1968 The Year That Rocked World Mark Kurlansky

An Unseen Light: The Basque History of the World
Nonviolence 1968: Rock the Casbah 1968 in Europe
Nineteen Sixty-eight: The Heavens Might Crack
Most of 14th Street Is Gone
B.F.'s 1968: The Big Oyster 1968
After Camelot
LIFE 1968: The Making of the President
1960 Summer of '68
The Eastern Stars 1968 in America
Girls Who Rocked the World
Astral Weeks
Women, Global Protest Movements, and Political Agency
1968: The debate over Vietnam
The Imagination of the New Left
May '68 and Its Afterlives
1956: The World in Revolt
Playing with Fire
Street Fighting Years
Hue 1968
The Cod's Tale
Salt
1968
Most of 14th Street Is Gone
LBJ's 1968
The Big Freeze
Time
Long Sixties

The intriguing, inspiring history of one small, impoverished area in the Dominican Republic that has produced a staggering number of Major League Baseball talent, from an award-winning, bestselling author. In the town of San Pedro in the Dominican Republic, baseball is not just a way of life. It's the way of life. By the year 2008, seventy-nine boys and men from San Pedro have gone on to play in the Major Leagues—meaning one in six Dominican Republicans who have played in the Majors have come from one tiny, impoverished region. Manny Alexander, Sammy Sosa, Tony Fernandez, and legions of other San Pedro players who came up in the sugar mill teams flocked to the United States, looking for opportunity, wealth, and a better life. Because of the sugar industry, and the influxes of migrant workers from across the Caribbean to work in the cane fields and factories, San Pedro is one of the most ethnically diverse areas of the Dominican Republic. A multitude of languages are spoken there, and a variety of skin colors populate the community; but the one constant is sugar and baseball. The history of players from San Pedro is also a chronicle of racism in baseball, changing social mores in sports and in the Dominican Republic, and the personal stories of the many men who sought freedom from poverty through playing ball. The story of baseball in San Pedro is also that of the Caribbean in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and on a broader level opens a window into our country's history. As with Kurlansky's Cod and Salt, this small story, rich with anecdote and detail, becomes much larger than ever imagined.

Kurlansky reveals two countries' love affair with a sport and the remarkable journey of San Pedro and its baseball players. In his distinctive style, he follows common threads and discovers wider meanings about place, identity, and, above all, baseball. Watch a Video

New York Times Bestseller
A Los Angeles Times Book Prize Finalist in History
Winner of the 2018 Marine Corps Heritage Foundation Greene Award for a distinguished work of nonfiction
"An extraordinary feat of journalism . . . full of emotion and color."
—Karl Marlantes, Wall Street Journal

The first battle book from Mark Bowden since his #1 New York Times bestseller Black Hawk Down, Hue 1968 is the story of the centerpiece of the Tet Offensive and a turning point in the American War in Vietnam. In the early hours of January 31, 1968, the North Vietnamese launched over one hundred attacks across South Vietnam in what would become known as the Tet Offensive. The lynchpin of Tet was the capture of Hue, Vietnam's most important city. The capital of the province of Tonkin, capital of the religious and cultural center of the South, Hue was the seat of the Nguyen Dynasty and a major cultural center of Vietnam. At the center of the city was the ancient Citadel, which was home to the imperial palace and the primary residence of the Vietnamese emperor. With French architecture and gardens and a moat that surrounded the Citadel, it was a symbol of the Vietnamese heritage and culture.

The Tet Offensive was a complete surprise to the United States, which had been led to believe that the North Vietnamese were not capable of mounting a large-scale offensive. The Tet Offensive was a major turning point in the war, as it led to a greater American commitment to the war and a greater resolve to win.

In this gripping and moving account of the Tet Offensive, Bowden provides a vivid and unforgettable account of the battle of Hue, the most important city in Vietnam, and the battle that changed the course of the war.

Bowden's book is a powerful and moving testament to the courage and sacrifice of the soldiers who fought in the battle of Hue, and to the resilience and determination of the Vietnamese people who fought against the odds and won.

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Today, even while clinging to their ancient tribal identity, they are ready for a borderless world: The unique Basque concept of nationhood has never been more relevant, at a time when Basques are enjoying what may be the most important cultural renaissance in their long existence. Mark Kurlansky's passion for the Basque people—their heroes and commoners alike—and his exuberant eye for detail shine throughout The Basque History of the World. Like his celebrated book Cod, it blends human stories with economic, political, The Basque History of the World is the illuminating story of an ancient and enigmatic people. Signs of their civilization existed well before the arrival of the Romans in 218 B.C., and though theories abound, no one has ever been able to determine their origins. Their ancient tongue, Euskera, is equally mysterious: It is the oldest living European language, and is related to no other language on Earth. divYet despite their obscure origins and small numbers (2.4 million people today), the Basques have had a profound impact on Europe and the world for more than 2,000 years. Never seeking more land, they have nonetheless fiercely defended their own against invaders ranging from the Celts and Visigoths to Napoleon and Franco. They have always been a paradoxical blend of inbred tradition and worldly ambition, preserving their indigenous legal code, cuisine, literature—even their own hat and shoe-while at the same time striving immodestly to be leaders in the world. They were pioneers of commercial whaling and cod fishing, were among the first Europeans in the Americas, Africa, and Asia during the age of exploration, and were prosperous capitalists when capitalism was a new idea, later leading the Industrial Revolution in southern Europe. Their influence has been felt in every realm, from religion (the charismatic Ignatius Loyola founded the Jesuits in 1534) to sports and commerce. Today, even while clinging to their ancient tribal identity, they are ready for a borderless world: The unique Basque concept of nationhood has never been more relevant, at a time when Basques are enjoying what may be the most important cultural renaissance in their long existence. div Mark Kurlansky's passion for the Basque people—their heroes and commoners alike—and his exuberant eye for detail shine throughout The Basque History of the World. Like his celebrated book Cod, it blends human stories with economic, political, In a year shaped by national tragedy, baseball was shaped by amazing pitching—culminating in a victory by a Detroit Tigers team that faced off against Bob Gibson's St. Louis Cardinals, the 1967 World Series defending champions. Delineates the global turmoil of 1968, including: The Prague Spring; the student movements in Mexico, Japan, Sri Lanka, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Spain; The Tet Offensive in Vietnam and guerrilla movements in Latin America; The Democratic Convention in Chicago; and the assassination of Martin Luther King WATCH THE WORLD PREMIERE OF THE KENNEDYS - AFTER CAMELOT MINISERIES ON REELZCHANNEL, SUNDAY APRIL 2. From the New York Times bestselling author of Jackie, Ethel, Joan - Women of Camelot, comes an engaging and revealing account of the next generation of Kennedys. For more than half a century, Americans have been captivated by the Kennedys - their joy and heartbreak, tragedy and triumph, the dark side and the remarkable achievements. In this ambitious and sweeping account, J. Randy Taraborrelli continues the family chronicle begun with his bestselling Jackie, Ethel, Joan: Women of Camelot and provides a behind-the-scenes look at the years "after Camelot." He describes the challenges Bobby's children faced as they grew into adulthood; Eunice and Shriver's remarkable philanthropic work; the sudden death of JFK Jr.; and the stoicism and grace of his sister Caroline. He also brings into clear focus the complex and intriguing story of Ted Kennedy and shows how he influenced the sensibilities of the next generation and challenged them to uphold the Kennedy name. Based on extensive research, including hundreds of exclusive interviews, After Camelot captures the wealth, glamour, and fortitude for which the Kennedys are so well known. With this book, Taraborrelli takes readers on an epic journey as he unfolds the ongoing saga of the nation's most famous -- and controversial -- family. FEATURING A NEW INTRODUCTION, THIS IS THE SEMINAL AND CLASSIC BOOK ON THE YEAR THAT DEFINED A GENERATION! 1969. The very mention of this year summons indelible memories. Woodstock and Altamont, Charles Manson and the Zodiac Killer. The televised events of the moon landing and Ted Kennedy's address after Chappaquiddick. The Amazin' Mets and Broadway Joe's Jets. The Stonewall Riots and the Days of Rage. Americans pushed new boundaries on stage, screen, and the printed page. The first punk and metal albums hit the airwaves. Swinger culture became chic. The Santa Barbara oil slick and Cuyahoga River fire highlighted growing ecological devastation. The nationwide Moratorium and the breaking story of the My Lai massacre inspired impassioned debate on the Vietnam War. Richard Nixon spoke of "The Silent Majority" while John and Yoko urged us to "Give Peace a Chance." In this rich and comprehensive narrative, Rob Kirkpatrick chronicles an unparalleled year in American society in all its explosive ups and downs. "Left behind were hundreds of burned-out buildings, whole blocks that looked as though they had been bombed into oblivion." These words, written by the Washington Post's Leonard Downie Jr., do not describe a war zone but rather the nation's capital reeling in the wake of the riots of April 1968. In the devastating aftermath of Martin Luther King's assassination, a community already plagued by poor living conditions, unfair policing, and segregation broke into chaos. These riots brought well-documented tragedy and heartbreak—not only among the families of those who lost their lives but also among those who lost their homes, possessions, jobs, and businesses. There was anger, fear, and anxiety throughout the city of Washington, DC, from the White House to the residential neighborhoods of the capital. There was an excruciating dilemma for President Lyndon Johnson. He was outraged by the violence in the streets, but he also keenly aware that African American citizens who joined the riots had legitimate grievances that his civil rights initiatives did little to address. J. Samuel Walker's Most of 14th Street is Gone takes an in-depth look at the causes and consequences of the Washington, DC riots of 1968. It shows the conditions that existed in Washington, DC's low-income neighborhoods, setting the stage for the disorders that began after King's murder. It also traces the growing fears produced by the outbreaks of serious riots in many cities during the mid-1960s. The centerpiece of the book is a detailed account of the riots that raged in Washington, DC from the perspectives of rioters, victims, law enforcement officials, soldiers, and government leaders. The destruction was so extensive that parts of the city were described as "smoldering ruins block after block." Walker analyzes the reasons for the riots and the lessons that authorities drew from them. He also provides an overview of the struggle that the city of Washington, DC faced in recovering from the effects of the 1968 disorders. Finally, he considers why serious riots have been so rare in Washington, DC and other cities since 1968. Walker's timely and sensitive examination of a community, a city, and a country rocked by racial tension, violence, and frustration speaks not only to this nation's past but to its present. Offers a complete survey of the French May Events of 1968 through narrative, analysis, and documents. A concise reference for researchers on the protest movements of the 1960s and 1970s, this book covers the history of the various national protest movements, the transnational aspects of these movements, and the common narratives and cultures of memory surrounding them.
mind-expanding dive into a lost chapter of 1968, featuring the famous and forgotten: Van Morrison, folkie-turned-cultural leader Mel Lyman, Timothy Leary, James Brown, and many more Van Morrison's Aerial Weeks is an iconic rock album shrouded in legend, a masterpiece that has touched generations of listeners and influenced everyone from Bruce Springsteen to Martin Scorsese. In his first book, acclaimed musician and journalist Ryan H. Walsh unveils the album's fascinating backstory—along with the untold secrets of the time and place that birthed it: Boston 1968. On the 50th anniversary of that tumultuous year, Walsh's book follows a criss-crossing cast of musicians and visionaries, artists and hippie entrepreneurs, from a young Tufts English professor who walks into a job as a host for TV's wildest show (one episode required two sets, each tuned to a different channel) to the mystically inclined owner of radio station WBCN, who believed he was the reincarnation of a scientist from Atlantis. Most penetratingly powerful of all is Mel Lyman, the folk-music star who decided he was God, then controlled the lives of his many followers via acid, astrology, and an underground newspaper called Avatar. A mesmerizing group of boldface names pops to life in Astral Weeks: James Brown quells tensions the night after Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated; the real-life crimes of the Boston Strangler come to the movie screen via Tony Curtis; Howard Zinn testifies for Avatar in the courtroom. From life-changing concerts and chilling crimes, to acid experiments and film shoots, Aerial Weeks is the secret, wild history of a unique time and place. One of LitHub's 15 Books You Should Read This March"Levy's prose is eminently readable, his focus always clear, the connections between major points always apparent, and his tempo just right." — American Studies InternationalFrom the award-winning and bestselling author of Cod comes the dramatic, human story of a simple substance, an element almost as vital as water, that has created fortunes, provoked revolutions, directed economies and enlivened our recipes. Salt is common, easy to obtain and inexpensive. It is the stuff of kitchens and cooking. Yet trade routes were established, alliances built and empires secured all for something that filled the oceans, bubbled up from springs, formed crusts in lake beds, and thickly veined a large part of the Earth's rock fairly close to the surface. Pre-historic until just a century ago when the mysteries of salt were revealed by modern chemistry and geology no one knew that salt was virtually everywhere. Accordingly, it was one of the most sought-after commodities in human history. Even today, salt is a major industry. Canada, Kurlansky tells us, is the world's sixth largest salt producer, with salt works in Ontario playing a major role in satisfying the Americans' insatiable demand. As he did in his highly acclaimed Cod, Mark Kurlansky once again illuminates the big picture by focusing on one seemingly modest detail. In the process, the world is revealed as never before. The year 1968 was the year that changed a nation—through the lens of LIFE magazine There was a contentious presidential election, an unpopular war, and the assassination of two leaders. In addition to a resistance and a rebellion that both shocked and galvanized a nation. Revisit 1968, one of the most pivotal years in modern history, a year that saw profound changes in everything from politics to race relations, music, art and culture. 1968 lets readers explore this turbulent year through unforgettable photographs from the LIFE archive, as well as essays by some of the most historically significant voices and interviews with those who were there in their historical context. Events unfold before your eyes, with essays on the Vietnam War and the antiwar movement, the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy, NASA and the space race, rock and political activism, and the 1968 presidential election. Dozens of iconic photos plus meaningful quotes from some of the most powerful voices of the era make LIFE 1968 a thought-provoking remembrance of American history.Before New York City was the Big Apple, it could have been called the Big Oyster. Now award-winning author Mark Kurlansky tells the remarkable story of New York by following the trajectory of one of its most fascinating inhabitants—the oyster, whose influence on the great metropolis remains unparalleled. For centuries New York was famous for its oysters, which until the early 1900s played such a dominant a role in the city's economy, gastronomy, and ecology that the abundant bivalves were Gotham's most celebrated export, a staple food for the wealthy, the poor, and tourists alike, and the primary natural defense against pollution for the city's congested waterways. Filled with cultural, historical, and culinary insight—and with historic recipes, maps, drawings, and photographs—this dynamic narrative sweeps readers from the island hunting ground of the Lenape Indians to the death of the oyster beds and the rise of America's environmentalist movement, from the oyster cellars of the rough-and-tumble Five Points slums to Manhattan's Gilded Age dining chambers. Kurlansky brings characters vividly to life while recounting dramatic incidents that changed the course of New York history. Here are the stories behind Peter Stuyvesant's peg leg and Robert Fulton's s Folly; the oyster merchant and pioneering African American leader Thomas Downing; the birth of the business lunch at Delmonico's; early feminist Fanny Fern, one of the highest-paid newspaper writers in the city; even Diamond Jim Brady, who we discover was not the gourmand of popular legend. With The Big Oyster, Mark Kurlansky serves up history at its most entertaining, engaging, and delicious. Chronicles the relationship between humans and cod from the time of Vikings and of Columbus through the present day, discussing their life cycles, enemies, and eating habits. From assassinations to student riots, this is a splendidly evocative account of a historic year—a year of tumult, of trauma, and of tragedy! (Arthur Schlesinger Jr.) In the United States, the 1960s were a period of unprecedented change and upheaval—but the year 1968 in particular stands out as a dramatic turning point. Americans witnessed the Tet offensive in Vietnam; the shocking assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy; and the chaos at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. At the same time, a young generation was questioning authority like never before—and popular culture, especially music, was being revolutionized. Largely based on unpublished interviews and documents—including in-depth conversations with Eugene McCarthy and Bob Dylan—among many others, and the late Theodore White's archives, to which the author had sole access—1968 in America is a fascinating social history, and the definitive study of a year when nothing could be taken for granted. "Kaiser aims to convey not only what happened during the period but what it felt like at the time. Afflicting touches bring back powerful memories, including strong accounts of the impact of the Tet offensive and of the frenzy aroused by Bobby Kennedy's race for the presidency.\" —The New York Times Book Review"With a new epilogue, The Morning After"—Cover. Vibrantly and perceptively told, this is the story of one remarkable year a vivid history of exhilarating triumphs and shattering defeats around the world. 1956 was one of the most remarkable years of the twentieth century. All across the globe, ordinary people spoke out, filled the streets and city squares, and took up arms in an attempt to win their freedom. In this dramatic, page-turning history, Simon Hall takes the long view of the year's events—putting them in their post-war context and looking toward their influence on the counterculture movements of the 1960s to tell the story of the year's epic, global struggles from the point of view of the freedom fighters, dissidents, and countless ordinary people who worked to overturn oppressive and authoritarian systems in order to build a brave new world. It was an epic contest. 1956 is the first narrative history of the year as a whole and the first to frame its tumultuous events as part of an interconnected, global story of revolution.During the second half of the nineteenth century, Memphis, Tennessee, had the largest metropolitan population of African Americans in the Mid-South region and served as a political hub for civic organizations and grassroots movements. On April 4, 1968, the city found itself at the epicenter of the civil rights movement when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated at the Lorraine Motel. Nevertheless, despite the many significant events that took place in the city and its citizens' many contributions to the black freedom struggle, Memphis has been largely overlooked by historians of the civil rights movement. In The Unseen Light, eminent and rising scholars offer a multidisciplinary
examination of Memphis's role in African American history during the twentieth century. Together, they investigate episodes such as the 1940 "Reign of Terror" when black Memphians experienced a prolonged campaign of harassment, mass arrests, and violence at the hands of police. They also examine topics including the relationship between the labor and civil rights movements, the fight for economic advancement in black communities, and the impact of music on the city's culture. Covering subjects as diverse as politics, sports, music, activism, and religion, An Unseen Light illuminates Memphis's place in the long history of the struggle for African American freedom. During May 1968, students and workers in France united in the biggest strike and the largest mass movement in French history. Protesting capitalism, American imperialism, and Gaullism, 9 million people from all walks of life, from shipbuilders to department store clerks, stopped working. The nation was paralyzed:no sector of the workplace was untouched. Yet, just thirty years later, the mainstream image of May '68 in France has become that of a mellow youth revolt, a cultural transformation stripped of its violence and profound sociopolitical implications. Kristin Ross shows how the current official memory of May '68 came to serve a political agenda antithetical to the movement's aspirations. She examines the roles played by sociologists, repentant ex-student leaders, and the mainstream media in giving what was a political event a predominantly cultural and ethical meaning. Recovering the political language of May '68 through the tracts, pamphlets, and documentary film footage of the era, Ross reveals how the original movement, concerned above all with the question of equality, gained a new and counterfeithistory, one that erased police violence and the deaths of participants, removed workers from the picture, and eliminated all traces of anti-Americanism, anti-imperialism, and the influences of Algeria and Vietnam. May '68 and Its Afterlives is especially timely given the rise of a new mass political movement opposing global capitalism, from labor strikes and anti-McDonald's protests in France to the demonstrations against the World Trade Organization in Seattle.A vivid portrait of how Americans grappled with King's death and legacy in the days, weeks, and months after his assassination On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was fatally shot as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. At the time of his murder, King was a polarizing figure—scorned by many white Americans, worshipped by some African Americans and liberal whites, and deemed irrelevant by many black youth. In The Heavens Might Crack, historian Jason Sokol traces the diverse responses, both in America and throughout the world, to King's death. Whether celebrating or mourning, most agreed that the final flicker of hope for a multiracial America had been extinguished. A deeply moving account of a country coming to terms with an act of shocking violence, The Heavens Might Crack is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand America's fraught racial past and present. The year 1968 retains its mythic hold on the imagination in America and around the world. Like the political sensibilities of many years 1789, 1848, 1871, 1917, and 1989, it is recalled most of all as a year when revolution beckoned or threatened. On the 50th anniversary of that tumultuous year, cultural historians Robert Cottrell and Blaine T. Browne provide a well-informed, up-to-date synthesis of the events that rocked the world, emphasizing the revolutionary possibilities more fully than previous books. For a time, it seemed as if anything were possible, that utopian visions could be borne out in the political, cultural, racial, or gender spheres. It was the year of the Tet Offensive, the Resistance, the Ultra-Resistance, the New Politics, Chavez and RFK breaking bread, LBJs withdrawal, student revolt, barricades in Paris, the Prague Spring, SDSi sharp turn leftist, communes, the American Indian Movement, the Beatles Revolution, the Stones Street Fighting Man, The Population Bomb, protest at the Miss America pageant, and Black Power at the Mexico City Olympics. 1968 was also the year of My Lai, the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, Warsaw Pact tanks in Czechoslovakia, the police riot in Chicago, the Tlatelolco massacre, Reagan's belated bid, Wallace American Independent Party campaign, Love It or Leave It and the backlash that set the stage, at year's end, for Richard Milhous Nixon's ascendancy to the White House. For those readers reliving 1968 or exploring it for the first time, Cottrell and Browne serve as insightful guides, weaving the events together into a powerful narrative of an America and a world on the brink. In this unique and compelling book, Tom Hayden argues that Barack Obama would not have been able to mount a successful presidential campaign without the movements of the 1960s. The Long Sixties shows that movements throughout history triumph over Machiavellians, gaining social reforms while leaving both revolutionaries and reactionaries frustrated. Hayden argues that the 1960s left a critical imprint on America, from civil rights laws to the birth of the environmental movement, and forced open the political process to women and people of colour. He urges President Obama to continue this legacy with a popular programme of economic recovery, green jobs and health care reform. The Long Sixties is a carefully researched history which will be of interest to activists, journalists and historians as the fiftieth anniversary of the 1960s begins. One of the world's best-known radicals relives the early years of the protest movement What makes a young radical? Reissued to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of 1968, Street Fighting Years captures the mood and energy of an era of hope and passion as Tariq Ali tracks the growing significance of the 1960s protest movement, as well as his own formation as a leading political activist. Through his personal story, he recounts a counter-history of a sixtyies rocked by the Prague Spring, student protests on the streets of Europe and America, the effects of the Vietnam war, and the aftermath of the revolutionary insurgencies led by Che Guevara. It is a story that takes us from Paris and Prague to Hanoi and Bolivia, encountering along the way Malcolm X, Bertrand Russell, Marlon Brando, Henry Kissinger, and Mick Jagger. This edition includes the famous interview conducted by Tariq Ali and Robin Blackburn with John Lennon and Yoko Ono In 1971. A young reader's adaptation of the author's adult biography, Birdseye: The Adventures of a Curious Man, describes the innovations that helped Clarence Birdseye revolutionize the frozen food industry and start the company that still bears his name. Simultaneous and eBook. From the host of MSNBC's The Last Word with Lawrence O'Donnell, an important and care
late October, Nixon pulled off one of the greatest dirty tricks in American political history, an act that may well meet the statutory
definition of treason. The tone was set for Watergate and all else that was to follow, all the way through to today. Playing With Fire is
the perfect holiday gift! A marvelous global history of the pivotal year 1945 as a new world emerged from the ruins of World War II
Year Zero is a landmark reckoning with the great drama that ensued after war came to an end in 1945. One world had ended and a new,
certain one was beginning. Regime change had come on a global scale: across Asia (including China, Korea, Indochina, and the
Philippines, and of course Japan) and all of continental Europe. Out of the often vicious power struggles that ensued emerged the
modern world as we know it. In human terms, the scale of transformation is almost impossible to imagine. Great cities around the world
lay in ruins, their populations decimated, displaced, starving. Harsh revenge was meted out on a wide scale, and the ground was laid for
much horror to come. At the same time, in the wake of unspeakable loss, the euphoria of the liberated was extraordinary, and the revelry
unprecedented. The postwar years gave rise to the European welfare state, the United Nations, decolonization, Japanese pacifism, and
the European Union. Social, cultural, and political [reeducation] was imposed on vanquished by victors on a scale that also had no
historical precedent. Much that was done was ill advised, but in hindsight, as Ian Buruma shows us, these efforts were in fact relatively
enlightened, humane, and effective. A poignant grace note throughout this history is Buruma's own father's story. Seized by the Nazis
during the occupation of Holland, he spent much of the war in Berlin as a laborer, and by war's end was literally hiding in the rubble of
a flattened city, having barely managed to survive starvation rations, Allied bombing, and Soviet shock troops when the end came. His
journey home and attempted reentry into [normalcy] stand in many ways for his generation's experience. A work of enormous range
and stirring human drama, conjuring both the Asian and European theaters with equal fluency, Year Zero is a book that Ian Buruma is
perhaps uniquely positioned to write. It is surely his masterpiece.

Overview: The Making of the President 1960 is the book that revolutionized--even created--modern political journalism. Granted intimate access to all parties involved, Theodore White crafted an
almost mythic story of the battle that pitted Senator John F. Kennedy against Vice-President Richard M. Nixon—from the decisive
primary battles to the history-making televised debates, the first of their kind. Magnificently detailed and exquisitely paced, The Making
of the President 1960 imbues the nation's presidential election process with both grittiness and grandeur, and established a benchmark
against which all new campaign reporters would measure their work. The winner of the Pulitzer Prize for general nonfiction—and the first
entry in White's influential four-volume "narrative history of American politics in action"—This classic account remains the keystone of
American political journalism.Provides a look at the major historical events that took place in the tumultuous year of 1968, and the impact
they had on the country and the world overall, including Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. 's assassination and man's first steps in
space.NATIONAL BESTSELLER —In this highly opinionated and highly readable history, Kurlansky makes a case for why 1968 has
lasting relevance in the United States and around the world. Dan Rather To some, 1968 was the year of sex, drugs, and rock and roll.
Yet it was also the year of the Martin Luther King Jr., and Bobby Kennedy assassinations; the riots at the Democratic National
Convention in Chicago; Prague Spring; the antirwar movement and the Tet Offensive; Black Power; the generation gap; avant-garde
theater; the upsurge of the women's movement; and the beginning of the end for the Soviet Union. In this monumental book, Mark
Kurlansky brings to teeming life the cultural and political history of that pivotal year, when television's influence on global events first
became apparent, and spontaneous uprisings occurred simultaneously around the world. Encompassing the diverse realms of youth
and music, politics and war, economics and media, 1968 shows how twelve volatile months transformed what we were as a people and led us to where we are today. 1968 was an unprecedented year in terms of upheaval on numerous scales: political, military, economic, social, cultural.
In the United States, perhaps no one was more undone by the events of 1968 than President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Kyle Longley leads his readers on a behind-the-scenes tour of what Johnson characterized as the 'year of a continuous nightmare'.

Longley explores how LBJ perceived the most significant events of 1968, including the Vietnam War, the assassinations of Martin
Luther King, Jr and Robert Kennedy, and the violent Democratic National Convention in Chicago. His responses to the crises were
sometimes effective but often tragic, and LBJ's refusal to seek re-election underscores his recognition of the challenges facing the
country in 1968. As much a biography of a single year as it is of LBJ, LBJ's 1968 vividly captures the tumult that dominated the
headlines on a local and global level. Tells the stories of forty-six girls who were younger than twenty years of age when they changed
the history of the world through amazing accomplishments. Can a song change a nation? In 1964, Marvin Gaye, record producer William
Stevenson, and Motown songwriter Ivy Jo Hunter wrote "Dancing in the Street. The song was recorded at Motown's Hitsville USA Studio by Martha and the Vandellas, with lead singer Martha Reeves arranging her own vocals. Released on July 31, the song was
supposed to be an upbeat dance recording; a precursor to disco, and a song about the joyousness of dance. But events overtook it, and the
song became one of the icons of American pop culture. The Beatles had landed in the U.S. in early 1964. By the summer, the sixties
were in full swing. The summer of 1964 was the Mississippi Freedom Summer, the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, the beginning of
the Vietnam War, the passage of the Civil Rights Act, and the lead-up to a dramatic election. As the country grew more radicalized in
those few months, "Dancing in the Street" gained currency as an activist anthem. The song took on new meanings, multiple meanings,
for many different groups that were all changing as the country changed. Told by the writer who is legendary for finding the big story in
unlikely places, Ready for a Brand New Beat chronicles that extraordinary summer of 1964 and showcases the momentous role that a
simple song about dancing played in history. This volume analyses and historicalises the memory of 1968 (understood as a marker of
an emerging will for social change around the turn of that decade, rather than as a particular calendar year), focusing on cultural memory
of the powerful signifier '68 and women's experience of interminable agency. After an opening interrogation of the historical and
contemporary significance of "1968" it why does it still matter? how and why is it remembered in the contexts of gender and geopolitics?
and what implications does it have for broader feminist understandings of women and revolutionary agency? the contributors explore
women's historical involvement in "1968" in different parts of the world and the different ways in which women's experience as victims
and perpetrators of violence are remembered and understood. This work will be of great interest to students and scholars of protest and
violence in the fields of history, politics and international relations, sociology, cultural studies, and women's studies. In this landmark
work of journalism, Norman Mailer reports on the presidential conventions of 1968, the turbulent year from which today's bitterly
divided country arose. The Vietnam War was raging; Martin Luther King Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy had just been assassinated. In
August, the Republican Party met in Miami and picked Richard Nixon as its candidate, to little fanfare. But when the Democrats backed
Lyndon Johnson's ineffectual vice president, Hubert Humphrey, the city of Chicago erupted. Antirwar protesters filled the streets and the
police ran amok, beating and arresting demonstrators and delegates alike, all broadcast on live television and captured in these pages by
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