Korean War and Vietnam War

Directions: Watch *The Cold War in Asia: Crash Course U.S. History #38* on YouTube and fill in the blanks.

The Cold War began to heat up in _________. The Korean War lasted from _____ – _______. The end of WW II left Korea split between the Communist _______ and the Anti-Communist, but hardly Democratic _______. North Korea invaded the south and Truman responded by getting authorization from the _______________ ____________, but he did not seek authorization from Congress because he said the Korean Conflict was a “UN Police-action” and not a War.

The UN forces (mostly US and South Korean) were led by General ________________ and pushed the North Koreans back past the 38th Parallel all the way to the northern border with China. Communist _____ felt that the UN forces were too close to China and counterattacked. The war stalemates back at the 38th parallel.

The effects of the Korean War were a large loss of lives, the expansion of executive power (declaring a War without getting Congressional approval, and a strengthened Cold War mentality of containment.

According to the mystery document, the North Vietnamese leader ________________ was at least rhetorically fighting for independence from a colonial power (France) more than he was trying to establish a _________________________.

Under the ________________ the US saw Vietnam as a domino that needed to be propped up or the rest of Southeast Asia would fall to Communism.

The US decided to support the ________________ to maintain their control over Vietnam because of the US fear of communism spreading. President ________________ decided not to send troops or use atomic weapons. Once the Vietnamese defeated the French, the US decided to
support South Vietnam. The first involvement came under President Kennedy, whom sent _____________ in the early 1960s.

Most consider Vietnam to be ________________ war. The major escalation of US troops started under Johnson after the ________________ incident.

After alleged North Korean patrol boats attacked US warships in the Gulf of Tonkin, President Johnson asked Congress to authorize the president to take ________________ to repel armed attack” in Vietnam. Congress agreed to this and this was called the ________________.

So the number of troops and bombing increased. However, Johnson wasn’t always truthful with the American people about the US involvement in Vietnam and this was part of _____________ ______ between what the government told Americans about the war and what was really happening.

In 1968, the Johnson administration was saying victory was right around the corner, but then Vietnamese forces launched the __________ ________________ which revealed that the War was actually a long way from being won.

Much of the fighting took place in __________ and it was often difficult to tell enemy from civilian. There was an enormous amount of bombing used in Vietnam. The US also used chemical defoliants, such as ________________ to destroy the jungle and ____________ which was used to burn trees, homes, and people.
brought the war into American’s living rooms and this caused many Americans to become horrified of what they saw of the war.

Draftees from the war were often young and from the __________. Because enrollment in college allowed for a deferment, a large burden of the fighting fell upon those with lower income.

Up until 1968-1970, most Americans supported the war but as the war carried on, many Americans began to ________.

Richard Nixon appealed to the ___________ , the majority of Americans who supported the war, but weren’t nearly as vocal as the anti-war movement.

Nixon called for _________________ which was the gradual withdrawing of American troops, while leaving the fighting to the Vietnamese. At the same time, he increased bombing and invaded _______________ to cut off the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line connecting North to South Vietnam.

As the war continued the Anti-War Movement grew stronger and discontent within the armed forces grew as well.

In 1971, the NY times published the Pentagon Papers which revealed that the government had been misleading the American people about the war for years. Congress eventually responded by passing the ________________ in 1973 in order to limit the President’s power to send troops without Congressional approval.

Under Nixon, America signed a cease-fire with North Vietnam and agreed to pull out all remaining US troops. By 1975 the North Vietnamese conquered the south and the ________________ marked the end of the war.
The war cost America more than 100 billion dollars and ____________ troops, while over a million Vietnamese were killed. America expected its superior technology and wealth would eventually wear down the Vietnamese; however this did not happen as the Vietnamese were much more determined and organized than expected. The War also changed American’s relationship with their government. Before the war most people trusted the ____________, but after the war and because of the war that trust was mostly gone.
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The UN forces (mostly US and South Korean) were led by General Douglas MacArthur and pushed the North Koreans back past the 38th Parallel all the way to the northern border with China. Communist China felt that the UN forces were too close to China and counterattacked. The war stalemaled back at the 38th parallel.

The effects of the Korean War were a large loss of lives, the expansion of executive power (declaring a War without getting Congressional approval, and a strengthened Cold War mentality of containment.

According to the mystery document, the North Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh was at least rhetorically fighting for independence from a colonial power (France) more than he was trying to establish a Communist Dictatorship.

Under the Domino Theory the US saw Vietnam as a domino that needed to be propped up or the rest of Southeast Asia would fall to Communism.

The US decided to support the French to maintain their control over Vietnam because of the US fear of communism spreading. President Eisenhower decided not to send troops or use atomic weapons. Once the Vietnamese
defeated the French, the US decided to support South Vietnam. The first involvement came under President Kennedy, whom sent **advisors** in the early 1960s.

Most consider Vietnam to be **Lyndon Johnson’s** war. The major escalation of US troops started under Johnson after the **Gulf of Tonkin** incident.

After alleged North Korean patrol boats attacked US warships in the Gulf of Tonkin, President Johnson asked Congress to authorize the president to take “**All necessary measures** to repel armed attack” in Vietnam. Congress agreed to this and this was called the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**.

So the number of troops and bombing increased. However, Johnson wasn’t always truthful with the American people about the US involvement in Vietnam and this was part of **Credibility Gap** between what the government told Americans about the war and what was really happening.

In 1968, the Johnson administration was saying victory was right around the corner, but then Vietnamese forces launched the **Tet Offensive** which revealed that the War was actually a long way from being won.

Much of the fighting took place in **jungles** and it was often difficult to tell enemy from civilian. There was an enormous amount of bombing used in Vietnam. The US also used chemical defoliants, such as **Agent Orange** to destroy the jungle and **napalm** which was used to burn trees, homes, and people.
Television brought the war into American’s living rooms and this caused many Americans to become horrified of what they saw of the war.

Draftees from the war were often young and from the lower class. Because enrollment in college allowed for a deferment, a large burden of the fighting fell upon those with lower income.

Up until 1968-1970, most Americans supported the war but as the war carried on, many Americans began to protest.

Richard Nixon appealed to the Silent Majority, the majority of Americans who supported the war, but weren’t nearly as vocal as the anti-war movement.

Nixon called for Vietnamization which was the gradual withdrawing of American troops, while leaving the fighting to the Vietnamese. At the same time, he increased bombing and invaded Cambodia to cut off the Ho Chi Minh trail, a supply line connecting North to South Vietnam.

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Under Nixon, America signed a cease-fire with North Vietnam and agreed to pull out all remaining US troops. By 1975 the North Vietnamese conquered the south and the fall of Saigon marked the end of the war.
The war cost America more than 100 billion dollars and \(58,000\) troops, while over a million Vietnamese were killed. America expected its superior technology and wealth would eventually wear down the Vietnamese; however this did not happen as the Vietnamese were much more determined and organized than expected. The War also changed American’s relationship with their government. Before the war most people trusted the government, but after the war and because of the war that trust was mostly gone.