

History of Vietnam - PowerPoint Guided Notes

| Vocabulary | Notes |
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| Containment: | <p>During the Cold War, the U.S. was committed to _____ communism.</p> <p>As a result, the spread of communism in Asia led the US to become involved in a civil war in Vietnam.</p> |
| Ho Chi Minh: | <p>Beginning in 1887, _____ gained control of the colony of Vietnam and called it French Indochina.</p> <p>In 1945, after years of French colonial rule, Communist leader Ho Chi Minh led a war for independence in Vietnam.</p> |
| Domino Theory: | <p>_____ & _____ feared the spread of communism in Asia & sent aid to France.</p> |
| 17th parallel: | <p>In the 1954 _____, Vietnam won independence and was divided along the 17th parallel.</p> <p>Ngo Dinh Diem became democratic president of _____ Vietnam.</p> |
| Ngo Dinh Diem: | <p>_____ communist supporters in the North were called the Vietminh.</p> <p>In South Vietnam, a group of communists called the Vietcong were formed to oppose Diem & unify Vietnam.</p> |
| Vietminh: | <p>South Vietnamese President Diem was a _____ (religion) and led a corrupt government that oppressed the _____ (religious majority).</p> |
| Vietcong: | <p>In protest, a Buddhist monk named Quang Duc _____ himself.</p> |
| President Kennedy: | <p>In 1963 President Kennedy gave approval for the assassination of Diem. Kennedy was assassinated shortly thereafter.</p> <p>After JFK's death in 1963, the responsibility for Vietnam fell to _____.</p> <p>In 1964, a North Vietnamese gunboat attacked the _____ in the Gulf of Tonkin.</p> |

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| Lyndon Johnson: | Congress responded with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave Lyndon Johnson broad powers to defend Vietnam at any cost. |
| Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: | <p>In an effort to contain the spread of communism in South Vietnam, Johnson began sending troops to Vietnam in 1965.</p> <p>By 1968, over _____ US soldiers were fighting in Vietnam.</p> |
| Operation Rolling Thunder: | <p>As a part of Operation Rolling Thunder, the US military started sending planes on bombing raids into North Vietnam.</p> <p>The Vietcong were difficult to target and fight because they used _____ tactics and blended in with regular citizens when helpful.</p> |
| Agent Orange: | <p>The enemy also had hundreds of miles of tunnels to hide in. US military would send soldiers into these tunnels called _____ to clear them of enemy combatants.</p> <p>The enemy also used the _____ Trail to resupply their troops. As a result, US Air Force bombed this trail frequently.</p> |
| Tet Offensive: | <p>The military used _____ (highly flammable sticky jelly) to destroy villages and a herbicide called Agent Orange to destroy crops.</p> <p>Missions to find enemy Vietcong were referred to as search and _____ missions.</p> |
| Vietnamization: | <p>The vast coverage of Vietnam by the media, eventually made Vietnam a “_____ room war.”</p> <p>US citizens began to no longer trust the political and military leaders since what they often heard and saw on television differed greatly from what these leaders stated at times. The difference between what the government was saying and the realities on the ground were referred to as the “_____ gap.”</p> <p>On _____ (date), the Vietnamese New Year, the North Vietnamese launched simultaneous attacks across the country in the Tet Offensive.</p> <p>Richard Nixon was elected President in _____ (year).</p> |

Nixon really wanted to deal a knockout blow in Vietnam & secretly sent US Troops to _____ (country).

In 1970, ____ students died when the National Guard shot into the crowd of violent protesters at Kent State University.

In 1973, the US and North Vietnam agreed to a cease fire and the US withdrew troops from Vietnam.

By 1975, _____ Vietnam had violated the cease fire and invaded South Vietnam to turn it communist.

Approximately _____ Americans were killed in Vietnam.

Timeline Assignment Draft: Important Dates...

1954-

1963-

1964-

1965-

1968-

1969-

1970-

1973-

1975-