

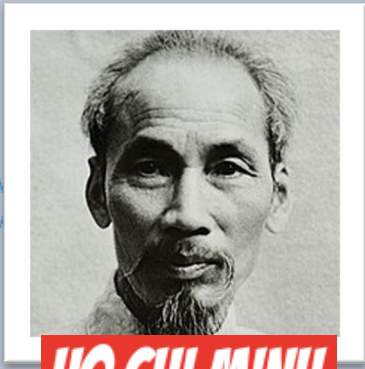
**THE**

**VIETNAM**

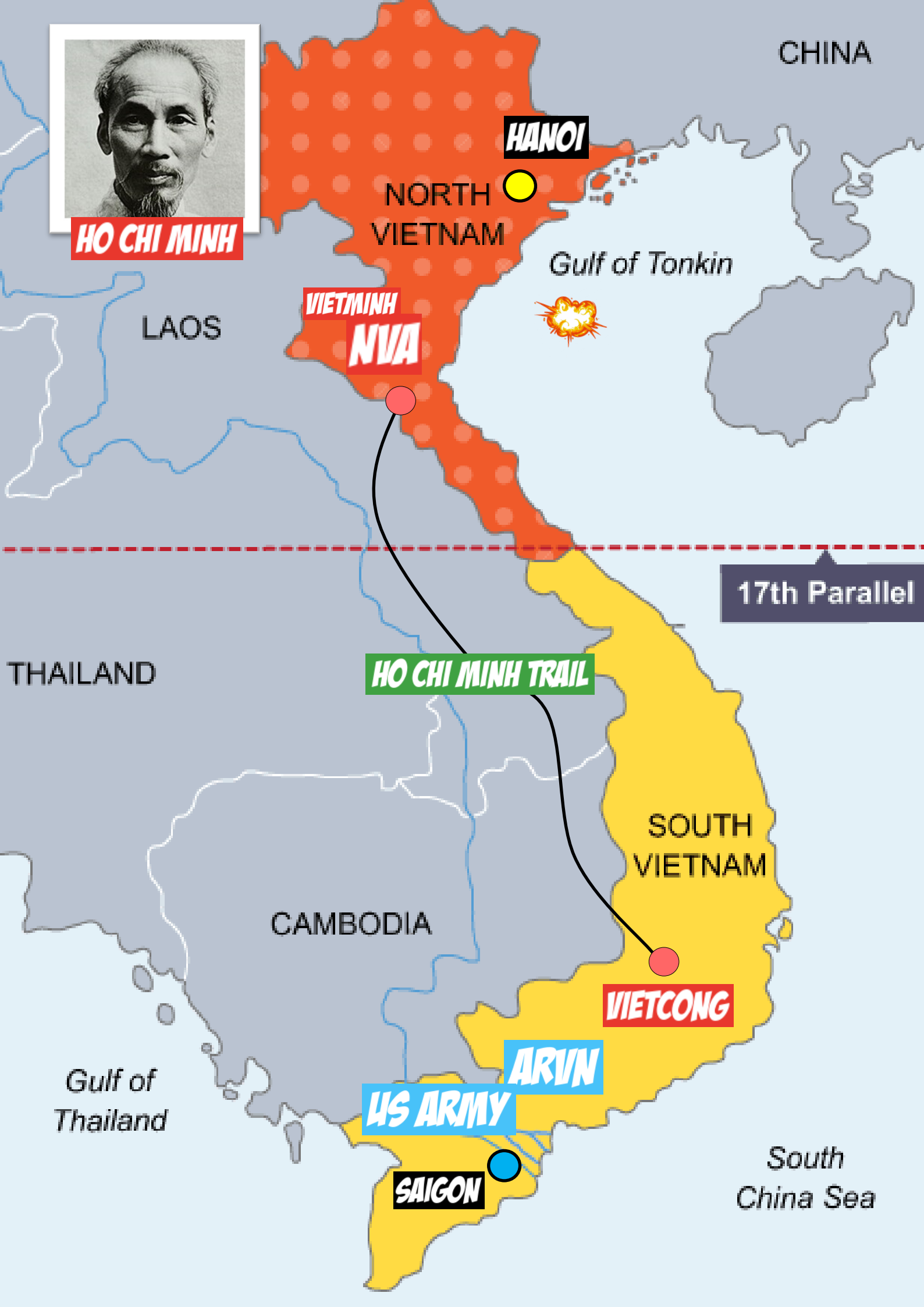
**WAR**

**SUMMARY**





**HO CHI MINH**



**HANOI**

**NORTH VIETNAM**

Gulf of Tonkin

**VIETMINH NVA**

LAOS

**17th Parallel**

THAILAND

**HO CHI MINH TRAIL**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

CAMBODIA

**VIETCONG**

**ARVN**

**US ARMY**

Gulf of Thailand

**SAIGON**

South China Sea

# THE VIETNAM WAR 1954



## Wider Origins of War - Cold War Context + Containment + Domino Theory

1975

### Regional Origins

Vietnam had been part of French Indochina - until invasion by Japan at the start of World War 2. Historic occupation + Japanese savagery led to a resistance movement ( Viet Minh ) inspired by Ho Chi Minh. When WW2 ended in 1945, the Viet Minh marched into Hanoi (capital of North Vietnam) and declared independence. However, France again laid claim - leading to nine years of war. In 1954, Vietnam was divided North and South along the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel. China lent its support to the North and the USA financed the South. In 1954, a peace agreement ( Geneva Accords) stated that there would be a national election to unify the country within two years.

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### The US Response and the Domino Theory

Rightly concerned that a fair election would result in victory for Ho Chi Minh - the USA worked to stop the elections agreed in the Geneva Accords. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State, John F. Dulles believed in the Domino Theory. Essentially, if Vietnam fell to communism, it would be followed by Lao, Cambodia then Thailand. Therefore, the US backed anti-communist, Ngo Dinh Diem who set up the Republic of South Vietnam. Diem was very unpopular due to his wealthy status and being a Christian who showed little tolerance for the Buddhist religion most popular in rural areas. After his assassination in 1963, subsequent leaders proved equally unpopular.

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DOMINO THEORY



DIEM

### The National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam - Vietcong = VC

The Vietcong were South Vietnamese supported by the Viet Minh. The Vietcong used the 'Ho Chi Minh Trail' - jungle paths to hide, hit and run. Many parts of the trail crossed into neighbouring Laos and Cambodia. The South Vietnamese government tried moving peasant villages to areas that were easier to control by the government - the 'Strategic Hamlet Programme', but this only angered peasants further and led to local corruption.

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VIETCONG

### Increased US involvement by 1962 - Army of Republic of Vietnam = ARVN

President JFK sent 'advisors' to help the South Vietnamese army (ARVN) fight the Vietcong. Having studied the Korean War, Kennedy was cautious of committing combat troops. In 1963, Kennedy was assassinated and replaced by Lyndon B. Johnson who was more hawkish in his approach. In 1964, a small North Vietnamese gunboat fired on a US warship in the Gulf of Tonkin. This gave Johnson an excuse for war with North Vietnam.

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JOHNSON

### US Approach + Military Tactics

The USA consistently misunderstood and underestimated strength + morale of the Vietnamese people. Military tactics included **bombing** of military, industrial + civilian targets. From 1965 to 1968 Johnson's bombing campaign was labelled Operation Rolling Thunder. Although hampering NVA + VC war effort and disrupting supply routes on the Ho Chi Minh trail, air power wasn't enough. **Search and destroy** missions were carried out from heavily defended U.S. bases in South Vietnam - these involved helicopters loaded with troops landing in villages to find + eradicate Viet Cong forces. However, U.S. troops were often ambushed, caught in traps, and found it hard to know who was a civilian and who was a Viet Cong fighter. The death and destruction to civilians only helped the lose the 'hearts and minds' of the Southern Vietnamese. **Chemical weapons** were another horrific tactic and included the use of Agent Orange - a chemical that was sprayed onto fields to destroy crops. Napalm = firebombs that would destroy crops, villages and the jungle. Civilians and soldiers alike were devastated by these weapons.

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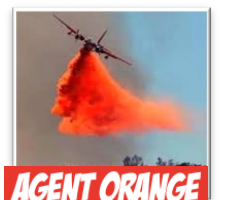
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ROLLING THUNDER



SEARCH + DESTROY



AGENT ORANGE

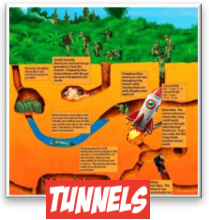
## Vietnamese Tactics - NVA supports VC

The North Vietnamese army (NVA) were the official army of the North Vietnam. The Viet Cong were the Southern Vietnamese who operated in the jungles + **tunnels** and blended in with the local population as needed. They worked in smaller squads and mainly used weapons of stealth, knowledge of the local area and **guerrilla warfare**. Ho Chi Minh taught them to be courteous and generous with the local population, even helping them look after their fields during harvests. The Vietcong received support from the North Vietnamese army along the Ho Chi Minh trail.

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## Morale - US + ARVN v NVA + Vietcong

Most U.S. soldiers were inexperienced, unsuited to hot jungle warfare + often had little understanding why they were fighting in Vietnam. The average age of the US soldiers was 19. A rotation system also meant that as troops were gaining valuable combat experience they went home and replaced by inexperienced men. Drug use was also a problem and there were also many recorded incidents of soldiers 'fragging' their superiors. On the other hand, Vietnamese were fighting for independence on their land against a brutal invading force. Many ARVN (South Vietnam) soldiers deserted or worked as spies passing on information to their fellow Vietnamese in the Vietcong or NVA.

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## Turning point - The Tet Offensive and the My Lai Massacre in 1968

In January 1968, the Viet Cong + NVA launched a series of attacks all over targets in the South. Bitter fighting took place in the city of Saigon. The attack failed and there were heavy casualties for the Viet Cong + NVA, however, the Tet Offensive was a shock and pivotal moment. A CBS journalist named Walter Cronkite asked during live television reporting ... "What the hell is going on, I thought we were winning this war?" Total victory in Vietnam now seemed impossible + there was increasing anti-war sentiment due to the high financial + human cost.

In March 1968, American Charlie Company was on a search and destroy mission. They arrived in My Lai in the early morning. The mission turned into a massacre of men, children and elderly murdered by the American soldiers. No Vietcong were found. A year later, Ronald Ridenhour, an American soldier who knew some of the soldiers involved in the massacre, sent a letter to officials in Washington in which he said something like 'What happened in My Lai.' Life Magazine published photographs of the massacre - shocking many in the US and worldwide.

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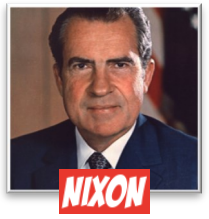
## Ending the war - Peace with Honour?

After the Tet Offensive, President Johnson concluded that the war could not be won. Bombing was reduced and peace negotiations started. A defeated Johnson also announced he would not run for re-election and was replaced by Richard Nixon in 1968. Nixon tasked National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger with ending the war. This was done by improving relations with the USSR and China + Vietnamisation ( handing fighting over to the ARVN ) + peace negotiations + increasing bombing to put pressure on the North. In January 1973, a peace agreement was signed. This 'peace with honour' allowed Nixon to pull U.S. troops out of Vietnam after 8 years of active combat.

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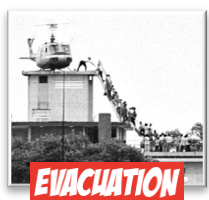
## Impact + Outcome of the War by 1975

Without the support of the USA, South Vietnam was overrun by the North Vietnamese in 1975. Iconic images of Vietnamese desperately trying to climb aboard the last American helicopters evacuating the US embassy in Saigon. The failure demonstrated that a superior military alone could not prevent communism spreading in far out places all over the world. Bombing not only in Vietnam but also in Lao and Cambodia pushed these countries towards communism governments by 1975. The defeat was a humiliation and propaganda disaster for the America - who had previously presented the war against the communists as a moral crusade. It had created divisions within US society shown by the anti-war protests. Many American troops faced hostility, and some were spat at when they returned home by anti-war demonstrators. America was forced to adopt a friendlier approach toward China.

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# Topic Review - The Vietnam War ( c1954 - 75 )

- 1 - The Cold War was a struggle between 2 main countries - The **Soviet Union** and the **USA**
- 2 - The US policy to stop the spread of communism was called **Containment**
- 3 - The **Domino Theory** = the idea that if Vietnam fell to communism so would Laos, Cambodia + Thailand
- 4 - Vietnam had been ruled by **France** before it was invaded by **Japan** during World War 2
- 5 - **Ho Chi Minh** led the Vietminh and fought for Vietnamese independence
- 6 - Vietnam was divided along the **17th** parallel in 1954 - with a plan for a national election within **2** years
- 7 - The USA ignored the **Geneva Accords** and supported Ngo Ding **Diem** in South Vietnam
- 8 - Diem was very unpopular in the South because he did not tolerate **Buddhism** or agree to the **election**
- 9 - A North Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of **Tonkin** gave President Johnson the excuse to start the war
- 10 - The NVA = army of the **North Vietnam** + the **Vietcong** in the South fought against the USA + ARVN
- 11 - The ARVN = Army of Republic of Vietnam were Southern Vietnamese who fought with the **USA**
- 12 - Johnson's bombing campaign from 1965 to 1968 was called **Operation Rolling Thunder**
- 13 - US soldiers flew out from US bases in the South to look for Vietcong in **search + destroy** missions
- 14 - The US used horrific weapons such as **napalm** and **Agent Orange**
- 15 - The average age of an American soldier was **19** - most soldiers were **drafted** and lacked experience
- 16 - The Vietcong used **guerilla** warfare + received support from the NVA
- 17 - The Vietcong often hid in **tunnels** and moved along the **Ho Chi Minh trail**
- 18 - Ho Chi Minh taught the Vietcong to help locals with field work = True : False
- 19 - The killing ( in the US army ) of their superiors was called **fragging**
- 20 - Many of those drafted to fight in the war were often poorer, **black** Americans
- 21 - Mohammed Ali - world boxing champion - was put in prison for refusing to fight = True : False
- 22 - The **Tet** Offensive in 1968 was a turning point - it showed that the USA was not winning the war
- 23 - CBS reporter said live on air - "*What the **hell** is going on, I though we were **winning** this war?*"
- 24 - Another turning point in 1968 was the **My Lai Massacre** carried out by Charlie Company
- 25 - Lyndon B. Johnson ( LBJ ) did not run for re-election and was replaced by Richard **Nixon** in 1969
- 26 - Nixon pushed for peace at the same time he increased the **bombing** to pressure the North
- 27 - Vietnamisation was Nixon's policy of handing over fighting to the Southern Vietnamese Army ( **ARVN** )
- 28 - Nixon and the USA tried to save face by describing their withdrawal as 'Peace with **Honour**'
- 29 - The last American troops left Vietnam in 1973 - the NVA marched into **Saigon** in 1975
- 30 - Why USA lost? = failed to win the **hearts** and **minds** of the Vietnamese people
- 31 - Why USA lost? = despite having a superior **military** the USA did not adapt to the conditions
- 32 - Why USA lost? = low **morale** in army and increasing **anti** - war protests as home  
Anti war protest chant = "**Hey, hey LBJ - how many kids have you killed today?**"
- 33 - Why USA lost? = the **Vietcong** were an elusive + determined enemy who used guerilla warfare
- 34 - Impact = **Cambodia** + **Laos** became communist by 1975
- 35 - Impact = USA humiliated + Vietnam fell to communism - forced to take a softer approach with **China**

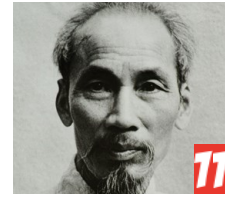
# Topic Review - The Vietnam War ( c1954 - 75 )

- 1 - The Cold War was a struggle between 2 main countries - The **S** \_\_\_\_\_ Union and the **U** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 - The US policy to stop the spread of communism was called **C** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 - The **D** \_\_\_\_\_ **T** \_\_\_\_\_ = the fear that if Vietnam fell to communism so would Laos, Cambodia + Thailand
- 4 - Vietnam had been ruled by **F** \_\_\_\_\_ before it was invaded by **J** \_\_\_\_\_ during World War 2
- 5 - **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_\_\_ **M** \_\_\_\_\_ led the Vietminh + fought for Vietnamese independence
- 6 - Vietnam was divided along the \_\_\_\_\_ **th** parallel in 1954 - with a plan for a national election within \_\_\_\_\_ years
- 7 - The USA ignored the **G** \_\_\_\_\_ **Accords** and supported Ngo Ding **D** \_\_\_\_\_ in South Vietnam
- 8 - Diem was very unpopular in the South because he did not tolerate **Buddh** \_\_\_\_\_ or agree to the **e** \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 - A North Vietnamese attack in the Gulf of **T** \_\_\_\_\_ gave President Johnson the excuse to start the war
- 10 - The NVA = army of the **N** \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam + the **Viet** \_\_\_\_\_ in the South fought against the **USA + ARVN**
- 11 - The ARVN = Army of Republic of Vietnam were Southern Vietnamese who fought with the **U** \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 - Johnson's bombing campaign from 1965 to 1968 was called **O** \_\_\_\_\_ **R** \_\_\_\_\_ **T** \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 - US soldiers flew out from US bases in the South to look for Vietcong in **s** \_\_\_\_\_ + **destroy** missions
- 14 - The US used horrific weapons such as **n** \_\_\_\_\_ and **Agent O** \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 - The average age of an American soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ - most soldiers were **d** \_\_\_\_\_ and lacked experience
- 16 - The Vietcong used **g** \_\_\_\_\_ warfare + received support from the NVA
- 17 - The Vietcong often hid in **t** \_\_\_\_\_ and moved along the **H** \_\_\_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_\_\_ **M** \_\_\_\_\_ trail
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- 19 - The killing ( in the US army ) of their superiors was called **f** \_\_\_\_\_
- 20 - Many of those drafted to fight in the war were often poorer, **b** \_\_\_\_\_ Americans
- 21 - Mohammed Ali - world boxing champion - was put in prison for refusing to fight = True : False
- 22 - The **T** \_\_\_\_\_ Offensive in 1968 was a turning point - it showed that the USA was not winning the war
- 23 - CBS reporter said live on air - "What the **h** \_\_\_\_\_ is going on, I though we were **w** \_\_\_\_\_ this war?"
- 24 - Another turning point in 1968 was the **M** \_\_\_\_\_ **L** \_\_\_\_\_ **Massacre** carried out by Charlie Company
- 25 - Lyndon B. Johnson ( LBJ ) did not run for re-election and was replaced by Richard **N** \_\_\_\_\_ in 1969
- 26 - Nixon pushed for peace at the same time he increased the **b** \_\_\_\_\_ to pressure the North
- 27 - Vietnamisation was Nixon's policy of handing over fighting to the Southern Vietnamese Army ( **A** \_\_\_\_\_ )
- 28 - Nixon and the USA tried to save face by describing their withdrawal as 'Peace with **H** \_\_\_\_\_'
- 29 - The last American troops left Vietnam in 1973 - the NVA marched into **S** \_\_\_\_\_ in 1975
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# VIETNAM WAR PUZZLES

## CLUES

American THEORY about the spread of communism.	The <b>A</b> rmey of <b>N</b> orth <b>V</b> ietnam.	Before destroy the Americans had to ?
Mr. Minh.	A colourful, very harmful, AGENT.	Offensive Turning Point 1968.



- 1 - Nixon's Policy to leave the fighting to the Vietnamese
- 2 - Capital of South Vietnam
- 3 - 1968 My Lai
- 4 - US soldiers killing their superiors
- 5 - The rolling bombing operation
- 6 - STAR word
- 7 - Capital of North Vietnam
- 8 - My VERY short name - also the 'kid killer'
- 9 - Sent advisors and weapons to Vietnam but NOT active soldiers
- 10 - Number 11's 'path' through Cambodia and Laos
- 11 - Who am I?

## PUZZLE 1

D					
		A			
					E
			R		

## PUZZLE 2



# VIETNAM WAR PUZZLES

## CLUES

American THEORY about the spread of communism.	The Army of North Vietnam.	Before destroy the Americans had to ?
Mr. Minh.	A colourful, very harmful, AGENT.	Offensive Turning Point 1968.



- 1 - Nixon's Policy to leave the fighting to the Vietnamese = **Vietnamization**
- 2 - Capital of South Vietnam = **Saigon**
- 3 - 1968 My Lai = **Massacre**
- 4 - US soldiers killing their superiors = **Fragging**
- 5 - The rolling bombing operation = **Thunder**
- 6 - STAR word = **Vietcong**
- 7 - Capital of North Vietnam = **Hanoi**
- 8 - My VERY short name - also the 'kid killer' = **LBJ**
- 9 - Sent advisors and weapons to Vietnam but NOT active soldiers = **Kennedy**
- 10 - Number 11's path through Cambodia and Laos = **Trail**
- 11 - Who am I ? - **Ho Chi Minh**

D O M I N O

N V A

H O C H I

O R A N G E

S E A R C H

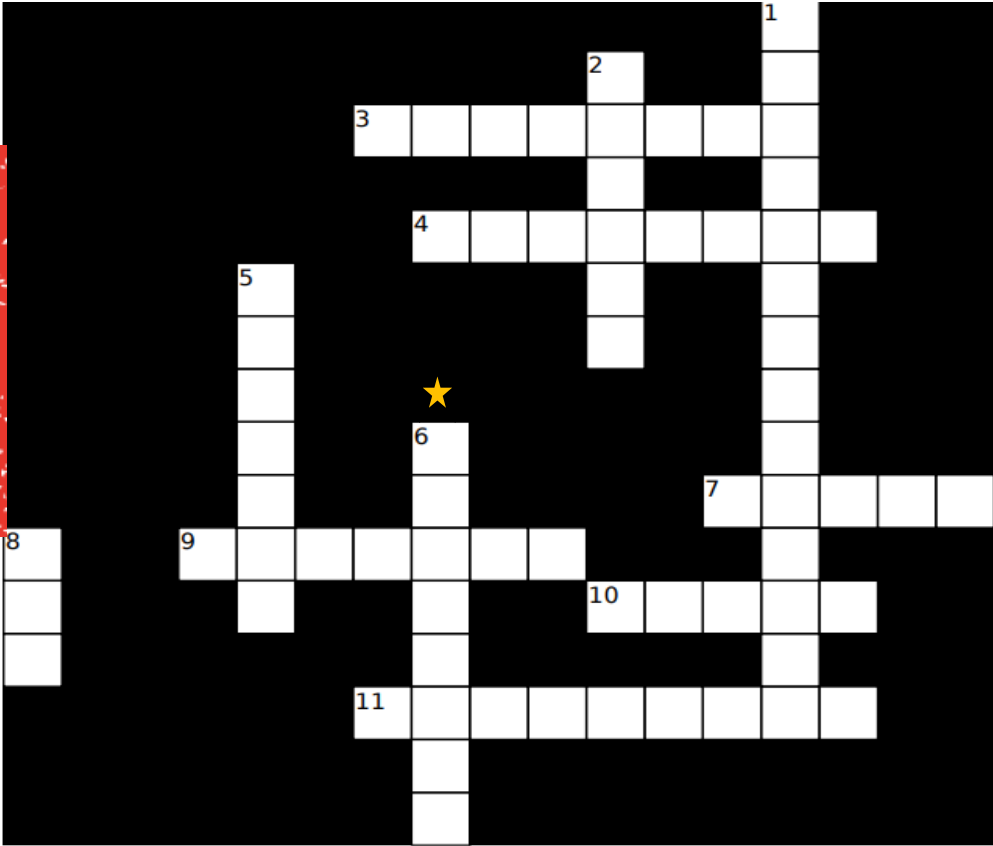
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V I E T C O N G

## PUZZLE 1

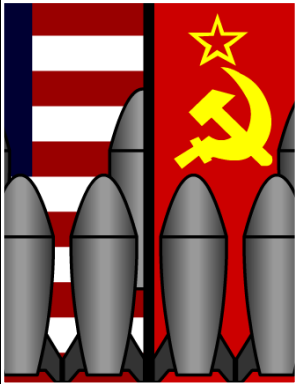


## PUZZLE 2





## Cold War Context



The conflict between in Vietnam occurred within the wider context of the Cold War = tension between the USSR + the USA.

An ideological struggle ...

Capitalism

+

Communism

End of WW2 Onwards

## Vietnam - Background + Ho Chi Minh



**Occupation - French Indo China - Before WW2**  
Before WW2 Vietnam had been controlled by France.

**Occupation - During WW2**  
During World War 2 - Vietnam was taken over by Japan

**Liberation - Ho Chi Minh - 1945**  
At the end of WW2 - Ho Chi Minh led the Vietnamese fight to remove the Japanese invaders.

**Vietnam Divided - 17th Parallel**  
Despite Ho Chi Minh having liberated Vietnam, the French + USA put Ngo Dinh Diem as leader of the South.

1880s to 1954

## Geneva Accords



Vietnam was divided North and South and along the 17th parallel. China gave support to the North + the USA financed the South. In 1954, a peace agreement - **Geneva Accords** - said there would be a national election to unify the country within two years.

1954 - 1956

## Domino Theory



The USA worked to **stop** the elections agreed in the Geneva Accords as a national election would have been won by Ho Chi Minh. US President, Eisenhower believed in the Domino Theory = if Vietnam fell to communism, it would be followed by Laos, Cambodia then Thailand.

# Containment

# VIETNAM WAR

1954 - 1975

- CAUSES OF THE WAR
- KEY EVENTS / PEOPLE / ARMIES
- KEY QUESTION

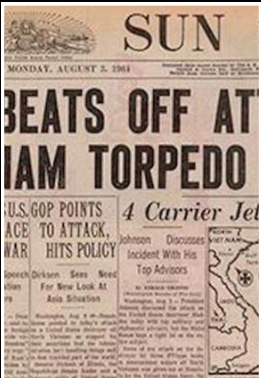
## Diem - Puppet Ruler Goes Rogue



The US backed anti-communist, Ngo Dinh Diem who set up the Republic of South Vietnam. Diem was very unpopular due to his wealthy status and being a Christian who showed little tolerance for the Buddhist religion most popular in rural areas. After his US backed assassination in 1963, subsequent leaders proved equally unpopular.

1954 - 1963

## Gulf of Tonkin Incident



In 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated + replaced by Lyndon Johnson who was more hawkish in his approach. In 1964, a small North Vietnamese gunboat fired on a US warship in the Gulf of Tonkin. This gave Johnson an excuse for war with North Vietnam.

August 2nd - 1964

## ( Viet Minh + NVA ) + Viet Cong (VC)



The North Vietnamese army (NVA) = the official army of the North Vietnam. The Viet Cong were the Southern Vietnamese who operated in the jungles + tunnels and blended in with the local population as needed. Worked in smaller squads and mainly used weapons of stealth, knowledge of the local area + **guerrilla warfare**.

ALL fighting against USA

## ARVN - Republican Army of Vietnam



The Republic Army of Vietnam were the Southern Vietnamese who fought with the Americans. After Nixon's policy of Vietnamization the ARVN would be left to do the fighting without US support.

US Vietnamese Allies

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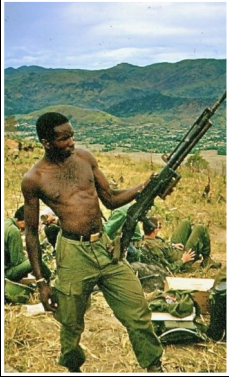
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## US Soldiers



American soldiers were often young, poor, inexperienced. Many were drafted + had little understanding as to why they were fighting. Generally ill equipped for fighting in hot jungles. Low morale with 'fragging' incidents not uncommon. ( Backdrop of US race issues )

**Average age = 19!**

## US Tactics



**Search + Destroy Missions.**

**Napalm and Agent Orange.**

**Operation Rolling Thunder.**

**Largely Unsuccessful**

## Vietnamese Tactics



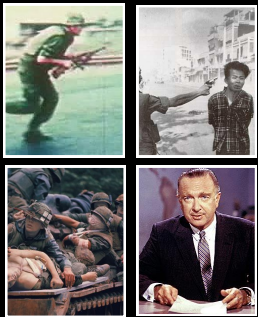
**Guerrilla Warfare**

**Use of Tunnels**

**Use of Traps**

**Largely Successful**

## TET Offensive



In January 1968, the NVA + VC launched attacks in Saigon, 100 cities + other US targets. Despite being repelled with huge losses for the Vietnamese, the Tet Offensive was a shock. A CBS journalist named Walter Cronkite reported live ... 'What the hell ...' Until now most Americans believed the war was all but won.

**Cronkite**

**"What the hell is going on?"**

## My Lai Massacre



On 16th March 1968, an American Charlie Company set off on a search and destroy mission. The mission turned into a massacre where hundreds of civilians were murdered. No Vietcong weapons were found.

**March 1968 - Turning Point**

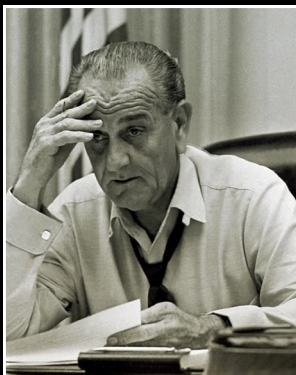
## My 'LIFE'



Ronald Ridenhour, an American soldier who knew some of the soldiers who had taken part in the massacre, sent a letter to officials in Washington in which he said something 'rather dark and bloody has occurred in My Lai.' Life Magazine published photographs of the massacre - shocking many in the US and worldwide.

**Something ... 'rather dark and bloody has occurred'**

## LBJ Resigns



### Anti War Protests

There were increasing anti-war protests in the USA. ' Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?'

### Military Failures

The US military had failed to make any significant breakthrough

### 'Resignation'

Due to his very low popularity - Johnson announced he would not stand for re-election. He also ordered a reduction in the bombing of Vietnam.

**March, 1968**

## Nixon



**Vietnamization**

Nixon tasked National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger with ending the war. To be done by improving relations with USSR / China + Vietnamisation = handing fighting over to the ARVN. Increasing bombing to put pressure on the North. In January 1973, a peace agreement was signed. This 'peace with honour' allowed Nixon to pull troops out of combat after 8 years of fighting.

## Fall of Saigon



In 1975 - North Vietnamese tanks rolled into Saigon.

Why did the USA lose the war?

- Low US Morale
- High Vietnamese Morale
- Failure of US tactics
- Success of Vietnamese tactics
- Anti war protests
- Human + financial cost

**Why DID USA Lose The Vietnam War?**

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# THE VIETNAM WAR

## Knowledge Organiser



### Summary - Vietnam 1954 to 1975

The Vietnam War was a conflict between communist North Vietnam, supported by its communist allies, and South Vietnam, backed by the United States. It aimed to contain communism in Southeast Asia.

The war involved guerilla warfare, widespread destruction, and heavy civilian casualties. The Tet Offensive in 1968 marked a turning point, leading to growing anti-war sentiment in the U.S.

Despite extensive military involvement, the U.S. withdrew in 1973, and in 1975, North Vietnam captured Saigon, unifying the country. The war left deep scars and significantly impacted U.S. foreign policy.

An American soldier in the aftermath of a search and destroy mission - another failed attempt to hunt, capture or kill Viet Cong.



### Key Events

#### Gulf of Tonkin Incident - 1964



The Gulf of Tonkin incident was a disputed attacks on U.S. ships by North Vietnam, gave President Johnson an excuse to escalate U.S. involvement by sending in combat soldiers, significantly intensifying the Vietnam War.

#### Operation Rolling Thunder - 1965 to 1968

Operation Rolling Thunder was a sustained U.S. bombing campaign against North Vietnam, which extended to bombing Cambodia and Laos, aiming to weaken enemy forces but failing to achieve its strategic objectives.

#### The TET Offensive - January 1968

The Tet Offensive was a surprise military campaign by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces against South Vietnam and U.S. troops during the Vietnam War, significantly impacting public perception.

#### The My Lai Massacre - March 1968



The My Lai Massacre involved U.S. soldiers killing hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians, including women and children, shocking global opinion and significantly eroding support for the Vietnam War in the United States.

#### Johnson to Nixon - 1968 to 1969

Johnson chose not to seek re-election, leading to Nixon's presidency. Nixon focused on Vietnamization, gradually withdrawing U.S. troops + expanding bombing intensity ultimately seeking a negotiated end to the conflict.

#### The Endgame + The Fall of Saigon - 1975

Nixon's policy of Vietnamization failed as South Vietnamese forces couldn't withstand North Vietnamese attacks. This culminated in the fall of Saigon, leading to the unification of Vietnam under communist control.

### Who is Who?

### Vocabulary

<b>Ho Chi Mini</b>		The father of Vietnam - defeated Japan and fought for full independence until his death in 1969.	<b>Containment</b>
<b>The NVA</b>		The Army of North Vietnam. Fought against the USA and aided the Viet Cong.	<b>Domino Theory</b>
<b>The Viet Cong</b>		Southern Vietnamese who fought against the USA. Guerilla warfare was their superpower.	<b>Offensive</b>
<b>The ARVN</b>		Army of Republic of Vietnam = Southern Vietnamese who fought alongside the Americans.	<b>Agent Orange</b>
<b>General Westmorland</b>		General Westmoreland led U.S. military operations and pushed for increased troop deployments and conventional warfare strategies.	<b>Fragging</b>
<b>Lyndon B. Johnson</b>		Took over after the assassination of JFK. Sent in the first combat troops and increased bombing. Did not seek re-election in 1968.	<b>Guerilla Warfare</b>
<b>Richard Nixon</b>		Won the 1968 election - looked for a way out of Vietnam War. Passed the fighting onto the ARVN and increased bombing - 'Peace with Honour'	<b>Atrocity</b>
			<b>Ambush</b>
			<b>Quagmire</b>
			<b>Detente</b>

### Significance - Impact - Outcomes

Indo - China dominoes fall - The USA failed to contain Communism in Vietnam AND intervention in Vietnam was a catalyst for the fall of Laos and Cambodia. Why? US - worked towards a better understanding with the USSR - part of détente period. Result was a shift in public opinion, leading to anti-war movements and loss of faith in government. Vietnam was a humiliation for the superpowers. The USA - changed view of US military involvement. Reluctant to commit troops to conflicts that they could not easily win.

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"Let them burn and we shall clap our hands" Diem 1955. ( after burning monk protest )



### Timeline

"Hey, hey LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" American anti - war protest, 1967.



<b>Before 1945</b> Vietnam occupied by France then Japan	<b>1945 - Divided</b> Vietnam divided along the 17th parallel	<b>1955 - Diem</b> Diem cancels promised national election.	<b>1964 - Tonkin</b> Vietnam occupied by France then Japan	<b>1965 - Boots + Bombs</b> Vietnam occupied by France then Japan	<b>1968 - Turning Point</b> Tet Offensive + My Lai + LBJ withdraws	<b>1969 - Nixon</b> Seek peace + Vietnamization + More bombs	<b>1973 - Peace Talks</b> 'Peace with Honour' Agreement signed	<b>Saigon Falls - 1975</b> Vietnam occupied by France then Japan	<b>Dominoes - 1975</b> Laos + Cambodia fall to communism
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# THE VIETNAM WAR

## Knowledge Organiser



### Summary - Vietnam 1954 to 1975

An American soldier in the aftermath of a search and destroy mission - another failed attempt to hunt, capture or kill Viet Cong.



### Key Events

Gulf of Tonkin Incident - 1964 

Operation Rolling Thunder - 1965 to 1968

The TET Offensive - January 1968

The My Lai Massacre - March 1968 

Johnson to Nixon - 1968 to 1969

The Endgame + The Fall of Saigon - 1975

### Who is Who?

Ho Chi Mini			<b>Vocabulary</b>  Containment  Domino Theory  Offensive  Agent Orange  Fragging  Guerilla Warfare  Atrocity  Ambush  Quagmire  Detente
The NVA			
The Viet Cong			
The ARVN			
General Westmorland			
Lyndon B. Johnson			
Richard Nixon			

### Significance - Impact - Outcomes



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