

CASE STUDY

VIETNAM WAR

French Vietnam in 1945-1954

REASONS FOR THE AUGUST REVOLUTION (1945)

Famine in 1944

A famine took place in Vietnam that caused the deaths of 2 million people. The famine was caused by crop failure and mismanagement by the French (who were under the Japanese at the time).

The Role of the Viet Minh

The Viet Minh organised the people through 'Liberation Committees' to garner support for the August Revolution.

WHY WAR BROKE OUT BETWEEN FRANCE AND VIETNAM

Failure of the Fontainebleau Conference (1946)

The French were unwilling to grant the Vietnamese any promise of independence as Vietnam was too valuable to the French in producing rice, rubber and tin.

Trigger: The Haiphong Incident

In Nov 1946, the dispute between the French and Vietnamese over a ship suspected of carrying arms to the Viet Minh, resulting in 6000 Vietnamese deaths

The Defeat of the French

Poor leadership and military planning

- French forces were not trained in guerrilla warfare.
- Poor military decisions that disadvantaged them, especially during the battle at Dien Bien Phu.

French inability to win support

- They placed Emperor Bao Dai as their representative but he was not charismatic and his reputation was undermined by years of collaboration with the French.
- Formed a government made of people who were involved in corruption and other crimes.

Support from the Chinese

- China equipped the Viet Minh with machine guns, ammunition and communication equipment.

From one war to the next

- **Geneva Conference:** Vietnam was partitioned into North and South; North was under Viet Minh and South under Ngo Dinh Diem
- **South Vietnam insurgency:** Former Viet Minh members led an insurgency.
- **Sino-Soviet split:** China and USSR's relationship deteriorated; North Vietnam gained support of both superpowers
- **Formation of Viet Cong:** The Viet Cong was formed to support the insurgency in the south
- **Strategic Hamlet Initiative:** Peasants were relocated to fortified villages
- **Destabilisation and weak leadership:** Ngo Dinh Diem was assassinated, further destabilising the situation in South Vietnam

The Vietnam War in 1954-1975

KEY DATES AND EVENTS

1954	Humiliating defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu
Jul 1954	The Geneva Conference
Dec 1960	National Liberation Front (NLF) formed by the Communists
Jun 1963	Buddhist protests against President Diem's rule in SV
Nov 1963	Lyndon B Johnson becomes US President
4 Aug 1964	The Gulf of Tonkin Incident
7 Aug 1964	The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
Mar 1965	Operation Rolling Thunder
30 Jan 1968	The Tet Offensive
Mar 1968	Mai Lai Massacre
Nov 1968	Richard Nixon becomes president
1970	Kent State University Riots
23 Jan 1973	Paris Peace Accords
29 Mar 1973	Complete US withdrawal from Vietnam



Reasons the US got involved in Vietnam

Domino Theory

- The US believed in Domino Theory: if one country fell to communism, others would follow.
- The US was also concerned about Ho Chi Minh's communist ties.

Weakness of Diem:

- Diem favoured Catholics in Buddhist nation, leading to resentment.
- USA supported Diem with advisors and aid, and got involved in Vietnam to bolster Diem's regime against communism.

President Kennedy's motives:

- Kennedy sought to reinforce his anti-communist image.
- Increased American troops to halt spread of communism in Southeast Asia.

Gulf of Tonkin Incident:

- USS Maddox was attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.
- President Johnson (this was after Kennedy died) used incident to gain more power from Congress for military action.
- Launched full-scale war in Vietnam, increased bombing and troop deployment.

Reasons the US lost

Weakness of the USA

Anti-war public opinions in US

- The US public was generally horrified by incidents such as the Mai Lai Massacre where 300 innocent civilians were massacred.
- They were shocked by the use of chemical warfare defoliants like Agent Orange which destroyed vegetation, polluted the land and poisoned people.
- Public protests such as the Kent State University protests took place - National Guard troops opened fire and killed 4 students and injured 9 others.

Ineffectiveness of US tactics

- US tactics such as the policy of Search and Destroy were a failure. They were often cruel and violent.
- Suspects were handed over to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN), who tortured and murdered them.
- This alienated many locals, who supported the Viet Cong by hiding and supplying the fighters.

Strength of Vietnamese

The Tet Offensive

- The Viet Cong captured 75% of main towns in South Vietnam for a few hours, including the American Embassy in Saigon.
- The offensive failed but it made the US realise they could not win a war against such a dedicated enemy.

Viet Cong Tactics

- The Viet Cong engaged in guerrilla warfare which was effective in combating the US soldiers.
- Engaging in guerrilla warfare gave the Communists a strategic advantage as they were hard to pin down, leading to the US soldiers living in constant fear of ambushes.

China's Support

- A total of \$2 billion (from China and USSR) was given to the fight against America from 1965 to 1968.
- This included 8000 anti-aircraft guns and 200 anti-aircraft missile sites

Why did South Vietnam fall to Communism?

The US stopped helping South Vietnam

Nixon's policy of 'Vietnamisation' aimed to reduce US involvement. By 1973, US Congress passed the Case-Church Amendment and the War Powers Resolution, limiting US involvement in Vietnam.

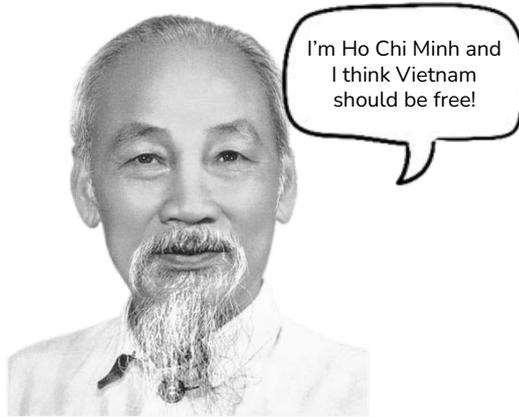
Strengths of North Vietnamese Army

The NVA had a large supply of soldiers with high morale. The 1975 offensive was called the 'Ho Chi Minh Campaign', which further motivated the NVA not to accept defeat.

Ineffectiveness of ARVN

Corruption took away funds that could have been used to buy supplies and ammunition

The First Indochina War



In the waning days of World War II, as the dust settled from the ravages of global conflict, a new struggle began to unfold in the lush landscapes of Southeast Asia... the first Indochina War.

It was a time of shifting allegiances and colonial ambitions, where the echoes of independence resonated across the region. In Vietnam, a nation long under French colonial rule, the seeds of resistance had been sown by the Viet Minh, led by the visionary Ho Chi Minh.

As the Japanese occupation of Indochina drew to a close with the end of World War II, the Viet Minh seized the opportunity to declare Vietnam's independence. However, their aspirations collided with the return of French colonial forces eager to reassert their control over the region. The stage was set for a long conflict that would shape the destiny of Indochina for decades to come.

In the dense jungles and rugged mountains of Vietnam, a guerrilla war erupted, with the Viet Minh employing hit-and-run tactics against the better-equipped French forces. Led by charismatic leader Vo Nguyen Giap, the Viet Minh fought fiercely, drawing strength from their deep-seated desire for liberation.

The conflict ebbed and flowed over the years, with both sides enduring tremendous hardships and sacrifices. The French, bolstered by support from Western allies, sought to crush the insurgency, while the Viet Minh, inspired by the ideals of nationalism and socialism, refused to yield.

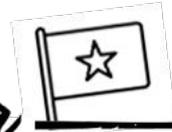
As the war dragged on, it exacted a heavy toll on both combatants and civilians alike. Villages were razed, fields lay barren, and countless lives were lost in the relentless pursuit of victory. Yet amidst the chaos and devastation, the flame of resistance burned bright, fueled by the spirit of the Vietnamese people.

The turning point came with the stunning victory of the Viet Minh at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. In a remarkable display of military prowess, the Viet Minh besieged and eventually overran the French garrison, dealing a decisive blow to colonial ambitions in Indochina.

The defeat at Dien Bien Phu sent shockwaves across the world and prompted international efforts to broker a peace settlement. The Geneva Conference of 1954 convened to address the escalating crisis, culminating in the Geneva Accords, which partitioned Vietnam along the 17th parallel and paved the way for reunification elections in 1956.

While the Geneva Accords brought an end to the fighting, they also sowed the seeds of future conflict, setting the stage for the Vietnam War. Yet for a brief moment, amidst the tumult of war and diplomacy, the people of Indochina glimpsed the promise of a brighter future, where the echoes of liberation reverberated across the land.

Why was there a



REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM

IN

August 1945?

① *Famine in 1944*

- 2 million Vietnamese starved to death during the famine.
- The famine was caused by crop failure and mismanagement by the French administration.
- The Viet Minh urged the people to ransack rice warehouses and refuse to pay their taxes.

② *Viet Minh's strong leadership*

The Viet Minh was founded by in 1941.

The Viet Minh organised the Vietnamese people through

When the Japanese surrendered on 15 August, the Viet Minh immediately launched the insurrection that they had already prepared for a long time.

'People's Revolutionary Committees' across the countryside took over administrative positions, often acting on their own initiative, and in the cities, the Japanese stood by as the Vietnamese took control.

On the morning of 19 August, the Viet Minh took control of Hanoi, seizing northern Vietnam in the next few days.



MARCH AGREEMENT OF 1946

① US refusal to recognise Vietnam's independence

The US had supported the Viet Minh against the Japanese during World War II

It was also committed to the

Roosevelt had also pushed for the establishment of a trusteeship arrangement for Vietnam to be ruled by another country under the supervision of the UN.

Unfortunately, Roosevelt

② French recognition of Vietnam as a free state

Ho Chi Minh believed that the return of French troops would be

He also agreed to let French troops return in exchange for French recognition of Vietnam as a within the French Union.

He hoped to negotiated for full independence at the in 1946.

Why did war break out against THE FRENCH IN 1946?

1 Failure of the Fontainebleau Conference

Source A: A historian's account of the Fontainebleau talks in 1946.

The French intentions were reflected in the composition of the French delegation, where no cabinet member participated. Decisions were left to colonial officials.

What can you infer about French intentions during the Fontainebleau Conference?

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.....

.....

Why do you think the French was unwilling to give up Vietnam?



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.....



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2 TRIGGER: *The Haiphong Incident*

In November 1946, there was a dispute between the French and the Vietnamese over a ship suspected of carrying arms to the Viet Minh.

The incident sparked a shootout that resulted in 240 Vietnamese deaths. The French military then bombarded the city for 2 days, killing Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese then attacked Hanoi. Full-scale war had come to Vietnam.

Source B: A photograph of the fighting triggered by the Haiphong Incident.



How did the Viet Minh DEFEAT THE FRENCH IN 1954?

① Poor military planning and leadership

(of the French)

- The French forces were not trained in guerrilla warfare.
- They also made poor military decisions. For example, the French decided to fight a battle at
- The remote location meant it took the French a longer time to send reinforcements.
- The French planned to supply the troops at Dien Bien Phu by air, thinking that the Viet Minh had no anti-aircraft weapons.

Source A: A photograph of French paratroopers landing at Dien Bien Phu.



② Unpopularity of Bao Dai



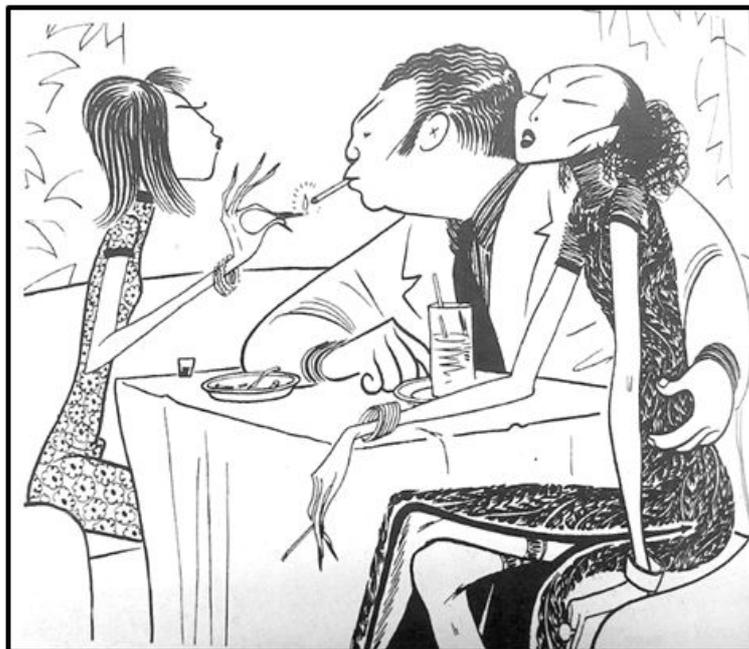
Bao Dai was supposed to rally the political groups and to strengthen the French position in Vietnam.

The was established to support Bao Dai's government.

However, Bao Dai was not very and his reputation had also been ruined by years of with the French.

His government was also made of people involved in and other crimes.

Source B: An American cartoon of Bao Dai from 1947.



③ Strong support for the Viet Minh



The Viet Minh established their headquarters in the mountainous regions of

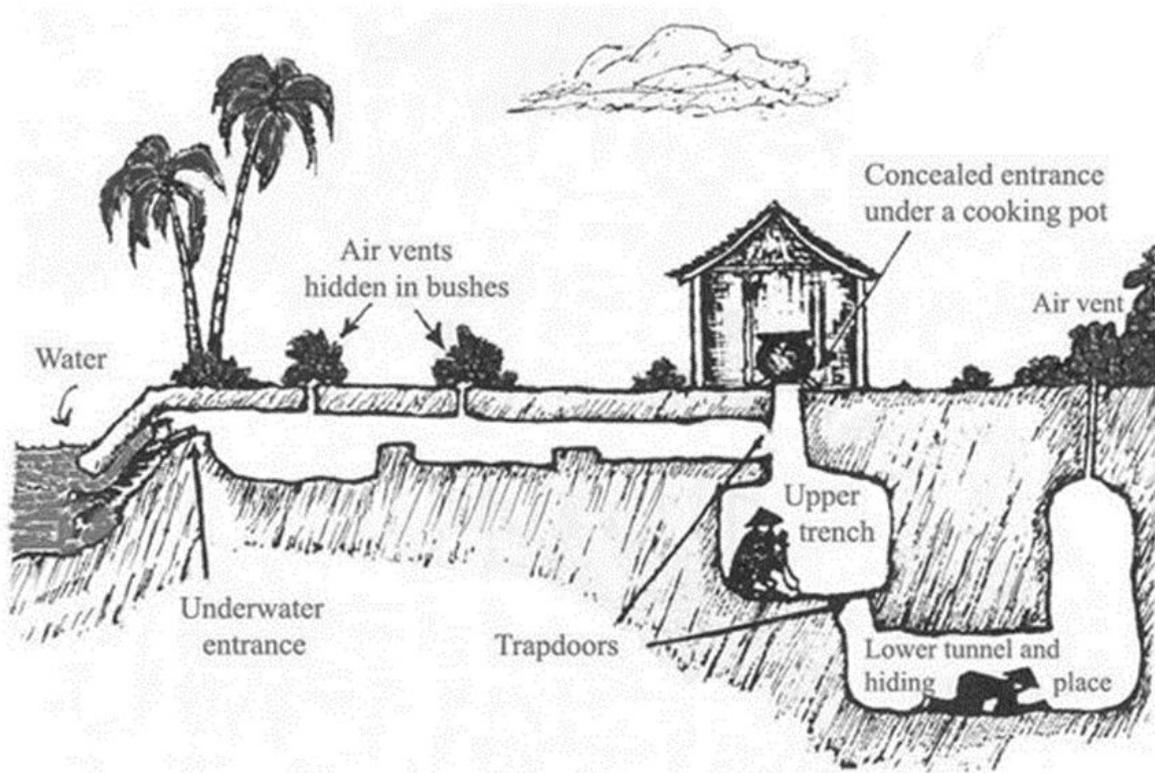


The Viet Minh took land from landlords and redistributed it to the villagers. They also ran education campaigns to increase



The villagers provided the Viet Minh with supplies, intelligence reports, and to fight the French.

④ Effective military strategies



Vo Nguyen Giap was the leader of the Viet Minh forces at Dien Bien Phu. He is most famously known for the victories at and

5 Support from the Chinese

The Chinese Communist Party won the Chinese Civil War in 1949, making China a Communist country.

China equipped the Viet Minh with machine guns, ammunition and communication equipment.

The Chinese also advised the Viet Minh to gain support from all Vietnamese.

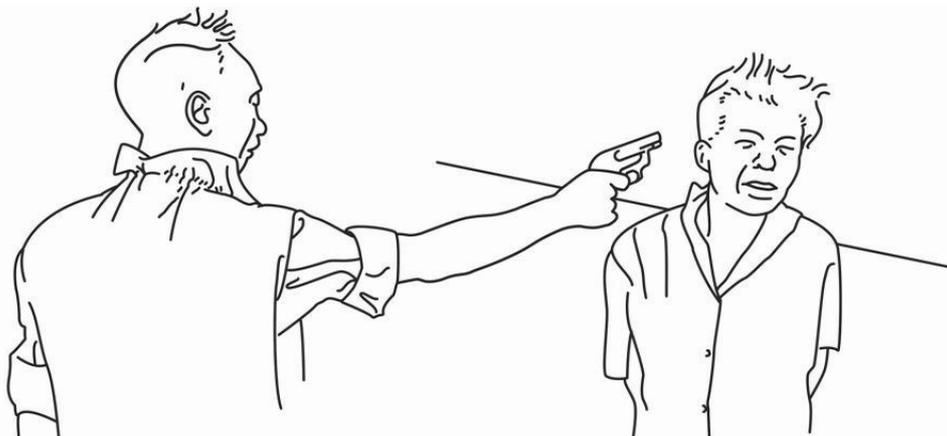


The Second Indochina War: The Vietnam War

In the dense jungles of Vietnam, a war unfolded amidst the backdrop of the Cold War, a tense standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was a time when the world was divided into two opposing sides, each vying for influence and power.

It began with the Gulf of Tonkin incident, a moment that escalated American involvement in Vietnam. In August 1964, reports emerged of North Vietnamese torpedo boats allegedly attacking U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. This prompted President Johnson to increase American military involvement in Vietnam.

Under Johnson's leadership, the United States embarked on a massive military campaign, sending troops to Vietnam in increasing numbers. The conflict intensified, reaching a climax during the Tet Offensive of 1968. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces launched a coordinated assault across South Vietnam during the Tet lunar new year, catching American and South Vietnamese troops off guard. Despite U.S. military victories, the sheer scale of the assault undermined public confidence in Johnson's handling of the war.



South Vietnamese General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, executes suspected Viet Cong officer Bay Lop on a Saigon street, early in the Tet Offensive.

As the conflict dragged on, atrocities marred the landscape of Vietnam. The My Lai massacre of 1968 stood as a grotesque symbol of the brutality of war. American soldiers, fueled by fear and frustration, indiscriminately slaughtered hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians in the village of My Lai. The massacre horrified Americans and prompted many protests against the war.

Chemical agents like Agent Orange, were intended to strip away jungle cover. The use of such weapons further worsened tensions between the superpowers and raised concerns about the long-term consequences of their actions.

When Richard Nixon took office, he faced the daunting task of finding a way to end the war while also navigating the complexities of the Cold War. His policy of Vietnamization aimed to reduce American involvement while still containing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.

Finally, in 1973, a peace agreement was reached, and American troops began to come home. The Vietnam War came to an end, but its impact reverberated far beyond the jungles of Vietnam. It was a stark reminder of the human cost of the Cold War and the complexities of navigating international conflicts in a divided world.

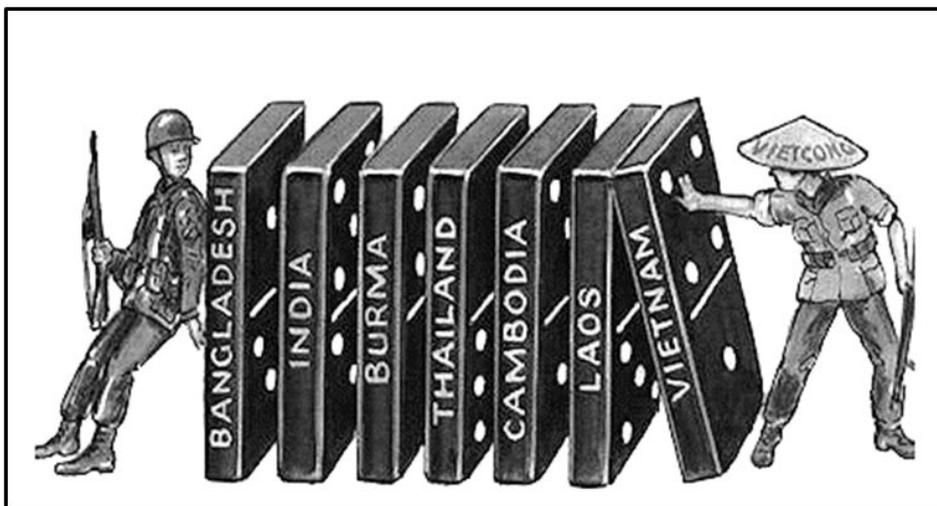
The Vietnam War



Why did the United States BECOME INVOLVED IN THE VIETNAM WAR?

1 Domino Theory

Source A: An American cartoon about the Vietnam War.



According to this cartoon, why did the US get involved in the Vietnam War?



HO CHI MINH

The USA was convinced that was a Although Ho claimed to be a trying to liberate Vietnam from foreign interference, the US believed he was a Communist.

The US worried that if South Vietnam fell to Communism, then the whole of would become Communist.

② Weakness of Ngo Dinh Diem

NGO DINH DIEM

Diem was a in a Buddhist nation, and allowed his to have lots of the best jobs in government. This led to resentment and he was unpopular with many. As his government was weak, the USA felt they needed to guide him and the country more, so they sent more advisors and aid to try and increase his popularity. It didn't work and Diem was assassinated on 2 November 1963.



Thich Quang Duc died by self-immolation on 11 June 1963 to protest the persecution of Buddhists by Diem's government.

③ President Kennedy's motives

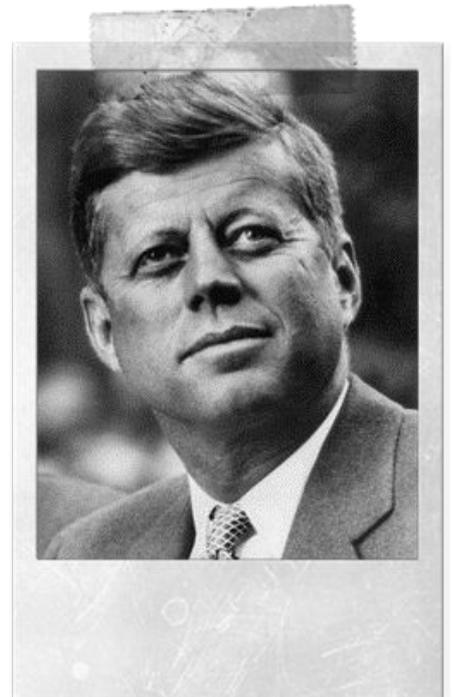
JOHN F KENNEDY

Kennedy was the youngest President to ever be elected.

Many of his critics said he was too soft on Communism.

In 1961, the Berlin Wall was also built, trapping East Berliners and stopping them from escaping to West Berlin.

Kennedy wanted to appear tough on Communism by taking a stronger stance in Vietnam.



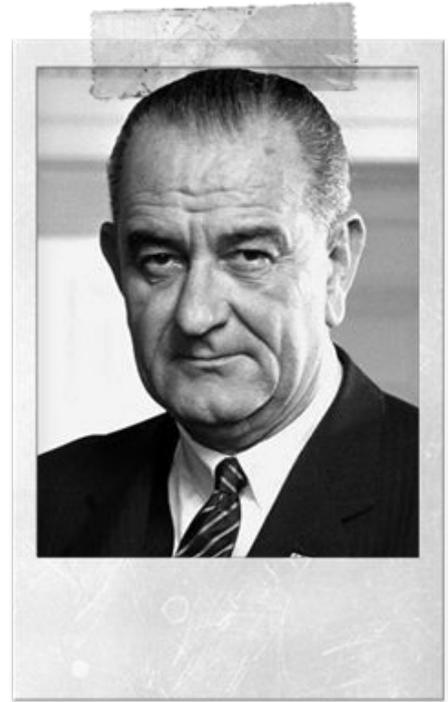


WAR ESCALATING...

4 Gulf of Tonkin Incident

What supposedly happened to the USS Maddox?

How did Congress respond?



Why did the USA WITHDRAW FROM VIETNAM IN 1973?

1 The Tet Offensive

re-election politicians	Embassy soldiers	75% devastation
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January 31, 1968, was Tet, the Vietnamese New Year. During the holiday, the Vietcong captured of main towns in South Vietnam for a few hours, including the American in Saigon.

The US public became disillusioned. They realised the were wrong when they said victory was close.

LBJ announced that he would not stand for He also denied requests for more in Vietnam.

Many Americans saw carnage and on their TV screens. More Americans questioned the US's involvement in Vietnam.



Wounded Marines riding on a tank used as make-shift ambulance during the Tet Offensive in early 1968

2 Rising anti-war sentiment

My Lai massacre

How many people were killed by US troops?

The troops were commanded by:

Use of Agent Orange and napalm

Agent Orange was a

It caused cancer and birth defects.

Napalm, used to destroy the, also caused terrible injuries to civilians

Media reporting

The media reported the as if it was a defeat for the US, though it was not.

It also brought the horrors of the war like into people's living rooms.

Kent State University protests

Burning draft cards



THE MY LAI MASSACRE

My Lai was a small village in the northern part of South Vietnam.

On March 16, 1968, it became the site of mass murder. Commanded by Lieutenant William Calley, US Army troops killed between 350 and 500 helpless women, children, infants and unarmed old men.

The soldiers claimed that all the victims were suspected of being Vietcong. They also used the excuse that they were just following orders.

The incident prompted global outrage when it became public knowledge in November 1969. The incident contributed to domestic opposition to the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, both because of the killing and cover-up attempts.



3 Vietcong tactics

▼ A Vietcong guerrilla fighter

My name is Nguyen Quang Son. I'm 22. I've been fighting for eight years.

I've killed and injured many US soldiers. We use our knowledge of the jungle and lie in wait for them. We dig up the mines they leave for us and use them to set up **booby traps** with bamboo spikes and crossbows. These don't kill many – but they create fear.

We never take the Americans head-on – we ambush them. If we kill them in ones and twos, they might soon lose the desire to fight.

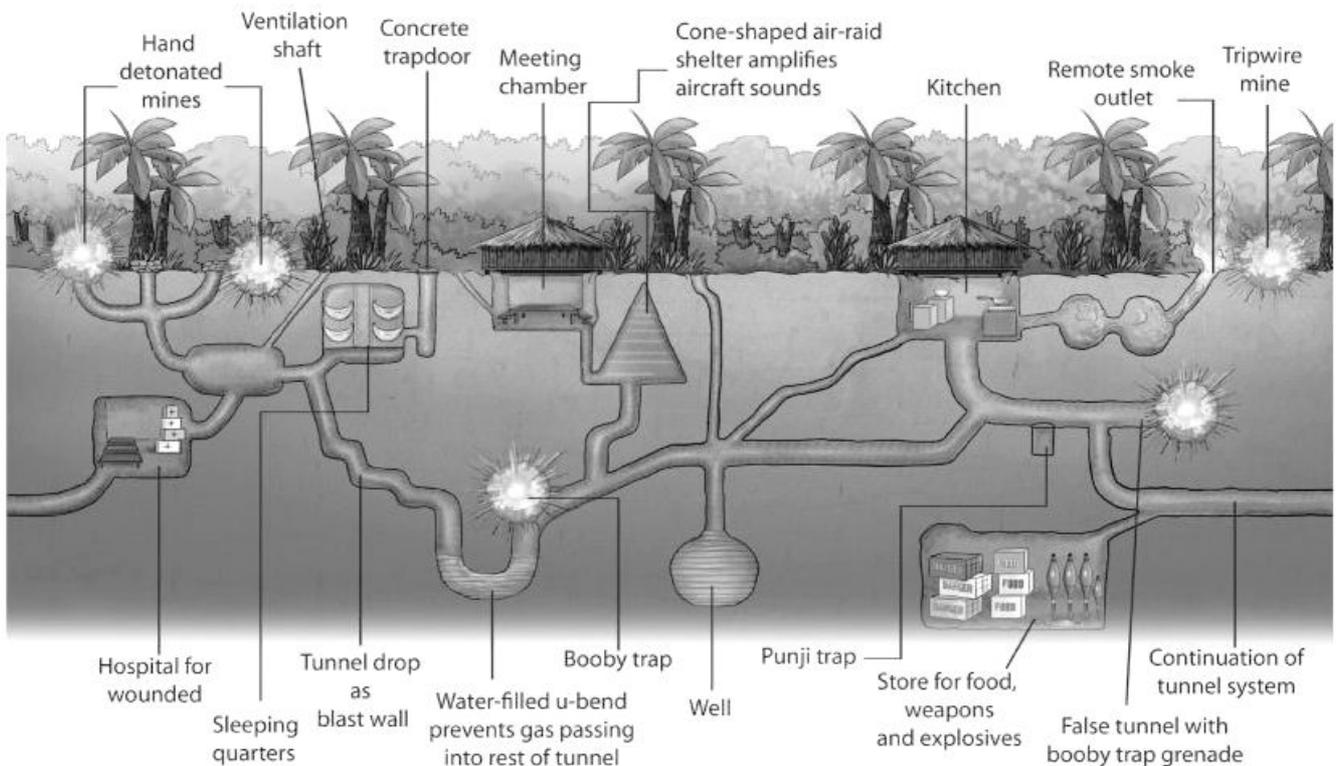
As soon as we have attacked, we disappear into villages or tunnels.

We don't wear a uniform, so the Americans can't identify us as the enemy.

This is my Soviet AK-47 assault rifle. It is very simple, very reliable and very accurate, even when it has been under water.

I use this to make 'punji sticks', which I hide in pits and cover with leaves. The Americans fall into the pits and impale themselves on the bamboo spikes.

I carry a ration of rice with me and live off the jungle or donations from villagers. We travel very lightly, which lets us move quickly through the rainforest.



4 US tactics



<p>What problems did the GIs face with their uniforms?</p>	<p>What problems did the GIs face with their rifle?</p>	<p>What problems did the GIs have with morale?</p>
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Search and Destroy

The policy of Search and Destroy was a failure. Villages would be surrounded and searched. If they were found to harbour Vietcong or supplies, the villages were burned to the ground.

Suspects were interrogated and handed over to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN), who tortured and murdered them.

What effect did 'Search and Destroy' have on the Vietnamese people?

⑤ Support from China and USSR

WHY DID CHINA HELP NORTH VIETNAM?

<p>Mao saw the United States as his greatest threat. He was especially concerned about a possible invasion by US allies, backed by US forces.</p>	<p>Mao felt that he had a bond of loyalty to Ho, and wanted to show support for another communist country.</p>	<p>Mao believed that by getting involved in the Vietnam War, it would help united the Chinese people behind his leadership.</p>
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WHY DID THE USSR HELP NORTH VIETNAM?

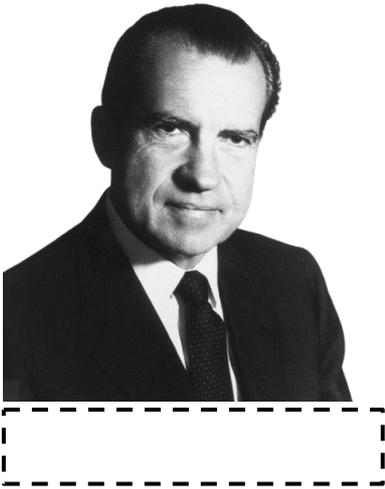
<p>While the Soviets supported Ho's struggle against the French in the First Indochina War, they were not active in Asia in the early-1960s.</p>	<p>In the mid-1960s, the Soviets showed more interest in Vietnam due to the Sino-Soviet Split.</p>	<p>The USSR found itself in a contest with China over leadership of the communist world. Showing support for another communist state was important in asserting USSR's leadership.</p>
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A total of \$2 billion (from China and USSR) was given to the fight against America from 1965 to 1968.

This included 8000 anti-aircraft guns and 200 anti-aircraft missile sites.

Why did South Vietnam FALL TO COMMUNISM in 1975?

① The US stopped helping South Vietnam



President Nixon introduced US forces in South Vietnam were greatly reduced.

In 1973, US Congress passed the and the, greatly limiting US ability to take military action in Vietnam.

By 1975, what remained of ARVN was not capable of withstanding the advance of the North.

② Ineffectiveness of ARVN

In ARVN, was a massive problem. Corruption took away funds that could have been used to buy supplies and ammunition.

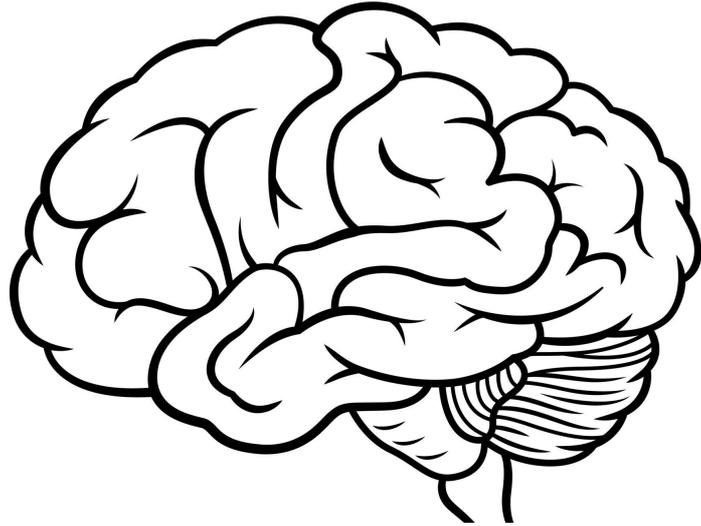
Once the Vietcong offensive began in 1975, ARVN divisions scattered and were quickly captured.

③ The strengths of the North Vietnamese Army

The NVA had a large supply of soldiers. Many soldiers had high as they were fighting for the reunification of Vietnam.

The offensive was called the '.....', which further motivated the NVA not to accept defeat under any circumstances as the campaign was named after their former leader.

They were well supplied by the



SPACED RETRIEVAL ACTIVITIES

Spaced Retrieval 11

Date:

1. Who controlled North Vietnam after the Geneva Conference?
2. What was the capital of North Vietnam?
3. Who was in control of South Vietnam post-Geneva Conference?
4. What was the capital of South Vietnam?
5. What was the dividing line between North and South Vietnam?
6. Was the division of Vietnam intended to be permanent?
7. When was the scheduled election for reunification of Vietnam?
8. Who was the leader of the Communist Viet Minh?

Spaced Retrieval 12

Date:

1. The US believed in the Theory, which stated that if one country fell to communism, others would follow, influencing their involvement in Vietnam.
2. The US became involved in the Vietnam War due to its concerns about - they saw him as a Communist.
3. Diem's regime was weakened by his favouritism towards in a predominantly Buddhist nation.
4. The Gulf of Tonkin Incident occurred when the USS Maddox was attacked by North Vietnamese boats.
5. President Johnson used the Gulf of Tonkin Incident to gain more power from for military action in Vietnam, resulting in a full-scale war.

Spaced Retrieval 13

Date:

Which theory suggested that the fall of one country to communism would lead to the fall of neighbouring countries?	
What was the name of the South Vietnamese leader favoured by the US, known for his favouritism towards Catholics?	
Who was the US President who aimed to bolster his anti-communist image in the early 1960s?	
Who was the US President who said 'I am not going to be the president who saw Southeast Asia go the way China went'?	
What event led to increased US military involvement in Vietnam?	

Spaced Retrieval 14

Date:

1. Who replaced Bao Dai as the leader of South Vietnam?
2. What was Ngo Dinh Diem's religion?
3. Why did officers in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) dislike Diem?
.....
4. How did Ngo Dinh Diem die?
5. Who became President of the United States in 1961?
6. What programme did he support in 1962 to counter Vietcong support from peasants?
.....
7. What event occurred on August 2, 1964, involving the USS Maddox?
.....
8. What action did President Johnson take in response to the reported attack on the USS Maddox?
9. What power did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution grant President Johnson?
.....
10. What operation did Johnson approve in the spring of 1965 to escalate American involvement in Vietnam?

Spaced Retrieval 13

Date:

1. Which President initiated the Strategic Hamlet Program? ()
a) Dwight D. Eisenhower
b) John F. Kennedy
c) Richard Nixon

2. What was the main objective of the Strategic Hamlet Program? ()
a) To provide education to rural Vietnamese children
b) To relocate villagers into fortified compounds to isolate them from Viet Cong influence
c) To establish trade routes between North and South Vietnam

3. What was the alleged incident involving the USS Maddox in August 1964? ()
a) It was attacked by North Vietnamese naval vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin.
b) It was involved in a collision with a Chinese fishing boat.
c) It mistakenly fired upon a South Vietnamese fishing vessel.

4. What was the purpose of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passed by Congress? ()
a) To declare war on North Vietnam
b) To authorize the use of military force in Southeast Asia by the President
c) To call for an immediate ceasefire in Vietnam

5. Which military operation marked an escalation of American involvement in Vietnam? ()
a) Operation Rolling Thunder
b) Operation Enduring Freedom
c) Operation Desert Storm

6. How did the draft change in response to the escalating conflict in Vietnam? ()
a) The draft was abolished.
b) The draft was extended to women as well.
c) The draft was expanded, leading to increased conscription.

7. How did the people in Saigon react upon learning about the death of Ngo Dinh Diem? ()
a) Shock and mourning
b) Indifference
c) Celebration and cheering

Spaced Retrieval 14

Date:

What event marked a turning point in the Vietnam War and led to the realization that the US could not win against a dedicated enemy?	
How many civilians were estimated to have been killed in the My Lai massacre?	
What toxic chemical was used by the US military to destroy vegetation in Vietnam?	
What was the draft?	
What was the primary reason behind President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision not to seek reelection in 1968?	

Spaced Retrieval 15

Date:

1. was a toxic weed killer used by the US military in Vietnam to destroy jungle vegetation.
2. The Tet Offensive of 31 January, 1968, marked a significant in the Vietnam War.
3. The massacre occurred on 16 March, 1968, in a small village in South Vietnam.
4. The protest at Kent State University resulted in the deaths of students and injuries to nine others.
5. The of the Vietnam War brought the horrors of the war into people's living rooms.
6. The Vietnam War saw widespread opposition and protests, including the burning of by some individuals.

Spaced Retrieval 16

Date:

1. was the leader of North Vietnam during the Vietnam War.
2. The resolution granted President Johnson broad powers to escalate the Vietnam War without a formal declaration of war from Congress.
3. The massacre shocked the world when it became public knowledge in November 1969.
4. was a sticky substance used during the Vietnam War that caused severe burns to skin, muscle and bone.
5. The Offensive prompted the US to realize they could not win the war against a dedicated enemy.
6. President announced he would not seek reelection due to criticism of his handling of the war.
7. Operation Rolling Thunder aimed to bomb strategic targets in Vietnam.
8. The was the process of ordering young men to serve in the US military during the Vietnam War.

Spaced Retrieval 17

Date:

What kind of warfare did the Viet Cong primarily engage in?	
What was Operation Rolling Thunder?	
What were Search and Destroy missions?	
What was the Ho Chi Minh Trail?	
Why were the Viet Cong soldiers difficult to identify?	

Spaced Retrieval 18

Date:

What were US soldiers constantly afraid of in the jungle?	
How did the treatment of suspects by the ARVN impact the Vietnamese population?	
How much financial support did the Viet Cong receive from China and the USSR between 1965 and 1968?	
What types of weapons were included in the support provided to the Viet Cong?	
In what ways did the Viet Cong's tactics exploit the jungle environment?	

Spaced Retrieval 19

Date:

What was the purpose of President Nixon's Vietnamization policy?	
How did the Case Church Amendment and the War Powers Resolution impact US military action in Vietnam?	
How did corruption affect the effectiveness of the ARVN?	
What advantages did the North Vietnamese Army (NVA) have during the 1975 campaign?	
How did the campaign's name motivate the NVA soldiers?	