

Abstract

This thesis deals with antiwar opposition during the Vietnam war. It contains interval between the 1950s and the year of 1968, from the movement for nuclear disarmament to the end of presidential tenure of Lyndon B. Johnson. The biggest stress lays upon interval between 1965 and 1968, thus the conflict itself. Thesis examines the roots and main representatives of antiwar movement, whether they were individuals or organisations. Furthermore it briefly summarizes situation in Southeast Asia and follows subsequent growing of american military presence. In the next part it describes escalation of the war and simultaneous emergence of antiwar movement. In the part of 1965 till 1967 it observes not only the development, spread and establishment as social current of the movement, but also inner and outer conflicts and its interconnection with civil rights movement. It examines the methods, which were used by the movement and also its relationship to major society. In the last section it draws attention to the year of 1968, which profoundly changed the perception of the Vietnam war. In addition, it analyzes the impacts of august Democratic convention in Chicago on the antiwar dissent. In the end it draws the perspective after 1968.