Hiii! If you are reading this, I'm assuming you're the person I gave the zine to.
Aka my friend! I'm writing this at like 3 am so I don't know who I'm going to distribute this zine to.
If I gave this to you, it's probably because you were the only person I thought would care enough to read a shit load of information.

This zine is a small collection of punk subcultures, genres, and eras.
I wrote a LOT, so get some tea and a blanket ready.
I made this to see what it would be like to make an educational zine.

Spoiler alert: it was hard, and I did a load of research for this.
Now I know a bit too much about US presidents to be comfortable with.

Anyway, I'm going to stop blabbing and let you move on to the second page.
Have fun reading!
Anarchopunk is a subgenre of punk rock that promotes anarchism. It originated within the United Kingdom in the late 70s and early 80s. This subgenre was preceded through bands in the proto-punk genre, such as MC5 who used anarchic themes within their music or were anarchists in general. The combination of politics with rock/punk was introduced long before the subgenre existed and political movements that questioned society's values such as Dada may have inspired this as well.

The rise of interest in anarchism occurred within the 1970s, in relation to the rise of punk rock. Its music sought to disregard the verses and general music structures often seen in the genre, in favour of something more individualistic. They intentionally desired originality, passion, and roughness. Anarchopunk often contained loud harsh noises along with screamed lyrics that would follow a theme of injustice and rebellion. Members of anarchopunk usually supported animal rights, feminism, labor rights, and various other movements. Some anarchopunks were also straight edge, which meaning varies from person to person, but it generally supports the removal of self-destructive and oppressive behaviour within punk.

Anarchopunk's DIY!
Anarchopunk bands would often DIY materials in order to advocate individualism and resist supporting corporations. The movement had a network of punk zines which were distributed in concerts or within independent bookstores.

Direct action
Punks within this subgenre participated in hands-on rebellion, whether this was boycotting, civil disobedience, or graffiti. They believed in the strength of taking power away from people of authority in any way they could, often taking part in the destruction of property. However, this would often lead to more intense conflict, such as rioting.
RONALD REAGAN ERA (1981-1989)

Ronald Reagan only served as president from 1981 to 1989. However, his historical impact on society as a conservative icon expands well beyond those years. His horrendous take on things such as leftists, AIDS patients, and people of colour left a very sour taste on punk's tongue. They viewed him as a crappy version of the American dream, but it wasn't just him that punks hated, it was everything he represented and the culture along with it.

Zines, songs, and videos were created based on Reagan, adapting punk culture into a community of political activism, and challenging the discrimination and censorship of their society.

SONGS ABOUT REAGAN

D.O.A. - "Fucked Up Ronnie"
Dead Kennedys - "Bleed for Me"
Reagan Youth - "Reagan Youth"

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY

YIF was a 1960s counterculture that merged hippies with political activists intending to create a collective, decentralized society rooted in hippie ethics and culture. They believed that the nation's chaos was absurd and thought to battle this by being loud and making a statement. They hosted theatrical street events that would expose the toxicity of "the system." YIF was meant to be fun and expressive, an imaginative movement at its core. YIF had plans to unmask society and show their true colours in undeniably odd ways like nominating a pig for president?????

ROCK AGAINST REAGAN TOUR

Rock Against Reagan was a music tour made by the Youth International Party (YIF). They toured across the US from 1983 to 1984 towards the end of Ronald Reagan's presidential term. The shows featured iconic punk bands such as Dead Kennedys and MDC. These concerts were free and gave people the chance to see well-known and upcoming punk artists. They also showcased films about political topics and comedy. The main objective of the tour was to avoid Reagan's re-election and protest against his administration.
George H. W. Bush fueled the punk community with the familiar rage provided by Reagan. Bush's invasion of Iraq, poor climate plans, and bad financial decisions made the punk community despise him as a leader. Although this hatred was not at the same level as Reagans, punks still managed to organize multiple acts against him.

Gulf War Protest

On January 12th, 1991, Fugazi, an American rock band formed in 1986, played in front of The White House while Bush was in residence. This was done to protest against North America's involvement in Iraq and as a statement of resistance.

Rock Against Bush was the direct predecessor to Rock Against Reagan from the early 1980s. Like RAR, it promoted political participation among punks through a country-wide tour. It was organized by Pat Mike of NOFX and included live concerts, merchandise, and complication albums.

Rock Against Bush was an extension of the website "Punk Voter", and akin to its predecessor, its goal was to vote against Bush. This anti-Bush message gave members a community to discuss their thoughts on politics openly. The movement was developed as punk became more "mainstream" and thus hosted a lot of more popular punk artists such as The Offspring and Anti-Flag.
Sex Pistols

Sex Pistols was a punk rock band formed in 1975 with the first line members being Johnny Rotten, Steve Jones, Paul Cook, and Glen Matlock. The band used to get gigs within colleges around London, their early followers include Billy Idol and Siouxsie Sioux. After playing local gigs and slowly gaining popularity, they ended up working with more popular groups such as The Clash, and made a name for themselves as one of the most influential punk bands in the 70s.

As they grew in popularity, they signed a contract at EMI, a popular music company, and released their first single "Anarchy in the UK". However, this contract was quickly terminated due to the label addressing concerns about the band's reckless nature. The primary reason for their removal was because of an interview on December 1976 in which the band members repeatedly swore on live television and were admittedly intoxicated. This quickly got the media's attention as news spread on tabloids.

"God Save The Queen"

HOLLYYY SHIT THIS GOT PEOPLE PISSED!! "God Save The Queen" is by far the most controversial single they have produced. Released on May 27th, 1977, "God Save The Queen" is one of the purest forms of the punk movement's political stance. It was a very bold song, using the famous cultural phrase against society by calling the queen "a fascist regime" and claiming that Britain had "no future". It is a song that is aggressively anti-establishment and filled with nothing but distaste for today's political system.

"God Save The Queen" gained a very large negative response by conservatives and was banned on most radio stations (yet still reached number one on charts which may or may not say something about their society, hm?)

To summarize this entire page, everyone hated Sex Pistols's ass
Riot Grrrl is an underground movement that began in the early 1990s as a way for women to spread their voices on topics such as feminism and women empowerment. It gave them a place to speak about their experiences without the eyes of men. Punk had become toxic and discrimination towards women was at a high. The Riot Grrrl movement allowed women to express their rage and passion with pride, defying society’s belief that they were socially unacceptable to show. Riot Grrrl often addressed themes of sexism, politics, consumerism, rape, sexuality, and abuse.

**ZINES**

Riot Grrrl didn’t begin with music, but zines. Zines rose in popularity during the development of punk in the 70s as a way to promote DIY culture and avoid supporting large corporations. Riot Grrrl used this form of communication in order to spread their personal experiences to others and promote equality. Using zines, they challenged the bias of male writers by showcasing women’s works front and foremost. Tobi Vail and Kathleen Hanna formed their own zine together, "Bikini Kill", intending to bring feminism and inclusion into the punk scene, later on kick-starting a band of the same name.

**Bikini Kill**

On October 1990, the band, Bikini Kill, was made. They pioneered the Riot Grrrl movement through their loud, passionate voices, and meaningful music. However, this kind of boldness was not appreciated within the punk community, often leading to the members being harassed or abused. They famously brought girls to the front in order to look after all the women while performing and provide a sanctuary from the usual male-dominated aggression seen in shows. Bikini Kill became a safe space for a lot of teenage/young adult women, giving the women a collection of songs made for just them with the reassurance that they would be protected by others with similar experiences.
Thanks 4 reading!!!