

- **Chapter 22- The Vietnam War Years**
- **Section 1: Moving Toward Conflict**
 - **French Rule in Vietnam**
 - *-Late 1800s–WW II, France rules most of Indochina*
 - *-Ho Chi Minh—leader of Vietnamese independence movement*
 - *helps create Indochinese Communist Party*
 - *-1940, Japanese take control of Vietnam*
 - *Vietminh—organization that aims to rid Vietnam of foreign rule*
 - *Sept. 1945, Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnam an independent nation*
 - *Domino theory—countries can fall to communism like row of dominoes*
 - *1954, Vietminh overrun French at Dien Bien Phu; France surrenders*
 - *Geneva Accords divide Vietnam at 17th parallel; Communists get north*
- **The United States Steps In**
 - **Vietcong (Communist opposition group in South) kills officials**
 - **Ho sends arms to Vietcong along Ho Chi Minh Trail**
 - **Kennedy and Vietnam**
 - **Like Eisenhower, JFK backs Diem financially; sends military advisers**
- **President Johnson Expands the Conflict**
 - **LBJ thinks U.S. can lose international prestige if communists win**
- **The Tonkin Gulf Resolution**
 - **Alleged attack in Gulf of Tonkin; LBJ asks for power to repel enemy**
 - **1964 Tonkin Gulf Resolution gives him broad military powers**
- **Section 2: U.S. Involvement and Escalation**
- **Fighting in the Jungle-The Elusive Enemy**
 - **Vietcong use hit-and-run, ambush tactics, move among civilians**
- **Vietcong receive supplies from China, U.S.S.R.; remain defiant**

- **The Battle for “Hearts and Minds”**
 - - napalm: gasoline-based bomb that sets fire to jungle
 - - Agent Orange: leaf-killing, toxic chemical
- **Search-and-destroy missions move civilian suspects, destroy property**
- **Sinking Morale**
 - *Guerrilla warfare, jungle conditions, lack of progress lower morale*
 - *Many soldiers turn to alcohol, drugs; some kill superior officers*
 - **Fulfilling a Duty**
 - *Most U.S. soldiers believe in justice of halting communism*
 - *Fight courageously, take patriotic pride in fulfilling their duty*
- **The Early War at Home**
 - *LBJ gets tax increase to pay for war, check inflation*
 - *has to accept \$6 billion funding cut for Great Society*
 - **The Living-Room War**
 - *Combat footage on nightly TV news shows stark picture of war*
 - *Critics say credibility gap between administration reports and events*
- **Section 3: A Nation Divided-A “Manipulatable” Draft**
 - **Selective Service System, draft, calls men 18–26 to military service**
 - **Thousands look for ways to avoid the draft**
- **The Roots of Opposition**
 - **New Left—youth movement of 1960s, demand sweeping changes**
 - **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Free Speech Movement (FSM):**
 - *- criticize big business, government; want greater individual freedom*
- **Campus Activism**

- New Left ideas spread across colleges
- Students protest campus issues, Vietnam war

● From Protest to Resistance

- Anti-war demonstrations, protests increase, some become violent
- Some men burn draft cards; some refuse to serve; some flee to Canada.

● War Divides the Nation

- Doves strongly oppose war, believe U.S. should withdraw
- Hawks favor sending greater forces to win the war
- 1967 majority of Americans support war, consider protesters disloyal

● Johnson Withdraws

- LBJ announces will seek peace talks, will not run for reelection

● Violence and Protest Grip the Nation and '68 election

- Riots rock over 100 cities after Martin Luther King, Jr. is killed
- Kennedy wins CA primary; is fatally shot for supporting Israel
- Nixon wins presidency

● Section 5: The End of the War and Its Legacy

● Vietnamization—U.S. troops withdraw, S. Vietnam troops take over

● “Peace with Honor”

- Nixon and Kissinger calls for “peace with honor”
- Orders bombing of N. Vietnam, Vietcong hideouts in Laos, Cambodia

● Mainstream America

- **Silent majority—moderate, mainstream people who support war, upwards of 60% of nation**

- **The Invasion of Cambodia**

- **1970, U.S. troops invade Cambodia to clear out enemy supply centers**
- **1.5 million protesting college students close down 1,200 campuses**

- **Violence on Campus**

- **National Guard kills 4 in confrontation at Kent State University**
- **Guardsmen kill 2 during confrontation at Jackson State in MS**
- **100,000 construction workers rally in NYC to support government**

- **End of Presidential Power to make war**

- **Nixon invades Cambodia; Congress repeals Tonkin Gulf Resolution**

- **1971, 60% think U.S. should withdraw from Vietnam by end of year**

- **Kissinger agrees to complete withdrawal of U.S.: “Peace is at hand”**

- **The Final Push**

- **Congress calls for end to war; peace signed January 1973**
- **The Fall of Saigon**
- **Cease-fire breaks down; South surrenders after North invades 1975**

- **American Veterans Cope Back Home**

- **58,000 Americans, over 2 million North, South Vietnamese die in war**
- **Returning veterans face indifference, hostility at home**
- **About 15% develop post-traumatic stress disorder Today PTSD has risen 115% in Vietnam Vet and new Iraq and Afgan Vets**

- **Section 4: 1968: A Tumultuous Year**
- **The Tet Offensive Turns the War-A Surprise Attack**
 - 1968 villagers go to cities to celebrate Tet (Vietnamese new year), Vietcong among crowd attack over 100 towns, 12 U.S. air bases
 - Tet offensive lasts 1 month before U.S., S. Vietnam regain control
- **Vietnamization—U.S. troops withdraw, S. Vietnam troops take over**
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- **The Legacy of Vietnam**
- **Government abolishes military draft**
- **1973 Congress passes War Powers Act:**
 - president must inform Congress within 48 hours of deploying troops
 - 90 day maximum deployment without Congressional approval
- **War contributes to cynicism about government, political leaders**
- **Vietnam never a “Declared War” by Congress**