
Read Free American Myth And The Legacy Of Vietnam

The Rise and Fall of an American Myth
 The Significance of the Frontier in American History
 Forget the Alamo
 American Amnesia and the Violent Pursuit of Happiness
 Imagine Ourselves Richly
 A History of an Enduring American Myth
 The Myth of Triumphalism
 The Mysterious History of Columbus
 The Spitting Image
 The American West
 The American Myth of JFK
 Legacy
 Rethinking President Reagan's Cold War Legacy
 Star Mounds
 Search and Clear
 How Our Colleges Favor the Rich and Divide America
 The Wars We Took to Vietnam
 Myth, Memory, and the Legacy of Vietnam
 How the Reagan Legacy Has Distorted Our Politics and Haunts Our Future
 Native American Myth
 Silent Film and the Triumph of the American Myth
 U. S. Grant
 Fact and Myth in the Legacy of Flora MacDonald
 Critical Responses to Selected Literature and Films of the Vietnam War
 Commemorative Edition with Letters While Living with Black Elk
 Myth America
 Mother Earth, Father Sky
 The Spitting Image
 A Cultural History of Man as Hunter
 An Exploration of the Man, the Myth, the Legacy
 The American West
 The Myth of Nathan Bedford Forrest
 The Myth and Legacy of the Kallikaks
 Crazy Horse and Custer
 Essays on Contemporary Literature
 Orion's Legacy
 Tear Down This Myth
 The Merit Myth
 Myth, Memory, and the Legacy of Vietnam

LIZETH ADELAIDE

[The Rise and Fall of an American Myth](#) Vintage
 Grant was the most famous person in America, considered by most citizens to be equal in stature to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Yet today his monuments are rarely visited, his military reputation is overshadowed by that of Robert E. Lee, and his presidency is permanently mired at the bottom of historical rankings. In an insightful blend of biography and cultural history, Joan Waugh traces Grant's shifting national and international reputation, illuminating the role of memory in our understanding of American history. She captures a sense of what led nineteenth-century Americans to overlook Grant's obvious faults and hold him up as a critically important symbol of national reconciliation and unity. Waugh further shows that Grant's reputation and place in public memory closely parallel the rise and fall of the northern version of the Civil War story--in which the United States was the clear, morally superior victor and Grant was the symbol of that victory. After the failure of Reconstruction, the dominant Union myths about the war gave way to a southern version that emphasized a more sentimental remembrance of the honor and courage of both sides and ennobled the "lost Cause." By the

1920s, Grant's reputation had plummeted. Most Americans today are unaware of how revered Grant was in his lifetime. Joan Waugh uncovers the reasons behind the rise and fall of his renown, underscoring as well the fluctuating memory of the Civil War itself.

ReadHowYouWant.com

Discusses how Vietnam shapes America today and deals with such issues as the rights and obligations American citizenship entails, the concept of race, sex, and ideology, and the role of the press

The Significance of the Frontier in American History

iUniverse

Designed to shine a light on the American frontier, *The American West: History, Myth, and Legacy* reveals the grit and grandeur of an epic period in U.S. history. In 24 lectures, award-winning Professor Patrick N. Allitt uncovers new historical angles on everything from the last stand at the Alamo to the Oregon Trail to the creation of America's first national parks.

Forget the Alamo The New Press

Do you know the name of the Italian-American that the U.S. government now recognizes as the true inventor of the telephone? Do you know the name of the Tuscan colonist who

Thomas Jefferson paraphrased in his famous all men are created equal clause in the Declaration of Independence? Did you know that if you were Italian-American in the 1800s and early 1900s you were of the ethnicity second most likely to be lynched? More than likely, you answered, No, to these questions and were raised being bombarded by a barrage of lies about your culture instead of learning about its offspring's profound effect on this country and the world. It is time we re-examined our lineage and re-educated the world about who we are and what we have accomplished. We are not and have never been who they say we are!

American Amnesia and the Violent Pursuit of Happiness Oxford University Press

This new and updated edition of Joseph Epes Brown's *The Spiritual Legacy of the American Indian* contains previously unpublished letters that were written while Brown was living with Black Elk, providing new details and insights about Black Elk's relationship to the Catholic Church and to traditional Lakota spirituality. This commemorative edition includes: 9 previously unpublished photographs; a new introduction by Ake Hultkrantz; a new editors' preface by Marina Brown Weatherly, Elenita Brown, and Michael Oren Fitzgerald; an appendix of unpublished letters while living with Black Elk; a 4-page biography of Joseph Epes Brown; a complete bibliography of Brown's published works; and an index. Book jacket.

Imagine Ourselves Richly Columbia University Press
Sheds new light on the life, times, and legacy of Christopher Columbus, answering questions about his voyages, the myths surrounding him, and his impact on world history

A History of an Enduring American Myth NYU Press
In this provocative new book, award-winning political journalist Will Bunch unravels the story of how a right-wing cabal hijacked the mixed legacy of Ronald Reagan, a personally popular but hugely divisive 1980s president, and turned him into a bronze icon to revive their fading ideology. They succeeded to the point where all the GOP candidates for president in 2008 scurried to claim his mantle, no matter how preposterous the fit. With clear eyes and an ever-present wit, Bunch reveals the truth about the Ronald Reagan legacy, including the following: Despite the idolatry of the last fifteen years, Reagan's average popularity as president was only, well, average, lower than that of a half-dozen modern presidents. More important, while he was in office, a majority of Americans opposed most of his policies and by 1988 felt strongly that the nation was on the wrong track. Reagan's 1981 tax cut, weighted heavily toward the rich, did not cause the economic recovery of the 1980s. It was fueled instead by dropping oil prices, the normal business cycle, and the tight fiscal policies of the chairman of the Federal Reserve appointed by Jimmy Carter. Reagan's tax cut did, however, help usher in the deregulated modern era of CEO and Wall Street greed. Most historians agree that Reagan's waste-ridden military buildup didn't actually "win the Cold War." And Reagan mythmakers ignore his real contributions -- his willingness to talk to his Soviet adversaries, his genuine desire to eliminate nuclear weapons, and the surprising role of a "liberal" Hollywood-produced TV movie. George H. W. Bush's and Bill Clinton's rolling back of Reaganomics during the 1990s spurred a decade of peace and prosperity as well as the reactionary campaign to pump up the myth of Ronald Reagan and restore right-wing hegemony over Washington. This effort has led to war, bankrupt energy policies, and coming generations of debt. With masterful insight, Bunch exposes this dangerous effort to reshape America's future by rewriting its past. As the Obama administration charts its course, he argues, it should do so unencumbered by the dead weight of misplaced and unearned reverence.

The Myth of Triumphalism Farrar, Straus and Giroux

In 1912, Henry Goddard sighted the Kallikak family as proof of his theory that mental retardation was hereditary. J. David Smith examines Goddard's evidence and looks at how Goddard's theory has shaped government policies.

The Mysterious History of Columbus Edinburgh University Press

John F. Kennedy was not only a president, but also a symbol for America's most cherished ideas. In *The Kennedy Obsession*, John Hellmann takes a thoroughly original approach to understanding Kennedy's star power and his carefully crafted public image. Tracing Kennedy's self-creation as diligent scholar, bashful hero, and sensitive rebel-cued by cultural figures such as Lord Byron, Ernest Hemingway, and Cary Grant-and the images of Kennedy in the aftermath of his assassination, Hellmann reveals the painstaking transformation of private life into public persona, of a man into perhaps the major American myth of our time.

The Spitting Image Penguin UK

One of the most resilient images of the Vietnam era is that of the anti-war protester — often a woman — spitting on the uniformed veteran just off the plane. The lingering potency of this icon was evident during the Gulf War, when war supporters invoked it to discredit their opposition. In this startling book, Jerry Lembcke demonstrates that not a single incident of this sort has been convincingly documented. Rather, the anti-war Left saw in veterans a natural ally, and the relationship between anti-war forces and most veterans was defined by mutual support. Indeed one soldier wrote angrily to Vice President Spiro Agnew that the only Americans who seemed concerned about the soldier's welfare were the anti-war activists. While the veterans were sometimes made to feel uncomfortable about their service, this sense of unease was, Lembcke argues, more often rooted in the political practices of the Right. Tracing a range of conflicts in the twentieth century, the book illustrates how regimes engaged in unpopular conflicts often vilify their domestic opponents for "stabbing the boys in the back." Concluding with an account of the powerful role played by Hollywood in cementing the myth of the betrayed veteran through such films as *Coming Home*, *Taxi Driver*, and *Rambo*, Jerry Lembcke's book stands as one of the most important, original, and controversial works of cultural history in recent years.

The American West Open Road Media

Flora MacDonald is one of Scotland's leading ladies of legend. Her ten-day adventure with charismatic Bonnie Prince Charlie in June 1746 and her consequent confinement at Leith and in London brought her instant and lasting fame. Fame did not bring fortune, however. At fifty-two, Flora, with her husband and some of her family, left Scotland for better times in North Carolina. Instead, she and her family were caught up on the losing side of the American Revolution and suffered separation and hardship. In the two and a half centuries since her precipitating adventure, Flora has been mentioned in history and celebrated in legend. In the eighteenth century, Johnson praised her, London society flocked to her, and the principal portraitists of the day painted her. In the nineteenth century, Sir Walter Scott, King George IV, and Queen Victoria paid tributes to her, and her descendants built and dedicated memorials in her honor. In the twentieth century, Flora has continued to be celebrated in portrait, play, poem, song, and story; her name was given to a college, and her image has adorned marmalade jars and shortbread tins.

The American Myth of JFK World Wisdom, Inc

Studies the major mythological traditions of Native Americans, including Hopis, Ojibwas, Iroquois, Navajos, Creeks, and peyote religion, using myth analysis to understand the identities, survival methods, and spirituality of Native American people.

Legacy Oxford University Press on Demand

Examines the myth and metaphor of Orion, the cultural archetype of the great hunter, as it has evolved through the centuries and in terms of the ways in which men understand and assert their masculine identities

Rethinking President Reagan's Cold War Legacy Rowman & Littlefield

Search and Clear demonstrates that the seeds of war were implicit in American culture, distinguishes between literature spawned by Vietnam and that of other conflicts, reviews the literary merits of works both well and little known, and explores the assumptions behind and the persistence of stereotypes associated with the consequences of the Vietnam War. It examines the role of women in fiction, the importance of gender in Vietnam representation, and the mythic patterns in Oliver Stone's *Platoon*. Essayists sharply scrutinize American values, conduct, and conscience as they are revealed in the craft of Tim O'Brien, Philip Caputo, Michael Herr, Stephen Wright, David Rabe, Bruce Weigl, and others.

Star Mounds Wiley-Blackwell

How the startling image of an anti-war protester spitting on a uniformed veteran misrepresented the narrative of Vietnam War political debate One of the most resilient images of the Vietnam era is that of the anti-war protester — often a woman — spitting on the uniformed veteran just off the plane. The lingering potency of this icon was evident during the Gulf War, when war supporters invoked it to discredit their opposition. In this startling book, Jerry Lembcke demonstrates that not a single incident of this sort has been convincingly documented. Rather, the anti-war Left saw in veterans a natural ally, and the relationship between anti-war forces and most veterans was defined by mutual support. Indeed one soldier wrote angrily to Vice President Spiro Agnew that the only Americans who seemed concerned about the soldier's welfare were the anti-war activists. While the veterans were sometimes made to feel uncomfortable about their service, this sense of unease was, Lembcke argues, more often rooted in the political practices of the Right. Tracing a range of conflicts in the twentieth century, the book illustrates how regimes engaged in unpopular conflicts often vilify their domestic opponents for "stabbing the boys in the back." Concluding with an account of the powerful role played by Hollywood in cementing the myth of the betrayed veteran through such films as *Coming Home*, *Taxi Driver*, and *Rambo*, Jerry Lembcke's book stands as one of the most important, original, and controversial works of cultural history in recent years.

Search and Clear LSU Press

*Includes pictures *Includes excerpts of the Popol Vuh *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Many ancient civilizations have influenced and inspired people in the 21st century. The Greeks and Romans continue to fascinate the West today. But of all the world's civilizations, none have intrigued people more than the Mayans, whose culture, astronomy, language, and mysterious disappearance all continue to captivate people. In 2012 especially, there was a renewed focus on the Mayans, whose advanced calendar led many to speculate the world would end on the same date the Mayan calendar ends. The focus on the "doomsday" scenario, however, overshadowed the Mayans' true contribution to astronomy, language, sports, and art. Unlike most of the world's sacred books - the Quran, the Bible or the I-Ching for example - nobody knows the universal name, if there ever was one, for the Maya's collection of myths. Instead, the title that has been passed down, the "Popol Vuh," appears to be the specific title given to a particular copy of these tales. Its meaning, roughly translated as the Council Book, refers to the special role of this text: it was the

shared property of the council of lords that ruled the Quiché kingdom and was apparently regularly consulted by that body for advice to guide their rule. However, in the opening sections, the scribes who penned the text also give it several other names, including "the Light That Came from Beside the Sea," "Our Place in the Shadows" and "The Dawn of Life" (pg 63). All of these names were originally in K'ichean Maya, the language spoken by the Maya of the Quiché Kingdom and its neighboring regions. The first of these names refers to a pilgrimage by the second generation of Quiché lords in Part V to the Yucatan coast to acquire a copy of at least a portion of the original text. The second refers to Part IV, the period before the first Dawn (the "Shadows") when the ancestral Quiché earned their particular right to rule. The final name refers to Part I, when the first gods created all of the various parts of life. This multiplicity of names and titles for sacred works is not uncommon, and perhaps comparable to the Bible being referred to as "the Good Book" or (in reference to the New Testament) "the Good News" or the "Gospel." The name Popol Vuh is itself controversial as the original text actually spells the name three different ways: "Popol Vuh", of course, but also "Pop Wuj" and "Popol Wuj." In general, the most correct form in contemporary Quiché spelling is probably "Popol Wuj", but as the text is best known in English with the word "Vuh", this convention will be maintained here (Eenriik 2014). There are a number of translations and editions of the Popol Vuh, which vary considerably in quality. Many early editions were not informed by the latest scholarship in Maya linguistics and sometimes the ways they translate names in particular can vary. This text will use the Second Edition (1996), translated by Dennis Tedlock and published by Simon and Schuster, for all of its quotations and page citations. The Popol Vuh: The History and Legacy of the Maya's Creation Myth and Epic Legends examines what's contained within and how the Popol Vuh survived to the present day. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Popol Vuh like never before.

How Our Colleges Favor the Rich and Divide America ABC-CLIO Challenges popular conceptions about the 40th president's administration and legacy, arguing that subsequent presidents and conservative policymakers have exploited the country's misunderstandings of Reagan's achievements to promote risky agendas. Reprint.

The Wars We Took to Vietnam Simon and Schuster

American individualism: It is the reason for American success, but it also tears the nation apart. • Documents how the concept and execution of "American individualism" is as diverse as America itself • Explains how the American notion of individualism has roots that extend back to cultural myths that predate the founding of the nation • Spotlights the role of the "Borderer" culture spearheaded by the Scots-Irish, whose legacy fuels much of America's contemporary cultural and political divides • Provides eye-opening information for any reader who wishes to know why so many of our 21st-century political debates in America seem hopelessly irreconcilable

Myth, Memory, and the Legacy of Vietnam Oxford University Press

The idea for Myth America grew out of our own teaching experiences. In continuously dealing with students who for the most part were beginning their collegiate study of American history, we found that a thematic approach to the nation's past was stimulating. The theme of myth as threads within the diverse tapestry of cultural experience proved to be especially engaging. The selected historical myths discussed and analyzed in Myth America can best be understood as a series of false beliefs about America's past. They are false beliefs, however, that have

been accepted as true and acted upon as real, and in that acting they have acquired truth. Therefore, myths remain both true and false simultaneously. In fact, the making of myths is a process by which a culture structures its world and perpetuates its grandest dreams. While offering a strong foundation of classic historical writing and interpretation, *Myth America* includes numerous fresh selections on women's history, southerners and American regionalism, popular culture, African American stereotyping, urban America, controversial leaders such as Booker T. Washington, progressivism in relation to both conservation and ethnicity, the nature and legacy of the Great War, World War II, and Vietnam, President Kennedy and Reagan, mythic dynamics of the Cold War, Asian-Americans, and multiculturalism. We have been guided in our final selections by a desire to offer articles that voice our mythic theme in a scholarly and provocative way: articles that offer students readability and current interest without sacrificing the demands of thorough historical scholarship. We occasionally refer to historiography, for historians function as the

culture's preeminent storytellers and so maintain their seemingly contradictory roles of mythmakers and myth-debunkers.

How the Reagan Legacy Has Distorted Our Politics and Haunts Our Future Beacon Press

This hugely influential work marked a turning point in US history and culture, arguing that the nation's expansion into the Great West was directly linked to its unique spirit: a rugged individualism forged at the juncture between civilization and wilderness, which – for better or worse – lies at the heart of American identity today. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves – and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives – and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.