Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Vietnam

Southeast Asia’s Colonial History

* France gained control of Vietnam by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ despite fierce resistance from the Vietnamese.
* The French combined Vietnam with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to form French Indochina.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a growing nationalist movement in Vietnam.
* During World War II, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army occupied French Indochina.
* A group called the League for the Independence of Vietnam, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fought the Japanese.
* After World War II, the Vietminh declared independence, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly moved in to reclaim Vietnam.

Colonial Vietnam

**Ho Chi Minh**

* Real name is Nguyen That Thanh; Ho Chi Minh means “He Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Participated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against the French.
* Joined the French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party.
* Believed that a Communist revolution was a way Vietnam could be free of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**World War II**

* Japan occupied French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ho Chi Minh organized the **Vietminh** to fight the Japanese.
* Japan surrendered to the Allies in 1945, and the Vietminh declared Vietnam to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ho Chi Minh hoped for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support of their independence.
* The French reclaimed Vietnam after World War II.

What policies did Presidents Truman and Eisenhower pursue in Vietnam after WW II?

**Truman**

* Saw Vietnam in terms of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ struggle against communism
* Supported France; unwilling to back the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because many were Communists

**Events**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seized China in 1949.
* Communist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Korea invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Korea in 1950.
* Communist-led revolts in Indonesia, Malaya, and the Philippines

**Eisenhower**

* Believed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Sent arms, ammunition, supplies, and money to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces in Vietnam.

Vietnam after World War II

**The Domino Theory**

* Domino theory—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* To avoid this, the United States supported the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Vietnam War.
* By 1954 the United States was paying more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the cost of the war.
* The French continued to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ battle after battle.
* Vietminh used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tactics effectively.

**France Defeated**

* French soldiers made a last stand at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* French forces hoped for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rescue, but Eisenhower did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ want to send U.S. soldiers to Asia so soon after Korea.
* The French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on May 7, 1954.
* After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of fighting, the two sides had lost nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers.
* The Vietminh had learned how to fight a guerilla war against an enemy with superior weapons and technology.

**The Geneva Conference**

* The goal of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conference was to work out a peace agreement and arrange for Indochina’s future.
* According to the Geneva Accords, Vietnam was temporarily divided at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parallel.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces controlled the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the French would withdraw from the country.
* General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were to be held in July 1956 and would reunify the country under one government.
* The United States never fully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the peace agreements fearing that Ho Chi Minh and the Communists would win the nationwide election.

Conflict between North Vietnam and South Vietnam

* President Eisenhower hoped to prevent communism from spreading to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam.
* South Vietnam’s leader was Ngo Dinh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* North Vietnam’s leader was Ho Chi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* While Ho Chi Minh became more and more popular in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem’s corrupt and brutal leadership began to anger many South Vietnamese.
* By the late 1950s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broke out in South Vietnam.
* And by 1960, Ho Chi Minh expanded the effort to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North and South Vietnam under a Communist government.

Growing Conflict in Vietnam

**Vietnam’s Leaders**

* Ngo Dinh Diem became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of South Vietnam in 1954.
* Diem’s government was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, brutal, and unpopular from the start.
* He favored Catholics and the wealthy.
* Diem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 1956 election that would unify Vietnam under one government.
* Ho Chi Minh’s leadership in North Vietnam was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and repressive.
* He gave land to peasants, which made him popular.

**A Civil War**

* Diem’s opponents in South Vietnam began to revolt.
* North Vietnam supplied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Vietminh rebels in South Vietnam.
* The Vietminh in South Vietnam formed the National Liberation Front and called their military forces

 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* The Vietcong assassinated many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnamese leaders and soon controlled much of the countryside.
* In 1960 Ho Chi Minh sent the North Vietnamese Army into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fight with the Vietcong.

U.S. Involvement in Vietnam

**Eisenhower**

* Began sending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to South Vietnam
* Military advisors sent to train South Vietnamese army

**Kennedy**

* Believed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory
* Increased the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of military advisors and army special forces, or Green Berets
* Advisors were not to take part in combat, but many did

**Johnson**

* Believed an expanded U.S. effort was the only way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Communist victory in Vietnam
* Asked Congress to pass the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gulf Resolution

Increasing U.S. Involvement

**Diem’s Overthrow**

* Diem’s government continued to grow more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He arrested and killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protesters.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders said they would withdraw support if Diem did not change his ways.
* Diem refused to change his stand against Buddhists, and the United States began to support a \_\_\_\_ to overthrow Diem.
* In November 1963 the South Vietnamese plotters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Diem.

**Tonkin Gulf Resolution**

* To increase the American military effort in Vietnam, Johnson needed to obtain authority from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Johnson asked Congress for this authority claiming that the USS *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* had been attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin.
* Johnson claimed this attack was unprovoked, but really the *Maddox* had been on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mission and had fired first.
* The Tonkin Gulf Resolution was passed on August 7.

Why did U.S. superiority in the air war fail to win quickly in Vietnam?

**Operation Rolling Thunder**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaign over North Vietnam
* Bombed military targets—army \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and airfields—as well as bridges, roads, railways, and power plants
* Main target was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Weapons of the Air War**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—defoliant, or chemical, that destroys vegetation
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—jellied form of gasoline used to create firebombs
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—sprayed sharp metal fragments when exploded

**The Air War**

* Bombing did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ succeed
* Flow of goods from North to South Vietnam actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Vietcong repaired bridges, had bunkers underground, and used weapons from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and China

Difficult Ground War in Vietnam

* The number of U.S. ground forces in Vietnam continued to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* U.S. strategy called for ground forces to go on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missions.
	+ General William Westmoreland commanded the U.S. ground troops in South Vietnam.
	+ Ground troops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the enemy and called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strikes.
	+ Areas that were “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” rarely remained that way for long.
* U.S. forces implemented a program of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to “win the hearts and minds” of the South Vietnamese people.
	+ Nonmilitary pacification involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ projects.
	+ Military pacification involved moving people out of their villages when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were nearby.

Declining Troop Morale

* American forces in Vietnam faced many challenges.
	+ Vietcong struck and then melted back into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Vietnamese peasants seemed peaceful during the day, but at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aided or became Vietcong.
	+ Vietcong knew the local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Nearly impossible to tell the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between a Vietcong fighter and a civilian.
* Enormous casualties inflicted upon the Communist forces did \_\_\_\_\_ lead to victory.
	+ With the aid of the Soviet Union and China, North Vietnam sent a steady stream of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and soldiers to the South.
	+ Vietcong continued to refill their ranks with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ U.S. air strikes and the pacification program turned many peasants into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fighters.

U.S. Forces Mobilize for the War

* More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans served in the Vietnam War.
* On average, the soldiers who served in Vietnam were
	+ slightly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the U.S. troops who fought in Korea and World War II, and
	+ not as well educated.
* At the start of the war, most American troops were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers—volunteers who enlisted in the armed forces.
* However, the U.S. government came to depend on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers.

U.S. Forces Mobilize

**The Draft**

* 25 percent were excused for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reasons; 30 percent received deferments, or postponements of service.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students were deferred, so men from higher-income families were less likely to serve.
* A high percentage of combat soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Americans.
* A draft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began in 1969; the draft ended in 1973.
* \_\_\_\_\_ percent of eligible men escaped the draft by either refusing to register or by leaving the United States.

**Non-combat Positions**

* Most Americans in Vietnam served in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ positions—administration, communications, engineering, medical care, and transportation.
* About 10,000 American military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ served.
* Some 20,000 to 45,000 more women worked in civilian capacities, many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Red Cross or other humanitarian relief organizations.

Public Opinion Regarding the Vietnam War

**Media’s Impact**

* Reporters and television crews went on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the soldiers.
* Television brought scenes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and burning villages into America’s living rooms.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the government’s reports about the war

**Hawks and Doves**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—people opposed to the war
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—people who supported the war’s goals
* Both criticized the war effort.
* Hawks wanted more troops and bombing.
* Doves opposed the war for many reasons.

**Antiwar Movement**

* Movement attracted a broad range of participants
* Much antiwar activity took place on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campuses.
* Most vocal group—Students for a Democratic Society.
* Antiwar protesters made up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percentage of the U.S. population.

Reasons that Doves Opposed the War

* Argued that Vietnam was not crucial to American national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Ex. George Kennan)
* Argued that the United States was fighting against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a majority of Vietnamese (Ex. Dr. Benjamin Spock)
* Argued that the war was draining needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Great Society programs (Ex. Martin Luther King Jr.)
* Argued that it was unfair for African Americans to fight for democracy in a foreign land when

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continued at home (Ex. Civil rights activists)

* Argued that Johnson’s policies were too extreme (Ex. J. William Fulbright)

The Tet Offensive

**Tet Offensive**

* A series of massive coordinated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout South Vietnam

**Khe Sanh**

* In January 1968 thousands of NVA and Vietcong troops attacked a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ base in Khe Sanh.
* This and other rural attacks were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to draw U.S. and ARVN forces away from urban areas.

**The Main Attacks**

* Main Communist offensive began on January 30, 1968, at the start of Tet, the Vietnamese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Communist soldiers attacked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. military bases and more than \_\_\_\_\_ cities across South Vietnam.

Effects of the Tet Offensive

* General Westmoreland called the Tet Offensive a decisive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Communists.
	+ The cities taken by the Communists were retaken.
	+ About 45,000 enemy soldiers were killed. About 1,100 Americans and 2,300 ARVN troops also died.
	+ The Communists showed that they were determined to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on fighting.
* The Tet Offensive showed that no part of South Vietnam was safe from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Tet Offensive caused many Americans to question whether or not the war in Vietnam could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* President Johnson announced that he would not seek reelection.

Effects of the Tet Offensive

**Growing Doubts**

* Walter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broadcast a television report in which he gave his personal assessment of the situation in Vietnam.
* Major national magazines such as *Time* and *Newsweek* also expressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the war and began to call for its end.
* Public criticism of the government’s policies grew louder and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Leaders within Johnson’s administration began to criticize Johnson’s policies.
* Robert S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to seek ways to end the war.

**Democratic Challengers**

* Roughly 3 out of 4 Americans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his policies in Vietnam.
* Minnesota senator Eugene McCarthy challenged Johnson for the Democratic Party’s nomination.
* New York senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kennedy entered the race.
* Shaken by the divisions within his party, Johnson announced that he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek nor accept the office of the presidency.

Searching for Solutions

* President Johnson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ General Westmoreland’s request for 206,000 more ground soldiers.
* Johnson’s advisors could not come up with the best course for the war strategy.
* Robert McNamara suggested limiting the air strikes and reversing the escalation of the war.
* Johnson decided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the North Vietnamese.
* The Paris peace talks stalled over two issues: the United States wanted all NVA troops \_\_\_\_\_\_ of

South Vietnam, and North Vietnam would not accept a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ South Vietnam government that included a U.S.-backed president.

The Election of 1968

**The Democratic Primary Fight**

* Vice President Hubert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ entered the race and defended the administration’s policies in Vietnam.
* Senator Eugene McCarthy called for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the war.
* Senator Robert Kennedy also called for an end to the war and won primaries in Indiana, Nebraska, and California.
	+ Kennedy was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaving a Las Vegas hotel by Sirhan Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant who didn’t like Kennedy’s support for Israel.

The Democratic Convention

* Delegates at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago debated between McCarthy and Humphrey.
* Outside the convention, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from around the country demanded an immediate end to the war.
* Chicago mayor Richard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent troops to maintain order but violence soon broke out.
* Television crews captured violent scenes between protesters and police.
* The chaos was one symptom of a growing “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” over government, politics, and the Vietnam War.

Other Contenders in 1968

**Richard Nixon**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Won the nomination at the Republican National Convention
* Chose Spiro Agnew as his running mate
* Appealed to the patriotism of mainstream Americans
* Promised “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Claimed to have a secret plan to end the war “with honor”

**George Wallace**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Former Alabama governor
* Nominated by the American Independent Party
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the civil rights movement and school desegregation and war protesters
* Appealed to conservative Democratic white southerners and working class whites

The Election of 1968

**The Campaign**

* Nixon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the polls for most of the campaign.
* Humphrey made gains when he said the bombing in Vietnam should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that the South Vietnamese should shoulder more of the war’s responsibilities.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talks in Paris made some progress when the North Vietnamese agreed to include South Vietnamese representatives.
* Johnson announced an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bombing in Vietnam a few days before the election.

**The Results**

* The election was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—just 510,000 votes separated Nixon and Humphrey.
* Nixon won 43.4 percent of the votes cast to Humphrey’s 42.7 percent.
* Nixon won 301 electoral votes to Humphrey’s 191.
* Wallace was one of the most successful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party candidates in U.S. history (46 electoral votes and 13.5 percent of the popular vote).
* Nixon’s electoral margin provided him with a mandate to rule that allowed him to escalate the war in Vietnam.

How did President Nixon’s policies widen U.S. involvement in the war?

* During his 1968 campaign, Nixon pledged to end the war in Vietnam.
* Nixon and his National Security Advisor Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devised plans to end the war.
* In 1969 Kissinger began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peace negotiations in Paris with North Vietnamese revolutionary Le Duc Tho.
* The U.S. strategy aimed at achieving “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
	+ Vietnamization
	+ Laos and Cambodia

Widening the War

**Vietnamization**

* Strategy of turning over more of the fighting in Vietnam to the South Vietnamese while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bringing U.S. ground troops home
* Nixon hoped this would give South Vietnamese leaders time to create a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, non-Communist government.
* Nixon began to slowly withdraw U.S. forces from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam.
* Antiwar activists opposed the plan calling for an immediate end to the war.
* Nixon believed he had the backing of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority of Americans.

**Laos and Cambodia**

* At the same time, Nixon was secretly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the war.
* He ordered the bombing of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to disrupt the flow of supplies on the Ho Chi Minh trail.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air strikes from the American people—including members of Congress
* Sent U.S. and ARVN troops into Cambodia and into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to destroy North Vietnamese army bases
* Renewed bombing of North Vietnam
* Nixon hoped to force North Vietnam to seek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

War Protests

* In 1970 Nixon announced that he had ordered troops into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Antiwar protests intensified—especially on college campuses.
* Antiwar protests erupted into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Nixon believed that antiwar protesters represented only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Americans.
* Radical antiwar groups turned to violent measures to oppose the war.
* More and more Americans began to oppose the war when they learned about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ massacre and the Pentagon Papers.

Increasing Protests

**Campus Violence**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State University in Ohio
	+ 4 students were killed and 9 injured
* Jackson State College in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ 2 students were killed and 9 wounded

**Antiwar Movement**

* Polls showed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of Americans opposed the war.
* Coalition of clergy, trade unionists, and veterans established a nationwide day of protest called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Day.
* 250,000 protesters made up the largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demonstration in U.S. history.

**Radical Protests**

* Some antiwar groups turned to violent measures.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set off more than 5,000 bombs and carried out the Days of Rage.
* Most antiwar protesters did not support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups or terrorist measures.

Increasing Protests

**My Lai Massacre**

* Troops under Lieutenant William Calley killed at least 450 men, women, and children in the village of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while on a search-and-destroy mission.
* No Vietcong were found in the village.
* The My Lai massacre was kept quiet at first, but former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began talking about it.
* This atrocity intensified the divisions between war supporters and opponents.
* Calley was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of murder and sentenced to life in prison; he was paroled in 1974.

**Pentagon Papers**

* A collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government documents that traced the history of U.S. military involvement in Vietnam since the Truman years
* Revealed that government officials had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the American people about the war for years
* Daniel Ellsberg leaked the papers to the press.
* Ellsberg originally supported the war, but then concluded that few South Vietnamese civilians supported the U.S.-backed government.

U.S. Involvement in Vietnam Ends

**George McGovern**

* Senator from South Dakota who criticized war
* Insisted that the Vietnam War be brought to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end

**26th Amendment**

* Lowered the voting age from 21 to \_\_\_\_\_\_
* McGovern hoped the ratification of this amendment would boost his election chances.

**1972 Election**

* Nixon stressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home and told voters he would end the war.
* Kissinger announced a breakthrough in the peace talks just weeks before the election.
* The announcement helped Nixon win by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A Peace Agreement

* Nixon tried to force North Vietnam to make peace concessions by ordering the so-called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bombing. It failed to work.
* Officials from North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States finally reached an agreement in January 1973.
* The United States agreed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all of its troops and help rebuild Vietnam. Both sides agreed to release all prisoners of war.
* The agreement did not settle the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of South Vietnam—the key issue behind the war from the start.

The Vietnam War’s Legacy

* Two years after U.S. troops were withdrawn, North Vietnamese troops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ South Vietnam.
* After a short amount of fighting, South Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ The U.S. military rushed to evacuate Americans still working in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Some 130,000 South Vietnamese were also evacuated and flown to the United States.
* After two decades of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” division, Vietnam was reunited under a Communist government.
* In 1975, Communist forces called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gained control of Cambodia.
	+ Vietnam forces invaded Cambodia in 1979, overthrew the Khmer Rouge, and occupied the country till 1989.

The Legacy of the War

**Attitudes**

* Americans became more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the way they dressed and more open-minded about lifestyles and social behavior.
* Attitudes about sexual behavior loosened.
* People explored topics that were once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Art and Film**

* New style called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged.
* Aimed to appeal to popular tastes
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led the movement.
* Film broadened its subject matter as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules relaxed.
* Film industry adopted a rating system.

**Music**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought new techniques and ideas to rock and roll.
* Bob Dylan wrote political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and became the spokesperson for his generation.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Music and Art Fair was the celebration of an era.