



War in Vietnam

GUIDED READING STRATEGIES 33.2

READING THE SECTION As you read the section, examine the riddles below. Solve each riddle by writing the correct name or term in the space provided.

- _____ 1. "I am the U.S. secretary of defense who advised President Johnson to increase the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam."
- _____ 2. "I am the act of Congress that gave President Johnson the right to use military force as he saw fit against the North Vietnamese."
- _____ 3. "I am the large-scale bombing campaign against military targets in North Vietnam."
- _____ 4. "My twisting network of jungle paths throughout North Vietnam allowed the North Vietnamese to bring weapons and supplies to South Vietnam."
- _____ 5. "I can destroy thousands of acres of vegetation at one time."
- _____ 6. "I am a military strategy of moving residents to refugee camps or cities, and then burning the villages where they lived, to prevent the North Vietnamese from gaining territory."
- _____ 7. "I'm a radical antiwar group that held many protests."
- _____ 8. "While head of the Foreign Relations Committee, I was strongly opposed to U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam."

POST-READING QUICK CHECK After you have finished reading the section, briefly explain how the media affected people's opinions about American involvement in the Vietnam War.

2. Children had the right to an education.
3. Children had the right “to be healthy.”
4. Children had the right “to grow up nurtured.”

STRATEGIES 32.4

1. generation gap
2. hippies
3. counterculture
4. communes
5. LSD
6. pop art
7. Rock’n’roll
8. Folk
9. soul
10. Woodstock

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

1. Cold War fears
2. massive civil rights protests
3. the Vietnam War

CHAPTER 33

STRATEGIES 33.1

READING THE SECTION

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. i
5. g
6. b
7. j
8. f
9. d
10. h

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese relied heavily on the “quick attack, quick retreat” methods of guerrilla warfare. He believed that this strategy would weaken the French forces even though they were much larger than his own.

STRATEGIES 33.2

READING THE SECTION

1. Robert S. McNamara
2. Tonkin Gulf Resolution
3. Operation Rolling Thunder
4. Ho Chi Minh Trail

5. defoliants
6. pacification
7. Students for a Democratic Society
8. J. William Fulbright

POST-READING QUICK CHECK

This was the first war that received broadcast media coverage. Having the pictures of war in their living rooms brought the reality of Vietnam into the very lives of ordinary Americans and forced them to question some decisions that had been made by the U.S. government. The evidence of the Vietnam conflict seemed to belie the optimism of the president and Congress.

STRATEGIES 33.3

READING THE SECTION

Tet Offensive

- North Vietnamese invaded key strongholds in South Vietnam.
- Despite heavy losses, the North Vietnamese determination to fight was not shaken.
- Public lost confidence that the United States was winning the war; antiwar sentiment increased.

The Election of 1968

- Key Democratic candidates were primarily critical of the war.
- Johnson surprised the nation by refusing to run for a second term.
- Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated during a campaign visit.

Democratic National Convention

- About 10,000 antiwar protesters gathered in Chicago and taunted police.
- Violent confrontation between police and antiwar demonstrators caused many injuries.
- Republicans took advantage of the situation to promote a “law-and-order” platform.

Henry Kissinger

- Key foreign-policy adviser to Richard Nixon
- Worked with Nixon to improve U.S. relations with China and the Soviet Union
- Won 1973 Nobel Prize for Peace for negotiations that led to end of Vietnam War