

Apocalypse now - the lessons of the vietnam war to today's society

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The paper "Apocalypse Now - the Lessons of the Vietnam War to Today's Society" is an excellent example of a movie review on visual arts and film studies. The Vietnam War includes the imposition of one's philosophy on another. The research focuses on the movie "Apocalypse Now". The research centers on the lessons of the Vietnam War to today's society. The Vietnam War is a reminder that democratic ideals include the freedom to accept or reject another person's ideology. Robert Eberwein (Eberwein) 103 emphasized the air cavalry attack increases Captain Benjamin L. Willard's chances of reaching his target. The United States Army's leaders order Willard (played by Martin Sheen) to seek and kill Special Forces Colonel Walter E. Kurtz (played by Marlon Brando). The air attack flattens the houses of the Vietcong along the Nung River. The Vietcong are communist North Vietnam's soldiers. The attacks are on South Vietnam's democratic government. The Vietcong originally controlled the Vietcong river. The helicopters safely drop Willard on the Nung River beach. On the beach, Willard continues his mission to locate and kill the insane Kurtz. Willard uses several attack helicopters to aid in his successful mission. The scene vividly fits the saying "Once an eagle, flying through the air, was struck by a dart. And, when he saw the fashion of the feathers on the shaft, exclaimed, 'not by others, but by our own hands, are we now smitten'" AESCHYLUS, ca. 437 a. d. The eagle represents the object of Willard's attack, Colonel Walter Kurtz. The feather represents the same United States weapons used to kill the hapless Col. Kurtz (Westheider 175).

The scene includes a view of Vietnamese children and adults wearing circular

Vietnamese boats running in the village below. The helicopters open fire to wipe out the boats and enemy Vietcong soldiers completely. Consequently, several warplanes bomb the wooden houses lining the Nung river shorelines. The tanks combine to wipe out the enemies.

According to LNIDOP, the course has taught me to focus on all aspects of any given situation. Maurice Isserman (21) emphasized The Vietnam War was a battle to impose one army's argumentative philosophy on the other. The Communist Vietcong soldiers of North Vietnam were idealists. They believe that Democratic South Vietnam should belong to one unified Vietnam government. The South Vietnam government insists that they want to remain democratic, against the wishes of North Vietnam's leader Ho Chi Minh. The Americans are stationing soldiers to help the South Vietnam government against the incoming North Vietnam government's uninvited intrusions. I will use the story of Vietnam as a reminder that each person has the right to his or her opinion or philosophy in life. However, the forceful imposition of one's philosophy or idea against the democratic will of another person is glaringly wrong. This is the very essence of the Vietnam War.

In the workplace, some people will force their opinions on others. It is unlawful to force one's will or philosophy on the other person in the community. It is right to defend someone to oppose those who trample upon or force their philosophy against his or her will to implement a new order, instruction, command, or philosophy. Likewise, one must be watchful against a person in the community who will violate one's rights through force or intimidation.

Based on the above discussion, the Vietnam War includes the implementation of one's philosophy on another. The "Apocalypse Now" movie vividly shows the South Vietnamese government's forceful imposition of their communist ideology on the Democratic government of South Vietnam. The movie shows the Helicopter might of the American Army as it sweeps and kills the invading South Vietnamese armies along the Nung River. The Vietnam War story brings a strong lesson that one should not force his or her ideology on another against the will of the other person. This is the essence of democracy. Indeed, The Vietnam War is a reminder that democratic ideals include the freedom to accept or reject another person's ideology.