Some did that by participating in protests for civil rights, or for the environment or fought to end the war in Vietnam.
 - Others did that through their choice of clothing or hairstyle, the music they listened to or by experimenting with drugs.

Older Generation v. Counterculture

Older Generation



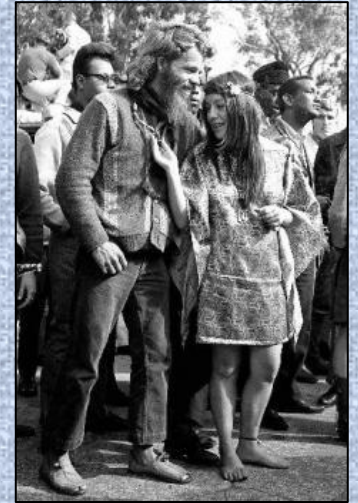
1950s family



Baby Boomers/Counterculture



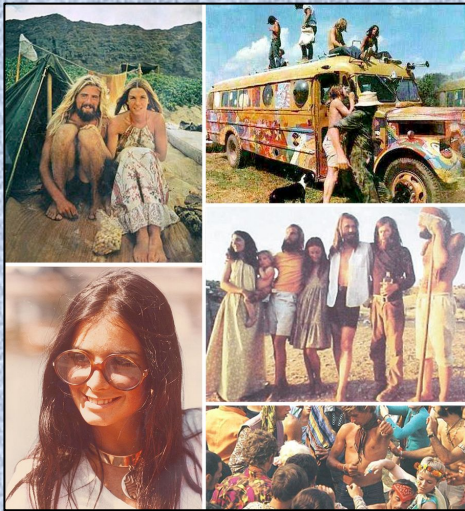
1960s "family" =
Communal living



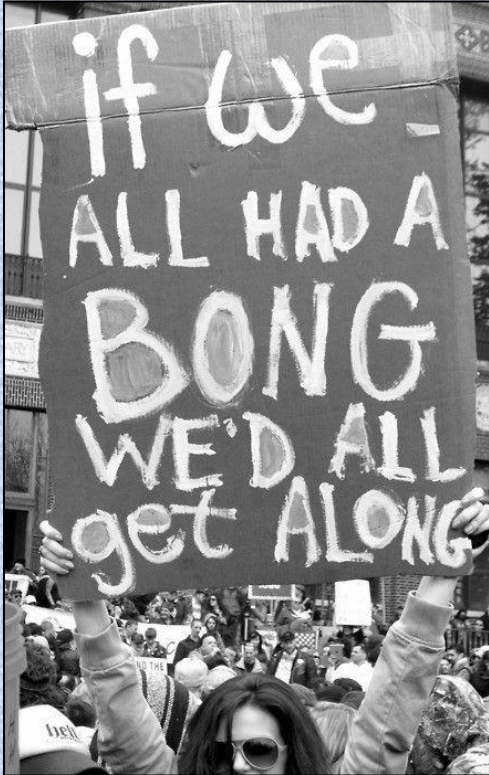
Rejection of the old - Counterculture Fashion



- The suits, sweater vests, corsets & designer dresses of the 1950s-1960s were rejected by members of the counterculture (too uptight, conformist, “normal”)
- Hippie fashion embraced diversity & comfort.
 - *Loose fit styles*
 - *Bold, colorful patterns/prints*
 - *Indian, African and Asian designs*, Native American beads, etc.
 - *Long hair*, beards/ mustaches, Afros



Rejection of the old – drug use & experimentation



- For many members of the counterculture, drug use was *a way to rebel against mainstream society.*
- Hallucinogenic drugs were said to be a way to “unlock the doors of perception.”
 - MEANING? *LSD helped to de-program people from what they’d been taught at home & in schools/society since birth*

Prescription Drug Use in the U.S.

- By the mid-1960s, Americans had seemingly accepted that living life in a quasi-altered state of consciousness was normal.
- By the mid-1960s, drug use in the U.S. was widespread. Millions of Americans took uppers & downers to cope with the pressures of everyday life.
 - In 1965, doctors wrote 123 million prescriptions for tranquilizers.
 - In 1965, 3000 Americans died from overdoses of legally prescribed drugs.



NOW SHE
CAN COOK
BREAKFAST
AGAIN

... WHEN YOU PRESCRIBE NEW
MORNIDINETM
(BRAND OF BIPAZAMINE)

A new drug with specific effectiveness in nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, Mornidine eliminates the ordeal of morning sickness.

With its selective action as the vomiting center, or the medullary chemoreceptor "trigger zone," Mornidine possesses the advantages of the phenothiazine drugs without unwanted tranquilizing activity.

Doses of 5 to 10 mg., repeated at intervals of six to eight hours, provide excellent relief all day. In patients who are unable to retain oral medication when first seen, Mornidine may be administered intramuscularly in doses of 5 mg. (1 cc.).

Mornidine is supplied in tablets of 5 mg. and as ampuls of 5 mg. (1 cc.).

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago 80, Illinois.
Research in the Service of Medicine.

1-50



You can't set her free. But you can help her feel less anxious.

You know this woman. She's anxious, tense, irritable. She's felt this way for months. Baset by the seemingly insurmountable problems of raising a young family, and confined to the home most of the time, her symptoms reflect a sense of inadequacy and isolation. Your reassurance and guidance may have helped some, but not enough. SERAX (oxazepam) cannot change her environment, of course. But it can help relieve anxiety, tension, agitation and irritability, thus strengthening her ability to cope with day-to-day problems. Eventually—as she regains confidence and composure—your counsel may be all the support she needs.

Indicated in anxiety, tension, agitation, irritability, and anxiety associated with depression.

May be used in a broad range of patients, generally with considerable dosage flexibility.

Contraindications: History of previous hypersensitivity to oxazepam. Oxazepam is not indicated in psychoses.

Precautions: Hypotensive reactions are rare, but use with caution where complications could ensue from a fall in blood pressure, especially in the elderly. One patient exhibiting drug dependency by taking a chronic overdose developed upon cessation questionable withdrawal symptoms. Carefully supervise dose and amounts prescribed, especially for patients prone to overdose; excessive prolonged use in susceptible patients (alcoholics, ex-addicts, etc.) may result in dependence or habituation. Reduce dosage gradually after prolonged excessive dosage to avoid possible epileptiform seizures. Caution patients against driving or operating machinery until absence of drowsiness or dizziness is ascertained. Warn patients of possible reduction in alcohol tolerance. Safety for use in pregnancy has not been established. Not indicated in children under 6 years; absolute dosage for 6 to 12 year-olds not established.

Side Effects: Therapy-interrupting side effects are rare. Transient mild drowsiness is common initially; if persistent, reduce dosage. Dizziness, vertigo and headache have also occurred infrequently; syncope, rarely. Mild paradoxical reactions (excitement, stimulation of affect) are reported in psychiatric patients. Minor diffuse rashes (morbilliform, urticarial and maculopapular) are rare. Nausea, lethargy, edema, slurred speech, tremor and altered libido are rare and generally controllable by dosage reduction. Although rare, leukopenia and hepatic dysfunction including jaundice have been reported during therapy. Periodic blood counts and liver function tests are advised. Ataxia, reported rarely, does not appear related to dose or age.

These side reactions, noted with related compounds, are not yet reported: paradoxical excitation with severe rage reactions, hallucinations, menstrual irregularities, change in EEG pattern, blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis), blurred vision, diplopia, incontinence, stupor, disorientation, fever, euphoria and dysmetria.

Availability: Capsules of 10, 15 and 30 mg. oxazepam.

To help you relieve anxiety and tension

Serax[®] (oxazepam)

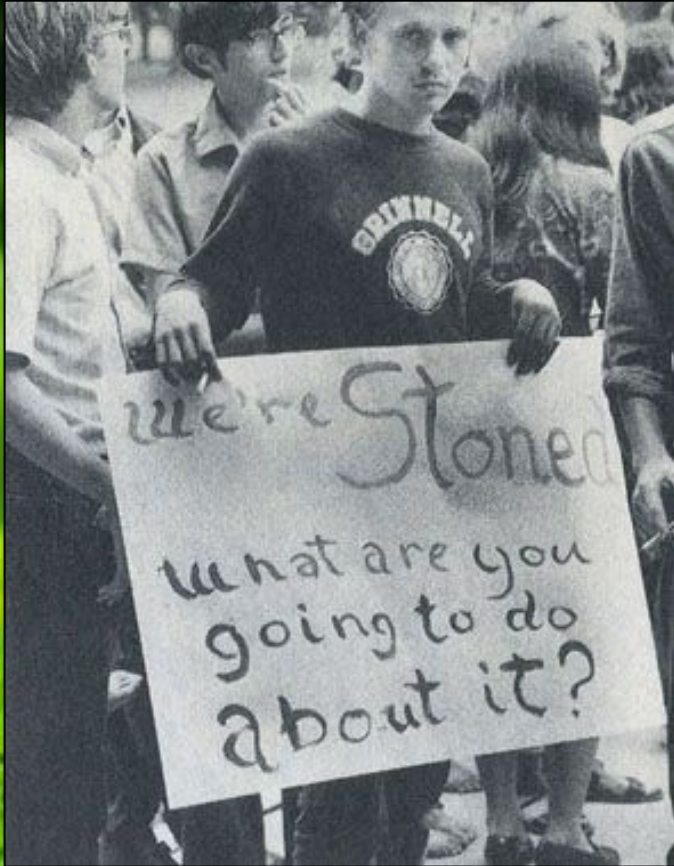


Wyeth Laboratories
Philadelphia, Pa.

Not all drugs are equal...

These are the kind of drugs hippies did NOT like – ones that dulled your senses, numbed or masked your pain & drugs that did NOT make the user feel happy/free. LSD & marijuana on the other hand expanded people's consciousness & made the feel good.

Marijuana

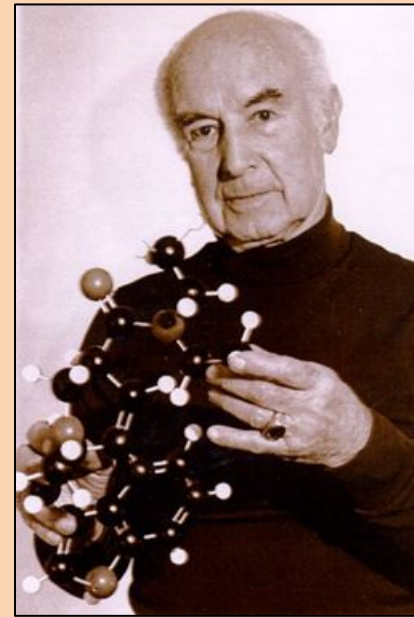


- Emerged as the most popular drug for youth in the '60s.
 - By the early 1970s, 60% of college students had reportedly used marijuana.
- Appeal of marijuana:
 - “If it feels good, then do it so long as it doesn’t hurt anyone else.”
 - *It was a way to rebel against social norms.*

LSD – Origins

(Lysergic acid diethylamide)

- Created in 1938 by a Swiss company, with the hope of *curing migraines*.
 - It didn't cure headaches but the scientist who had invented the drug did discover it *caused hallucinations* when absorbed through the skin.
- The Swiss creator shipped the drug off to American psychiatrists and clinical psychologists in the hopes they'd find a good use for it.



By the early '60s, LSD was being tested in federally funded experiments on adults and children in the hopes that it could possibly cure psychological problems.

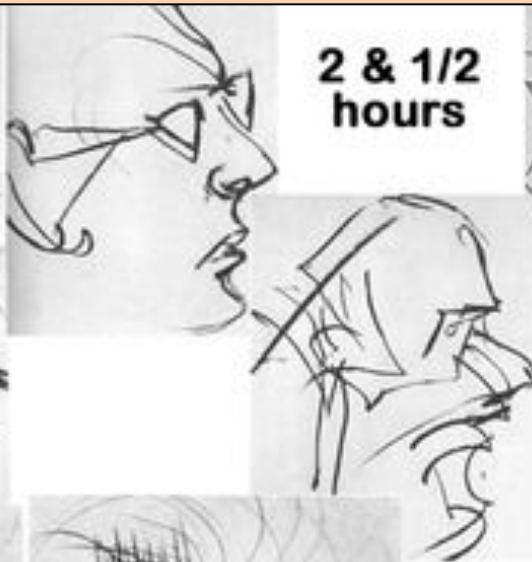




**20 minutes
after dose**



85 minutes



**2 & 1/2
hours**



2 hrs 45 mins



4 hrs 25 mins




5 hrs 45 mins




8 hours

These 9 drawings were done by an artist under the influence of LSD as part of a test conducted by the US government in the late 1950s.

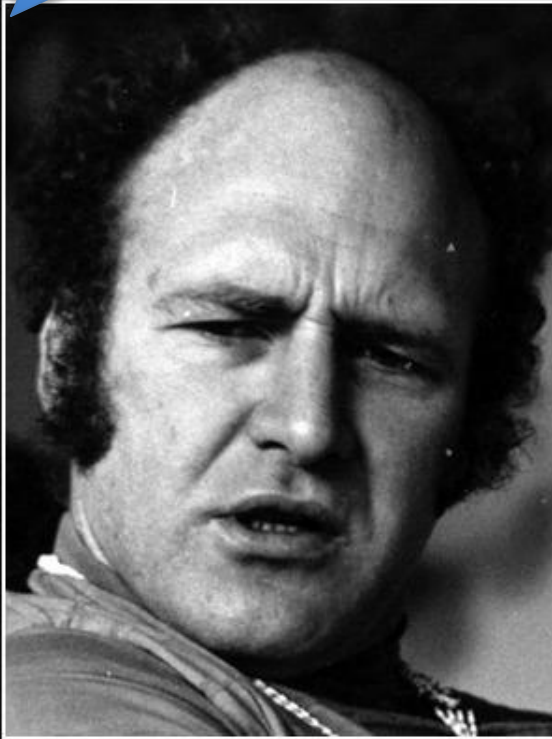
A close-up shot of a person wearing a white lab coat. They are holding a yellow pen in their right hand and a dark clipboard in their left hand. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the lab coat and some papers.

Sounds like a good experiment

A close-up shot of a person wearing a white lab coat. They are holding a yellow pen in their right hand and a dark clipboard in their left hand. The background is slightly out of focus, showing more of the lab coat and some papers.

Sounds like a good experiment

After being introduced to LSD, this formerly straight-laced student athlete became an outspoken supporter of LSD use.



LSD lets you in on something. When you're tripping, the idea of race disappears; the idea of sex disappears; you don't even know what species you are sometimes. And I don't know of anybody who hasn't come back from that being more humane, more thoughtful, more understanding.

— *Ken Kesey* —

AZ QUOTES

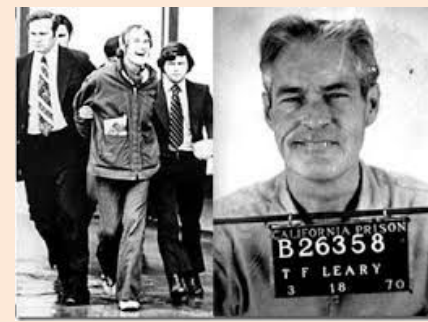


The Merry Pranksters

- Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters were a group of young LSD experimenters who travelled around the country in a psychedelic bus and hosted LSD parties to turn people onto the drug.
 - At these “acid tests,” guests were given a cup of “electric” LSD-laced Kool-Aid.
 - The Grateful Dead was the house band for a time.



Timothy Leary



Leary was a Harvard University professor who went from studying the effects of mind-altering drugs to advocating their use.

He became a leading figure of the psychedelic movement.



Counterculture values

- Rejected “normality” & conformity of ‘50s life
- Critical of the obsession with buying material goods & measuring one’s value based on what one owned
- Wanted a more free, diverse, peace-loving society



Counterculture values were present in the music, clothing & art of the 1960s



Janis Joplin



John Lennon (from the Beatles)



Influence of Drugs on
the Music, Film & Art
of the 1960s

Characteristics of Psychedelic Rock

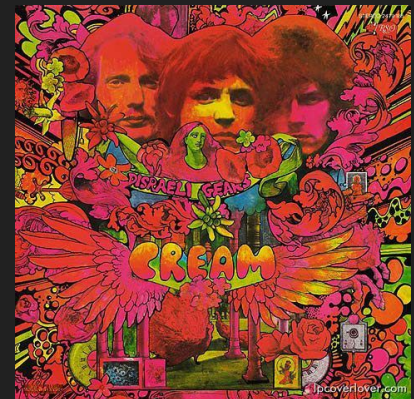
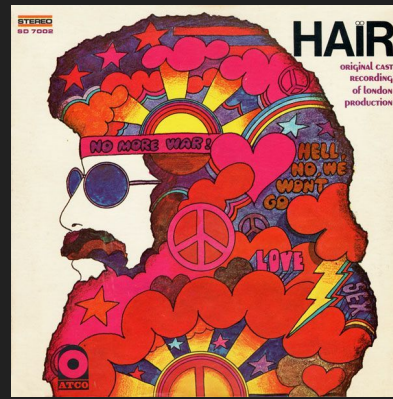
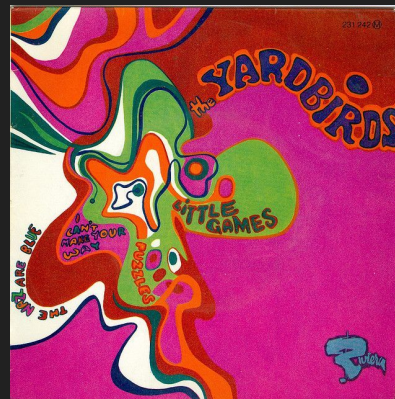
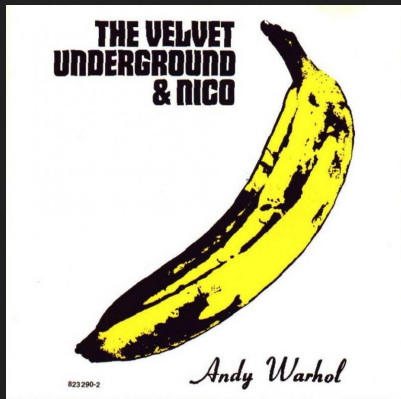
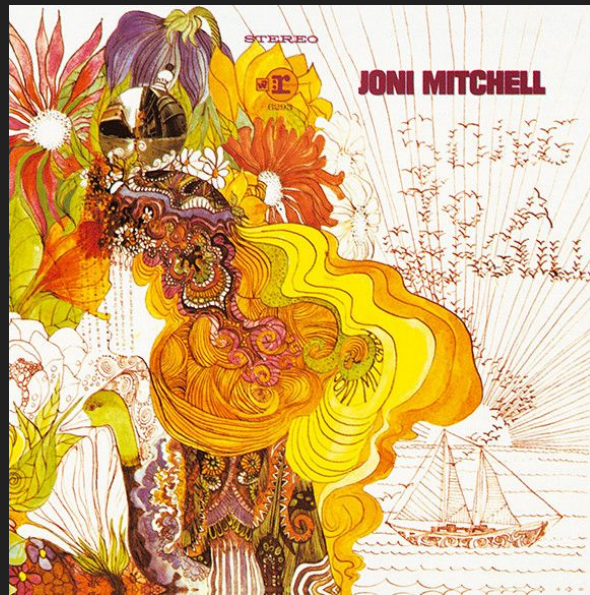
- Created/played under the influence of LSD
- Feedback on guitars & lots of instrumental solos/jams
- More complex songs than the 1950s
- Lyrics sounded like a blend of poetry or nonsense, often encouraged drug use

Examples of Psychedelic bands/songs

- The Beatles, “I Am the Walrus”
- Jefferson Airplane, “White Rabbit”
 - The Grateful Dead
 - The Doors
 - The Jimi Hendrix Experience
- Janis Joplin, “Piece of My Heart”

Psychedelic album art...





The Grateful Dead



Grateful Dead were at the center of this musical & experimental drug movement.

Crazy story... *Playboy After Dark* show, 1967



Did you know? The Ben & Jerry's flavor, Cherry Garcia, is named after lead singer of the Grateful Dead, Jerry Garcia?



Psychedelic Rock – The Beatles, “I Am the Walrus”

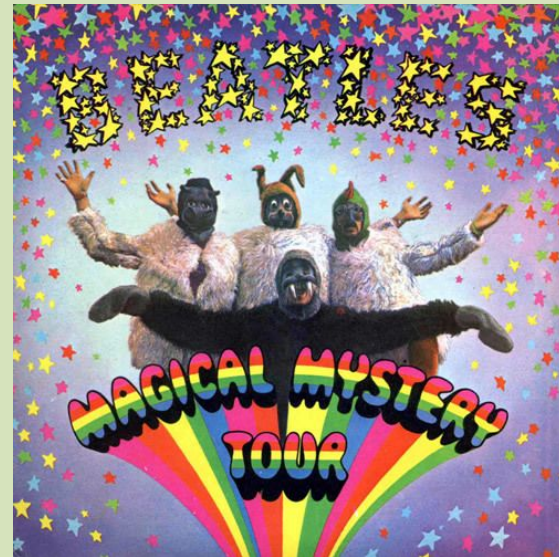


Psychedelic Rock – The Beatles, “I Am the Walrus”

I am he as you are he as you are me
And we are all together
See how they run like pigs from a gun see how they fly
I'm crying

Sitting on a cornflake waiting for the van to come
Corporation tee-shirt, stupid bloody Tuesday
Man you been a naughty boy. You let your face grow long
I am the eggman, they are the eggmen
I am the walrus, goo goo goo joob

Mister City Policeman sitting, pretty little policemen in a row
See how they fly like Lucy in the sky, see how they run
I'm crying, I'm crying
I'm crying, I'm crying



Jefferson Airplane

- The band, Jefferson Airplane, formed in 1965 and lived together in Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco.
- Their song “White Rabbit” was inspired by Lewis Carroll’s *Alice in Wonderland*, and urged listeners to use drugs.



“Alice in
Wonderland”
(1951)





“White Rabbit,” Jefferson Airplane



One pill makes you larger, and one pill makes you small
And the ones that mother gives you, don't do anything at all

Go ask Alice, when she's ten feet tall

And if you go chasing rabbits, and you know you're going to fall
Tell 'em a hookah-smoking caterpillar has given you the call

And call Alice, when she was just small

When the men on the chessboard get up and tell you where to go
And you've just had some kind of mushroom, and your mind is
moving low

Go ask Alice, I think she'll know

When logic and proportion have fallen sloppy dead
And the white knight is talking backwards
And the red queen's off with her head
Remember what the dormouse said
Feed your head, feed your head

The Beatles

- June 1967, the Beatles released *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* album.
 - From the color-saturated cover to songs like “Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds,” it was a model of psychedelic experimentation.



The Beatles - 1964



The Beatles - 1967



BEATLES

The Beatles, “Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds”



The Beatles, *Yellow Submarine*



Woodstock



- 3 day long music festival held in Bethel, NY (August 15-17, 1969.)
 - Featured performances from the Who, Creedence Clearwater Revival, Crosby, Stills & Nash, Jimi Hendrix, etc.
 - Between 400,000-500,000 young people attended
- In spite of overcrowding, rain, mud, & inadequate restroom facilities – festival was peaceful and became a defining moment of the '60s.
- Regarded as one of the high points of the counterculture movement as it *proved that hippies could live peacefully, sharing resources, without need for material goods.*





23:24-26:28 Country Joe
33:08-35:35 festival
attendees

“I went there a very confused, naïve 17-year-old who did not feel a connection to anyone or anything. I left knowing I was connected to an entire generation of people who thought like I did — a true revelation, and one that has stayed with me throughout my life.”

– *17-year-old male from Middletown*

“Probably, being close to performers...experiencing the building of the stage, seeing the crowd build...Watching the last of the concertgoers leave, seeing their last glance, most likely either saying goodbye to the best time of their lives. I was here, left a changed person.”

– *16-year-old male from Yonkers*

Memories from Woodstock



“First walking up to the entrance where the gates were torn down and people lying on the hood and trunk of the police car parked in front of the entrance building. And then to the left all the naked folks swimming, bathing, cooling off in the pond. And then the tables of organic food being handed out, so no one went hungry. That was special.”

– *18-year-old male from Central New Jersey*

“Standing on the hill near the medical tent on Saturday and being overcome with a sense of unity of spirit. It was clear something extraordinary was happening. We were taking part in the evolution of human consciousness in a celebratory expression of joy. We were manifesting a new possibility of peaceful coexistence.”

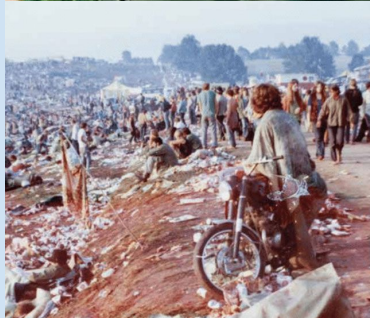
– *22-year-old female from Long Island*

“I didn’t realize it then, but the experience has stayed with me. The sights of people sleeping in the compartments of a soda truck, the PA system alerting everyone of births, lost children, overdoses, and performance updates. I remember walking down a road and seeing men, women, and children frolic in the local lakes completely nude with no inhibition.”

– *19-year-old female from Tarrytown*

“I didn’t know the festival was happening until “hippies” started streaming past the bungalow colony on foot and told us about it. All of the kids from the bungalow colony went to see what was going on, and we saw lots of uninhibited people taking off their clothes and jumping into a pond. We saw the mudslides after the rain and we saw Joe Cocker, who we thought was weird. We also saw lots of sex and drugs.”

– *14-year-old female from Brooklyn, vacationing in White Lake*



“It showed me how so many people could come together and be so generous with what they had to share. And an overwhelming feeling of unity and caring for our fellow human beings. I will take that with me in my heart until they throw dirt on me... It was one of the best things I’ve ever done.”

– *20-year-old female from New Rochelle*

“I feel blessed to have taken part in an event in which our generation showed the world that a half a million young people can get together for 3 days of community, celebration, music, and fun without incident.”

– *18-year-old female from Ossining*

“I grew up that weekend. I was on my own without family. I was scared...but when I arrived, I found so many people like me and that just made it feel like a small community of over 400,000 people.”

– *16-year-old male from the Bronx*

By the end of the 1960s, counterculture themes (like the challenging of social norms, increased drug use & greater sexual freedom) had made their way into mainstream Hollywood movies.

The image shows the iconic Hollywood sign, with the word "HOLLYWOOD" in large, white, block letters mounted on a hillside. The hillside is covered in dry, brownish vegetation and some green grass. The sky is clear and blue. The sign is the central focus of the image, and the text from the previous block is overlaid on top of it.

HOLLYWOOD

Countercultural Values in Film

- *The Graduate* starred Dustin Hoffman as a recent college grad who has an affair with his parents' family friend, Mrs. Robinson.
- *The film highlighted the shifting morals of the Baby Boomers and the gap between them and their parents' generation.*

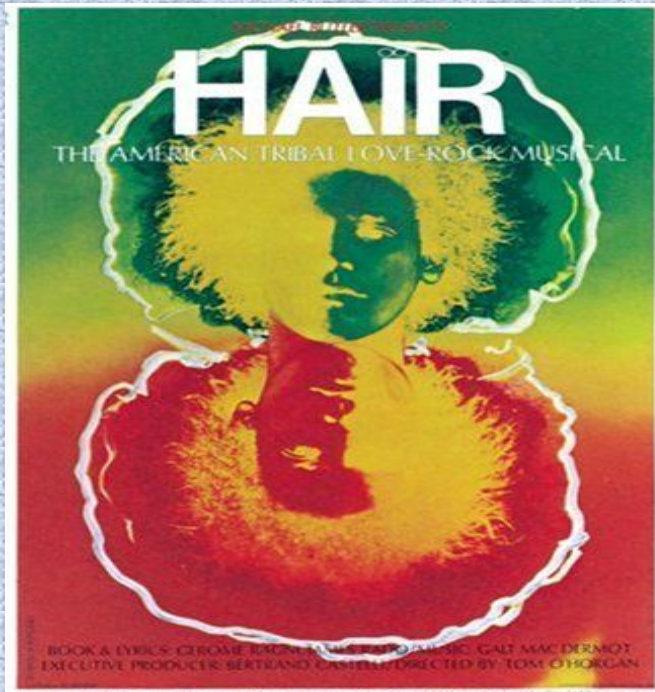


Countercultural Values in Film – *The Graduate*



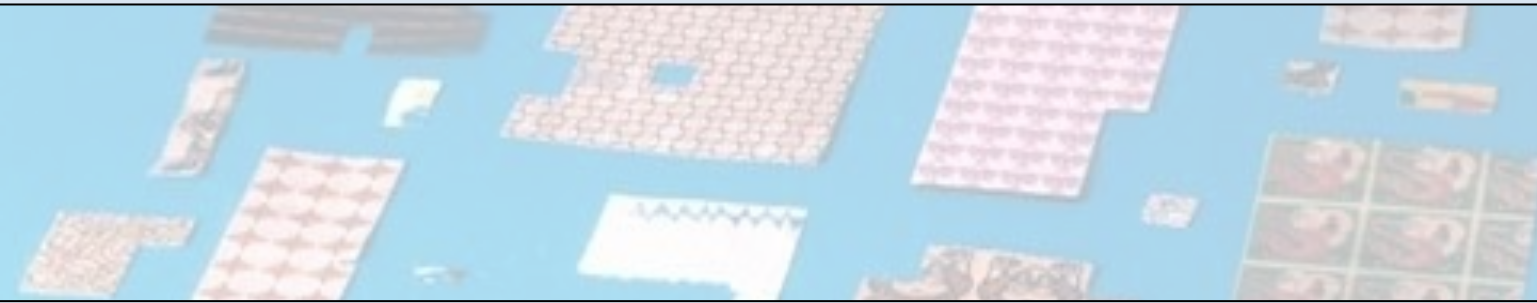
Counterculture in Theater

- *Hair* the musical debuted on Broadway in 1968.





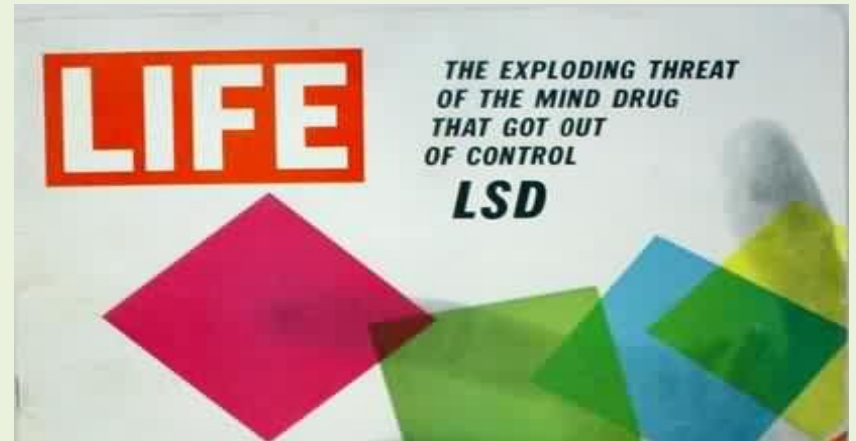
The tide turns on LSD

- 
- *Time* magazine reported in March 1966 that “the disease [LSD] is striking in beachside beatnik pads and in the dormitories of expensive prep schools; it has grown into an alarming problem at UCLA and on the UC campus at Berkeley.”
 - News outlets began reporting on LSD-induced psychiatric breakdowns & tragedies.

The tide turns on LSD

- Concerns about LSD were apparent in a congressional investigation.
 - Repeated LSD use revealed a “loss of cultural values, a loss of feeling right and wrong, of good and bad. These people lead a valueless life, without motivation, without ambition... they are de-cultured, lost to society, lost to themselves.”
- The state and federal govt began making LSD possession and distribution illegal.

- In 1965, the manufacturer stopped producing LSD.
 - Production continued with underground chemists and dealers (DANGEROUS)



Decline of the Psychedelic Era



- Numerous LSD mental breakdowns and deaths began to change what the public thought about LSD & drugs:
 - Lots of negative news stories
 - Deaths of a number of famous people
 - Brian Wilson of the Beach Boys, Syd Barrett of Pink Floyd, Brian Jones of the Rolling Stones
 - Increasing number of overdoses on pills and/or heroin
 - Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison of the Doors

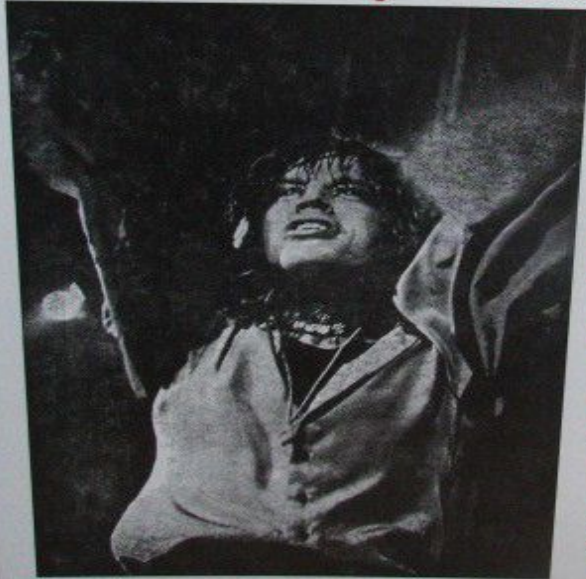
The
ROLLING STONES

PRESENTS A

★ ★ **FREE CONCERT** ★ ★

DECEMBER 6 - 1969

Altamont Raceway - Livermore, Calif.



**SPECIAL
GUESTS**

**Grateful
Dead**

Santana

**Jefferson
Airplane**

**Crosby,
Stills,
Nash &
Young**

**Flying
Burrito
Bros.**

(1969)

Decline of the Psychedelic Era

Altamont Free Festival: a 1
day music concert sponsored
by the Rolling Stones and held
at the Altamont Raceway Park.

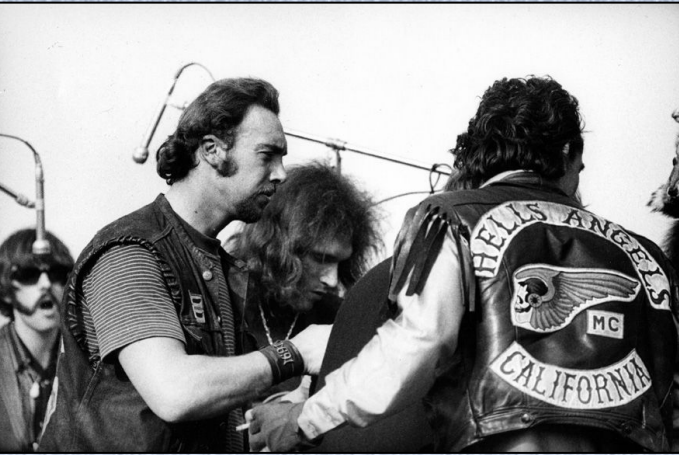
It was meant to carry on the
legacy of Woodstock but from
the start it did NOT go as
planned...

- Planning & execution of the concert was a nightmare.
 - The location was announced 4 days before the concert
 - Not prepared for the size of the crowd (300,000+ people!)
 - Site was a barren race track - physical set up poor
 - Insufficient bathrooms
 - Stage was only 1 foot above the crowd (no barrier between crowd/performers)
 - No police presence for security



Need Security?

Why not call the Hell's Angels?



- The Stones hired the violent biker gang, the Hell's Angels, as security...and paid them in beer! (Seriously, \$500 worth of beer.)
- Hell's Angels were drinking on the job, assaulted fans and murdered Meredith Hunter (a black teen) while the Rolling Stones were playing – the entire episode was caught on film.

“If Woodstock was the dream, Altamont was the nightmare...”





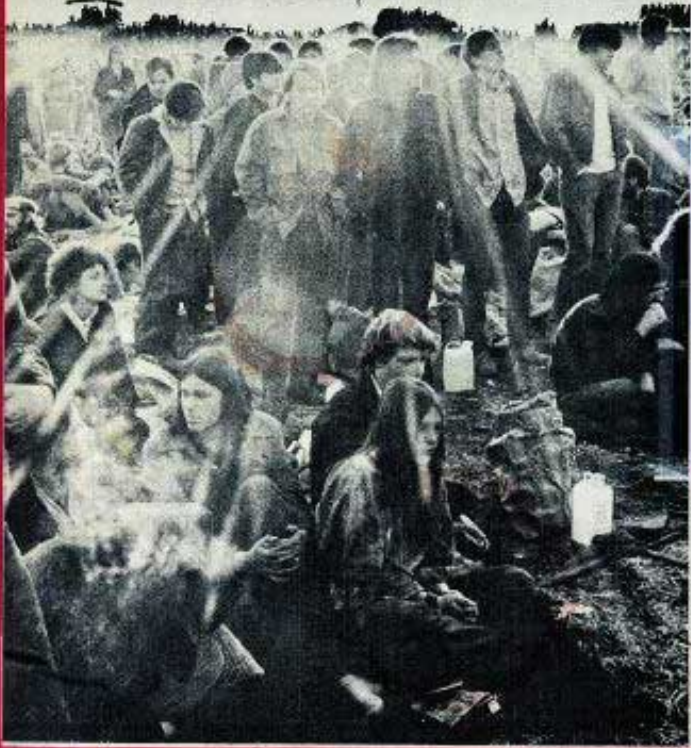
'cause in sleepy London town

ROLLING STONE

ISSUE No. 51 JANUARY 21, 1970 UKL 3/6 33 CENTS

The
Rolling Stones
Disaster
at Altamont:

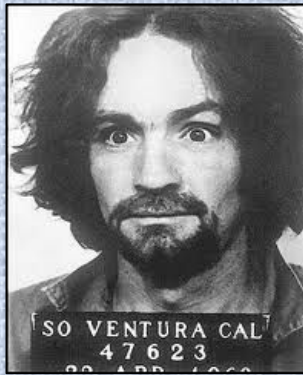
LET IT BLEED



*Talk about a violent,
tragic end to what was
supposed to be a
peaceful, alternative way
of living...*

The
Manson
Murders
(August 8-9,
1969)





Manson's connection to the counterculture

- Manson and his followers *lived together in a series of communal living situations.*
- Manson *used psychedelic drugs* to control/influence his followers.
- Manson was *obsessed with "Helter Skelter"*, a term he was believed to have *taken from the song of the same name by the Beatles.*



Thursday, May 5, 1977 — Van Nuys, Calif

VALLEY NEWS

N 5

Manson used songs, LSD to deprogram clan-

Charles Manson would use the words and music of songs and LSD to "deprogram" his followers from their beliefs, the young man who once served as Manson's second in command testified yesterday in Los Angeles.

Paul Alan Watkins, who has testified he was "like Charlie's little brother" when he was in the clan, told the court that people who resisted the programming were apt to be slapped around.

Explaining Manson has said he understood the "rudiments of hypnosis," Watkins testified the cult leader would give his followers "poet-hypnotic suggestions" as he sang and played guitar.

"He would deprogram us with his music," Watkins told the six-man, six-woman jury sitting through Leslie Van Houten's murder retrial.

"He meant he was getting rid of all the programming we had, all

the opinions we had, all of our thoughts we think..." he continued.

Defense attorney Maxwell Keith asked the handsome young man if Manson's programming was contained in the words and music of his songs. "Yes," the witness answered.

"Were suggestions contained in lyrics of some of the songs?" Keith pressed on. "It seemed to me that way if it was there, it was in the

songs," Watkins answered.

"He would look right at you and say a few choice words of a song you knew were meant for you," Watkins added.

Later, Watkins told jurors Manson outlined his philosophy, discussed his helter skelter theory and had family members indulge in group sex while under the influence of LSD.

"Right," he said in response to a question from Keith. "It all hap-

pened right there on the (LSD) trip."

The hallucinogenic drug, he explained, "heightened" one's senses and made a person more "susceptible" to new thoughts.

"You want to have an open mind and you think about things more in depth," he explained.

A prosecution witness, Watkins testified briefly about Dianne (Snake) Lake, another clan member who also testified against Miss

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The End

Of our focus on '60s music... on to art!



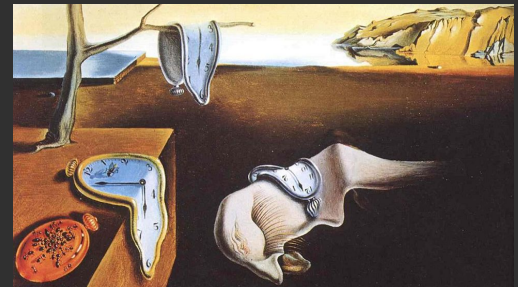
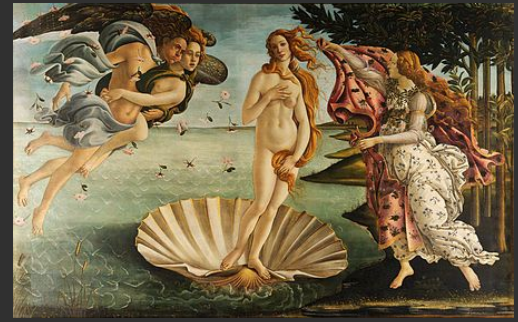
Pop Art

Art & Cultural Change in the 1960s



When you think of fine art, what comes to mind?

- *What artists / pieces of art do you think of?*
- *What kind of people enjoy it?*
- *Where would you go to see it?*

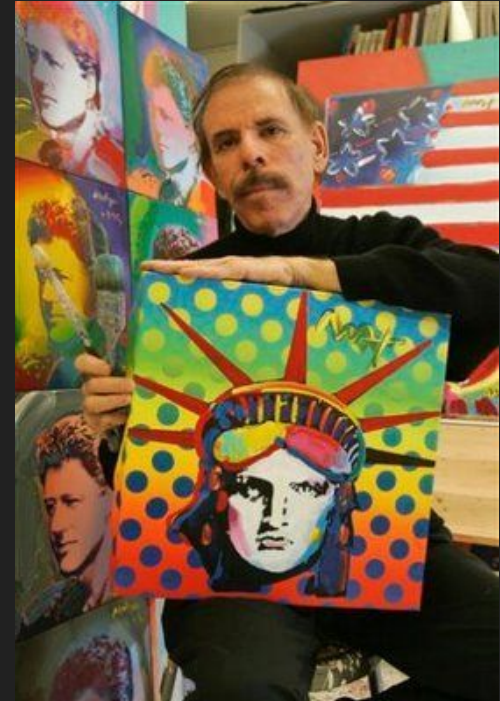




How would you describe the images here?
What words come to mind to describe it?



POP ART is a visual arts movement that draws on imagery from popular culture and mass culture.

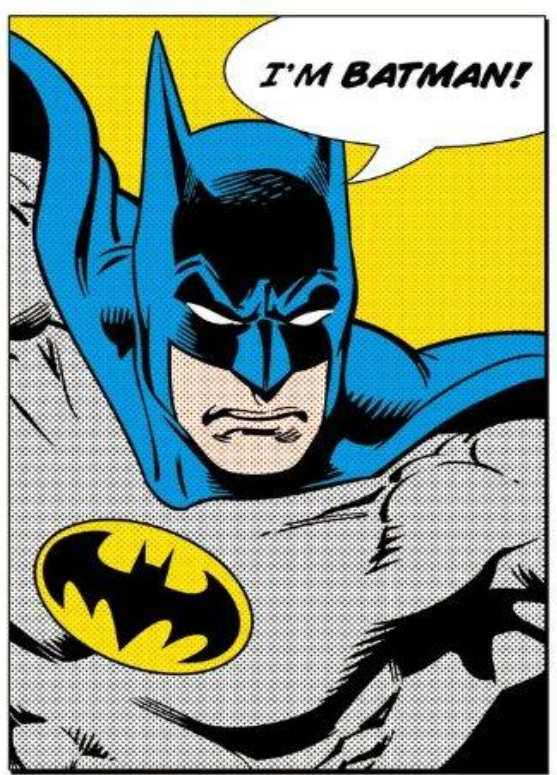


Origins of Pop Art

- Started in the 1950s in England
- First seen in the US in the late '50s
- By the early '60s, American artists had put their own spin on it & were becoming pioneers in the movement



Goals of Pop Art



- To break down barriers between high art & mass culture.
 - Aimed to make art more meaningful for ordinary people & to appeal to a broad audience.
- Emphasized the kitschy (cheesy or tasteless) elements of pop culture as a protest against how elitist & serious art culture is.

Goals of Pop Art (cont.)

Pop art was critical of the “plastic” nature & consumerism of the ‘50s & ‘60s (much like the counterculture!)



- Uses images & icons that are relatable & popular:
 - Famous celebrities, soup cans, soft drinks, comic books, food, etc. and any other items that are popular in a commercial world.
- Used these items to create art by:
 - Repeating patterns
 - Abstract style
 - Changing the color or texture of the item
 - Merging different mediums (painting, photography, prints, etc.)
 - Combining unrelated items for an ironic effect

Characteristics of Pop Art



In the words of Richard Hamilton, pop art was:

"Popular (designed for a mass audience), Transient (short-term solution), Expendable (easily forgotten), Low cost, Mass produced, Young (aimed at youth), Witty, Sexy, Gimmicky, Glamorous and Big business."



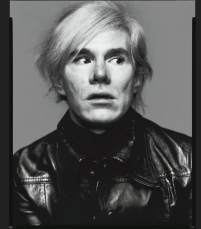
- Leading artist of American pop art:
 - Known for his silk screens of consumer culture & celebrities.
 - Also produced drawings, fashion, performance art, theater, photography, early digital art, etc..

- Art:
 - His first exhibition featured his famous cans of Campbell's soup.
 - He later created art pieces of Coca-Cola cans, Brillo boxes and more at his studio (known as “the Factory”) in NYC.

Andy Warhol

(1928-1987)

“The Pope
of Pop”



Campbell's Soup Cans, 1962



The hamburger =
a great social
equalizer in
America?



Some critics argued that Warhol's prints weren't art.

In your opinion, is screen printing an image that is commonly found in popular culture making art? Why or why not?



How could you make the case that Andy Warhol's art IS in fact a form of social or cultural commentary?



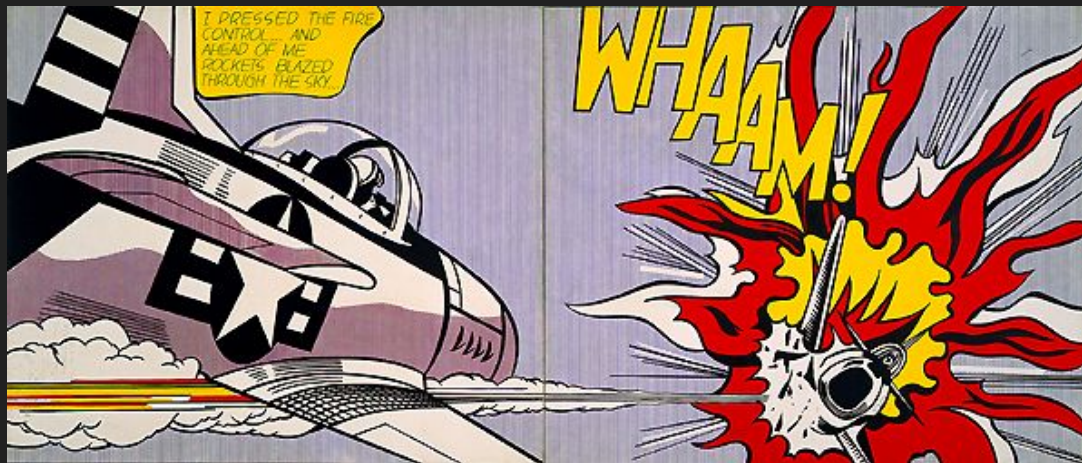
Roy Lichtenstein (1923-1997)



- Painter, sculptor, print-maker & decorative artist
- His art is known for its use of comic book & advertisement style. Used stencil-like dots, thick lines, bold colors & thought bubbles.



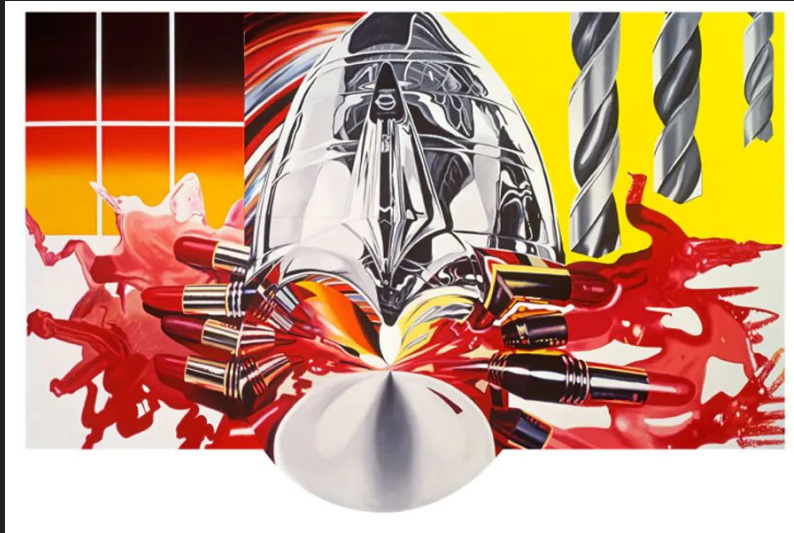
Drowning Girl, 1963



James Rosenquist

(1933-2017)

- Originally was a billboard painter
- Used a collage technique in his very large paintings
- Created a juxtaposition of fragmented forms



“I was never concerned with logos or brand names or movie stars, like Andy, for instance. Unlike Roy, I wasn’t interested in ironic simulations of pop media; I wanted to make mysterious pictures.”





Rosenquist's F-111

- 86 feet long
- 23 panels

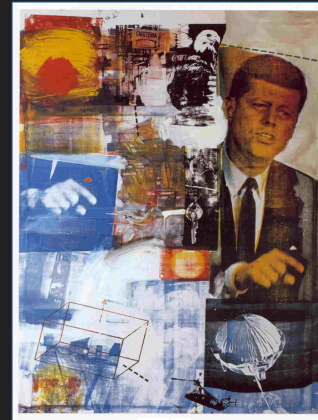


Claes Oldenburg



Robert Rauschenberg

“Combines”: mixture of non-traditional materials & objects



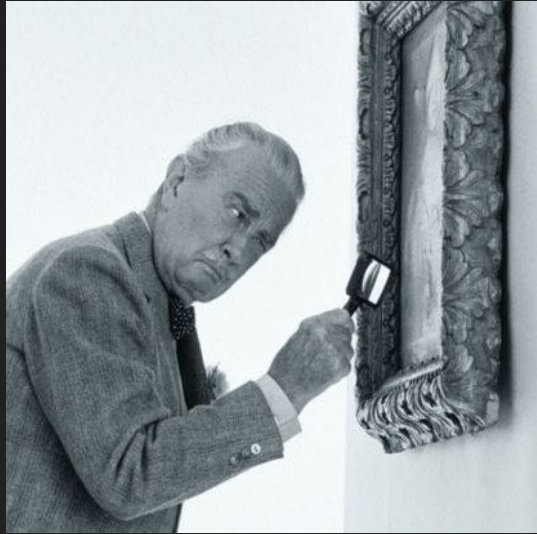
Map



Flag

Jasper Johns

How do you think folks responded to this new art movement?



Art critics



General public

Response to Pop Art



★ Art critics:

- Most said it was a sign of the decline of art in general.
- Some saw it as fun, cheeky & free

- ★ General public: The press embraced it
 - Pop Art quickly worked its way into magazines like *Life* & *Vogue* which helped expand pop art's reach even further & gain pop culture prominence.

Pop Art for the 21st Century

YOUR ASSIGNMENT: Create a modern, 21st century pop art inspired piece.

It should be inspired by the style/intent of pop art & draw on images & themes present in today's world.

- You may work on your own or with a partner.
- Your piece should be colorful, creative, & thoughtful.
- Your piece should have a title & a 1 paragraph written explanation of the piece (What was your inspiration? Why did you select the title that you did? What does the piece mean?)
- You may create your work entirely of your own hand, digitally, in part using images from online, or some combination of the above.







VH1
rockDOCS

VH1 Rock
Docs: NY77



Last week we saw how:

- New York City was falling apart at the seams in the 1970s.
- Music became an outlet for many New Yorkers at this time.
- 3 genres of music emerged in New York City in 1977:
 - disco
 - punk
 - hip hop





The Rise & Fall of Disco

“Everyone here knows that 1979 will go down in history as the year Disco became the biggest thing in pop since Beatlemania and possibly since the birth of rock & roll.”

-- Music critic Stephen Holden



**What well-known hit
did this group, The
Village People, release
in 1978?**

(Originally considered a
gay anthem, the song has
become popular with
people from all walks of
life.)



vevo

Have you
heard this
well-known
disco hit,
“I Will
Survive”?

Early Disco Audience & Artists



LGBTQ people

- Early disco clubs were a space for gay men to safely come together and dance (Before this, gay bars were in constant fear of raids, like Stonewall.)

Women & African-Americans

- Disco gave women & African-Americans a voice in music. (Mainstream music up to the mid-'70s was very white male dominated – disco broke that mold.)



Donna
Summer,
The Queen of
Disco



- Born in Boston in 1948
- One of her first big hits was “Love to Love You Baby” – which was a 17 minute long song, featuring moaning and suggestive lyrics which led many radio stations to refuse to play the song.
- Other big hits: “Last Dance,” “Bad Girls,” “Hot Stuff” and “She Works Hard for the Money.”

“Bad
Girls,”
Donna
Summer



Who are the
“bad girls”
she’s sing
about?



The Village People

- *Named for NYC's Greenwich Village*, an area with a large gay population and where the modern Gay Rights Movement started with the Stonewall Riots.
- Known for their popular songs, "YMCA," "Macho Man," and "In the Navy."

“YMCA,” The Village People

The Village People were designed to attract gay audiences while also making fun of some of the stereotypes found in the gay community.



What stereotypes about gay men are highlighted by the group (either in their look or their performance)?

Young man, there's no need to feel
down
I said, young man, pick yourself off the
ground
I said, young man, 'cause you're in a
new town
There's no need to be unhappy

Young man, there's a place you can go
I said, young man, when you're short
on your dough
You can stay there, and I'm sure you
will find
Many ways to have a good time

It's fun to stay at the YMCA
It's fun to stay at the YMCA

They have everything for you men to
enjoy
You can hang out with all the boys

It's fun to stay at the YMCA
It's fun to stay at the YMCA

You can get yourself clean, you can
have a good meal
You can do whatever you feel

Young man, are you listening to me?
I said, young man, what do you want to
be?
I said, young man, you can make real
your dreams
But you got to know this one...

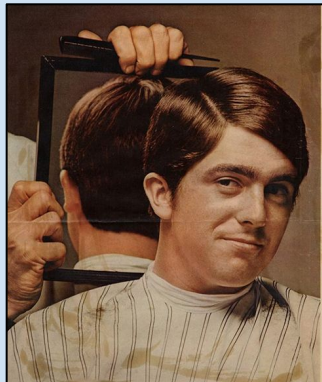
“In the Navy,” The Village People



- The Village People were one of the few groups in the ‘70s to shoot music videos for their singles (which were popular in Europe – pre-MTV!)
- The success of YMCA led a Navy spokesperson to contact the band asking for a similar song (since that song had done so well for the actual YMCA.)
 - The Village People wrote the song in praise of the US Navy (free advertising!)

Any guesses as to why the US military needed help recruiting volunteers?

Why might enlistment numbers be down in the late 1970s?



We care more about how you think, than how you cut your hair.

You'll find that today's Army is pretty relaxed about how you cut and style your hair. We're a lot more concerned with how you think.

We spend a lot of time and money helping you get exactly the training and instruction that does the most for you.

If you're interested in math, we have some of the best computer courses in the world.

If you're interested in mechanics, we can help you master motors, or space-age electronic equipment.

If you're the academic type, well, you won't be the first to go through college at Army expense. In fact, you can go as far as you like in just about any field.

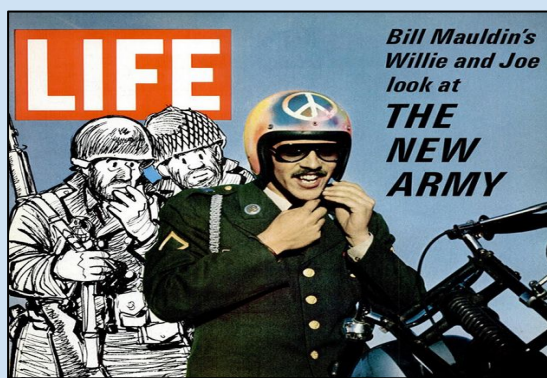
You'll get a decent paycheck while you learn, too. And great fringe benefits.

Put it all together and you'll find today's Army offers you an opportunity to learn and earn that's hard to beat in any civilian job.

For more information about the more than 300 training and educational opportunities in today's Army, fill out the coupon. You'll discover we care more about your head than we do about your hair.

Today's Army wants to join you.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____



LIFE

Bill Mauldin's Willie and Joe look at **THE NEW ARMY**

When was the last time you got promoted?

When the only jobs you can get are the jobs anyone can do, they're not very likely to get you anywhere. Like delivering the office mail, or

waiting tables at the local pizza parlor. Jobs with a future take skill and experience. Like Army can give you both.

We have over 300 jobs in fields that offer you a future in the Army or in civilian life. Data processing, intelligence, air operations support, medical, communications, administration, to name a few.

They're jobs we'll pay you to learn. At the same starting salary our men get. With the same opportunity for regular promotions and raises. And the salary you earn in today's Army goes a long way because we provide your meals and housing while medical and dental care are free.

You can save most of your salary, or spend it on the 30 days paid vacation you'll get every year. Or stretch it by buying the things you want at post exchanges where prices are lower than in civilian stores.

And if you would like to continue your education while in the Army, we'll help you. Then help you again after you're out with up to 36 months of financial assistance at the college of your choice.

If you're looking for a job with a future, but want some time off first, we can arrange that, too. With our Delayed Entry Option you can sign up for the training you want today, and take up to six months before coming in.

For more information, talk it over with your nearest Army Representative.

Today's Army wants to join you.

If your boss could replace you overnight, let him.



The Navy doesn't have "here today, gone tomorrow" jobs. The Navy offers jobs with potential. Jobs with a future. With room for growing. Success. And challenge.

We'll train you for high-skilled work if you qualify. From sea-going engineering, medical technology and electronics, to jet engines, welding and construction.

Be responsible for your own work. Or you can be a leader of other men. (And you'll swap your share of decks, too.)

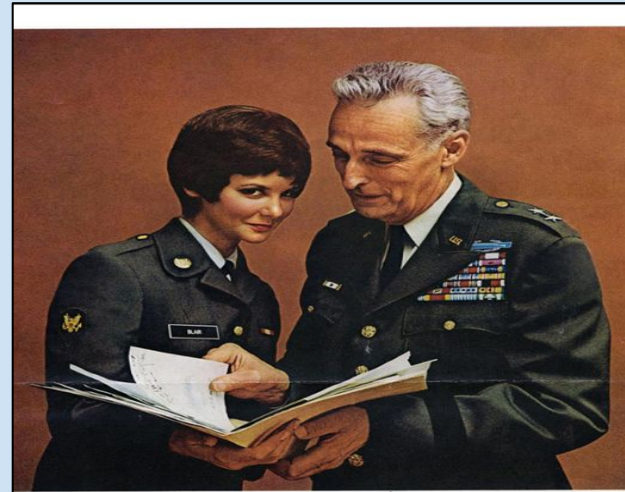
Either way, you'll work hard, have good times, meet good friends, and see some of the world.

Talk to your local Navy Recruiter. Or call, 24 hours, day or night, 800-841-3000.

A good job. A good life. The Navy. A good idea.

Be someone special. Join the Navy.

Helpful Navy Recruiter



The Army needs girls as well as generals.

Generals make the Army go. But so do girls.

Girls who can keep things moving in the office. Handle personnel. Figure the payroll. Work in fields like photography, medicine, public information.

Girls who can do these and dozens of other jobs get every chance to further their education. To advance in rank and pay. To travel and share the Army adventure.

Off duty, they meet and make dozens of new friends. It's a big Army, after all, and it's full of young people who want to go places and do things.

If you'd like to be somebody that others depend on, the Army needs you. Just ask a general if that isn't so.

The Women's Army Corps
 The Women's Army Corps, Dept. 682A, Hampton, Va. 23060

Army Opportunities 4 CR 12-69
 Dept. 400
 Hampton, Va. 23060
 Please send me more information about the "new world" of the Women's Army Corps.
 Name _____ Age _____
 Address _____
 City _____ County _____
 State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____
 Years schooling completed _____



Where can you find pleasure, search the world for
treasure

Learn science technology?

Where can you begin to make your dreams all come
true

On the land or on the sea?

Where can you learn to fly, play in sports & skin dive

Study oceanography?

Sign off for the big band or sit in the grandstand

When your team and others meet

In the navy

Yes, you can sail the seven seas

In the navy

Yes, you can put your mind at ease

In the navy

Come on people, fall an' make a stand

In the navy, in the navy

Can't you see we need a hand

In the navy

Come on, protect the motherland

In the navy

Come on and join your fellow man

In the navy

Come on people and make a stand

In the navy, in the navy, in the navy, oh

They want you, they want you

They want you as a new recruit

If you like adventure, don't you wait to enter

The recruiting office fast

Don't you hesitate, there is no need to wait

They're signing up new seamen fast

Maybe you are too young to join up today

But don't you worry 'bout a thing

For I'm sure there will be always a good navy

Protecting the land and sea

What was important about the Village People's success?



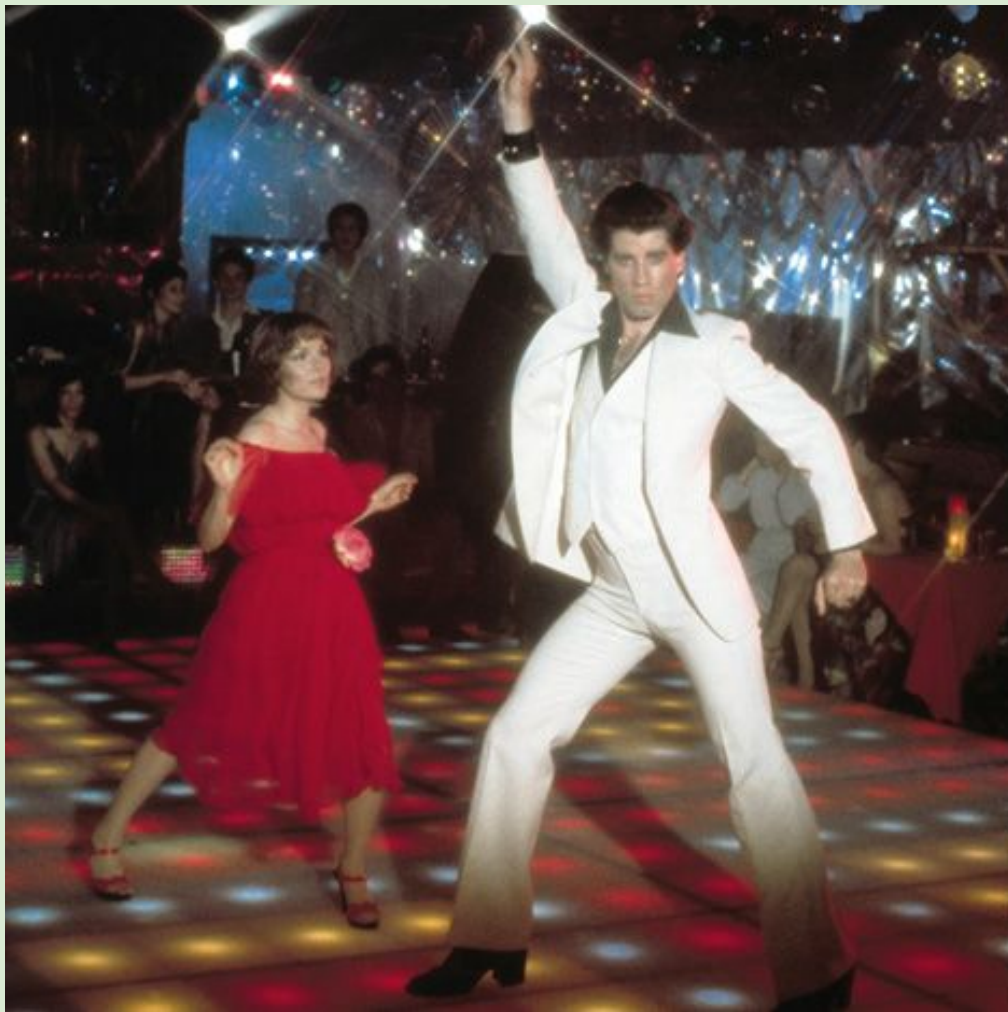
- The commercial success of the Village People helped to make disco more accessible & mainstream while also incorporating aspects of gay culture in the mainstream of American life.

By the mid-1970s disco had moved into the mainstream & became popular with young people & the middle & working classes.



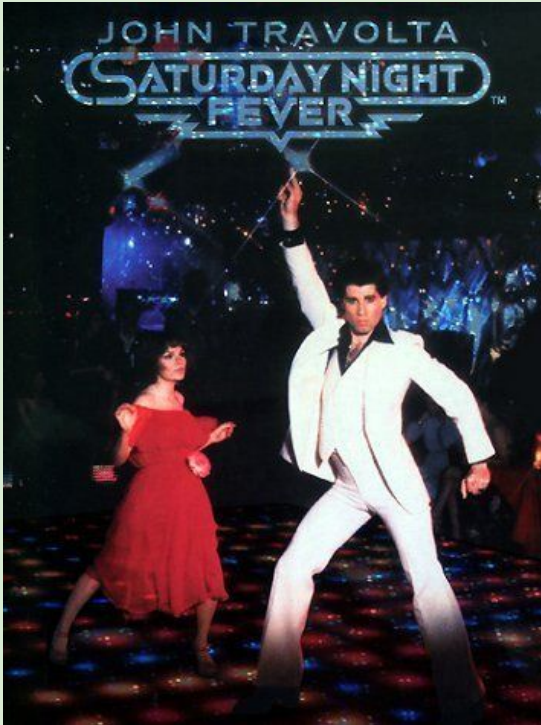
Got to play dress up. Once you paid the admission fee, you could live in a fantasy world for the night.

Disco clubs allowed people to mingle with the upper class, pretend they had money & no worries.



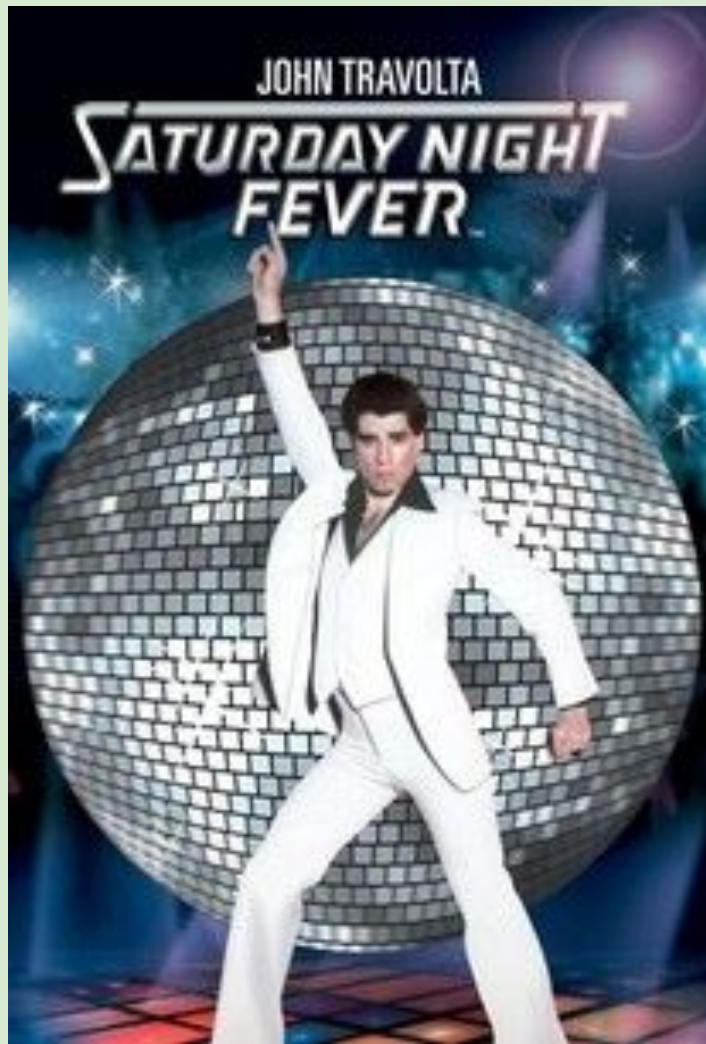
**What iconic
disco movie is
this image
taken from?**

Saturday Night Fever



- *Saturday Night Fever* made John Travolta famous but more importantly, it helped to make disco popular in mainstream, heterosexual culture.
- The film centers around the life of Tony Manero, a working class 19-year-old from Brooklyn who finds local stardom as a dancer at a neighborhood discotheque.





The movie *Saturday Night Fever* helped to make disco popular in mainstream, heterosexual culture.

WHY?

(Consider how seeing a guy like Tony at the disco would help normalize disco...)

“[*Saturday Night Fever*] is a dark tale about a dead end kid who seeks glory on the dance floor...

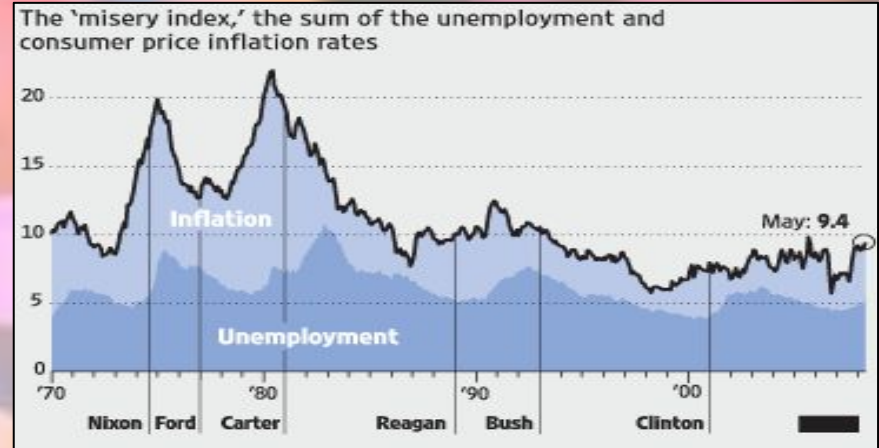
This movie kinda shook free from the general depression and drabness of the political and musical atmosphere of the ‘70s and remembered that was what music was really about... It’s having a good time, going out there, and dancing. It’s Saturday night.”

-- Robert Ebert



Disco as an Escape

- At a time when the economy was in a recession, when politicians had shown themselves to be untrustworthy, & when the country was struggling with a high crime rates, & rising gas prices, disco gave people a much needed outlet.
- Disco was upbeat, carefree & **DANCEABLE!**

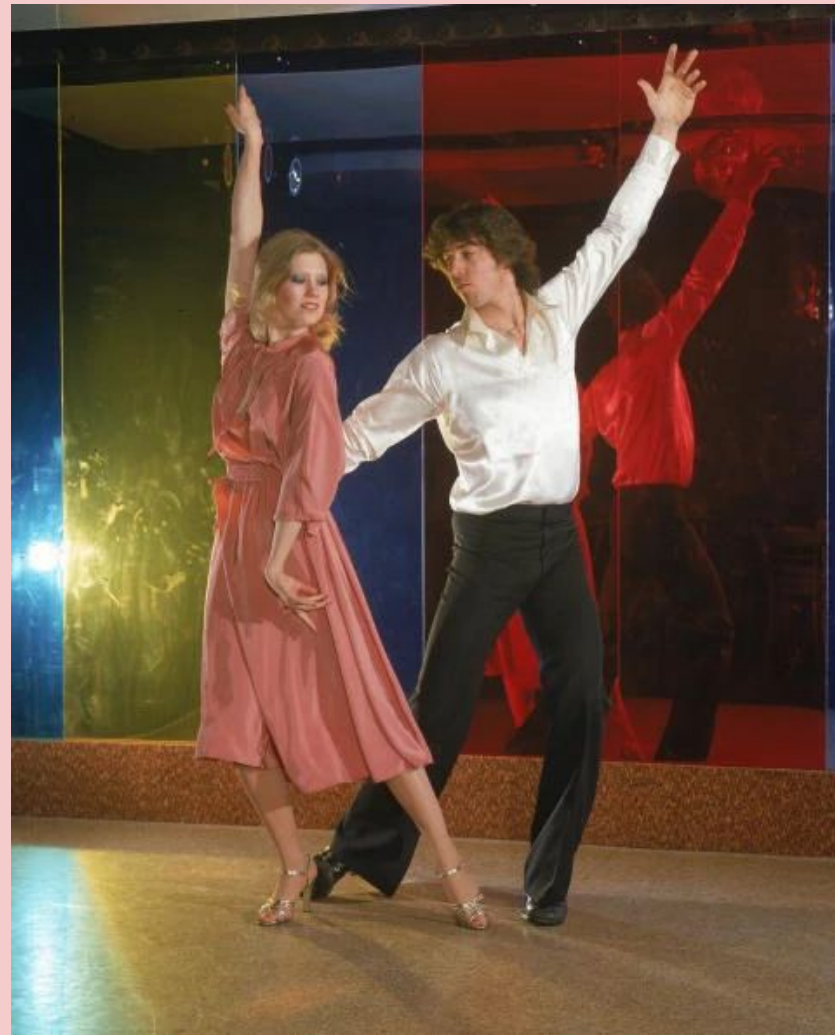


**“Shake Your Groove
Thing,” Peaches &
Herb**



Listen to the lyrics... it's all about being carefree and just dancing.

What was the name of a favorite disco line dance with lots of hand movements & twists & turns?



Dancing

Dancing was at the heart of the music - “what set disco apart [from pop music] was that it was not only music *for* dancing, but also music *about* dancing.”







Dance with me now!



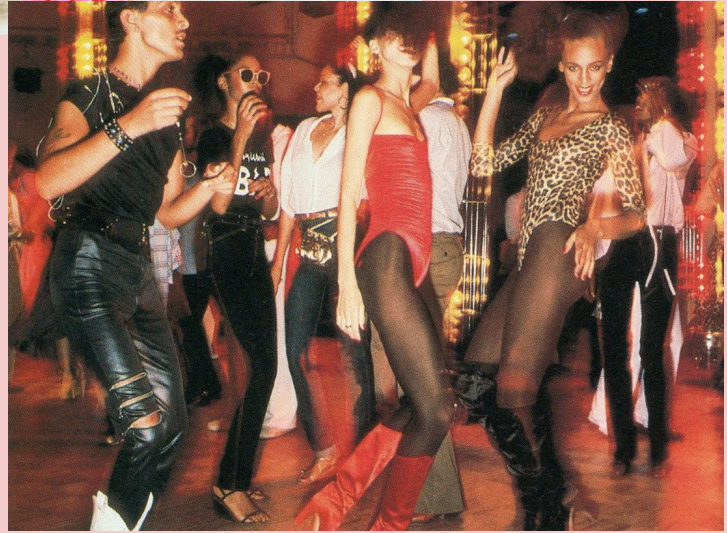


What is this popular '70s style of pant called?

What of the following would NOT be an appropriate accessory for a night at the disco?



- A) Gold chains
- B) Sequin bell bottoms
- C) Platform shoes
- D) Lycra jumpsuits

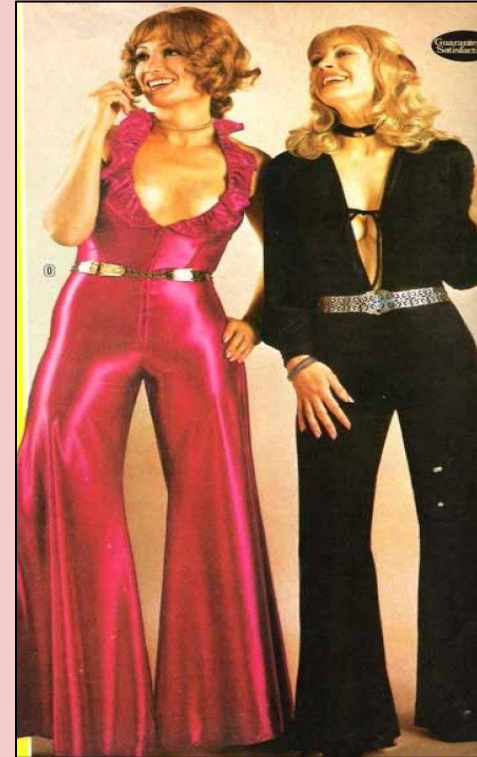


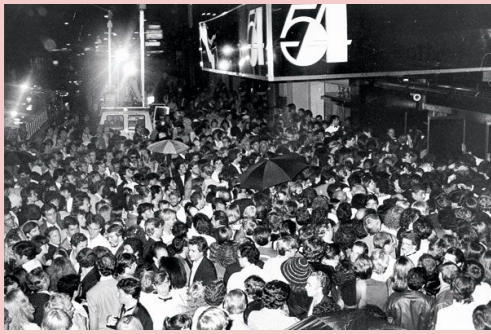
Discos were said to be “a fantasy world, where you can change your identity by changing your costume.”



Disco Fashion

- Disco fashion was a form of expression of differences & diversity.
 - *Acceptance of many different styles of dress*
 - *Emphasis on individualism*
 - *Less concern with fitting in*





Studio 54



- A range of celebrities were present on opening night: Mick and Bianca Jagger, Liza Minnelli, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Salvador Dali, Brooke Shields, Cher, Debbie Harry, newlyweds Donald and Ivana Trump, and other well-known party-goers.
 - Some celebrities, like Woody Allen, Diane Keaton, Henry Winkler, and Frank Sinatra were denied entry by Studio's elusive doorman.
- At the nightclub's prime, Steve Rubell, the owner, became widely known for hand-selecting guests from the always-huge crowds outside, mixing beautiful "nobodies" with glamorous celebrities in the same venue.

- "Studio" was notorious for the anything goes, pleasure-seeking that occurred within it; the balconies were known for sexual encounters, & drug use was rampant.
- In December 1978, Rubell told New York newspapers that Studio made \$7 million in its first year & that "only the Mafia made more money."







Anti-Disco Backlash

- By the end of the '70s, disco had saturated the market.
- Disco became VERY commercialized.
 - Burger King ran a commercial with the Burger King dancing to disco in a restaurant & Disney even had their own disco albums.
- Critics argued that disco lacked talented musical performers found in other genres (leaned heavily on electronically manipulated sounds)





A disco rendition of
“It’s a Small World”???



A sign of the end: Disco Demolition Derby



- Anti-disco rally organized by Chicago radio DJ Steve Dahl in 1979.
- Anti-disco fans burned more than 100,000 albums at Chicago's Comiskey Park. Protestors' rioted, ultimately forcing cancellation of game 2.



AL vs. Cahill (5-8, 4.67 EPA)

ESPN

Decline of Disco

- In 1979, disco dominated the airwaves but by 1981, the disco boom seemed to be a bust.
 - Too much disco on the market - sales of disco records had been falling for months.
- With that said, disco wasn't a total bust.
 - The synthesizers and electronic sound of disco became the basis of what we know today as EDM & house music.
 - DJing techniques used in disco became standard in rap songs.



Test your music knowledge!



'50s-'70s Music Essay

In what ways does the pop culture of the 1950s-1970s give us insight into the many changes that were happening at the time?

Choose 2 of the 3 decades & answer the bolded question with specific, detailed examples from that part of the unit supported by your own analysis. Examples should be drawn from the pop culture we covered in class (music, art, fashion or movies.)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

- You are going to write a 3 paragraph essay (an intro paragraph & 2 argumentative body paragraphs.)
- Your 2 body paragraphs should open with an argumentative topic sentence, which addresses the bolded question above, and be followed by 2-3 specific pieces of evidence.
 - You should try wherever possible to use PRIMARY SOURCES as your evidence. You must have at least 1 primary source quote in each of your body paragraphs.
 - Evidence could be drawn from song lyrics, quotes from artists or detailed description of scenes from a film, quotes from historians, etc.. (You will find these things in the slideshows & class work. No additional research is required.)
- You do NOT need a bibliography for this assignment as you should be using material from class (NO OUTSIDE RESEARCH.) You do need to cite which handout, etc. you pulled your evidence from in footnotes (we'll review how to do this in class.)

[Link to
music essay
& outline](#)



Music With a Message

Protest Music

What do you think of
when you think of
protest music?

Can you think of any
examples of a protest
song?

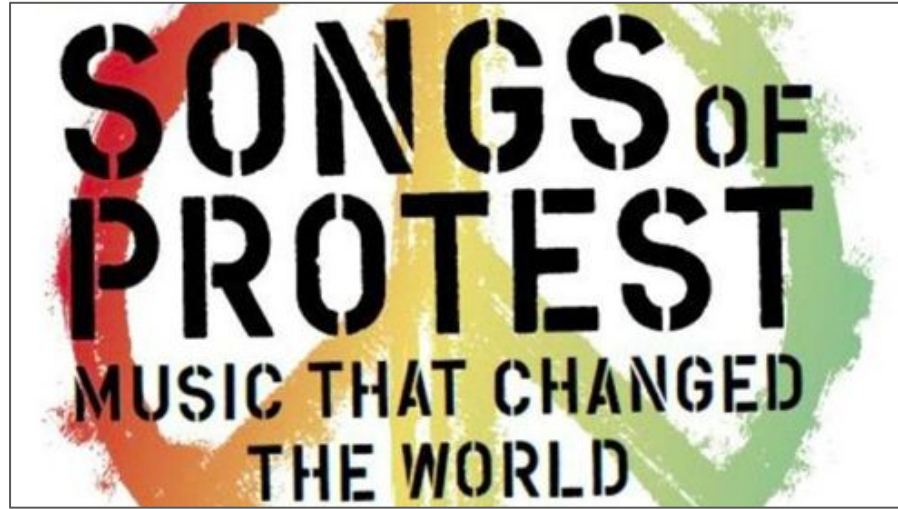




OLIVIA RODRIGO

Glastonbury
Music Festival,
summer 2022

Music has always been a form of expression.



As we watch the music video that follows, think about how music can be a way to speak out against social or political issues.

Childish Gambino, “This is America” (2018)



Childish Gambino, “This is America”

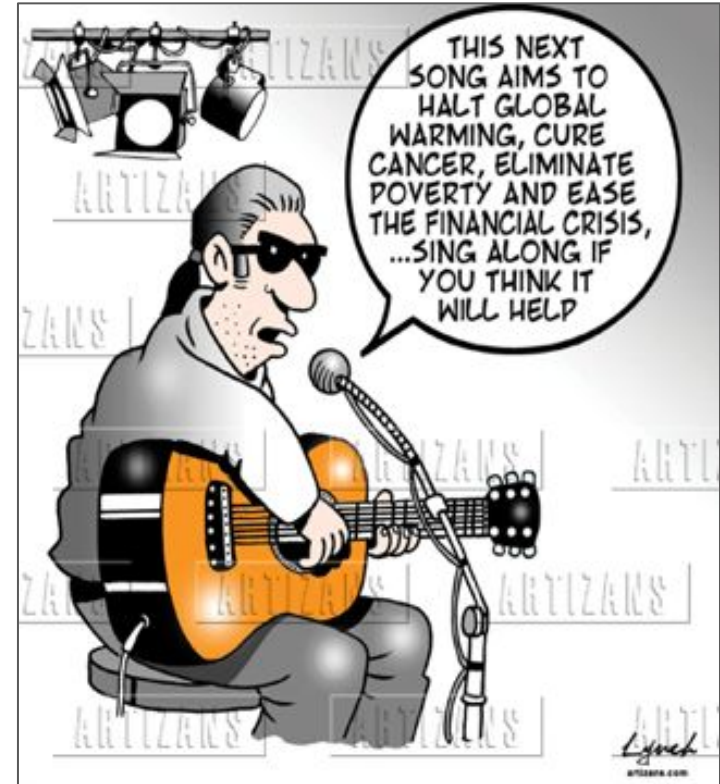
What are some of the topics raised in the song/video?

What makes this song/video an example of protest?

What is a protest song?

❖ A song that is designed to protest economic, political or social problems.

➤ Protest music exists in all styles of music, but it's historically been found in folk music.



Types of Events that Inspired Protest



- Racism, sexism, discrimination, etc.
- Wars (Vietnam, Iraq, etc.)
- Economic struggles (The Depression, etc.)



Protest Songs: 1960s



• Protest music in the 1960s was inspired by the Civil Rights Movement, the Vietnam War, equal rights campaigns, etc.

PREVIEW: Pick ONE of the following 1960s songs to analyze on your handout.

SONGS: “Blowin’ in the Wind”, “War”, “For What It’s Worth”, or “Respect”

Song chosen: _____

| What are the lyrics talking about? (List issues) | Why is this a protest song? What’s the message? |
|---|---|
| | |

“Blowin’ in the Wind,” Bob Dylan (1963)

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

Yes, how many years can a mountain exist
Before it's washed to the sea ?
Yes, how many years can some people exist
Before they're allowed to be free?
Yes, 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.



What makes this a protest song? Look at the lyrics for help.

Yes, how many times must a man look up
Before he can see the sky ?
Yes, how many ears must one man have
Before he can hear people cry ?
Yes, 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.

Edwin Starr, “War (What is it Good For?)” (1970)

Oh, war, I despise
'Cause 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, why'all
What is it good for, Absolutely nothing say it again
it ain't nothing but a heart-breaker
(War) friend only to the undertaker
Oh, 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, ah, war-huh, good god why'all
What is it good for, Absolutely nothing
it ain't nothing but a heart breaker
(War) it's got one friend that's the undertaker
Oh, war, has shattered many a young mans dreams
Made him disabled, bitter and mean
Life is much to short and precious
To spend fighting wars these days
War can't give life
It can only take it away

NOTHING!

What makes this a protest song? Look at the lyrics for help.

Mr. Backlash, Mr. Backlash
Just who do you think I am?
You raise my taxes, freeze my wages
And send my son to Vietnam

You give me second class houses
And second class schools
Do you think that all colored folks
Are just second class fools?

Oh, Mr. Backlash, I'm gonna leave you
With the backlash blues

When I try to find a job
To earn a little cash
All you got to offer
Is your mean old white backlash

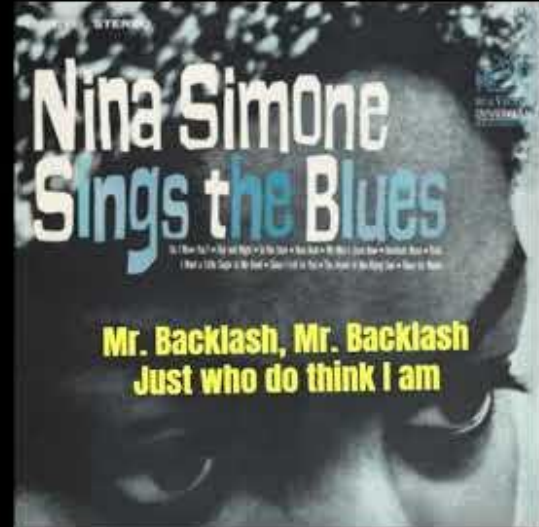
But the world is big
Big and bright and round
And it's full of folks like me
Who are black, yellow, beige and brown

Mr. Backlash, I'm gonna leave you
With the backlash blues



Nina Simone, “Backlash Blues” (1967)

VEED.IO



What makes this a protest song? Look at the lyrics for help.

Two, one-two-three-four!
Ev'rybody's talking 'bout
Bagism, Shagism, Dragism, Madism, Ragism, Tagism
This-ism, that-ism, is-m, is-m, is-m
All we are saying is give peace a chance...

C'mon, ev'rybody's talking about
Ministers, sinisters, banisters and canisters
Bishops & Fishops & Rabbis & Popeyes & bye-bye, bye-byes
All we are saying is give peace a chance...

Let me tell you now
Ev'rybody's talking 'bout
Revolution, evolution, masturbation, flagellation, regulation,
integrations
Meditations, United Nations, congratulations
All we are saying is give peace a chance...

Ev'rybody's talking '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...

Plastic Ono Band, “Give Peace a Chance” (1969)



What makes this a protest song? Look at the lyrics for help.

Creedence Clearwater Revival, “Fortunate Son” (1969)

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

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



What makes this a protest song? Look at the lyrics for

“For What It’s Worth,” Buffalo Springfield (1966)

There's something happening here
What it is ain't exactly clear
There's a man with a gun over there
Telling me I got to beware

I think it's time we stop, children, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

There's battle lines being drawn
Nobody's right if everybody's wrong
Young people speaking their minds
Getting so much resistance from behind

It's time we stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down



What a field-day for the heat
A thousand people in the street
Singing songs and carrying signs
Mostly say, hooray for our side
It's time we stop, hey, what's that sound
Everybody look what's going down

“Respect,” Aretha Franklin (1967)

What you want
Baby, I got it
What you need
Do you know I got it?
All I'm askin'
Is for a little respect when you get home (just a little bit)
Hey baby (just a little bit) when you get home
(Just a little bit) mister (just a little bit)

I ain't gonna do you wrong while you're gone
Ain't gonna do you wrong 'cause I don't wanna
All I'm askin'
Is for a little respect when you come home (just a little
bit)
Baby (just a little bit) when you get home (just a little bit)
Yeah (just a little bit)



I'm about to give you all of my money
And all I'm askin' in return, honey
Is to give me my propers
When you get home (just a, just a, just a, just a)
Yeah, baby (just a, just a, just a, just a)
When you get home (just a little bit)
Yeah (just a little bit)

Protest Songs: 1970s & 1980s

- By the end of the 1960s, it was common to express frustration, anger, and a desire for change through the lyrics of music.

- Protest songs in the 1970s & 1980s focused on racial discrimination, economic & gender inequality, and frustration with politicians.



PREVIEW: Pick ONE of the 1970s–1980s songs
to analyze on your handout.

SONGS: “What’s Goin’ On”, “Inner City Blues”, or “The Message”

Song chosen: _____

What are the lyrics talking about?
(List issues)

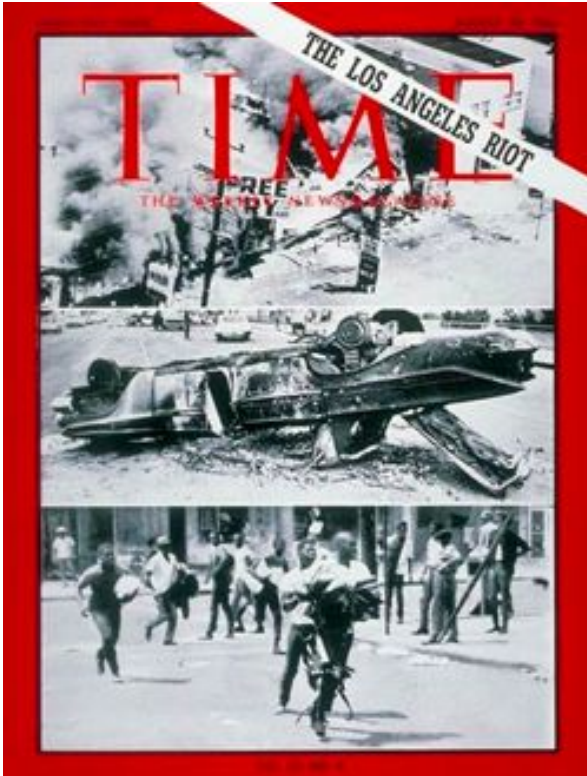
Why is this a protest song? What’s the
message?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

Protest Songs: 1970S

•Marvin Gaye started as a pop star. Things changed for him after the 1965 Watts Riots in LA:

“I remember I was listening to a tune of mine playing on the radio, when the announcer interrupted with news about the Watts riot. My stomach got real tight and my heart started beating like crazy. I wanted to throw the radio down and burn all the songs I’d been singing and get out there with the rest of the brothers. ...I understood anger that builds up over years, and I felt myself exploding. Why didn’t our music have anything to do with this? Wasn’t music supposed to express feelings? I wondered to myself, ‘With the world exploding around me, how am I supposed to keep singing love songs?’”



Marvin Gaye, “What’s Going On?” (1971)



Marvin Gaye's
2019
re-release of
the song set to
current issues
(the lyrics are
still quite
relevant
unfortunately)

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, eh eh

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, oh
oh oh

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
Yeah, what's going on
Ah, what's going on

In the meantime
Right on, baby
Right on brother
Right on babe
Mother, mother, everybody thinks we're
wrong
Oh, but who are they to judge us
Simply 'cause our hair is long
Oh, you know we've got to find a way
To bring some understanding here today
Oh oh oh



“Inner City Blues (Make Me Wanna Holler)” Marvin Gaye (1971)

Rockets, moon shots
Spend it on the have nots
Money, we make it
Fore we see it you take it
Oh, make you wanna holler, The way they do my life
Make me wanna holler, The way they do my life
This ain't livin', This ain't livin'
No, no baby, this ain't livin'
No, no, no

Inflation no chance
To increase finance
Bills pile up sky high
Send that boy off to die
Make me wanna holler
The way they do my life
Make me wanna holler
The way they do my life
Hang ups, let downs
Bad breaks, set backs
Natural fact is

I can't pay my taxes
Oh, make me wanna holler
And throw up both my hands
Yea, it makes me wanna holler
And throw up both my hands
Crime is increasing
Trigger happy policing
Panic is spreading
God know where we're heading
Oh, make me wanna holler
They don't understand

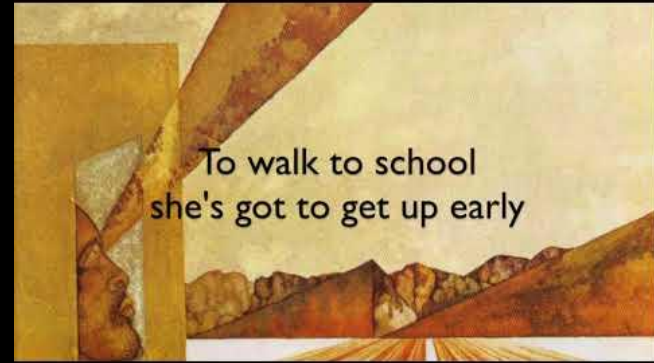
The bus for New York City!
Hey bus driver, I'm getting on that, hold it
Thanks a lot
Wow, New York, just like I pictured it
Skyscrapers and everything

Psst, hey, hey brother, hey come here slick
Hey you look, you look hip man
Hey, you wanna make yourself five bucks, man?
Yeah, brother
Look here, run this across the street for me right quick
Okay, run this across the street for me

What? (Up against that goddamn car!) Huh? (Let's go)
I didn't know, what?
Gimme your hands up, you punk
I'm just going across the street
Put that leg up, shut your mouth
Hell no, what did I do?
Okay, turn around, turn around
Put your hands behind your back, let's go, let's go

A jury of your peers having found you guilty, ten years
What?
Come on, come on, get in that cell, nigger
God, Lord

“Living For the City” Stevie Wonder (1973)



His hair is long, his feet are hard and gritty
He spends the life walking the streets of
New York City
He's almost dead from breathing in air
pollution
He tried and fought, but to him there's no
solution
Living just enough, just enough for the
city (yeah, yeah, yeah)

I hope you hear inside my voice of
sorrow
And that it motivates you to make a
better tomorrow
This place is cruel, nowhere could be
much colder
If we don't change, the world will soon
be over
Living just enough, stop giving just
enough for the city

“The Message,” Grandmaster Flash, (1982)

It's like a jungle sometimes
It makes me wonder how I keep from goin'
under
Broken glass everywhere
People pissin' on the stairs, you know they just
don't care
I can't take the smell, can't take the noise
Got no money to move out, I guess I got no
choice
Rats in the front room, roaches in the back
Junkies in the alley with a baseball bat
I tried to get away but I couldn't get far
'Cause a man with a tow truck repossessed my
car

CHORUS

Standin' on the front stoop, hangin' out the
window
Watchin' all the cars go by, roaring as the breezes
blow
A crazy lady, livin' in a bag
Eatin' out of garbage piles, used to be a fag-hag
Said, she danced the tango, skipped the light
fandango
A Zircon princess, seemed to lost her senses

CHORUS:

*Don't push me 'cause I'm close to
the edge
I'm trying not to lose my head
It's like a jungle sometimes
It makes me wonder how I keep
from goin' under...*

Down at the peep show, watching all the creeps
So she can tell the stories to the girls back home
She went to the city and got social security
She had to get a pimp, she couldn't make it on
her own

CHORUS

My brother's doin' bad, stole my mother's TV
Says she watches too much, it's just not healthy
All My Children in the daytime, *Dallas* at night
Can't even see the game or the Sugar Ray fight
The bill collectors, they ring my phone
And scare my wife when I'm not home



Got a bum education, double-digit
inflation
Can't take the train to the job, there's a
strike at the station
Neon King Kong standin' on my back
Can't stop to turn around, broke my
sacroiliac

A mid-range migraine, cancered membrane
Sometimes I think I'm goin' insane
I swear I might hijack a plane!

CHORUS

Protest Music in the 21st Century: “Alright,” Kendrick Lamar (2015)



When you know, we been hurt, been down before, n***a
When my pride was low, lookin' at the world like, where do we go,
n***a?
And we hate Popo,
wanna kill us dead in the street for sure, n***a
I'm at the preacher's door
My knees gettin' weak & my gun might blow but we gon' be
alright

N***a, we gon' be alright
N***a, we gon' be alright
We gon' be alright
Do you hear me, do you feel me, we gon' be alright
N***a, we gon' be alright
Huh, we gon' be alright
N***a, we gon' be alright
Do you hear me, do you feel me, we gon' be alright



- 1) Why did the protesters at Ferguson NOT sing the more traditional civil rights song, “We Shall Overcome,” and instead adopt Kendrick Lamar’s song, “Alright”?
- 2) How do the song/lyrics express the feelings of people protesting the deaths of Michael Brown, Eric Garner, and others? (Consider why this song was a better fit than “We Shall Overcome”.)

PREVIEW: “The Bigger Picture,” Lil Baby

What are the lyrics/video talking about?
(List issues)

Why is this a protest song? What’s the message?



"The Bigger Picture," Lil Baby (2020)

"The Bigger Picture," Lil Baby

CHORUS:

*It's bigger than black & white, It's a problem with the whole way of life,
It can't change overnight, But we gotta start somewhere, Might as well gon' 'head start here,
We done had a hell of a year, I'ma make it count while I'm here, God is the only man I fear*

Protests and growing national outcry continues
Over the death of George Floyd
Last night, people protesting in Minneapolis
escalated
As demonstrators were lashed by tear gas & rubber
bullets
The main message here, the main message here, the
main message here
Is that they want to see those officers involved
They want to see those officers arrested
Officers arrested
(I can't breathe, I can't breathe)

Trade my 4 x 4 for a G63, ain't no more free Lil
Steve
I gave 'em chance & chance & chance again
I even done told them please
I find it crazy the police'll shoot you & know that
you dead
But still tell you to freeze
Fucked up, I seen what I seen
I guess that mean hold him down if he say he can't
breathe

It's too many mothers that's grieving
They killing us for no reason
Been going on for too long to get even
Throw us in cages like dogs and hyenas
I went to court & they sent me to prison
My mama was crushed when they said I can't leave
First I was drunk, then I sobered up quick
When I heard all that time that they gave to Taleeb
He got a life sentence plus

We just some products of our environment
How the fuck they gon' blame us?
You can't fight fire with fire

I know, but at least we can turn up the flames some
Every colored person ain't dumb & all whites not
racist
I be judging by the mind & heart, I ain't really into
faces
Fucked up, the way that we livin' is not getting
better
You gotta know how to survive
Crazy, I had to tell all of my loved ones
To carry a gun when they going outside

Stare in the mirror whenever you drive
Overprotective, go crazy for mine
You gotta pay attention to the signs
Seem like the blind following the blind
Thinking 'bout everything that's going on
I boost security up at my home
I'm with my kind if they right or they wrong
I call him now, he'll pick up the phone
And it's five in the morning, he waking up
on it
Tell 'em wherever I'm at, then they comin'
I see blue lights, I get scared & start runnin'
That shit be crazy, they 'posed to protect us
Throw us in handcuffs and arrest us
While they go home at night, that shit
messed up
Knowing we needed help, they neglect us
Wondering who gon' make them respect us
I can see in your eye that you fed up
Fuck around, got my shot, I won't let up
They know that we a problem together
They know that we can storm any weather

Modern Protest Music Project

[Link to assignment here](#)

Step 1: Choose a modern protest song. (See the list or if you come up with your own song, run it by Ms. Shen BEFORE proceeding.)

Step 2: Read the lyrics, listen to the song and then do a little research about the song and the time period in which it was written.

- FIRST start with the song itself
- THEN search for biographical information on the artist.

Step 3: Create a Google slideshow presentation with the following information (see handout)

Step 4: Add your presentation in the assignment in Google Classroom & turn it in.

Songs

Bob Dylan, "Hurricane"
Public Enemy, "A Twisted Sense of God," "State of the Union (STFU)"
Rage Against the Machine, "Killing in the Name," "Know Your Enemy," "Take the Power Back"
The Chicks, "Not Ready to Make Nice," "March, March"
Lauryn Hill, "Black Rage"
Bruce Springsteen, "How Can a Poor Man Stand Such Times and Live?," "Born in the USA," "American Skin", "The Rising", "We Take Care of Our Own", "Death to My Hometown"
Sage Francis, "Makeshift Patriot"
Tim McGraw, "Southern Voices"
Babyface with Stevie Wonder, "How Come, How Long?"
Green Day, "Wake Me Up When September Ends", "21 Guns", "Holiday"
Lupe Fiasco, "Around My Way"
Tupac, "Changes," "Trapped"
Naz & Lauren Hill, "If I Ruled the World"
Linkin Park, "Hands Held High"
Neil Young, "Let's Impeach the President"
Ani DiFranco, "Self Evident", "To the Teeth"
Kendrick Lamar, "The Blacker the Berry", "I", *Damn*
21 Savage, "Nothin' New"
Usher, "Chains"
Tef Poe, "War Cry"
Hozier, "Take Me to Church"
D'Angelo, "The Charade"
Bright Eyes, "Road to Joy"
Lily Allen, "Hard Out Here", "F*ck You"
Solange, "Don't Touch My Hair"
Beyonce, "Formation," "Freedom"
J. Cole, "Be Free," "Snow on tha Bluff"
Andra Day, "Rise Up"
Pharrell Williams, "Runnin'"
K'naan, "Immigrants (We Get the Job Done)"
Macklemore & Ryan Lewis, "White Privilege II"
Pink, "Dear Mr. President"
Kesha, "Praying"
Fiona Apple, "Sullen Girl"
Amanda Palmer & Jasmine Power, "Mr. Weinstein Will See You Now"
Dead Prez, "Walk Like a Warrior", "Let's Get Free", "Stars and Stripes of Corruption"
Taylor Swift, "Calm Down," "Only the Young"
Common & John Legend, "Glory"
Eminem, "Untouchable," "Like Home"
Joey Bada\$\$, *All American Bada\$\$*, "For My People", "Land of the Free"
Logic, "1-800-273-8255"
A Tribe Called Quest, *We Got It From Here...Thank You For Your Service*
Against Me!, "Transgender Dysphoria Blues"
Sleater-Kinney, "Entertain"
Meek Mill, "Trauma," "Other Side of America"
Brent Faiyaz, "Show U Off"
Lady Gaga, "Till It Happens to You"
Beastie Boys, "It Takes Time to Build"
Death Cab for Cutie, "Million Dollar Loan"
MIA, "Paper Planes"
Lil Dicky, "Earth"
YG and Nipsey Hussle, "FDT"
Drive-by Truckers, "Thoughts and Prayers"
Tee Grisley, "Mr. Officer"
Tyler the Creator, "Manifesto"
Turismo Girlfriend World Tour, "One Million"
H.E.R., "I Can't Breathe"
Tyler Childers, "Long Violent History"
Polo G, "Wishing for a Hero"
Wrabel, "The Village"
2Chainz, "Lost Kings"

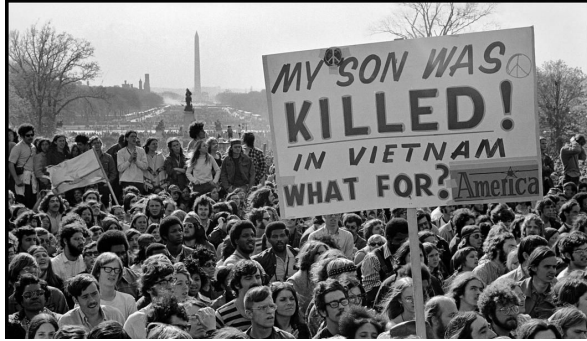
Modern Protest Songs

(some options to consider)

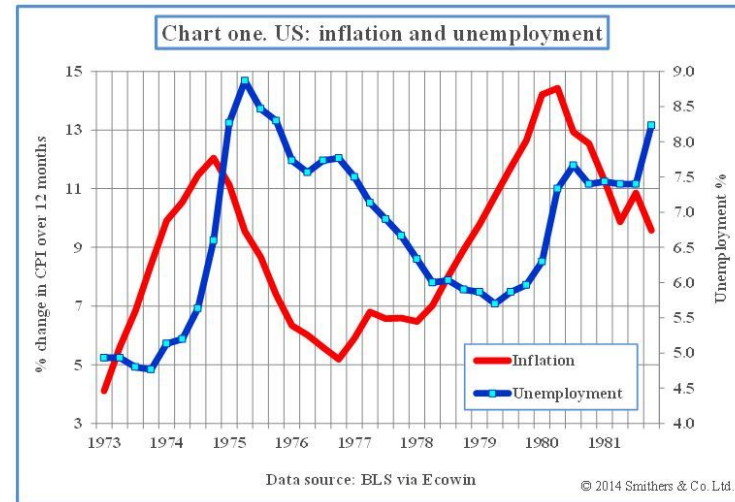


The 1980s in a Nutshell

The 1970s in Review

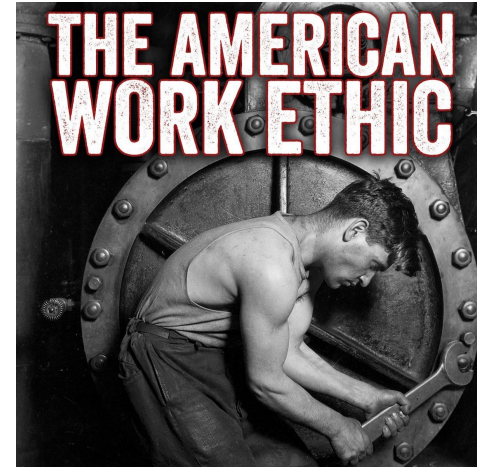


- Trauma of the Vietnam War was still fresh in people's minds
- Frustration with politicians (lies of the Vietnam years, Nixon's resignation, etc.)
- Prolonged recession & oil crisis
- Rising unemployment & inflation



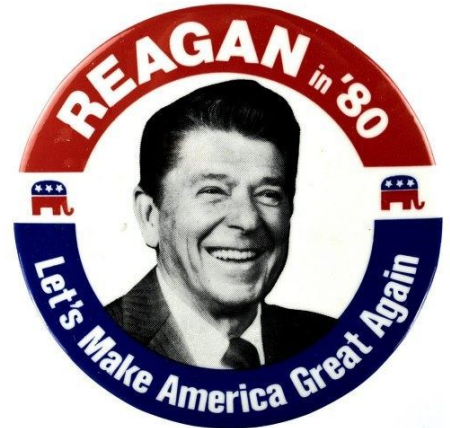
1980s Optimism

- After a decade of struggle, Americans were cautiously optimistic about the future.
- People held onto a belief in the American work ethic:
 - Hard work ⇒ success
 - Individuals have the ability to rise above their circumstances if they work hard
 - As a candidate in the 1980 presidential election, Ronald Reagan stood as proof of that belief for many Americans: he grew up poor & ultimately rose to become president of the US.



Reagan's Promise

- Ronald Reagan offered hope, reassurance and the answers that many Americans were looking for.
- Promised to:
 - balance the budget
 - embrace conservative social issues (anti-abortion, anti-drugs, pro family values)
 - strengthen the military (important to many as the Cold War with Russia dragged on)
 - decrease the size and scale of the federal govt (the promise of cutting taxes alone was appealing to Americans!)



After two terms as president, what impact did Reagan and his administration have on the broader economy, Americans' quality of life and the U.S.' reputation in the world?



Economic Outcomes - National Wealth/Power

By the end of the 1980s, the United States was the world's greatest superpower and very wealthy.

World's 10 Largest Economies

Projected Real GDP (trillions of 2010 dollars)

1981



Chart by Aron Strandberg
Twitter: @aronstrandberg
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

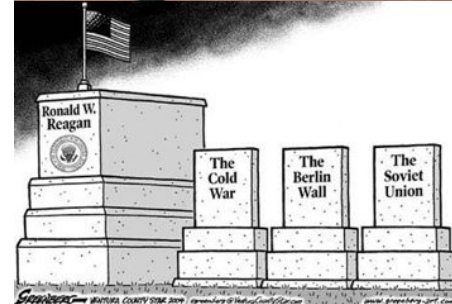
World's 10 Largest Economies

Projected Real GDP (trillions of 2010 dollars)

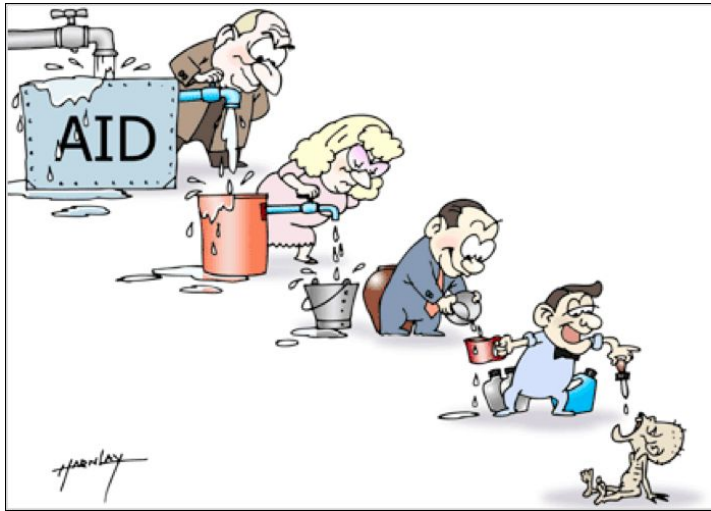
1989



Chart by Aron Strandberg
Twitter: @aronstrandberg
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture



Economic Outcomes - Wealth

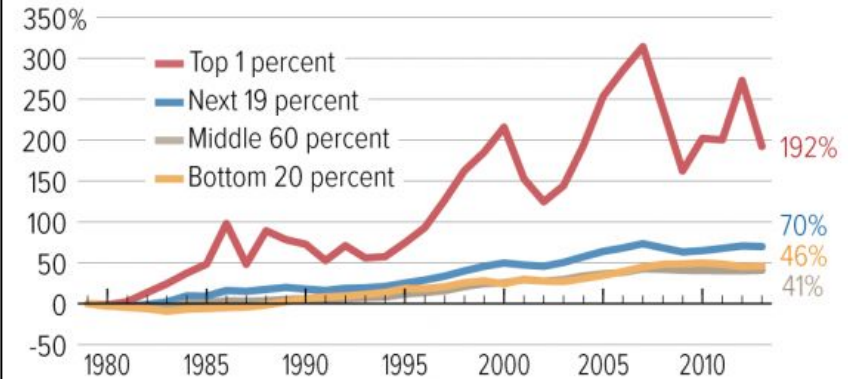


Reagan used the trickle-down economic theory, meaning resources & aid were given to wealthy & business owners (regarded as the biggest earners and therefore the most deserving) in the form of tax breaks, incentives, etc.

What was the impact of trickle-down economics?

Income Gains at the Top Dwarf Those of Low- and Middle-Income Households

Percent change in real after-tax income since 1979



Source: Congressional Budget Office

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG

What happened to incomes during the Reagan Era?

Economic Outcomes - Cuts

- Reagan pledged to reduce the size of the federal government ➤ Budget cuts!
 - Programs directed at the poor and middle class were reduced by \$41 billion.
 - Public housing, education and job training programs, among others, saw their budgets slashed in the '80s.
- Federal aid to cities was cut by over 50% during Reagan's 2 terms in office.



Table One

Federal Contribution (%) to Budgets, Selected Big Cities¹⁹

| | 1977 | 1985 |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 1. New York | 19% | 9% |
| 2. Los Angeles | 18% | 2% |
| 3. Chicago | 27% | 15% |
| 4. Philadelphia | 20% | 8% |
| 5. Detroit | 23% | 12% |
| 6. Baltimore | 20% | 6% |
| 7. Pittsburgh | 24% | 13% |
| 8. Boston | 13% | 7% |
| 9. Cleveland | 33% | 19% |
| 10. Minneapolis | 21% | 9% |

The Fallout



Fig. 1: The U.S. lost 2 million manufacturing jobs from 1979–1987. New York City alone (pictured above) lost 500,000 manufacturing jobs. As a result, over a million people left NYC over the course of the '70s and early '80s. Depopulation, coupled with an economy in tatters, set the stage for the 1980s.



Fig. 2: City playground littered in trash

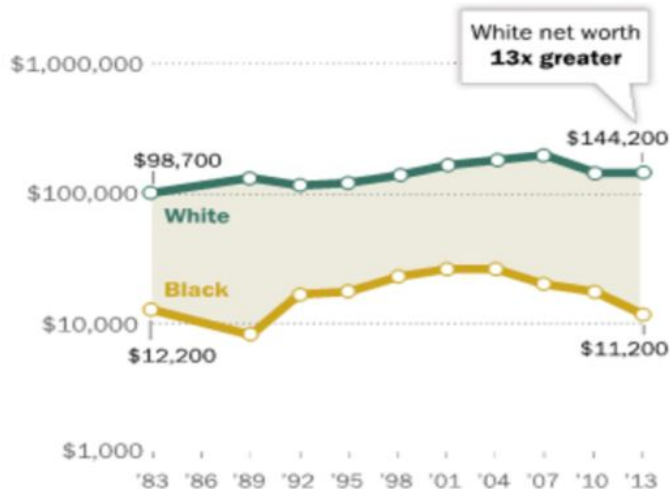


Fig. 3: As government assistance dwindled and drug addiction increased, homelessness soared in cities like New York during the 1980s.

The Fallout

Whites have significantly higher levels of wealth than blacks

Median net worth of U.S. households in 2014 dollars



NSIDER

Poverty: 1959–1996

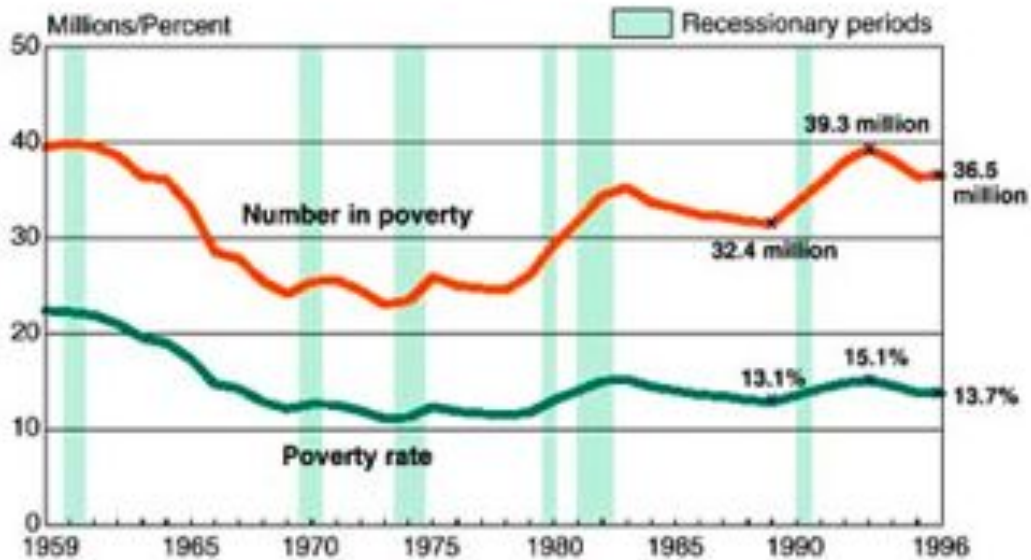


Fig. 2: Rising poverty rates

Fig. 1: Income inequality by race

The Fallout

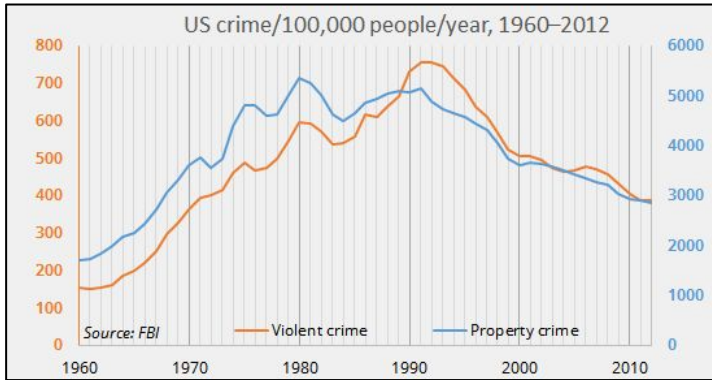


Fig. 1: Crime rates in the US rose 1960s-1980

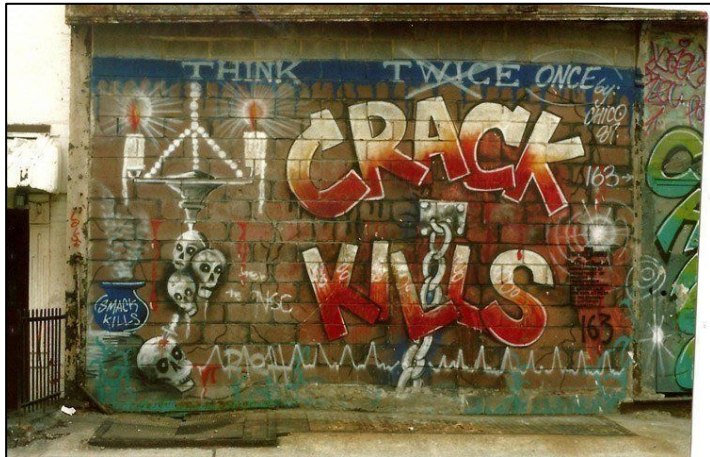
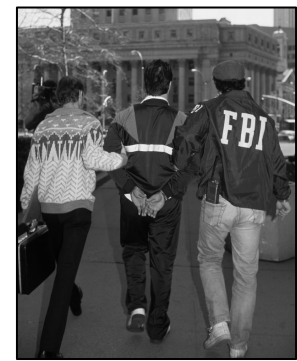


Fig. 2: Emergence of crack-cocaine, a highly-addictive and extremely cheap narcotic. High demand fueled a growing drug trade and record levels of gang violence.



Fig. 3: Reagan's get tough on crime stance led to the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (1986) which began the unequal treatment between crack & powder cocaine & a huge spike in the prison population.

The 1980s - A Picture of Contradictions



VS



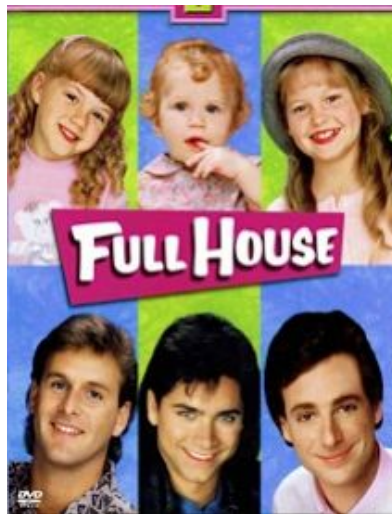
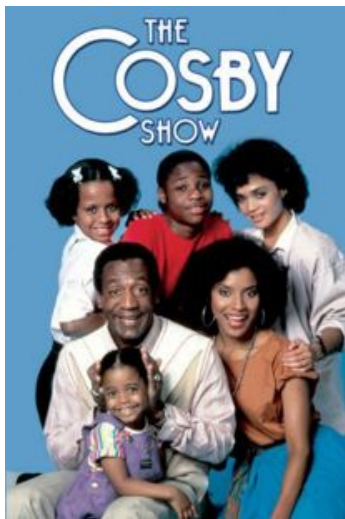
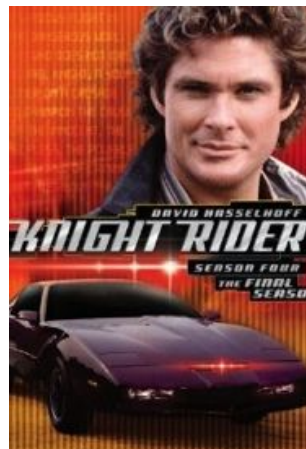
- Reagan championed the little guy, yet he held the glitziest inaugural in history with 9 separate lavish balls, \$800K fireworks display.
- Once in office, Reagan cut social welfare programs while at the same time his wife spent \$209,508 on new White House china and refused to tip waitstaff.
- By the end of Reagan's second term, the US was the wealthiest nation in the world yet had a rising poverty rate, declining education statistics and growing disparity in wealth.

Pop Culture in the 1980s

A Reflection of these Contradictions....

The '80s on TV

*A reflection of
Reagan Era wealth*



The '80s in Film



The '80s in Fashion



The '80s in Music

Pop
Music



MUSIC TELEVISION®

Rock Music



Hip Hop
Music



The image is the cover of Madonna's album 'Like a Virgin'. It features a close-up, high-angle photograph of Madonna. She has voluminous, dark, curly hair and is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. She is wearing a white, lace-trimmed, strapless corset-style top. Her accessories include a pearl necklace, large pearl earrings, and a pearl bracelet on her left wrist. The background is dark and out of focus, with some light reflecting off a surface behind her. The text 'madonna' is written in a white, lowercase, serif font on the left side, with 'like a virgin' in a smaller, blue, lowercase, sans-serif font below it.

madonna
like a virgin

Optional EXTRA CREDIT Activity

Choose ONE of the following 1980s tv shows or movies to watch (pick one that you haven't seen before.)

- Movies: Pretty in Pink, Breakfast Club, 16 Candles, Ferris Bueller, Goonies, Karate Kid, Bill & Ted, Top Gun, Dirty Dancing, Back to the Future, Heathers, Gremlins, Die Hard, The Terminator, The Princess Bride, Aliens, Risky Business, Beetlejuice, Indiana Jones
- TV shows: The Cosby Show, Family Ties, Full House, Dallas, Growing Pains, Knight Rider, Golden Girls, Cheers, Different Strokes, Roseanne, The Jeffersons, Who's the Boss

Watch the show/movie & reflect on the ways that it reflects 1980s culture, values or norms. (Questions on the next slide.)

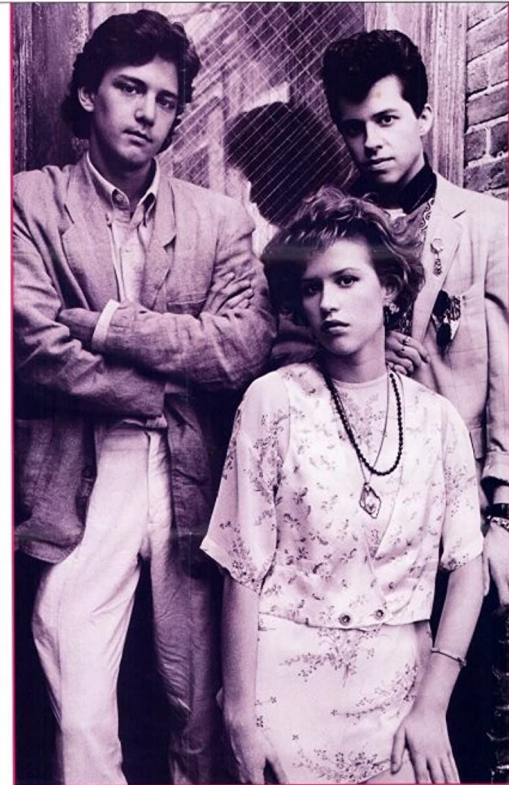
Optional EXTRA CREDIT Activity

* Answer the following questions in a Google Doc & print or share it with Ms. Shen.

1. What tv show (and episode) or film did you watch?
2. SUMMARY: Give a brief plot summary. (Bullets)
3. OPINION: (Paragraph response to each question)
 - a. What did you think of it? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?
 - b. CHOOSE ONE of the following questions to answer:
 - i. Who was your favorite character? Why?
 - ii. What was the best scene in the movie? Explain.
 - iii. What is one thing you would like to have changed about the film? Explain.
4. ANALYSIS: What connections or parallels can you make between the show/movie & what you know about 1980s life/culture/values/norms? Make 3-4 connections to the times. (Bullets OR paragraph response)



Movie break: *Pretty in Pink*



the laughter.
the lovers.
the friends.
the fights.
the talk.
the hurt.
the jealousy.
the passion.
the pressure.
the real world.

A JOHN HUGHES PRODUCTION

pretty in pink

PARAMOUNT PICTURES Presents MOLLY RINGWALD HARRY DEAN STANTON
"PRETTY IN PINK" JON CRYER ANNIE POTTS JAMES SPADER and ANDREW MCCARTHY
Edited by RICHARD MARKS Music Score Composed by MICHAEL GORE Executive Producers JOHN HUGHES and MICHAEL CHINICH
Written by JOHN HUGHES Produced by LAUREN SHULER Directed by HOWARD DEUTCH A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

PG-13 PARENTS STRONGLY CAUTIONED
Some Material May Be Inappropriate for Children Under 13

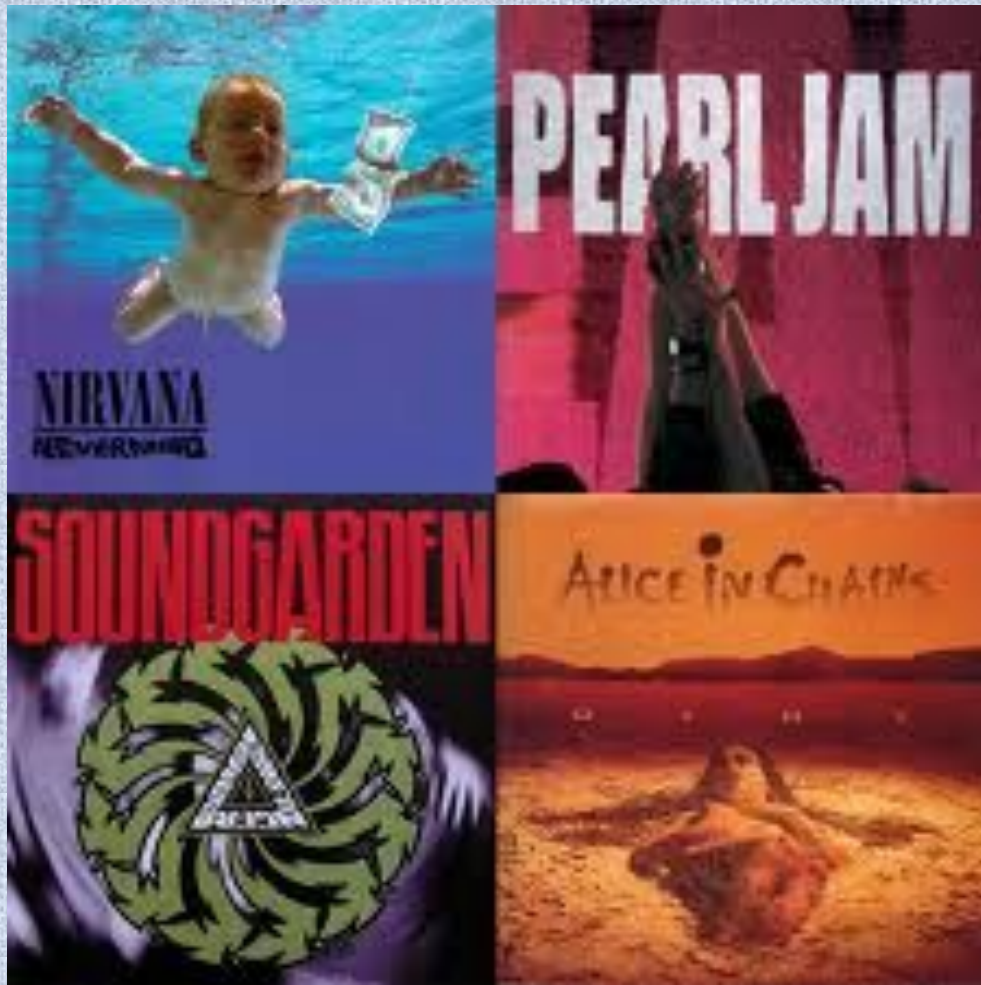


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Original Soundtrack Album Available on A&M Records,
Cassettes and Compact Discs





GRUNGE MUSIC AND CULTURE



Grunge is a sub-genre of alternative rock & a subculture that emerged in the mid-1980s in the Pacific Northwest

A close-up photograph of Pearl Jam lead singer Eddie Vedder performing on stage. He has long, wavy brown hair and is wearing a dark brown jacket. He is holding a black microphone with both hands, singing with his eyes closed and mouth open. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some stage lights and the silhouette of another person. In the bottom left corner, the text "PEARL JAM" is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

PEARL
JAM



GENERATION X

Years
Ages
Major Events
Major Traits

GI GENERATION

Born before
1936

76+

WORLD WAR II
.....
GREAT
DEPRESSION

FORMALITY
.....
UNIFORMITY
.....
COOPERATIVE
.....
PUBLIC INTEREST
OVER PERSONAL
GAIN

SILENT GENERATION

1937–1945

67–75

WORLD WAR II
.....
GREAT
DEPRESSION
.....
ADVENT OF TV,
TELEPHONES

RESPECT FOR
AUTHORITY
.....
LOYAL
.....
HARD WORK

BABY BOOMERS

1946–1964

48–66

CIVIL RIGHTS
.....
WOMEN'S
LIBERATION
.....
COLD WAR

EXPLORE
.....
OPTIMISTIC
.....
WORK-CENTRIC

GENERATION X

1965–1976

36–47

VIETNAM
.....
WATERGATE
.....
ADVENT OF MTV

INDIVIDUALISTIC
.....
FLEXIBLE
.....
SKEPTICAL OF
AUTHORITY

MILLENNIAL GENERATION

1977–1993

19–35

AIDS
.....
TECHNOLOGY

TECH-
COMFORTABLE
.....
FAMILY-CENTRIC
.....
OPTIMISTIC

GENERATION Z

1994–

18
and younger

9/11
.....
IRAQ/
AFGHANISTAN
WARS
.....
MARKET CRASH

MISTRUST IN
POLITICAL
SYSTEMS
.....
ALWAYS
CONNECTED
.....
MULTI-TASKERS

| |
|---|
| GEN X |
| Accepts Diversity |
| Pragmatic/ Practical |
| Self-Involved |
| Desire Rules |
| Mistrusts Institutions |
| Latch-key Kids |
| No link between hard work and success |
| Future is Closing |
| Labels (as security) |

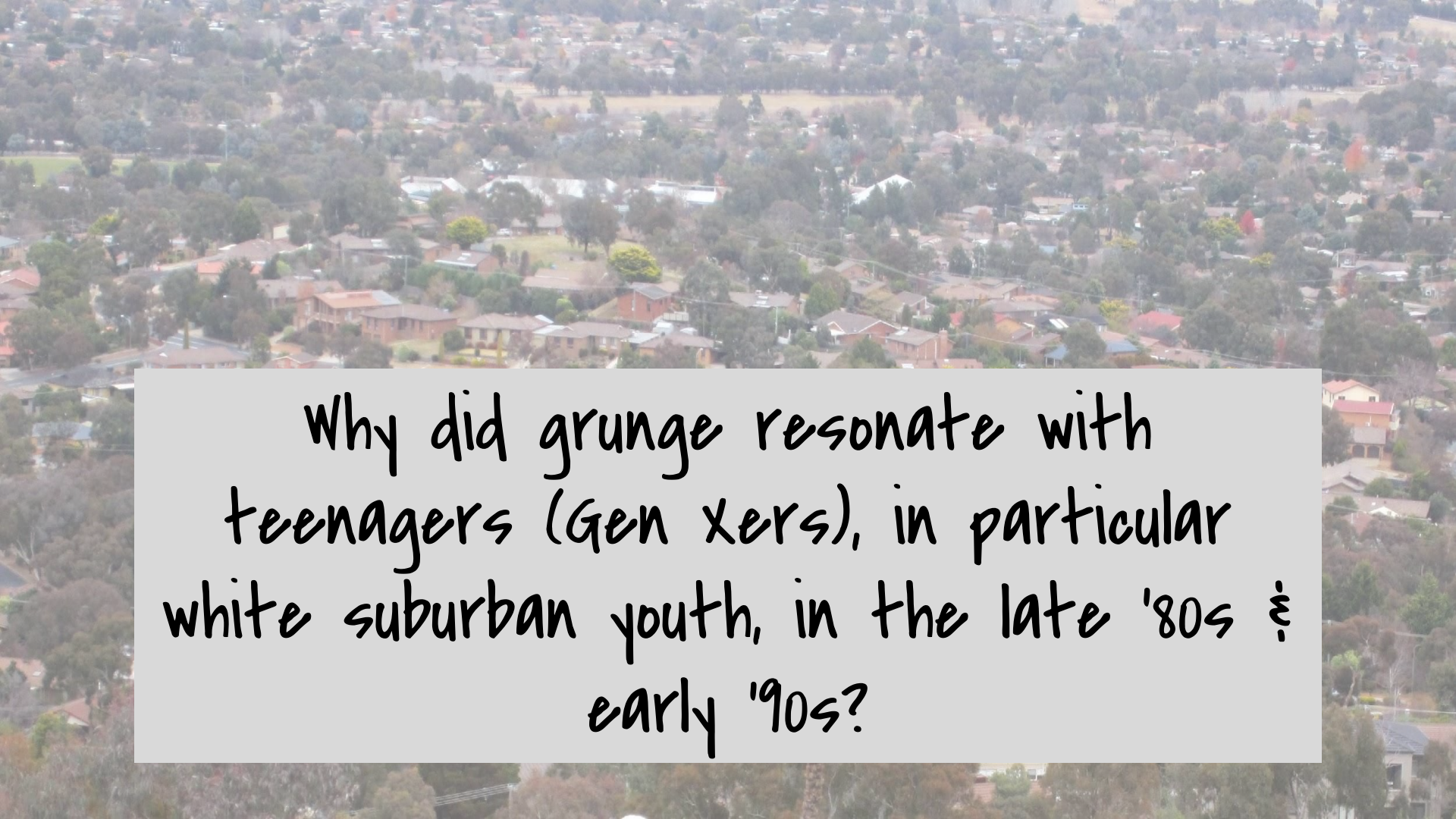
GENERATION X

- Characterized by skepticism, “what’s in it for me?” attitude
- The 1st generation of kids who were exposed to a lot of daycare & divorce
- Lowest voter participation rate of any generation
- Newsweek said they are “the generation that dropped out without ever turning on the news or tuning into the social issues around them.”

We're all pretty bizarre. Some of us are just better at hiding it, that's all.

- *The Breakfast Club*



An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood, showing a dense collection of houses with red-tiled roofs and green lawns, interspersed with trees. The houses are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with streets visible. The overall scene is a typical suburban residential area.

Why did grunge resonate with teenagers (Gen Xers), in particular white suburban youth, in the late '80s & early '90s?



NIRVANA

- What is their general attitude toward life?
- How would you describe their appearance, especially compared to the characters in the tv/films from the 1980s or some of the popular bands of the 1980s?
- Think about the characteristics of Generation Xers. How might have Nirvana's general attitude have resonated with teens during this time?



WHAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE GRUNGE MOVEMENT?

- During the '80s & '90s, the economy was booming.
- The country was extremely wealthy, bringing about the emergence of the Yuppies (young, upwardly mobile, business professionals.)
 - With Yuppies came the rise of extreme materialism. (MEANING?)



HIPPIES VS. YUPPIES





Teens and young musicians were disgusted with this shallow, over-the-top lifestyle.

Teens around the country clung to grunge lyrics for therapy & relief.



“The duty of youth is to challenge corruption.” — Kurt Cobain

In Sept. 1991, Nirvana released their major label debut, *Nevermind*.

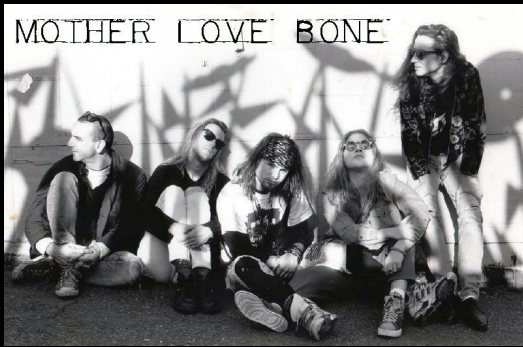
The release of the album's first single marked the start of the grunge music phenomenon.



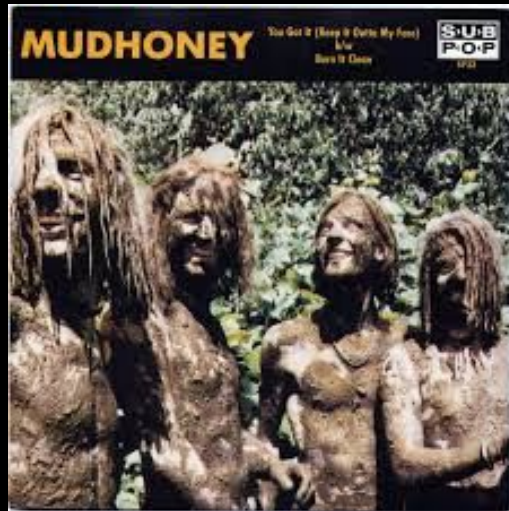
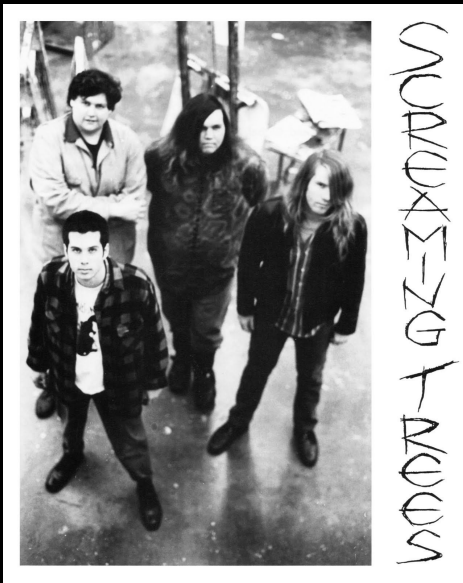
SPIN NEWS - SPECIAL

G RUNGE

- In 1989, Soundgarden became the first grunge band to sign with a major label.
- In Sept. 1991 Nirvana's album Nevermind broke, introducing grunge to the mainstream.
- Soon bands such as Pearl Jam and Alice in Chains also achieved huge mainstream success



NOTEWORTHY GRUNGE ARTISTS





vevo

WELL, WHATEVER..NEVERMIND.

“They laugh at me because I’m different; I laugh at them because they’re all the same.” - Kurt Cobain

- “Smells Like Teen Spirit” was by far the most popular song of the grunge movement, and considered by many to be an anthem of ‘90s teenagers. WHY?
- Thanks to the constant airplay of “Smells Like Teen Spirit” on MTV, *Nevermind* was selling 400,000 copies a week by Christmas 1991. (*Nevermind* replaced Michael Jackson’s “Dangerous” in the #1 spot on the Billboard 200 in a matter of 2 weeks.)
- *Nevermind* popularized grunge & showed that alternative rock could be culturally relevant & commercially successful.

PEARL JAM

- Released their debut album *Ten* in August 1991 (a month before *Nevermind*), but album sales only picked up a year later.
- By the second half of 1992, *Ten* became a breakthrough success, certified gold & reached number #2 on the Billboard charts.
- Pearl Jam came to be known for tackling difficult topics, taking on Ticketmaster for its monopolization of the concert scene & their rejection of fame & the commercialization of grunge.

LINK



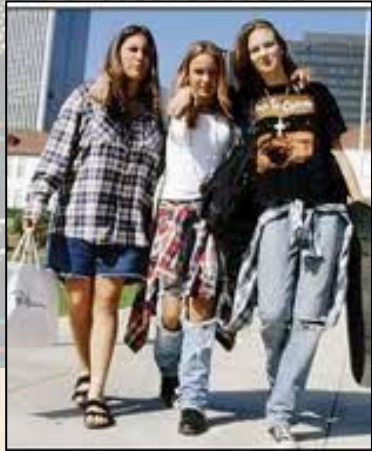
THE GRUNGE MOVES INTO THE MAINSTREAM

Entertainment Weekly commented in a 1993 article, “There hasn’t been this kind of exploitation of a subculture since the media discovered hippies in the ‘60s.”

The *New York Times* compared the “grunging of America” to the mass-marketing of punk rock, disco, and hip-hop in previous years.

THE GRUNGE GOES MAINSTREAM

- Torn jeans, flannel shirts, and unkempt hair become popular & were mirrored by youth around the nation and mainstream tv/films.
- “The whole scene was heavily co-opted, things were changing around us,” Eddie Vedder said. “They started selling whatever people were wearing in the Northwest, corduroy jackets going for thousands of dollars.”



WHY DOES GRUNGE MATTER?

- The early '90s were all about angst.
- The lyrics of bands like Nirvana and Pearl Jam perfectly summed up the feelings of apathy & the desire for freedom that many teens were feeling.
- The grunge movement gave '90s youth something to unify around (rebellion against the state of society.)





Hip Hop in the 1980s-1990s

*East v. West
Coast*

A brief refresher: Hip-Hop History in the 1970s

Hip hop culture/music began at block & house parties in the Bronx, NYC.

- DJs formed the basis of hip-hop music by experimenting with instrumental breaks of funk, soul, & R&B records. At first, hip hop was only the music. Only later did they start rapping over the music.
- Hip-hop pioneers like Afrika Bambaataa, Grandmaster Flash, and Grandmaster Caz started DJing at parties across the Bronx.
 - **Afrika Bambaataa**, former leader of the Black Spades, one of the most notorious and violent gangs in NY, formed a hip-hop awareness group that organized cultural events for youth, many of whom were former gang members like Bambaataa. The group was an alternative to gang activity for many young people.

Up until 1979, hip hop was mostly isolated to NYC.

In the 1980s, the hip-hop scene expanded & entered the mainstream in the U.S..

FILM:
“The Hip Hop
Years” (pt 2)

Consider:

- ❖ Impact MTV had on hip hop
- ❖ What made Public Enemy different from those before them
- ❖ How West/East coast rap differed
- ❖ Rap’s growing mainstream popularity
- ❖ Criticism



What impact did the Reagan administration have on the lives of urban, non-white and/or poor Americans?

What were 2 challenges being faced in the nation's cities?

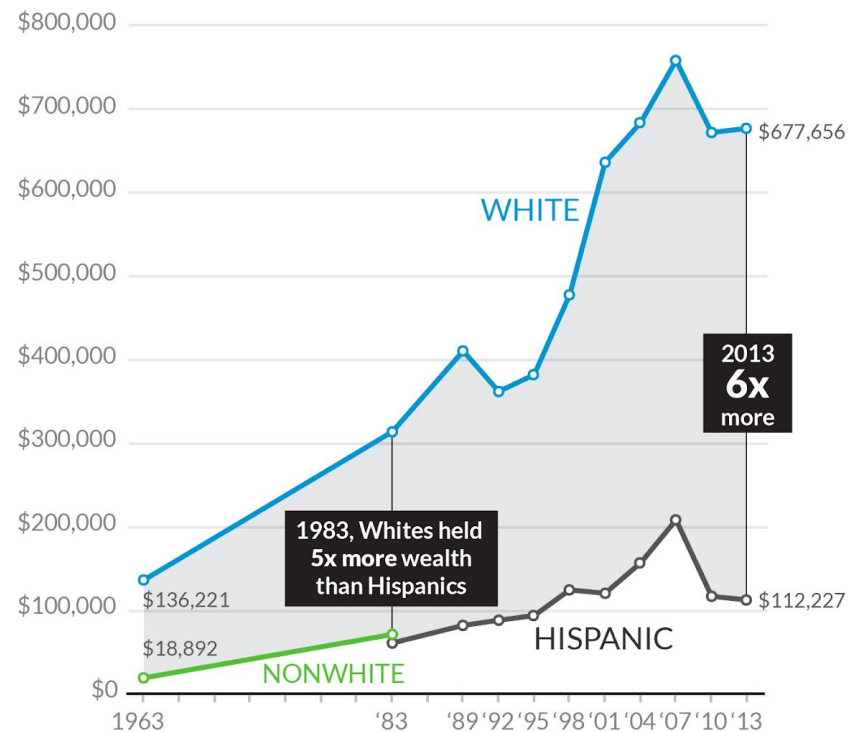
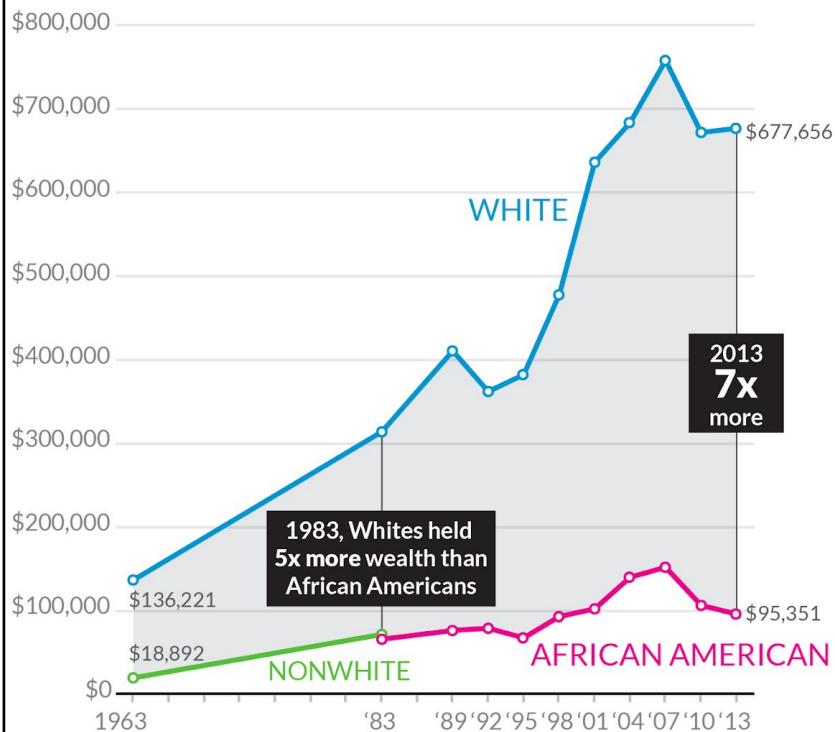
Think about how the info on the coming slides help to answer these questions.

National Context - the Reagan years



- During his presidency, Reagan:
 - cut funding for public service jobs and job training
 - cut anti-poverty programs
 - reduced funds for public transportation
 - cut the budget for public housing & Section 8 rent subsidies in half
- **Wages for workers declined in the '80s.** Minimum wage was frozen at \$3.35 an hour, while prices rose, eroding the standard of living of millions of low-wage workers.
- **The number of people living below the federal poverty line rose** from 26.1 million in 1979 to 32.7 million in 1988. By the end of the decade, the income gap had widened & the richest 1% of Americans had 39% of the nation's wealth.
- **Violent crime rose in the cities**, leading to widespread “white flight” (meaning white families fleeing the cities for the suburbs) while non-white families remained trapped in the cities.
 - The 1980s also saw **widespread racial discrimination by banks, real estate agents & landlords** which made it nearly impossible for people of color to buy homes outside of black & brown neighborhoods. This discrimination was largely ignored by the Reagan administration.

Average Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963–2013



Sources: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2013.

Notes: 2013 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. African American/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

Rodney King & the LA Riots

On March 3, 1991, Rodney King, an African-American motorist, was viciously attacked by white Los Angeles police officers after a high speed chase. Officers beat him over 50 times with their batons and repeatedly kicked him. The beating was caught on camera.

On April 29, 1992, the 4 white police officers were found not guilty of criminal charges by an all-white jury.

The verdict led to 5 days of widespread riots in Los Angeles:

- 53 people were killed, 2,000 injured
- 3,600 fires were set and billions of dollars of damage done.
- 10,000 people were arrested, 90% of which were nonwhite
- 9,800 national guard troops were brought to stop the violence.



East Coast rap
Public Enemy
(1990)

Reflection Questions:

1. What references does the song make to black history/culture?
2. What is the message/tone of the song?



Public Enemy, "Fight the Power (East Coast rap)"

Yet our best trained, best educated,
best equipped, best prepared troops
refuse to fight. As a matter of fact,
it's safe to say that they would rather
switch than fight

1989 the number another summer
(get down)
Sound of the funky drummer
Music hitting your heart cause I
know you got soul
(Brothers and sisters, hey)
Listen if you're missing y'all
Swinging while I'm singing
Giving whatcha getting
Knowing what I know
While the Black bands sweating
And the rhythm rhymes rolling
Got to give us what we want
Gotta give us what we need
Our freedom of speech is freedom
or death
We got to fight the powers that be
Lemme hear you say
Fight the power

[Hook]
Fight the power

We've got to fight the powers that
be

As the rhythm designed to bounce
What counts is that the rhymes
Designed to fill your mind
Now that you've realized the pride's
arrived
We got to pump the stuff to make
us tough
From the heart
It's a start, a work of art
To revolutionize make a change
nothing's strange
People, people we are the same
No we're not the same
Cause we don't know the game
What we need is awareness, we can't
get careless
You say what is this?
My beloved let's get down to
business
Mental self defensive fitness
(Yo) bum rush the show
You gotta go for what you know
Make everybody see, in order to
fight the powers that be
Lemme hear you say
Fight the power

[Hook]
Elvis was a hero to most
But he never meant shit to me you
see
Straight up racist that sucker was
Simple and plain
Mother fuck him and John Wayne
Cause I'm Black and I'm proud
I'm ready and hyped plus I'm amped
Most of my heroes don't appear on
no stamps
Sample a look back you look and
find
Nothing but rednecks for 400 years
if you check
Don't worry be happy
Was a number one jam
Damn if I say it you can slap me
right here
(Get it) let's get this party started
right
Right on, c'mon
What we got to say
Power to the people no delay
To make everybody see
In order to fight the powers that be

[Hook]

West Coast rap - Compton, CA

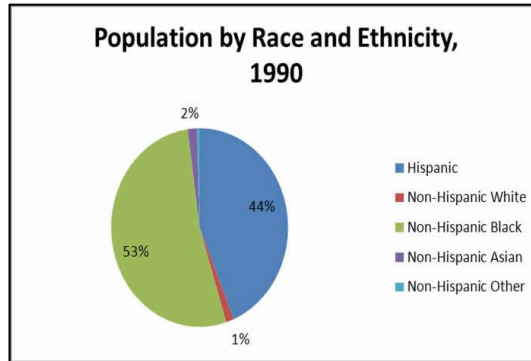
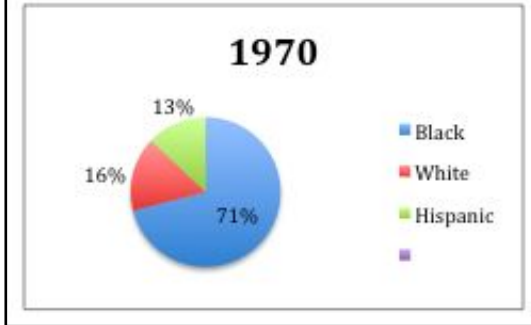
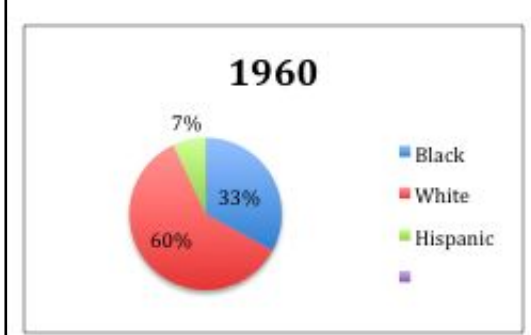
California

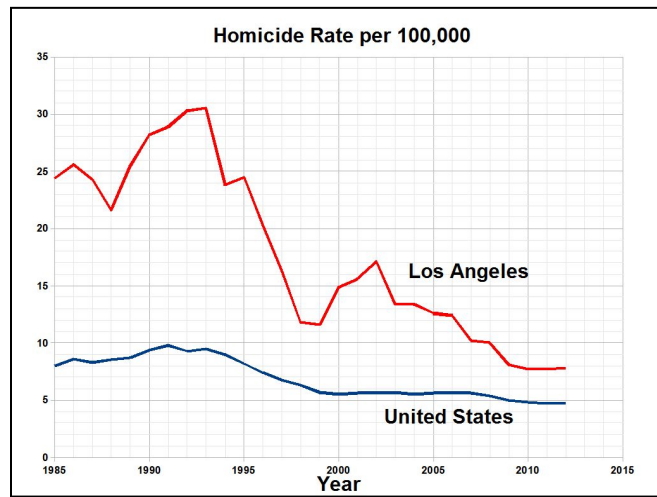


Population: 100,000

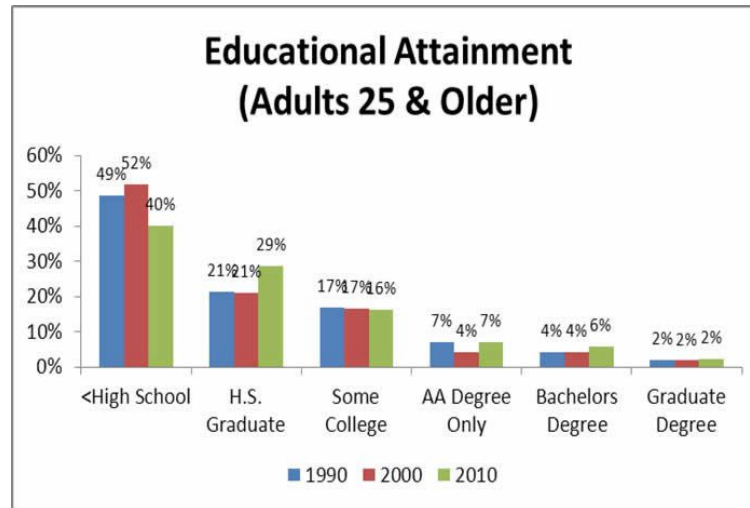
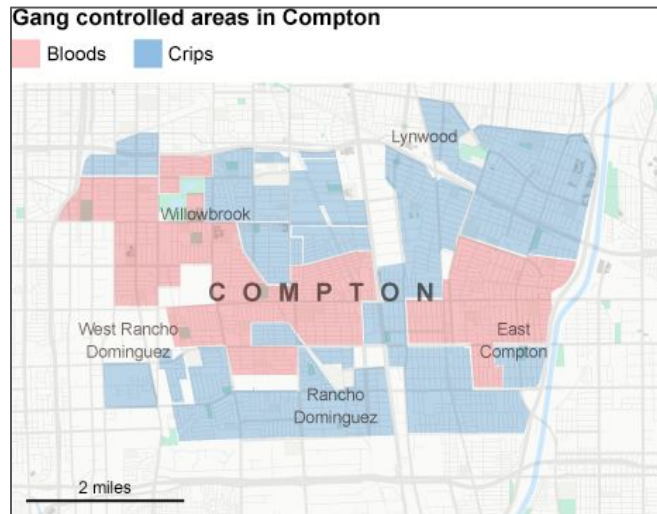
Location: southeast of LA, California.

Demographics: shifting demographics in the 1960s. By the 1990s, predominantly African-American and Latino.





- Compton was struggling in the 1980s-90s:
- hit hard by the crime wave that followed the influx of crack cocaine in the 1980s.
 - Declining educational opportunities
 - Gang-related violence became a serious problem



Life in Compton...



Straight Outta Compton (2015)

West Coast rap

NWA (1988)

Reflection Questions:

1. How does the song reflect what was going on in Compton at the time?
2. What is the message/tone of the song?



N.W.A., "Straight Outta Compton"

You are now about to witness the strength of street knowledge

Straight outta Compton,
crazy motherfucker named Ice Cube
From the gang called Niggas Wit Attitudes
When I'm called off, I got a sawed-off
Squeeze the trigger and bodies are hauled off
You too boy if you fuck with me
The police are gonna have to come and get me
Off your ass, that's how I'm going out
For the punk motherfuckers that's showing out
Niggas start to mumble, they wanna rumble
Mix em and cook em in a pot like gumbo
Going off on the motherfucker like that
With a gat that's pointed at your ass
So give it up smooth
Ain't no telling when I'm down for a jack move
Here's a murder rap to keep y'all dancing
With a crime record like Charles Manson
AK-47 is the tool
Don't make me act a motherfucking fool
Me you can go toe to toe, no maybe
I'm knocking niggas out the box, daily
Yo weekly, monthly and yearly
Until them dumb motherfuckers see clearly
That I'm down with the capital C-P-T
Boy, you can't fuck with me
So when I'm in your neighborhood, you better duck
Cause Ice Cube is crazy as fuck
As I leave, believe I'm stomping
But when I come back boy, I'm coming straight outta Compton

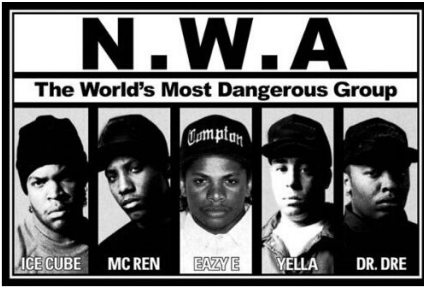
Yo Ren
(Whassup)
Tell em where you from

Straight outta Compton, another crazy ass nigga
More punks I smoke, yo my rep gets bigger
I'm a bad motherfucker and you know this
But the pussy-ass niggas won't show this
But I don't give a fuck, I'mma make my snaps
If not from the records, from jacking or craps
Just like burglary, the definition is jacking
And when I'm legally armed it's called packing
Shoot a motherfucker in a minute
I find a good piece of pussy and go up in it
So if you're at a show in the front row
I'mma call you a bitch or dirty-ass ho
You'll probably get mad like a bitch is supposed to
But that shows me slut, you're composed to
A crazy motherfucker from the street
Attitude legit cause I'm tearing up shit
MC Ren controls the automatic
For any dumb motherfucker that starts static
Not the right hand cause I'm the hand itself
Every time I pull an AK off the shelf
The security is maximum and that's a law
R-E-N spells Ren but I'm raw
See, cause I'm the motherfucking villain
The definition is clear, you're the witness of a killing
That's taking place without a clue
And once you're on the scope, your ass is through
Look, you might take it as a trip
But a nigga like Ren is on a gangsta tip
Straight outta Compton

Eazy is his name and the boy is coming..

...Straight outta Compton
Is a brother that'll smother your mother
And make your sister think I love her
Dangerous motherfucker raising hell
And if I ever get caught, I make bail
See I don't give a fuck, that's the problem
I see a motherfucking cop, I don't dodge him
But I'm smart, lay low, creep a while
And when I see a punk pass, I smile
To me it's kinda funny, the attitude showing a nigga
driving
But don't know where the fuck he's going, just rolling
Looking for the one they call Eazy
But here's a flash, they'll never seize me
Ruthless, never seen like a shadow in the dark
Except when I unload
You see a spark and jump over hesitation
And hear the scream of the one who got the lead
penetration
Feel a little gust of wind and I'm jetting
But leave a memory no one'll be forgetting
So what about the bitch who got shot, fuck her
You think I give a damn about a bitch, I ain't a sucker
This is an autobiography of the E
And if you ever fuck with me
You'll get taken by a stupid dope brother who will
smother
Word to the motherfucker, straight outta Compton

Damn, that shit was dope



Gangsta Rap



- A style of hip hop that generally emphasizes the gangster lifestyle.
 - Profanity, lyrics/imagery about gun-toting young men & inner city violence
 - *“We actually called it ‘reality rap’ because it reflected what we were going through. We felt backed into a corner, and that nobody cared about our situation and that our only weapon was music.”* -- Ice Cube, N.W.A.
- Grew out of the social & political climate on the West Coast (i.e., Compton, where poverty, gang violence, and the crack cocaine epidemic ravaged the city.)



Dr. Dre, feat.
Snoop Dogg,
“Nuthin’ But a G
Thang” (1992)

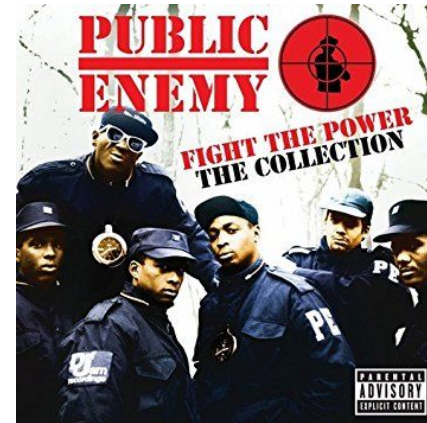
Consider:

How is this video/song an
example of gangsta rap?

What image/attitude does it
embrace?

Socially Conscious Hip Hop

- Responded to the same conditions as Gangsta Rap, but its goal was different.
- Style of hip hop made with the goal to inspire positivity & to challenge the status quo.




2Pac,
“Changes”
(1992)

Consider:

How is this
video/song an
example of socially
conscious hip-hop?

What image/attitude
does it embrace?



vevo

Lauryn Hill “Doo Wop (That Thing)” (1998)



Hill wanted to prove that a female artist could use her brains to have a chart-topper rather than her body, unlike fellow performers like Lil' Kim. She told *Details* magazine: "I'm not dissing them, I'm dissing their mind-set. My music talks about a certain way of thinking, and if the cap fits, you know? I knew girls like Kim growing up - I might have even been one at certain age - and there's a huge lack of self-esteem behind that thinking. I mean, when I was 14 I thought that if a guy didn't whistle at me, that meant I wasn't pretty. But either you mature past that or you get caught in the concept of, 'Oh, I have to show some ass, 'cause that's the only way I can feel beautiful.' Sex is cool, but it's only part of the story."



Music Final Project

Music Final Project

We're winding down a 6-7 week unit on music. Obviously it's impossible to study every aspect of American music but I've tried to hit on major musical movements, genres and important artists. In outlining the unit, I've had to make choices about what to include and what to exclude. That process isn't always perfect and it's ever-changing.

As a way to close out this unit, YOU have a few options for the closing project.

- Option 1: If you had the opportunity to nominate an artist OR a specific genre of music to be included in next year's music unit, who or what would it be and why?
 - ◆ Choose an artist or genre of music you feel is worthy of study and explain why in a poster or slideshow.

- Option 2: Imagine you are now employed by the Music Hall of Fame and are responsible for nominating the next batch of inductees to the Hall of Fame. Choose a band/artist who you feel is worthy of recognition.
 - ◆ Create a poster or slideshow to highlight your nominee's influence and importance to the time and music history.

- Option 3: To close out the unit, you have an opportunity to explore some of the ways that music has changed & evolved in the 2000s.
 - ◆ Choose one specific musician/genre, musical trend or a broader way that music has changed in the 21st century and build a presentation on it.
 - Ex: Tik Tok's influence on music, technology's impact on music, musicians' use of social media, modern music festivals, etc.

- Option 4: Design a museum exhibit to memorialize/highlight the career and relevant contributions of a specific artist or style of music that we have NOT covered in class.
 - ◆ Create either a physical product (a poster, booklet, etc.) or a digital product (slideshow, Jamboard, Google doc w/ images, etc.) which integrates text, images, video and highlights important details about the person/style of music.

***** YOU MAY WORK WITH A PARTNER ON THIS ASSIGNMENT IF YOU'D LIKE TO *****
(And if you'd like to partner with someone in the other blocks (2/5/6), feel free.)