

U.S. History  
(19.1) The War Develops  
Guided Notes #1



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

The Vietnamese people struggled for \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries, finally driving out Chinese rulers in the early 1400s. Vietnam's independence again was threatened in the mid-1800s, as European powers competed to build \_\_\_\_\_ empires. Despite fierce resistance from the Vietnamese, \_\_\_\_\_ gained control of Vietnam by 1883. Many Vietnamese were driven into \_\_\_\_\_ under French rule. The French raised taxes and gave the Vietnamese no \_\_\_\_\_ under French authority. These conditions helped to fuel a growing \_\_\_\_\_ movement in Vietnam. Nguyen That Thanh emerged as one of its \_\_\_\_\_. He came to be known by a new name, \_\_\_\_\_, meaning "He Who Enlightens". After President Wilson declined to meet him at the Paris Peace Conference, Ho Chi Minh joined the French \_\_\_\_\_ Party. He came to believe that a Communist \_\_\_\_\_ was a way Vietnam could gain freedom from foreign rulers. Control of Vietnam again changed hands during World War II, when the \_\_\_\_\_ army occupied Indochina. Ho Chi Minh returned to Vietnam in 1941 and \_\_\_\_\_ a group to resist the Japanese occupation. The group was called the League for the Independence of Vietnam, or the \_\_\_\_\_. The Vietminh was led by \_\_\_\_\_, but the group was open to non-Communists who were committed to independence. In 1945 Japan surrendered to the Allies and \_\_\_\_\_ from Indochina. The Vietminh took the opportunity to declare Vietnam an \_\_\_\_\_ country. Thousands of people gathered in Hanoi, Vietnam's capital, to hear Ho Chi Minh \_\_\_\_\_ on September 2. Hoping to gain American support for Vietnam's independence, he quoted the \_\_\_\_\_. He expected that the United States would \_\_\_\_\_ the Vietnamese nationalist movement. As Ho Chi Minh feared, the \_\_\_\_\_ reclaimed Vietnam as a colony after World War II. In December 1946 the Vietnamese people again began \_\_\_\_\_ French rule. President \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed Ho Chi Minh after World War II, just as Wilson had done after World War I. Truman saw the situation in Indochina in terms of the \_\_\_\_\_ struggle against communism. He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ France, a key ally in the effort to block Communist expansion in Europe. Events in Asia soon revealed the extent of Communist \_\_\_\_\_. These events strengthened the U.S. commitment to \_\_\_\_\_ communism in Southeast Asia. After Dwight D. Eisenhower became president of the United States in 1953, he warned that if Vietnam fell to communism, other Southeast Asian countries would quickly \_\_\_\_\_. The belief that communism would spread to neighboring countries was called the \_\_\_\_\_. The United States sent arms, ammunition, supplies, and money to the \_\_\_\_\_ forces in Vietnam. Despite the massive U.S. aid, the French were \_\_\_\_\_ to the Vietnamese, suffering defeat after defeat. The Vietminh used \_\_\_\_\_ tactics effectively. The French soldiers made a last stand in a valley in northwestern Vietnam called \_\_\_\_\_. The French commander clung to the hope of a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_. Eisenhower, however, had no intention of sending U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ into another war in Asia so soon after the Korean War. The French forces at Dien Bien Phu \_\_\_\_\_ to the Vietminh on May 7, 1954. Surviving Vietnamese forces had gained valuable \_\_\_\_\_ fighting a guerilla war against an enemy with superior weapons and technology. The goal of the \_\_\_\_\_ was to work out a peace agreement and arrange for Indochina's future. The Geneva \_\_\_\_\_ were signed in July 1954. A cease-fire was worked out, and Vietnam was temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ at the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel. \_\_\_\_\_ forces would control the northern part of Vietnam, and the French would withdraw from the country. A \_\_\_\_\_ zone (DMZ) along the 17<sup>th</sup> parallel would act as a buffer zone to prevent fighting between the north and south. According to the Geneva Accords, general \_\_\_\_\_ were to be held in July 1956. These elections would \_\_\_\_\_ the country under one government. The United States, however, believed that Ho Chi Minh and the \_\_\_\_\_ would win a nationwide election. China's Communist government had been \_\_\_\_\_ the Vietminh in the war and hoped to limit U.S. influence in the region. With North Vietnam in the control of Ho Chi Minh and his Communist forces, President Eisenhower hoped to at least prevent communism from \_\_\_\_\_ to South Vietnam. He pinned his hopes on the South Vietnamese leader, \_\_\_\_\_. Diem, a Roman Catholic, had served as a high ranking \_\_\_\_\_ in the colonial government under French Rule. Vietminh forces later tried unsuccessfully to \_\_\_\_\_ Diem. He then \_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam and traveled for several years. He spent two years in the \_\_\_\_\_, where he met American leaders. Diem \_\_\_\_\_ them with his strong anti-Communist views. He returned to Vietnam after France's defeat in 1954 and became the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Vietnam. Very soon, however, U.S. officials became \_\_\_\_\_ with Diem's corrupt and brutal leadership. Diem's government was \_\_\_\_\_ from the start. He showed \_\_\_\_\_ toward Catholics, which upset South Vietnam's large Buddhist majority. His security forces \_\_\_\_\_ and imprisoned his political opponents. American leaders were \_\_\_\_\_ by these and other actions by Diem. Nevertheless,

they \_\_\_\_\_ Diem's government to a Communist takeover. In North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh's leadership became increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ and repressive. Forsaking his earlier commitment to human \_\_\_\_\_, he struck with brutal force, breaking up the estates of large colonial landowners. He gave the land to the peasants, which made him immensely \_\_\_\_\_. Fearing that Ho Chi Minh would win the 1956 election set by the Geneva Accords, Diem \_\_\_\_\_ the election in South Vietnam. By the late 1950s, Diem's \_\_\_\_\_ in South Vietnam were in open revolt. In 1959 Communist leaders in North Vietnam began \_\_\_\_\_ weapons to Vietminh rebels who had remained in the south after the defeat of the French. The following year, the Vietminh in South Vietnam formed the National Liberation Front (\_\_\_\_). The NLF's military forces were called \_\_\_\_\_, meaning Vietnamese Communists. Not all members of the NLF were Communists, but they were united in the goal of \_\_\_\_\_ Diem's regime. The Vietcong \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of South Vietnamese government officials. Soon, much of the countryside was under Vietcong \_\_\_\_\_. In 1960 Ho Chi Minh expanded the effort to \_\_\_\_\_ North and South Vietnam. More \_\_\_\_\_ routes leading to South Vietnam were established. North Vietnamese Army (\_\_\_\_) forces also began coming into the country to fight alongside the Vietcong. President Eisenhower decided to \_\_\_\_\_ in the conflict in 1955. The United States began \_\_\_\_\_ South Vietnam with money and weapons. Eisenhower began sending military \_\_\_\_\_ to train South Vietnam's army—the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (\_\_\_\_)—to use American weaponry. Elected in 1960, President \_\_\_\_\_ was a firm believer in the domino theory. Kennedy was eager to display U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ in Vietnam. President Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_ to send official combat forces into South Vietnam, however. Instead, he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the number of military advisers and army special forces, or Green Berets, in that country. The advisers were not supposed to take part in \_\_\_\_\_, but many did. As Vietcong attacks mounted, Kennedy \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. personnel to engage in direct combat. The number of Americans \_\_\_\_\_ or wounded climbed steadily. Meanwhile, Diem's government grew more and more \_\_\_\_\_. When Buddhist leaders opposed his rule, Diem struck back by arresting and \_\_\_\_\_ Buddhist protesters. To bring attention to the situation, several Buddhist monks killed themselves by publicly setting themselves on \_\_\_\_\_. Gruesome \_\_\_\_\_ were printed in newspapers around the world. The images shocked Americans, and public opinion turned sharply \_\_\_\_\_ Diem. American officials threatened to withdraw \_\_\_\_\_ unless Diem changed his policies. Yet he \_\_\_\_\_ to alter his stand against Buddhists. In response, U.S. leaders secretly began to support a plot within the South Vietnamese army to \_\_\_\_\_ Diem. In November 1963 the South Vietnamese plotters \_\_\_\_\_ Diem. Although Kennedy and his top advisers supported Diem's overthrow, they did not seek his \_\_\_\_\_. The removal of Diem from power, however, did nothing to ease President Kennedy's growing \_\_\_\_\_ over U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Just three weeks after Diem's death, President Kennedy himself was \_\_\_\_\_ in Dallas, Texas. When Vice President \_\_\_\_\_ took over as president, he inherited a rapidly deteriorating situation in South Vietnam. Although the ARVN had about 300,000 soldiers, the South Vietnamese government was on the brink of \_\_\_\_\_. By March 1964 the \_\_\_\_\_ controlled about 40 percent of South Vietnam. President Johnson became convinced that only an \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam could prevent a Communist victory. To increase the American military effort there, however, Johnson needed to obtain \_\_\_\_\_ from the U.S. Congress. In 1964 an incident off the coast of North Vietnam gave him the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ for his authority. Near midnight on August 4, 1964, President Johnson appeared on national \_\_\_\_\_. He made the dramatic announcement that on August 2 the \_\_\_\_\_, a navy destroyer, had been attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin, off the North Vietnamese coast. Johnson said that the attack on the *Maddox* "was \_\_\_\_\_ today by a number of hostile vessels attacking two U.S. destroyers with torpedoes." He called for a swift \_\_\_\_\_ response. Later it was learned that President Johnson did not present a completely \_\_\_\_\_ picture of the incident in the Gulf of Tonkin. Johnson was in the middle of his 1964 presidential \_\_\_\_\_ against Senator Barry Goldwater, a strong anti-Communist. Johnson wanted to avoid charges from Senator Goldwater and the Republicans that he was \_\_\_\_\_ on communism. The president claimed that the attack on the *USS Maddox* was \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the *Maddox* had been on a spying mission and had fired \_\_\_\_\_. As for the second attack, U.S. sailors may have \_\_\_\_\_ interference on their radar and sonar for enemy boats and torpedoes. At the time, however, most members of Congress did not know the \_\_\_\_\_ details surrounding the two incidents. The \_\_\_\_\_ was approved by Congress on August 7. The resolution enabled the \_\_\_\_\_ to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States." Johnson and his advisers now had authority to \_\_\_\_\_ the war. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon was one of only two senators to \_\_\_\_\_ the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. "We are in effect giving the \_\_\_\_\_ war-making powers in the absence of a declaration of war."