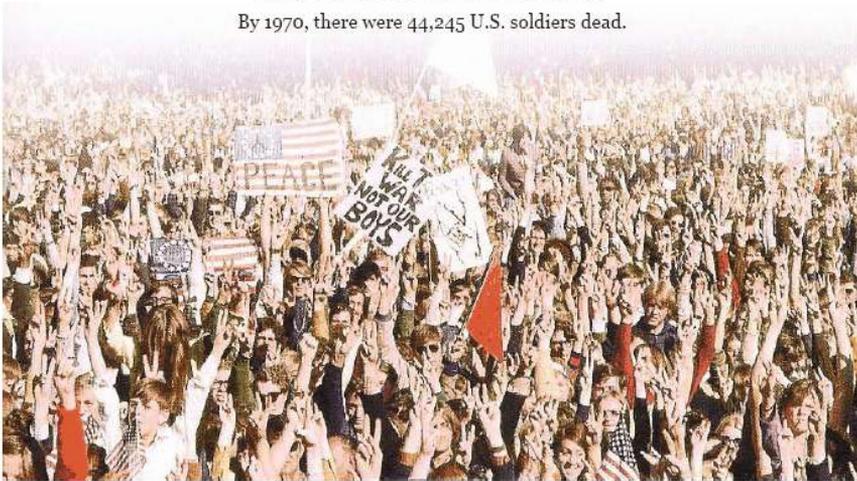


# The Anti-war Movement And "Counter Culture"

Many hoped for a swift end to the killing.

By 1970, there were 44,245 U.S. soldiers dead.



## Anti-war movement

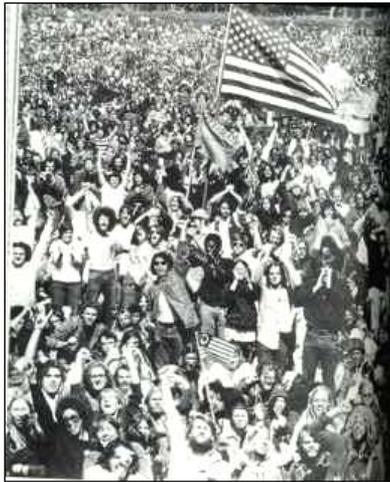


- \* The Anti-War movement began rising in opposition to the Vietnam War, ending in the massive Moratorium protests in 1969, and also the movement of resistance to conscription ("the Draft") for the war.
- \* Started in the 1950s as the Peace movement by the American Communist Party.
- \* By the mid-1960s it became a broad-based mass movement centered on the universities and churches:
  - one kind of protest was called a "sit-in."
  - Other terms heard nationally included the Draft, draft dodger, conscientious objector, and Vietnam vet.
  - Voter age-limits were challenged by the phrase: "If you're old enough to die for your country, you're old enough to vote." Many of the youth involved in the politics of the movements distanced themselves from the "hippies".





# Anti-War Demonstrations



Columbia University  
1967





***Hell no, we won't go!***



## **Anti-War Demonstrations**



**Democratic Convention  
in Chicago, 1968**

**Student Protestors  
at Univ. of CA  
in Berkeley, 1968**





## “Hanoi Jane”



Jane Fonda: Traitor?



**The Protests against  
the Viet Nam War begin!**

**\* You will never guess which famous sports legend protested and went to prison in 1967!**



**1966: Muhammad Ali – "Ain't no Viet Cong ever called me nigger."**

*From the mid-1960's through to the 1980's, Muhammad Ali – the World Heavyweight Boxing Champion – was the most well-known face on the entire planet. As well as being the most awesome athlete in the world, he was incredibly intelligent, politically aware and eloquent, and a champion of Black Rights in general and those of Muslims in particular.*



By early 1966, the US was finding it difficult to impose its will on the Vietnamese and the draft call was expanded; the Heavyweight champion of the world, Muhammad Ali (right, with Malcolm X) was reclassified as 1A, eligible for military service. Ali was told the news at a training camp in Miami came out with one of his famous poems:

*Keep asking me, no matter how long,  
On the war in Vietnam, I'll still sing this song:  
I ain't got no quarrel with no Viet Cong*

At the time the critics asked: "What does Muhammad Ali know about Vietnam? He's being misled by black militants". But on the day he made his "no quarrel" remark he also amplified his feelings to a New York Times reporter: "Boxing is nothing, just satisfying to some bloodthirsty people. I am no longer Cassius Clay, a Negro from Kentucky. I belong to the world, the black world. I will always have a home in Pakistan, in Algeria, in Ethiopia. This is more than money."

Here we see how Ali's redefinition of his personal identity had led to a political conclusion, and a confrontation with the state. The ordinary loyal American was expected to take on the enemies of the American government as his own personal enemies. Ali was moved by a different loyalty – a loyalty to a global constituency of colour whose interests were at odds with those of the US establishment.

When Ali declared his alienation from the war in Vietnam, in early 1966, not one mainstream politician or newspaper of any kind had come out against the war. That month, February 1966, the Number One record was the truly execrable song called "The Ballad of the Green Berets", celebrating the special forces units who were at that moment running a systematic campaign of torture against the Vietnamese people.

The response of the American establishment – both black and white – to Ali's impudence was virulent. There has probably never been a sports figure anywhere as thoroughly reviled as Muhammad Ali was in his homeland in 1966. He was routinely dubbed a traitor and a coward. It very rapidly became impossible for him to fight in America. The American establishment, in its infinite stupidity, chased Muhammad Ali out of the country – but in the end this only helped strengthen and enlarge his global audience.

Muhammad Ali, for years to come, was the best known American individual opposed to the Vietnam war. Far more than more political figures – he had the greater recognition. When Ali returned to America in early 1967 he faced a daunting choice – give in, sign up with the army and cut a deal with them (it was always made plain to him that he would not have to fight), or, go to jail, loose his Heavyweight crown and never fight again. But his conscience would not let him back down.

Ali was stripped of his title, charged, convicted, sentenced to five years in prison, released on bail. His passport was taken away from him and for three and a half years he was not allowed to leave the United States and not allowed to fight at all. In 1967 no sane person would have predicted that Ali would ever fight again, no less reclaim the Heavyweight title, no less become universally adored as the most popular sporting figure of the twentieth century. And the reason is that no one predicted that the anti-war movement would grow to mass proportions.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court eventually exonerated him, he lost three prime fighting years. Still, Ali came back and reigned victorious. But the victory was greater outside the ring than it ever was inside.

**Will Smith, speaking about the Film "Ali", 18/1/02**

What Muhammad Ali did was find the simplicity in life. He said: "I'm going to live by the word of my God to the best of my ability and my God tells me I should not be killing people in Vietnam." He established his priorities. We look at him and say, "Wow! He's so deep and complex." What he's about is actually real simple: if you believe something is wrong, don't do it. No matter what somebody promises you, no matter how somebody threatens you, no matter what the repercussions are.

Ali's life gives such a wonderful picture of what you can be. He showed that who you are is not about what's around you. It's about who you decide to be, and do you have what it takes to be that person? Are you willing to sacrifice, to work and to fight? His life illustrates the joy and pain of being who you want to be, committing to your God and living the way you want to live – spiritually, emotionally, physically, sexually – and how liberating that can be."

**Questions:**

1. Why did Muhammad Ali oppose the Vietnam war?
2. Why did his stance attract so much attention?
3. How far did he suffer as a result of this stance?
4. Why was his stance so important in historical terms?



## “Hell No, We Won’t Go”

Read the following paragraphs about the draft. Answer the questions that follow. Use the back of this page, if necessary.

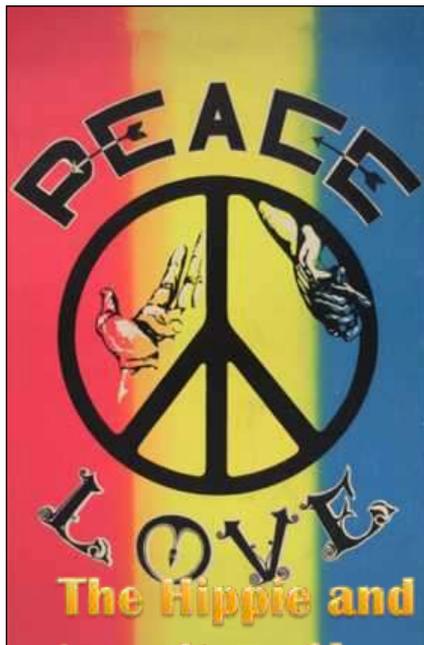
When two battalions of Marines were sent to guard the Danang air base on March 8, 1965, there were already some 20,000 troops in Vietnam. By the end of the year the number had reached 200,000. In order to provide ever-increasing numbers of troops, the army used the draft to force men into military service. Not everyone supported the draft, however. The prospect of dying in a combat zone was very real. Demonstrations and antiwar rallies were held on college campuses across the nation. “Hell no, we won’t go,” became a national anthem among protesters. Students were required to register for the draft. If they attended school, they automatically received a deferment or postponement of their service. Some young men burned their registration cards, an act that was against the law. An estimated 250,000 avoided registration. Many of them fled to Canada and Europe where they participated in huge demonstrations against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. They remained outside the U.S. until President Carter pardoned them in 1977.

### Questions

1. Was the draft fair? Why or why not? Defend your answer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The draft did not apply to women. Should women be exempt from the draft? \_\_\_\_\_  
Explain your answer. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How were the problems of this draft similar to the draft during the Civil War?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Warm Up—  
Do Now  
(8 minutes):



The Hippie and  
Counter Culture Movement

## The Peace Movement

The peace movement in the 1960s was directed to stopping all forms of war. The numbers of Americans that died in the Vietnam War was used by the movement to persuade people that war was wrong. By the end of the 1960s, opposition to Vietnam was so strong that an anti-war statement was effective and powerful. As the sixties wore on the movement also came to stand for equal rights.

**The Black Panthers**  
The Black Panther Party was founded in 1966 in California by two black men. They wanted control of schools, medical centres and welfare programmes as well as demanding policing of black areas. They also wanted blacks to be exempt from military service. The Black Panthers were a militant group and they had many confrontations with police that led to shootings and arrests.

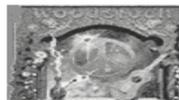


A Black Panther Poster

**The SDS**  
The Students for a Democratic Society was founded in Chicago in 1962. They began as a civil rights movement but later became more concerned with ending US involvement in Vietnam. They often worked with the Black Panthers. A small group of SDS members known as the Weathermen believed in violent revolution and were associated with a number of bombings at colleges and government institutions.



**Woodstock**  
This was a three-day music festival held in August 1969 to promote peace. Around 450,000 people attended the festival. The music played by top rock stars including Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin, was almost non-stop. It poured with rain turning the field into a mud bath. Drug use was widespread and sanitary conditions were primitive. The festival, which promoted 'Make love not war', has come to symbolise the peace movement of the sixties.



**The Hippy Movement**  
Young men wore their hair long, young women dressed like peasants and wore psychedelic colours. All of them seemed dirty, drugged, and disrespectful of their elders and society at large. They dropped out of college, started up rock bands and lived in communes. All in the name of peace!



**Music and Flower Power**  
People decorated themselves and their vehicles with flowers to show their commitment to peace. Rock musicians wrote songs of peace and love.



- Activities**
1. Which groups used violence to protest for peace and equality?
  2. What forms of peaceful protest were used?
  3. What was the message of the Black Panthers?
  3. What were the main features of hippies?
  4. Look at the words to 'Blowin' in the Wind'. How do these words call for peace in Vietnam?

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## The Counterculture



Task: Describe the 1950s businessman and his lifestyle.

Task: How does this hippie compare to the businessman of the 1950s?



•Hippies ran counter, or against, the culture around them

They valued:	They promoted:	They experimented with:
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓



# Video: “The 1960’s: A Global Revolution”



- \* **Instructions:** This video covers a wide range of topics during the 1960’s, including the Cold War, the Civil Rights movement, the Viet Nam War and the Hippie/Counterculture movement. **Requirements:**
- \* **1) Complete the multiple choice quiz as you watch.**
- \* **2) Then, after finishing the video, design an album cover for a LP vinyl record. Your cover must have the following:**
  - 1) Express how the music of the 1960s was a social commentary and vehicle for social change and how the music reflected the diversity of American culture.
  - 2) A specific artist or group, featured in the video or through your own research, which produced songs against the Viet Nam War and reflected the Hippie Counterculture movement. List the artist and a few songs on the cover.
  - 3) Appropriate messages and psychedelic images, reflecting this period.

### Further Questions to Consider when making your cover:

- Compare the messages of the 1960s songs you heard. How do they reflect the decade? To which aspects of the decade do each song’s lyrics speak?
- Can you describe the past through the eyes and experiences of the 1960s musicians as revealed through their music?
- What would you want to convey on a cover of a 60s record you are selling?
- What do you want to say about the music? the musician?
- What audience are you trying to attract to buy this record?
- How do think record producers plan for a market that might or might not choose to buy a particular album?

### I-Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin'-To-Die Rag – Country Joe and the Fish, Woodstock 1969



Yeah, come on all of you, big strong men,  
Uncle Sam needs your help again.  
He's got himself in a terrible jam  
Way down yonder in Vietnam  
So put down your books and pick up a gun,  
We're gonna have a whole lotta fun.

*Chorus:*  
And it's one, two, three,  
What are we fighting for?  
Don't ask me, I don't give a damn,  
Next stop is Vietnam;  
And it's five, six, seven,  
Open up the pearly gates,  
Well there ain't no time to wonder why,  
Whoopie! we're all gonna die.

Well, come on generals, let's move fast;  
Your big chance has come at last.  
Gotta go out and get those reds —  
The only good commie is the one who's dead  
And you know that peace can only be won

When we've blown 'em all to kingdom come.

*(chorus)*

Well, come on Wall Street, don't move slow,  
Why man, this is war au-go-go.  
There's plenty good money to be made  
By supplying the Army with the tools of the trade,  
Just hope and pray that if they drop the bomb,  
They drop it on the Viet Cong.

*(chorus)*

Well, come on mothers throughout the land,  
Pack your boys off to Vietnam.  
Come on fathers, don't hesitate,  
Send 'em off before it's too late.  
Be the first one on your block  
To have your boy come home in a box.

*(chorus)*

#### Questions:

1. What types of people are criticised in this song, and why?
2. How would you describe the tone of the song? Does this make it more or less reliable in your view?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of this source for the historian studying popular opposition to the Vietnam war?

Song downloadable from  
[www.countryjoe.com](http://www.countryjoe.com)



**Warm Up  
6 minutes!**





*Sixties Music*



Task: Why might parents not want their children listening to this music?

*The Counterculture*

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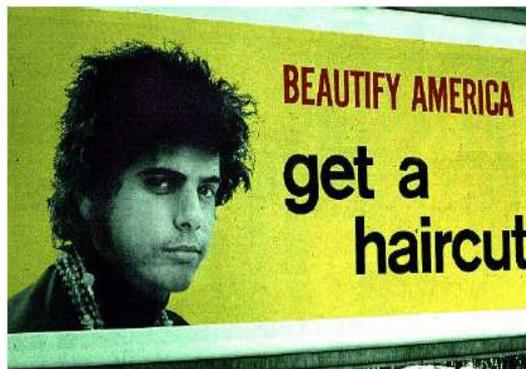
Woodstock, New York – August 1969

- 400,000 people gathered to listen to rock music.
- Rock and Roll, drugs, sex, and nudity were common at the festival.



*The Counterculture*

---



Task: Based on this billboard, how do you think many Americans viewed the hippies and their behavior at Woodstock?



# Project: Research Your Own Anti-War Protest Songs!



- \* **Directions:** Working in small groups, you will research anti-war songs of the 1960's and early 1970's, analyze and present them to the class in the form of a PowerPoint presentation. Here's the requirements:
    - About 10 slides.
    - Introduction should focus on the importance of music to the anti-war movement.
    - Choose and present at least two anti-war songs with full lyrics, placed on PowerPoint for us to view. Also, you should play samples of your chosen songs to the class! Challenge your classmates to interpret the words and meaning of the songs!
    - You full analysis of the lyrics of your chosen songs.
    - A strong conclusion on the lasting impact of the anti-war songs. You may want to place these songs within the context of Woodstock and/or Counterculture movement. Do these songs still affect people today?
    - Bibliography (A.P.A.)
- 

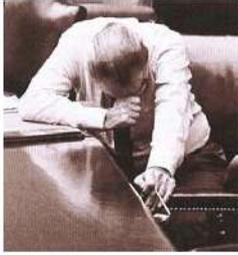


## Good Websites to begin your research:



- \* <http://www.jwsrockgarden.com/jw02vaw.htm>
  - \* <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~richard5/vietnam.html>
  - \* <http://members.tripod.com/~ffhiker/index-3.html>
  - \* <http://www.thepeoplehistory.com/60smusic.html>
  - \* <http://www.woodstock69.com/>
  - \* <http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/small/exhibits/sixties/>
  - \* <http://kclibrary.nhmccd.edu/decade60.html>
- 

## Johnson Out; Nixon In



"I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President."

- Lyndon Johnson

Task: How would you describe the effects the presidency and Vietnam had on President Lyndon Johnson?

President Richard Nixon

• Nixon claimed to have a "secret plan for peace." – This helped get him elected.

**Kent State Protest – Ohio –**

- Many felt Nixon was not ending the war fast enough like he promised.
- Protesters burned down the ROTC building on the campus.
- Governor of Ohio ordered the National Guard to restore order.
  - Students threw rocks
  - Guardsmen shot tear gas.



## Anti-War Demonstrations



**Kent State University**

- May 4, 1970
- 4 students shot dead.
- 11 students wounded

---

- **Jackson State University**
- May 10, 1970
- 2 dead; 12 wounded



# Kent State shootings



- \* The most well-known anti-war demonstration was the Kent State shootings of 1970, during which university students were protesting the war and the draft. The situation grew violent.
- \* Riots ensued during the weekend and the National Guard was called into maintain the peace.
- \* By Monday, tensions arose again, and as the crowd grew larger, the National Guard started shooting. Four students were dead and nine injured. This event caused disbelief and shock throughout the country and became a staple of anti-Vietnam demonstrations.



National Guardsmen on Kent State

## MURDER AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, MAY 1970

This Pulitzer Prize winning photo by John Filo shows Mary Ann Vecchio screaming as she kneels over the body of student Jeffrey Miller at Kent State University on May 4, 1970. National Guardsmen had fired in to a crowd of demonstrators, killing four and wounding nine. The American public was outraged.

It is easy to discern the central images: the student dead on the street, the woman kneeling over him, her companion with a turned head, the woman walking behind her, and the man with his back to the camera. The casual air of not being involved, of divorcing themselves from the disaster, of the bystanders is equally as disturbing as the grief of the kneeling woman and the stillness of the dead student.

Yet this original, iconic photo was 'doctored' before being published in *Time* magazine...

### 1. In what ways has the picture been 'doctored'?



Source A: The Original Photograph



Source B: The 'doctored' photograph

2. This has caused a lot of controversy. Read the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

"I don't understand why everyone is "outraged". Yes, altering a news photo is very bad if it makes the picture a lie. This alteration in no way changes any meaning or message of this photo. Maybe the unknown alternator thought it looked like the woman was screaming because she had a spear sticking out of her head. It's not like someone added a gun or knife in her hand. I guess I don't get it": *Bill Klingner*

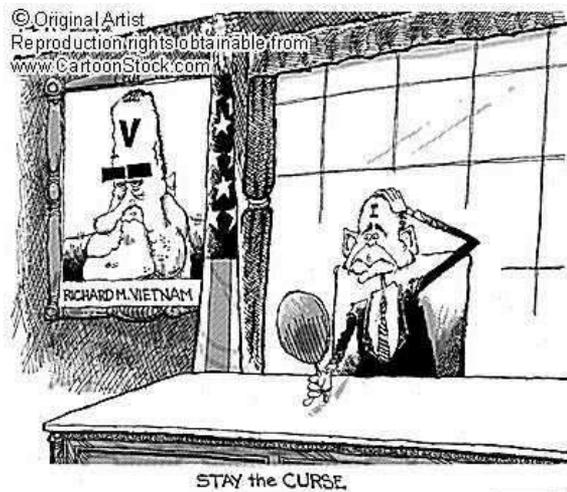
"I think it is unethical and dangerous to modify a news picture in any way. Unless there is a general understanding that news pictures are unmodified some people will be as skeptical of them as they are about written accounts...It is scary when people begin manipulating our "reality." Leave that job to the artists. Photo documentary must remain just that – documentary - if it is to retain its credibility into the 21st century": *Mike Cartier*

"Oddly enough no one is discussing here, the actual subject matter photographed of what actually happened that day at Kent State, and what has occurred at that University over the following years. It's like if the death of that student would be a secondary issue to the pole sticking out in the background. So what if there is a pole more or less, if what is being discussed is not what the picture was about. I find that a much more offensive and dangerous situation, than the fact that someone, altered the picture": *Pedro Meyer*

**Questions:**

1. What are the main arguments (a) defending and (b) criticising the idea of 'doctored' the photo?
2. What is your own opinion on the matter?
3. Briefly summarise why the events at Kent State University were so important.

## ★ Warm Up: Is this cartoon making a fair comparison?





## Nixon on Vietnam



- Nixon's 1968 Campaign promised an end to the war: *Peace with Honor*
  - ↳ Appealed to the great "Silent Majority"
- **Vietnamization**
- Expansion of the conflict → The "Secret War"
  - ↳ Cambodia
  - ↳ Laos
- **Agent Orange** (chemical defoliant)



## "Pentagon Papers," 1971



- Former defense analyst **Daniel Ellsberg** leaked govt. docs. regarding war efforts during Johnson's administration to the *New York Times*.
- Docs. → Govt. misled Congress & Amer. People regarding its intentions in Vietnam during mid-1960s.
  - ↳ Primary reason for fighting not to eliminate communism, but to avoid *humiliating defeat*.
  - ↳ *New York Times v. United States* (1971) \*



## The Ceasefire, 1973



- *Peace is at hand* → Kissinger, 1972
  - North Vietnam attacks South
  - Most Massive U.S. bombing commences
- 1973: Ceasefire signed between
  - U.S., South Vietnam, & North Vietnam
- *Peace with honor* (President Nixon)



## Peace Negotiations



Dr. Henry Kissinger & Le Duc Tho

- US & Vietnamese argue for 5 months over the size of the conference table!



# The Ceasefire, 1973



- **Conditions:**
  1. U.S. to remove all troops
  2. North Vietnam could leave troops already in S.V.
  3. North Vietnam would resume war
  4. No provision for POWs or MIAs
- Last American troops left South Vietnam on March 29, 1973
- **1975:** North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam
- Saigon renamed **Ho Chi Minh City**



## Why did America Lose the Vietnam War?

### Guerrilla War

The Viet Cong used the following tactics:

- If the enemy attack – retreat
- Raid all enemy camps
- Attack when the enemy is tired
- If the enemy retreats – follow

The only way to win against guerrilla warfare is to gain the support of the local people. The Vietnamese supported the Viet Cong.

### American Bombing

As casualties among soldiers rose, the Americans launched huge bombing raids that devastated North Vietnam. Chemicals were used to destroy the South Vietnamese jungle where the guerrillas were hiding. Tens of thousands of civilians were also killed. Although the Viet Cong suffered losses in equipment and materials, they were given aid by China and Russia to counter their losses. The North Vietnamese also hid key industries in remote places and women and children worked to keep supply routes open.



### Loss of American Public Support

The Vietnam War was heavily televised and the images of the death of civilians and destruction of Vietnam did not gain the support of the American public. Anti-war protests broke out all over the country.

By 1969 the question facing American politicians was how to get out of Vietnam without accepting defeat. The solution was to provide training and equipment for South Vietnamese so that they could replace the American soldiers.

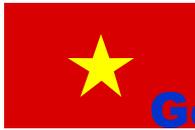
In 1973 a peace treaty was signed which allowed the last American soldiers to leave. However, the Viet Cong did not honour the peace treaty and without American help the South Vietnamese could not stop them. By 1975 South Vietnam had fallen to the Communists.



### Activities

1. Why was guerrilla warfare so successful against the Americans?
2. How did the Viet Cong deal with American bombing raids?
3. Why was public opinion against the Vietnam war?





## Socratic Seminar: Gerald Ford's Speech--



### “A War that is Finished” (1975)

- \* **Introduction:** This speech was given by President Ford amid the international turmoil surrounding the end of the Vietnam War in April 1975. On the very day the President gave this speech, 100,000 North Vietnamese soldiers were advancing toward Saigon, South Vietnam's capital. Meanwhile, leaders from around the world, and the North Vietnamese themselves, waited to see how the United States would react to the pending collapse of South Vietnam, which the U.S. had fought hard to preserve.
- \* The answer came from President Ford during this speech in which he declared the conflict "a war that is finished as far as America is concerned," and urged the young Americans in his audience at Tulane University to look toward the future instead.
- \* A week later, Saigon fell and South Vietnam surrendered to the North Vietnamese. Vietnam was thus unified under a Communist regime that remains in power today, some 30 years later.
- \* **Your “ticket” to participate in the Seminar:** Highlight important arguments in the text. Write three higher-level critical thinking questions (NOT yes/no questions) in preparation for the seminar.



## SEMINAR QUESTIONS:



- \* 1) The title of the speech is “A War that is Finished.” Was the war really “finished?”
- \* 2) Do you agree with this quote “The fate of responsible men and women everywhere, in the final decision, rests in their hands, not ours” (3<sup>rd</sup> page)?
- \* 3) What domestic issues does Ford suggest we focus on, rather than the war? Do you agree with this policy?



## Mr. C's DBQ EXAM—Written Response on American attitudes towards the Viet Nam War.

What's a DBQ? A DBQ is a document-based question in which you use primary sources, maps and other historian's viewpoints to support your response in a well developed essay. Essay Requirements: Three-paragraph essay, with: 1) 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph—Intro. and thesis statement (your main position or argument in regard to the question you are answering), 2) 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph—topic sentence and main supporting evidence, using all of the documents below, to support your thesis, 3) 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph—topic sentence and conclusion, pulling all of your evidence and arguments together and challenging us to think more critically, or to explore the issue further. Each paragraph must be at least 8 sentences long.

You will be evaluated based upon the following CSAP writing rubric below:

### Holistic Writing Rubric for the Short Constructed Response Task

This rubric is used to score students' responses to a writing prompt that requires a single paragraph. Each paragraph receives a single score of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 points.

#### Score Point 4

**With a multiplier of 10, this equals 40 points max for the essay.**

The response is clear, focused, and developed for the purpose specified in the prompt. Relevant details and/or anecdotes and word choice support and enrich the central idea, topic, or story line. Any errors in language usage, spelling, and mechanics, if present, do not impede meaning.

Content and Organization	Style and Fluency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Supporting details are relevant and provide important information about the topic.</li><li>The writing has balance; the main idea stands out from the details.</li><li>The writer seems in control and develops the topic in a logical, organized way.</li><li>The writing connects ideas to the specified purpose.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The writer selects words that are accurate, specific, and appropriate for the specified purpose.</li><li>The writer may experiment with words and/or use figurative language and/or imagery.</li><li>The writer uses a variety of sentence structures.</li><li>The writing is readable, neat, and nearly error-free.</li></ul>



## The Fall of Saigon



**South Vietnamese Attempt to Flee the Country**





## The Fall of Saigon



America Abandons Its Embassy



## The Fall of Saigon



North Vietnamese  
at the Presidential Palace



## A United Vietnam



## The Costs



1. 3,000,000 Vietnamese killed
2. 58,000 Americans killed;  
300,000 wounded
3. Under-funding of Great Society programs
4. \$150,000,000,000 in U.S. spending
5. U.S. morale, self-confidence, trust of government, decimated





# The Impact



- **26<sup>th</sup> Amendment:** 18-year-olds vote
- Nixon abolished the draft → all-volunteer army
- **War Powers Act, 1973** \*
  - President must notify Congress within 48 hours of deploying military force
  - President must withdraw forces unless he gains Congressional approval within 90 days
- **Disregard for Veterans** → seen as "baby killers"
- POW/MIA issue lingered



# Some American POWs Returned from the "Hanoi Hilton"



Senator John McCain (R-AZ)





2,583 American  
POWs / MIAs  
still unaccounted for today.



**And  
in the End....**



**Ho Chi Minh:**

*If we have to fight, we  
will fight. You will kill  
ten of our men and we will  
kill one of yours, and in the end it  
will be you who tires of it.*



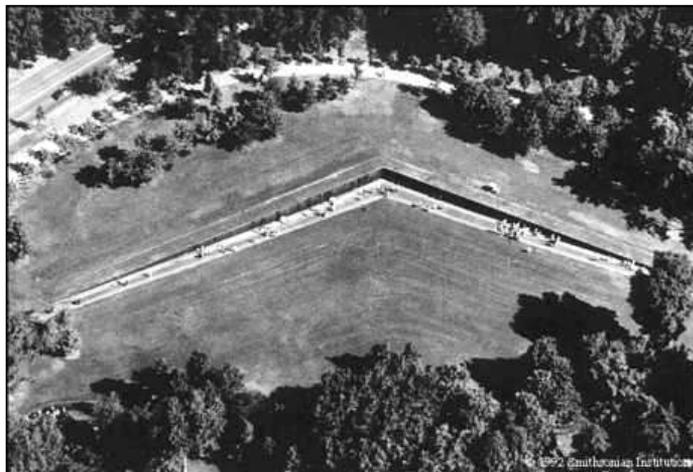
## **Lessons for Future American Presidents**



1. Wars must be of short duration.
2. Wars must yield few American casualties.
3. Restrict media access to battlefields.
4. Develop and maintain Congressional and public support.
5. Set clear, winnable goals.
6. Set deadline for troop withdrawals.



## **The Vietnam Memorial, Washington, D.C.**





## Memorial to US Servicemen in Vietnam



## Memorial to US Nurses in Vietnam





**58,000**



**President Clinton  
formally recognized  
Vietnam on  
July 11, 1995**





# Where Were You in the War, Daddy?



*This war  
haunts  
us still!*



# AND TODAY..... The "Light" at the End of This Tunnel?



2003 to ?: "Operation Iraqi Freedom"  
2400+ American dead and counting...?



# Another Vietnam?



## OR

# A transformation of the Middle East?



## Only time & history can tell!



### Events in Vietnam

The Vietnam War was the costliest and longest war fought in U.S. history. More bomb tonnage was dropped on North Vietnam than on Germany, Italy, and Japan during all of World War II. Over 50,000 American troops died in Vietnam. How did the U.S. become involved in the war and what was the outcome? These and other issues are addressed in the various sections below.

**Beginnings:** During WW II, Japan invaded French Indochina. After the war, the communist Vietnam seized the capital city, Hanoi, and declared the Democratic Republic of Vietnam or North Vietnam. France supported Emperor Bao Dai and helped to establish a new state of Vietnam, or South Vietnam, with a capital at Saigon. The United States recognized the Saigon government. Meanwhile, the French and the Vietnam were at war. In 1954, at the battle of Dien Bien Phu, the French suffered defeat and withdrew their forces. Under accords drawn at a meeting in Geneva, France and North Vietnam agreed to a truce and future free elections for reunification. Neither side honored the accords, however, and civil war continued. In 1954 the U.S. offered direct economic aid to South Vietnam. The following year U.S. military advisers were sent to train Vietnamese soldiers.

**Domino Theory:** When Kennedy came into office, his predecessor, President Eisenhower, warned him that if the U.S. allowed South Vietnam to fall to the Communists, the next in line would be Laos, Cambodia, Burma, and on into the Subcontinent. This Domino Theory worried Kennedy, and he pledged to help South Vietnam remain independent. U.S. economic and military aid increased. In 1961, 400 army personnel were sent to Saigon to operate two noncombat helicopter units. By 1962 more than 10,000 U.S. military men were in place.

**Gulf of Tonkin:** After President Kennedy was assassinated, President Johnson vowed not to lose Vietnam to communism. On August 2, 1964, it was reported that the USNS Maddox, a U.S. destroyer in the Gulf of Tonkin, had been attacked by North Vietnam. This incident led Congress to pass a resolution allowing the president to use U.S. troops without a formal declaration of war or approval from Congress. The president ordered jets to begin retaliatory bombing of military targets in North Vietnam. In March of 1965, the first ground-force combat units of marines brought the level of U.S. troops to 27,000. By the end of the year there were almost 200,000 American combat forces in Vietnam.

**Tet Offensive:** North Vietnam and its Viet Cong allies launched a huge surprise attack on major cities in the South on January 30, 1968. Because it began during Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, the attack was called the Tet Offensive. The U.S. counterattack was successful, but both sides suffered massive casualties.

**Peace Talks:** Following the Tet Offensive the U.S. halted bombing in Vietnam, and peace talks were initiated in Paris. No agreement could be reached at that time. Early in 1969 President Nixon announced his plan for Vietnamization of the war, and for a gradual withdrawal of U.S. forces. By September of 1969, 55,000 American soldiers had left Vietnam. Secret peace talks between Henry Kissinger of the U.S. and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam began in Paris in 1970. The talks continued for three years, as did the fighting in Vietnam. Finally, in January of 1973, a cease fire agreement was reached. The U.S. and its allies withdrew from Vietnam in March of that year.

#### Suggested Activity

**Research** Have students find out more about the following people and places associated with the Vietnam war.

My Lai Massacre	Haiphong Harbor	POWS
Lt. Calley	Ho Chi Minh Trail	The fall of Saigon
General William Westmoreland	Laos	Allies of the U.S.
Danang	Cambodia	Allies of North Vietnam



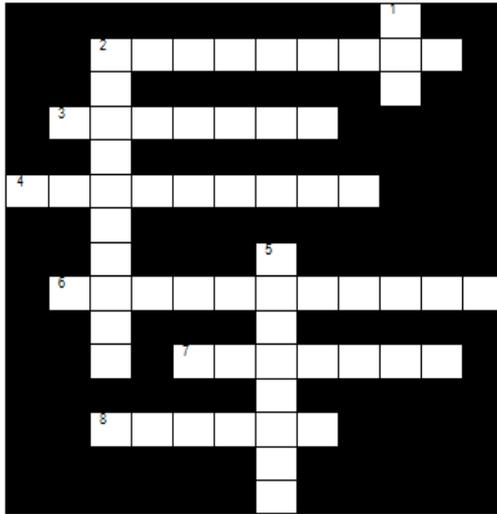
# Summary Review



# Review Part I:

## Vietnam Crossword

Go online or use the textbook, starting on page 890!



### Across

2. What was the name of the hill where a battle was fought in 1969?
3. Which country's troops first arrived in Vietnam in 1965?
4. Who died in Sept 1969?
6. Where were the French defeated?
7. What type of protests were held across America?
8. What was the name of the capital city that fell in 1975?

### Down

1. What was the name of the Communist offensive of 1968?
2. The prisoners return to America was called operation .....
5. What was the common name for the National Liberation Front?

Finish crossword puzzles parts I and II today to earn an extra credit reward for your Viet Nam War Test!

## VIETNAM CROSSWORD REVIEW



### Across

1. Treaty that temporarily divided Vietnam (two words)
6. Postponement of military service
7. "Spread of communism" theory
9. Advocate of using all-out force to win the Vietnam War
11. Class status of most U.S. soldiers sent to Vietnam
12. Resolution giving Johnson military powers (2 words)
15. Opponent of U.S. military action in Vietnam
16. Diem's regime was toppled by a \_\_\_\_\_
17. Gasoline-based toxic chemical widely used by U.S. forces in Vietnam

### Down

2. Advocated "Peace with honor"
3. Toxic leaf-killing chemical sprayed over Vietnam (2 words)
4. Gap between Johnson administration statements and actual conditions in Vietnam
5. The majority of Vietnamese practiced this religion
8. What Ho Chi Minh used to transport supplies
10. Act curbing presidential military muscle (2 words)
13. U.S. approach to troop withdrawal during the period of "Vietnamization"
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ Indochina War was waged to regain Vietnam
15. Selective Service System

# Review Part II:

## A Vietnam Interview

Interview an individual who was a teenager or adult during the Vietnam War.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

1. What do you know about the Vietnam War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What were you doing during the Vietnam War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Did you or anyone else you know serve in Vietnam? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If you did not serve in Vietnam, how did you feel about those who did? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Did you know anyone who evaded the draft? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How did you feel about draft evaders? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Did you ever protest against the war in Vietnam? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you think the U.S. should have become involved in Vietnam? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Have your views changed since the war ended? If so, how? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. If the U.S. became involved in a war today, would you serve in the armed forces? Defend your response. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Extra  
Credit**



## Bibliography



- Nash, Gary, et al. *The American People*, Harper & Row, 1986
- Compton's Encyclopedia 2000 Deluxe, Broderbund, 1999.
- The Americans*, McDougal Littell, 1998
- A myriad of web sites on the internet