TERMS AND NAMES
For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the Vietnam War years.

1. Ho Chi Minh
6. Tet offensive
2. Ngo Dinh Diem
7. Robert Kennedy
3. Vietcong
8. Henry Kissinger
4. William Westmoreland
9. Vietnamization
5. napalm
10. Pentagon Papers

MAIN IDEAS
Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Moving Toward Conflict (pages 936–941)
1. How did the Tonkin Gulf Resolution lead to greater U.S. involvement in Vietnam?
2. What was President Eisenhower’s explanation of the domino theory?

U.S. Involvement and Escalation (pages 942–947)
3. Why did so much of the American public and many in the Johnson administration support U.S. escalation in Vietnam?
4. Why did the war begin to lose support at home? What contributed to the sinking morale of the U.S. troops?

A Nation Divided (pages 948–953)
5. What race-related problems existed for African-American soldiers who served in the Vietnam War?
6. Summarize the ways in which the United States was sharply divided between hawks and doves.

1968: A Tumultuous Year (pages 954–959)
7. What circumstances set the stage for President Johnson’s public announcement that he would not seek another term as president?
8. What acts of violence occurred in the United States during 1968 that dramatically altered the mood of the country?

The End of the War and Its Legacy (pages 960–967)
10. List the immediate effects and the more lasting legacies of America’s involvement in the Vietnam War.

CRITICAL THINKING
1. USING YOUR NOTES Create a cause-and-effect diagram like the one below for each of these congressional measures:

2. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE Why do you think so many young Americans became so vocal in their condemnation of the Vietnam War?
The Vietnam War Years

1. Recall your discussion of the question on page 935:

Who should be exempt from the draft?

What lessons do you think can be learned from the ways in which Americans reacted to the draft? Write a paragraph expressing and giving reasons for your judgments. Think About:

- how the draft affected Americans’ views on the Vietnam War
- how the draft affected Americans’ participation in the Vietnam War
- how draft protests affected other Americans

2. View the American Stories video “Matters of Conscience.” Discuss the following questions in a group; then do the activity.

- What different views about the Vietnam War were expressed in the video?
- Why does Gubar say he feels guilt about having served in the war?

Cooperative Learning Activity Organize two teams for debate. One team should argue for the side of the hawks, and the other team should argue on behalf of the doves. Research the arguments put forth by both sides and debate the issue before the class.

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Which of the following was a reason the U.S. had difficulty winning the war in Vietnam?

A. The Vietcong hid in small villages throughout the country and were difficult to find.
B. Vietcong troops outnumbered U.S. troops.
C. The U.S. had to fight two enemy armies at the same time: the South Vietnamese and the North Vietnamese.
D. The U.S. could not use its tanks because they could not be transported across the Pacific.

2. During the Vietnam War, the term “credibility gap” referred to the American people’s lack of trust in —

F. Presidents Johnson and Nixon.
G. television news reporters.
H. antiwar protesters.
J. Ho Chi Minh.

3. What happened to Vietnam after the U.S. pullout in 1973?

A. The North and South remained divided and at peace.
B. The North and South remained enemies, separated by a United Nations-controlled demilitarized zone.
C. The North became a Chinese puppet state; the South experienced continual violent rebellions.
D. The North defeated the South and incorporated it under a communist government.

Use the cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.

Use the quotation and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 2.

“Perhaps the place to start looking for a credibility gap is not in the offices of the government in Washington, but in the studios of the networks in New York.”
—Spiro T. Agnew