



Fall 2010 ► HST 195 F10 (Escobar META 21581 24392) ► Quizzes ► Midterm Exam

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Item Analysis Table

Q# 	Question text 	Answer's text 	partial credit 	R. Counts 	R.% 	% Correct Facility 	SD 	Disc. Index 	Disc. Coeff. 
(973816)  	PIC Identify this communist military leader of the Vietminh who successfully defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu. : Identify this communist military leader of the Vietminh who successfully defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu.	Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	70%	0.462	0.89	0.55
		Ngo Dinh Diem	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		Chiang Kai-shek	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Mao Zedong	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Vo Nguyen Giap	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				
(973817)  	This organization helped Ho Chi Minh wage guerrilla : This organization helped Ho Chi Minh wage guerrilla war against the Japanese during World War II:	The Office of Strategic Services (OSS).	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)	70%	0.462	0.63	0.21
		The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		The KGB.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				

		The Chinese Nationalist government.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		The British Secret Service.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973818) 	For which of the following reasons did Ho Chi Minh : For which of the following reasons did Ho Chi Minh, a confirmed Communist, seek United States support in 1945?	He did not trust the Soviet Union or China and vowed never to accept help from these countries.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	84%	0.370	0.84	0.56
		He was a pragmatist, principally preoccupied with Vietnam's independence, and he would accept help where he could get it.	(1.00)	37/44	(84%)				
		He knew that he would be turned down by the Americans, and then he could appeal more convincingly to the Soviets.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		He had no hope of United States aid, but others in his administration urged him to appeal to the Americans.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973819) 	During World War II, Ho Chi Minh and his Vietminh : During World War II, Ho Chi Minh and his Vietminh organization developed the strategy that would eventually force the French out of Vietnam. It included:	Emphasizing the Vietminh's strict commitment to Communism and social revolution.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	39%	0.493	0.42	0.31

		Tapping Vietnamese nationalism, promising independence, and pledging democratic reforms.	(1.00)	17/44	(39%)				
		Fighting other nationalist groups such as the Buddhists.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Collaborating with the Japanese because they were Asian and the French were not.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		All of the above were strategies used by the Vietminh.	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(973820)	American officials determined that they could not : American officials determined that they could not support Ho Chi Minh for the following reason:	His close ties with Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	89%	0.321	0.68	0.30
		His steadfast refusal to promise tax-free monopolies for U.S. imports.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		His deeply held Communist beliefs.	(1.00)	39/44	(89%)				
		His refusal to accept American military aid in 1947.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973821)	In 1950, the Truman Administration shifted from pr : In 1950, the Truman Administration shifted from pro-French neutrality to outright support for Paris in its war with the Vietminh because of:	Heightened Cold War fears in the wake of the Soviet Union's detonation of an atomic bomb in 1949.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	75%	0.438	0.68	0.40

		The Communists' victory in the Chinese civil war.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		The strong realization that the loss of further territory to Communism would come at a steep domestic political price.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		The belief that the fall of Indochina to Communism would force resource-starved Japan into the Communist Bloc.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		All of the above.	(1.00)	33/44	(75%)				
(973822) 	As did their predecessors in the Truman Administration : As did their predecessors in the Truman Administration, top officials and eventually the Eisenhower Administration itself withheld support for the reunification of Vietnam because they viewed Ho Chi Minh as:	An instrument of the international Communist movement.	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)	70%	0.462	0.63	0.27
		A brilliant political philosopher.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		A well-meaning but misguided man.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		A strong nationalist leader who also happened to be a Communist.	(0.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		Vietnam's George Washington.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				

(973824) 	Despite South Vietnam's vulnerability, Hanoi chose : Despite South Vietnam's vulnerability after the 1954 Geneva convention and the failure of nationwide elections in 1956, Hanoi chose not to pursue reunification in the late 1950s because:	Periodic border skirmishes with Communist China, its enemy, compelled North Vietnam to station most of its troops on its northern border.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	59%	0.497	0.47	0.20
		Hanoi feared that America would respond to any aggression with nuclear weapons.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Ho Chi Minh avoided the use of violence and believed that Vietnam should only be reunified by peaceful means.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Hanoi faced daunting postwar reconstruction and unmet governmental promises, including resistance to its program of land reform.	(1.00)	26/44	(59%)				
		All of the above were reasons that reunification was not pursued.	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
(973825) 	Following the Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower : Following the Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles concluded that	American troops were better equipped than their French counterparts.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	48%	0.505	0.47	0.11

	America would succeed in containing Communism in Indochina where France had failed because:								
		The U.S. was trying to foster nationalism in Vietnam whereas the French had sought to perpetuate colonialism.	(0.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		American nuclear superiority would permit Washington to dictate terms to Ho Chi Minh.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		American economic aid could influence the Vietnamese to choose nationalism over communism.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		All of the above were reasons the U.S. thought it would be successful.	(1.00)	21/44	(48%)				
(973826) 	Diem's agrovillage program proved to be : Diem's "agrovillage" program proved to be:	A stunning success that rallied the peasants to the government and thereby eroded support for the National Liberation Front (NLF).	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	70%	0.462	0.89	0.60
		An overall failure that bred widespread resentment among peasants angry at being removed from their homes	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				

		and separated from the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors.							
		A poorly funded and poorly administered program that produced mixed results.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Popular with South Vietnam's rural people, but a failure because of insufficient government support.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		More successful politically than economically.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
(973828)	During his time as president, John F. Kennedy: : During his time as president, John F. Kennedy:	Reduced America's commitment to South Vietnam.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	64%	0.487	0.58	0.35
		Neither increased nor reduced substantially America's commitment to South Vietnam.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Set in motion a plan for a complete withdrawal from South Vietnam.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Increased America's commitment to South Vietnam dramatically and bequeathed to Lyndon Johnson a problem far more dangerous than the one he had inherited.	(1.00)	28/44	(64%)				
		Bravely pursued							

		a neutralist solution to the problem of South Vietnam at great political cost.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
(973830)	President Johnson refused to grant a Joint Chiefs : President Johnson refused to grant a Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) request for direct American air and ground operations in early 1964 because:	He felt that direct American participation in the conflict would lead the South Vietnamese to let the United States fight the war for them.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	70%	0.462	0.74	0.44
		He had little enthusiasm for getting involved in a land war in Asia, especially during an election year.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Such a course would threaten his ambitious social agenda, the Great Society.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		American participation in Vietnam might encourage China or Russia to become more involved in the region.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		All of the above were reasons for his refusal.	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				
(973831)	LBJ's decision in July 1965 to commit American tr : LBJ's decision in July 1965 to commit American troops to offensive operations and to expand the air war constituted:	A minor escalation of American involvement in Vietnam.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	86%	0.347	0.58	0.13
		A limited step based on the assumption that no further	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				

		escalation would be necessary.							
		A cunningly devised ploy to divide Hanoi and Beijing.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		An open-ended commitment that cleared the way for the U.S. to take the lead in fighting the war.	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)				
(973833)	With the Americanization of the war in 1965, the A : With the Americanization of the war in 1965, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN):	Became more dependent than ever on the United States.	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.68	0.38
		Underwent a period of intensive retooling from which it emerged stronger than ever, halting the need for more U.S. troops.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Was divided into small units that were then integrated into the American command under a system pioneered during the Korean War.	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		Shrank dramatically in size to become a highly mobile, elite striking force.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Undertook a series of spoiler attacks into North Vietnam that threw the enemy off balance.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				

(973834) 	Belief in the Domino Theory would most likely lead : Belief in the Domino Theory would most likely lead a person to support	federal intervention in the American South to protect freedom riders and other civil-rights activists	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	70%	0.462	0.95	0.66
		a test-ban treaty with the Soviets against further atmospheric and ocean firing of nuclear weapons	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		American intervention in the war in Vietnam to prevent a Vietcong victory	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				
		appointment of more conservative justices to the Supreme Court to prevent it from falling completely under the influence of Warren liberals	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		U.S. withdrawal from Indochina due to lack of vital interests	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(973835) 	By 1967 President Johnson responded to mounting in : By 1967, President Johnson's economic response to mounting inflation at home included	putting even more money into circulation.	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)	30%	0.462	0.21	0.03
		raising interest rates.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		increasing the number of soldiers sent to Vietnam.	(0.00)	14/44	(32%)				
		raising taxes on Americans.	(1.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		resigning the presidency.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				

(973836) 	Johnson's popularity began to wane after 1966 because : Johnson's popularity began to wane after 1966 because	American military leaders expressed serious disagreement among themselves over the conduct of the war, and they went directly to the American press to publicize their complaints.	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)	68%	0.471	0.63	0.27
		media coverage raised questions about Johnson and his administration's credibility.	(1.00)	30/44	(68%)				
		reports surfaced that Cambodia and Laos had formally allied themselves with North Vietnam.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		World War II and Korean war veterans publicly criticized U.S. use of chemical warfare.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(973837) 	The Gulf of Tonkin resolution : The Gulf of Tonkin resolution	advocated the use of nuclear weapons against North Vietnam if that government did not accede to American demands	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	68%	0.471	0.79	0.44
		authorized the president to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against American forces and to prevent further aggression in Vietnam	(1.00)	30/44	(68%)				

		condemned U.S. involvement in Vietnam and demanded that American troops be withdrawn immediately	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		constituted a congressional explanation to the American people of the Johnson administration's immediate and long-term foreign policy goals in Southeast Asia	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		none of the above	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
(973839)	What was NOT a provision of or associated with the : All of the following were provisions of or associated with the Geneva Agreements EXCEPT?	Vietnam was divided into North and South at the 38th Parallel	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.84	0.56
		The agreement was signed after the French defeat at Dienbienphu	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Ho Chi Minh was to lead Communist North Vietnam	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		An anti-Communist government was established in South Vietnam	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Cambodia and Laos were to be considered and treated as neutrals	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
(973840)	Which senator from Oregon opposed the Gulf : Which senator from Oregon opposed the Gulf of Tonkin	Robert McNamara	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	55%	0.504	0.58	0.41

	Resolution and eventually became a leader of the antiwar sentiment in Congress?								
		Wayne Morse	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)				
		Harry Truman	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Dean Rusk	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		John Foster Dulles	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
(973841)	\\"Operation Rolling Thunder\\" was the code name fo : "Operation Rolling Thunder" was the code name for	the landing of the first combat troops in Vietnam	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	95%	0.211	0.63	0.09
		American bombing raids on North Vietnam	(1.00)	42/44	(95%)				
		the airlift of food to the blockaded city of West Berlin	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		the plan to assassinate South Vietnam's president, Ngo Dinh Diem	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		the black activist movements in the South, ie. boycotts, sit-ins, voter registration drives	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
(973842)	According to the video, historically, who had been the traditional enemy of Vietnam for hundreds of years? : According to the video, historically, who had been the traditional enemy of Vietnam for hundreds of years?	France	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)	70%	0.462	0.74	0.33
		United States	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Vietminh	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		China	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				

		Soviet Union	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
(973844)	According to the video, in 1945, during World War II, two out of eight million Vietnamese people died during a severe rice famine that was almost entirely caused by : According to the video, in 1945, during World War II, two out of eight million Vietnamese people died during a severe rice famine that was almost entirely caused by	predominantly weather, a drought	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)	43%	0.501	0.42	0.14
		the Japanese, who shipped rice back to their own country	(1.00)	19/44	(43%)				
		Ho Chi Minh and the Vietminh	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		the puppet emperor Bao Dai himself	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		the French and their official colonial policy	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
(973845)	After the August Revolution in 1945, at the same t : After the August Revolution in 1945, at the same time when the Japanese surrendered to end WWII, Ho Chi Minh organized his communist government in the city of	Hanoi	(1.00)	35/44	(80%)	80%	0.408	0.84	0.63
		Saigon	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Dien Bien Phu	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Hue	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Ba Dinh Square	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
	The administrations of these two	Harry Truman and Dwight							

(973846)	Democrat Americ : The administrations of these two American presidents, who were Democrats, failed to recognize Ho Chi Minh's government, to honor his requests for a diplomatic dialog, and even to follow a consistent policy towards Vietnam in the years during and immediately after WWII.	Eisenhower	(0.00)	20/44	(45%)	27%	0.451	0.32	0.09
		Lyndon Johnson and Dwight Eisenhower	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman	(1.00)	12/44	(27%)				
		Lyndon Johnson and Franklin Roosevelt	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
(973847)	In a pivotal year, 1950, all of the following happ : In a pivotal year, 1950, all of the following happened EXCEPT	Communist China and Russia recognized Ho Chi Minh's communist Vietminh government	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)	23%	0.424	0.16	0.11
		The United States recognized the French installed Bao Dai government as the legitimate government of Vietnam	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		An armistice was signed to end the Korean War	(1.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		Communist North Korea suddenly	(0.00)	16/44	(36%)				

		invaded Democratic South Korea	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		President Harry Truman began giving direct monetary aide to the French efforts in Vietnam	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
(973848)	The Geneva Convention, during and following the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu, saw all of the following happen to Ho Chi Minh's victorious Vietminh communists, EXCEPT	Vietnam was divided in half, North and South, at the 17th parallel	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)	43%	0.501	0.47	0.26
		The Vietminh begrudgingly accepted less than half of the Vietnamese land when in fact they controlled most of it.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		The communist Ho Chi Minh was betrayed by his Russian and Chinese communist allies and forced to accept a humiliating compromise.	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				
		Countrywide elections, desired by the Vietminh, were pushed off to some future date, which in reality became two years, in 1956.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		Chinese leader Jo En Lai's complete							

		support of Ho and the Vietminh and refusal to back down to the United States.	(1.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(973849)  	All of the following are true of the Diem regime i : All of the following are true of the Diem regime in South Vietnam before 1963 EXCEPT	Ngo Dinh Diem's government would never have survived as long as it did without direct U.S. aide	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	68%	0.471	0.89	0.56
		Diem accepted U.S. aide, but never followed the advice of U.S. diplomats and envoys	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Diem was anti-communist and used the military to crush his enemies	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		After annihilating his enemies, Diem pushed for nationwide elections that he knew would make him the legitimate leader of all Vietnam, North and South	(1.00)	30/44	(68%)				
		Diem was stubborn and distrustful and only listened to advice of his family members	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(973850)  	In 1963, all of the following events occurred inside S : In 1963, all of the following events occurred INSIDE the country of South Vietnam EXCEPT	In November, President John F. Kennedy was killed by an assassin's bullets in Dallas, Texas.	(1.00)	37/44	(84%)	84%	0.370	0.74	0.34
		Buddhist monks demonstrated							

		against Diem's government, including the practice of self-immolation as a sign of protest	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother Ngo Din Nhu continued to repress the monks and Saigon students who joined the protests against the government.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		The United States agreed to permit a plot by senior South Vietnamese Army Generals, largely Buddhist in number, to remove Diem from power. This decision led to Diem's assassination.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		President Kennedy had increased the number of U.S. soldiers, called advisors, in Vietnam to 16,000.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
(973852)	All of the following statements about President Ly : All of the following statements about President Lyndon Johnson are true, EXCEPT	Since he was barely re-elected to the presidency in 1964, after having served the rest of the assassinated John F. Kennedy's term, he had to be careful when it came to initial public support of the war in Vietnam	(1.00)	21/44	(48%)	48%	0.505	0.47	0.14
		He ordered the							

		direct bombing of North Vietnam after the attacks on U.S. ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. This was the first time American aircraft bombed North Vietnam directly.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		He was an extremely successful president when it came to getting his domestic legislation passed through Congress, such as his War on Poverty and the Great Society.	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		After China had been "lost" to the communists by Democrat Harry Truman, Democrat Lyndon Johnson did not want the same failure in Vietnam to put a black mark on his record as president.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		General William Westmoreland was put in charge of U.S. forces in Vietnam and the number of American troop requests continued to escalate.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(973853)  	Which of the following pairs of groups are neither : Which of the following pairs of groups are neither the same thing nor allies in the Vietnam War?	USA and ARVN	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	84%	0.370	0.84	0.55

		Vietcong and VC	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		VC and NVA	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		North Vietnamese Army and communists	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		ARVN and VC	(1.00)	37/44	(84%)				
(973855)	Sharing the title of Video Episode 2 te : Sharing the title of Video Episode 2, who really was America's (the United States) Mandarin in Vietnam?	Jo En Lai	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	61%	0.493	0.37	0.01
		Ngo Dinh Diem	(1.00)	27/44	(61%)				
		Vo Nguyen Giap	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
		Bao Dai	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
(973856)	Ignorance of Vietnam's history plagued the French : Ignorance of Vietnam's history plagued the French, then the Americans. All of the following were important elements of the Vietnamese character EXCEPT which one?	Wet rice farming led to a strong collective spirit	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)	30%	0.462	0.37	0.19
		Frequent wars led to Vietnamese evolving into a breed of warriors	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		The Vietnamese people ignored internal differences and were always unified in the face of an enemy	(1.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		Contrary to popular Western belief, the Vietnamese were not a passive,	(0.00)	14/44	(32%)				

		peaceful people, even before the arrival of European powers							
		The status of women in Vietnamese society was higher than other Asian societies due to the exploits of female patriots Trien Au and the Truong Sisters.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973857)	According to the video, what issue was to preoccupy Ho Chi Minh for the remainder of his life? According to the video, what issue was to preoccupy Ho Chi Minh for the remainder of his life?	His anger at being ignored by Democratic President Woodrow Wilson at the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I, when Ho had hoped to gain freedom for Vietnam	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	64%	0.487	0.68	0.39
		His failure to have his archrival Ngo Dinh Diem, later the leader of South Vietnam, executed when he had the chance, and possibly could have shortened the war	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		He was personally devastated over the excesses, violence, and terror committed by his own Vietminh in the agricultural reorganization that took place after he took control of North Vietnam in 1954	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				

		The reunification of Vietnam, North and South, as an independent nation	(1.00)	28/44	(64%)				
		His continued state of depression that the United States had failed to recognize an independent Vietnam, especially after he had used Thomas Jefferson's own Declaration of Independence as his model	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
(973858)	MAP Who was the communist leader of country #1 during the 1950's and 1960's? : Who was the communist leader of country #1 during the 1950's and 1960's?	Mao Zedong	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.74	0.49
		Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Ngo Dinh Diem	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Chiang Kai Shek	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Bao Dai	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
(973859)	MAP What is #9 on the map? : What is the line labeled #9 on the map?	The location of the Tet Offensive	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	84%	0.370	0.74	0.39
		The farthest south that the Vietcong invaded	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		The 17th parallel, the line separating North and South Vietnam, from the Geneva Agreements of 1954	(1.00)	37/44	(84%)				
		The location of							

		the borders of Cambodia and Laos	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		None of the above	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
(973860)	MAP A North Vietnamese attack on an American ship in the Gulf of Tonkin prompted the passage of the Resolution by the U.S. Congress in 1964, thus giving President Lyndon Johnson the authority to escalate and wage war in Vietnam. What is the # of that location?	6	(1.00)	40/44	(91%)	91%	0.291	0.84	0.62
		7	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		8	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		5	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973861)	MAP Which country was led by the nationalist/communist Ho Chi Minh after the 1954 Geneva Accords?	1	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	91%	0.291	0.79	0.53
		2	(1.00)	40/44	(91%)				
		3	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		4	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		5	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
	MAP The Ho Chi Minh Trail was used by the NVA to bring supplies to South Vietnam during the U.S. involvement in the	1							

(973862)	Vietnam War. Unfortunately, the trail ran mainly within the borders of Laos and the war escalated to include part of that country even though it was officially neutral during the conflict. Where is Laos?		(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	80%	0.408	0.79	0.53
		2	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		3	(1.00)	35/44	(80%)				
		4	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		5	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
(1054513)	Even as early as 1954, official national intelligence reports estimated chances of establishing a stable government in South Vietnam were "poor" and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) argued that ... : Even as early as 1954, official national intelligence reports estimated chances of establishing a stable government in South Vietnam were "poor" and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) argued that it would also be "hopeless" that Communists in North Vietnam to build an army without a "reasonably strong, stable civil government in control."	True							
			(0.00)	25/44	(57%)	43%	0.501	0.26	0.05
		False	(1.00)	19/44	(43%)				
	The Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations both violated the spirit, and sometimes the letter of the Geneva Accords after 1954. And so did Ho Chi Minh's government in	True							

(1054528)	North Vietnam. :  The Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations both violated the spirit, and sometimes the letter of the Geneva Accords after 1954. And so did Ho Chi Minh's government in North Vietnam.		(1.00)	32/44	(73%)	73%	0.451	0.47	0.13
		False	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				
(1054525)	Reading stories or accounts from people who actually participated in historical events such as the Vietnam War always provide a more accurate and complete historical account of the event. ... : Reading stories or accounts from people who actually participated in historical events such as the Vietnam War always provide a more accurate and complete historical account of the event. Textbooks written by historians after the fact can never be as informative or present a clearer depiction of the events of history as can the memories of actual participants in those events.	True	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)	75%	0.438	0.84	0.60
		False	(1.00)	33/44	(75%)				
	Popular myth states that if John F. Kennedy had not been assassinated in 1963, and if he had won the presidential election of 1964, that he would have extricated the U.S. from Vietnam. Historian ... :	True							

(1054523) ••🔍	Popular myth states that if John F. Kennedy had not been assassinated in 1963, and if he had won the presidential election of 1964, that he would have extricated the U.S. from Vietnam. Historian George Herring states that there is not "a shred of evidence to support the notion". Moreover, even if there was a secret plan, he chastises Kennedy's leadership for putting re-election politics before the welfare of American soldiers		(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.47	0.03
		False	(0.00)	15/44	(34%)				
(1054517) ••🔍	Herring writes that there is evidence that between 3,000 and 15,000 Vietnamese people may have been executed by Ho Chi Minh's Hanoi government in North Vietnam during the 1950's. He also states ... : Herring writes that there is evidence that between 3,000 and 15,000 Vietnamese people may have been executed by Ho Chi Minh's Hanoi government in North Vietnam during the 1950's. He also states that more than 2,000 suspected communists were executed by Diem's government in the South.	True	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.58	0.17
		False	(0.00)	15/44	(34%)				
	Although President Kennedy firmly resisted any proposal	True							

(1054507) 	to send American combat troops to Vietnam, he still refused, primarily for political reasons, to abandon the struggle. The number of ... : Although President Kennedy firmly resisted any proposal to send American combat troops to Vietnam, he still refused, primarily for political reasons, to abandon the struggle. The number of advisors tripled from 1961 to 1962 and the Kennedy administration went to considerable lengths to deceive the American public. Not only did they refuse to divulge the numbers of advisors, but also the fact that many were actively engaged in combat.		(1.00)	25/44	(57%)	57%	0.501	0.68	0.40
		False	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(1054533) 	U.S. aid did little to promote economic development or improve conditions in the villages where more than 90% of South Vietnam's population lived. Moreover, the commercial-import program was ... : U.S. aid did little to promote economic development or improve conditions in the villages where more than 90% of South Vietnam's population lived. Moreover, the commercial-import program was enormously wasteful and actually did more	True	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)	86%	0.347	0.84	0.42

	to hamper the successful implementation of a financial program in Vietnam in the 1950's. It fostered dependency rather than laying a foundation for genuine independence.								
		False	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(1054515)	Hawks were largely right-wing Republicans and conservative Democrats, who viewed the struggle in Vietnam as an essential element in the global struggle with communism. Doves were an extremely ... : Hawks were largely right-wing Republicans and conservative Democrats, who viewed the struggle in Vietnam as an essential element in the global struggle with communism. Doves were an extremely heterogeneous and fractious group who opposed the war for a large variety of reasons. Of the two, the doves were the larger percentage of the American population prior to 1968.	True	(0.00)	20/44	(45%)	55%	0.504	0.84	0.45
		False	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)				
	Many historians now agree that between 1964 and 1965 was a dramatic period in the escalation of the Vietnam War. President Johnson altered the U.S.	True							

(1054522) 	commitment to the war by initiating regular ... : Many historians now agree that between 1964 and 1965 was a dramatic period in the escalation of the Vietnam War. President Johnson altered the U.S. commitment to the war by initiating regular bombing of North Vietnam and by sending the first U.S. ground combat troops to South Vietnam.		(1.00)	39/44	(89%)	89%	0.321	0.53	0.09
		False	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(1054506) 	After successfully defending his administration in the sect crisis of 1955, Diem quickly consolidated his power. With assurance of American support, voters in South Vietnam overwhelmingly ... : After successfully defending his administration in the sect crisis of 1955, Diem quickly consolidated his power. With assurance of American support, voters in South Vietnam overwhelmingly supported Diem, who secured 98.2% of the votes cast in South Vietnam's first legitimate free elections following the Geneva Agreements. This made Diem confident in defeating Ho Chi Minh in the upcoming 1956 unifying	True	(0.00)	13/44	(30%)	70%	0.462	0.68	0.36

	election.								
		False	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				
(1054514)	Following the coup of Ngo Dinh Diem, it is clear from the text that John Kennedy left to his successor Lyndon Johnson, a much more dangerous problem than he had inherited from Dwight Eisenhower. : Following the coup of Ngo Dinh Diem, it is clear from the text that John Kennedy left to his successor Lyndon Johnson, a much more dangerous problem than he had inherited from Dwight Eisenhower.	True	(1.00)	39/44	(89%)	89%	0.321	0.74	0.41
		False	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(1054512)	During Kennedy's administration, the covert war in Vietnam continued, with operations crossing the 17th parallel, and added a "secret war" in Laos, involving the CIA and the Hmong tribespeople. : During Kennedy's administration, the covert war in Vietnam continued, with operations crossing the 17th parallel, and added a "secret war" in Laos, involving the CIA and the Hmong tribespeople.	True	(1.00)	32/44	(73%)	73%	0.451	0.63	0.28
		False	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				
(1054526)	The American air bombing campaigns in Vietnam were specifically directed against civilian populations. : The American air bombing campaigns	True	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	91%	0.291	0.58	0.07

	in Vietnam were specifically directed against civilian populations.								
		False	(1.00)	40/44	(91%)				
(1054565)	Without the strong performance of American troops from 1965 to 1967, in operations such as Cedar Falls, most historians agree that South Vietnam would have been defeated at that time, rather than ten years later, in 1975, when it was finally defeated. Ev : Without the strong performance of American troops from 1965 to 1967, in operations such as Cedar Falls, most historians agree that South Vietnam would have been defeated at that time, rather than ten years later, in 1975, when it was finally defeated. Even with highly padded estimates, the United States inflicted huge losses on the enemy, and these large figures led the American military command to conclude that it was indeed winning the war.	True	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.63	0.28
		False	(0.00)	15/44	(34%)				
(973863)	MAP Vietnam was artificially divided into regions by the French : Vietnam was artificially divided into regions by the French during its colonial period. Which section was known as Annam, therefore making all	4	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)	55%	0.504	0.58	0.30

	Vietnamese people known to Europeans as Annamites or Annamese?								
		5	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)				
		6	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
(973865) 	MAP Which was the capital city of the NVA and Ho Chi M : Which numbered location was the capital city of the NVA and Ho Chi Minh?	7	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	80%	0.408	0.89	0.65
		2	(1.00)	35/44	(80%)				
		3	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		8	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973866) 	MAP Section #6 on the map above was know as the \"rice : Section #6 on the map above was know as the \"rice bowl\" of Vietnam because it was the richest and most fertile region (thus delivering plentiful agricultural harvests). During the French colonial period it was known as	Tonkin	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	55%	0.504	0.63	0.31
		Pleiku	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Cochinchina	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)				
		Annam	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		Mekong Delta	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
(973867) 	MAP Where is Dien Bien Phu, the location of the French defeat in 1954 at the hands of the North Vietnamese Army and its communist allies and the official end of French rule in Vietnam? : Where is Dien Bien Phu, the location of the French defeat in 1954 at the hands of	7	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)	55%	0.504	0.68	0.38

	the North Vietnamese Army and its communist allies and the official end of French rule in Vietnam?								
		2	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		3	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		8	(0.00)	15/44	(34%)				
(973868) 	MAP The province of Tonkin was one of the French provi : The province of Tonkin was one of the French provinces in Vietnam and suffered a terrible famine during the mid 1940's. Which section is Tonkin?	4	(1.00)	29/44	(66%)	66%	0.479	0.63	0.30
		5	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		6	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(973799) 	Which term was used to describe the exodus of near : Which term was used to describe the exodus of nearly 900,000 refugees, most of them Catholics, from North to South Vietnam in 1954?	Deer Mission	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	86%	0.347	0.63	0.19
		Passage to Freedom	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)				
		Battle of Ap Bac	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Operation Rolling Thunder	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		La mission civilistrace	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(973800) 	What group was founded at the direction of communi : What is the official name of the group that was founded at the direction of communist leaders in Hanoi in December, 1960. The creation of	National Liberation Front (NLF)	(1.00)	26/44	(59%)	59%	0.497	0.79	0.45

	this group serves as a formal recognition of the shift to armed struggle and the liberation of the South?								
		Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		Buddhist-Catholic Communist League	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Vietcong (VC)	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		The Ho Chi Minh Trail Brigade	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(973802)  	Which of the following is NOT a part of the govern : Which of the following is NOT a part of the governing concept of "personalism" as practiced by Ngo Dinh Diem having absolute state power in South Vietnam?	Distrust of the masses of people and popular democratic rule	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)	75%	0.438	0.74	0.36
		Belief that a small elite was responsible for defining the general welfare	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		That reliance on charisma, coupled with devout Buddhism would win peasant support	(1.00)	33/44	(75%)				
(973803)  	Just as the communist takeover in Cuba by Fidel Ca : Just as the communist takeover in Cuba by Fidel Castro disrupted the foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration, what event disrupted the foreign policy of the	Khrushchev's building of a concrete and steel wall in Berlin, separating democratic and communist zones	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)	55%	0.504	0.58	0.31

	Kennedy administration and continued to lead U.S. leaders to fear the global communist threat?								
		The shooting down of a U-2 spy plane over Russia and the capture of the American pilot Francis Gary Powers	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		The fall of China to Mao Zedong's communist forces, who defeated Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist forces	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				
		The rise in power of the Republican nominee Barry Goldwater for the upcoming presidential election.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
(973805) 	President Johnson personalized the struggle in Vie : President Johnson personalized the struggle in Vietnam. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT	He viewed the crisis in Vietnam as a test of his strength and personal prestige.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	52%	0.505	0.47	0.16
		He viewed the crisis in Vietnam as a test of his authority as President of the United States.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		He viewed the crisis in Vietnam as a test of his leadership of the Free World.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		He viewed the crisis in Vietnam as a test of his manhood.	(0.00)	14/44	(32%)				

		All of these answer are true.	(1.00)	23/44	(52%)				
(973806) 	The importance of the Cold War mindset in the 1960 : The importance of the Cold War mindset in the 1960's cannot be underestimated. It put a premium on toughness and viewed compromise as weakness, and retreat as a sign of cowardice. All of the following statements are indicative of this mindset EXCEPT	A firm stand in Vietnam would discourage any Soviet tendencies to support further exploits; moreover, it might even lead to a more peaceful coexistence.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	39%	0.493	0.42	0.33
		It was important to contain the more aggressive and reckless Chinese, who had actually sent troops into North Korea on the communists behalf during the Korean War.	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		Policymakers believed that the way the United States stood up to communist provocations in Vietnam would have profound consequences everywhere.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		If the U.S could force the leadership in Hanoi to the bargaining table, the conflict could be resolved through compromise and peaceful negotiations	(1.00)	17/44	(39%)				
		Wars of "national							

		liberation" became synonymous with communist infiltration. If they witnessed the resolve of the United States in Vietnam, they would be less inclined to proceed.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
(973807)	Although the events surrounding the Gulf of Tonkin : Although the events surrounding the Gulf of Tonkin incident are problematic, President Johnson's handling of the event, from a political standpoint, was "masterly". All of the following statements serve as clear evidence of his success, EXCEPT	Johnson's firm but restrained response to the alleged North Vietnamese attacks won broad popular support and saw his approval rating soar up from 42 to 72 percent.	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)	7%	0.255	0.16	0.17
		Johnson was easily able to get congressional, military, and public approval for his decision to implement Operation Rolling Thunder	(1.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Johnson effectively neutralized any "soft on communism" criticism from his Republican political rival in the 1964 election, Barry Goldwater.	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		The resulting first Congressional debate on Vietnam brought Johnson near unanimous	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				

		endorsement of the president's policies.							
		Johnson won one of the largest popular and electoral majority landslides in presidential election history to that time.	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
(973810) 	All of the following are true of the aerial bombing : All of the following are true statements about the aerial bombing war in Vietnam, EXCEPT	It cost the U.S. Almost 10 times the amount of money in bombing to exact one dollar of damage inflicted on North Vietnam.	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)	27%	0.451	0.26	0.13
		The bombing of a Third World country by a more powerful nation gave Ho Chi Minh an effective propaganda advantage that they exploited throughout the war.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		The presumed psychological impact of the bombing of North Vietnam did not destroy Hanoi's determination to prevail.	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		From the point of view of some American military personnel, the bombing campaign did not achieve its goals.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Because Vietnam was such a rural country, the bombing							

		actually did not inflict extensive damage on the industrial capacity and infrastructure of North Vietnam.	(1.00)	12/44	(27%)				
(973811)	Which of the following did the North Vietnamese leadership consider to be their enemy's most vulnerable points?	South Vietnamese government	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	64%	0.487	0.63	0.33
		ARVN	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		American public opinion	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		All of these were considered vulnerable points	(1.00)	28/44	(64%)				
(1052532)	In the late 1940s, Truman Administration policymakers abandoned America's earlier opposition to continued French control of Indochina because:	They viewed the colonial system as the best way to assist developing regions.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	61%	0.493	0.68	0.40
		They wanted to maintain good relations with Paris in order to ensure that France would continue to help contain Soviet power in Europe.	(1.00)	27/44	(61%)				
		Ongoing French control facilitated							

		American economic penetration of Vietnam.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		France promised to grant independence to Vietnam by 1950.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
(1052537)	The Bao Dai government that France established in : The Bao Dai government that France established in 1950 was notable because:	It was Vietnam's first truly independent, post-colonial government.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	70%	0.462	0.84	0.50
		American officials unequivocally supported it.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		It was a puppet government designed to obscure continued direct French control of Vietnam.	(1.00)	31/44	(70%)				
		It was a compromise solution that enjoyed the strong support of Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
(1052536)	The Domino Theory held that: : The Domino Theory held that:	The fall of Indochina to Communism would rapidly lead to Communist domination of all of Southeast Asia.	(1.00)	42/44	(95%)	95%	0.211	0.74	0.40
		Southeast Asian nations would stand up to Communism like a wall of	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				

		dominos.							
		The fall of Indochina to Communism would have little impact on other nations in the region.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(1052548)	According tot he video, the Military Assistance and Advisory Group's (MAAG) effort to turn South Vietnam's army into an effective force failed for which of the following reasons: : According tot he video, the Military Assistance and Advisory Group's (MAAG) effort to turn South Vietnam's army into an effective force failed for which of the following reasons:	A lack of sufficiently educated officers.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	59%	0.497	0.68	0.35
		Diem's determination to base the promotion of officers on loyalty to his regime rather than on merit.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		The American decision to train the South Vietnamese army for a conventional war rather than the rural insurgency it would eventually have to fight.	(0.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		All of the above.	(1.00)	26/44	(59%)				
	The North Vietnamese government gradually	Diem's anti-Communist campaign had							

(1052552)	committe : The North Vietnamese government gradually committed itself to supporting a Communist insurgency against the Diem government between 1957 and 1959 because:	proven so successful that it threatened the survival of the revolutionary apparatus in the south.	(1.00)	19/44	(43%)	43%	0.501	0.42	0.10
		Hanoi had successfully secured the revolution in North Vietnam.	(0.00)	17/44	(39%)				
		Ho Chi Minh had decided to delay the completion of the socialist revolution in the north.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Washington had signaled its intention to abandon South Vietnam.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(1052546)	Throughout the late 1950s, the fundamental goal of : Throughout the late 1950s, the fundamental goal of American policy in South Vietnam remained:	Maintaining South Vietnam as a barrier against Communist expansion.	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)	86%	0.347	0.79	0.34
		Neutralizing Southeast Asia in the ongoing Cold War.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Effecting a rapprochement with Ho Chi Minh.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Using South Vietnam as a base for launching air attacks against the People's Republic of China.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				

(1052558)  	At the battle of Ap Bac in January 1963, South Vie : At the battle of Ap Bac in January 1963, South Vietnamese forces:	Used their advanced weapons and mobility to decisively defeat a well-armed NLF battalion.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)	52%	0.505	0.58	0.29
		Suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a better-equipped Viet Cong force.	(0.00)	17/44	(39%)				
		Failed to destroy a Viet Cong unit despite overwhelming air and artillery support and a ten-to-one superiority in men.	(1.00)	23/44	(52%)				
		Occupied a deserted village that the guerrillas had long since abandoned.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Impressed their American advisors with their great bravery under fire.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(1052560)  	Following the May 8, 1963, incident in Hue, Buddhi : Following the May 8, 1963, incident in Hue, Buddhist monks and their supporters protested the Diem government by:	Staging highly publicized self immolations and mass protests.	(1.00)	40/44	(91%)	91%	0.291	0.74	0.49
		Waging guerrilla war.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Openly allying with the Viet Cong.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Assassinating high officials and burning down government buildings.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				

		All of the above.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
(1052562)	According to the video, with his top advisers sharply divided in October 1963 between those who continued to support Diem and those who advocated his removal, Kennedy: : According to the video, with his top advisers sharply divided in October 1963 between those who continued to support Diem and those who advocated his removal, Kennedy:	Sided strongly with Diem supporters such as General Paul Harkins.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	61%	0.493	0.63	0.48
		Unequivocally backed those who sought Diem's removal from power.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		Ignored Vietnam in disgust.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Pursued a truly even-handed compromise policy.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		Followed a compromise policy that left matters in Ambassador Lodge's hands and thereby ensured U.S. support for a coup d'etat against Diem.	(1.00)	27/44	(61%)				
(1052570)	Ambassador Maxwell Taylor objected strongly to Gen : Ambassador Maxwell Taylor objected strongly to General William Westmoreland's urgent, February 1965 request in for the deployment of	Strong feeling that the U.S. needed to commit a substantially larger force to South Vietnam.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	82%	0.390	0.84	0.42

	American Marines to protect the air base at Danang because of his:								
		Belief that the deployment would discourage aggressive action by South Vietnamese troops.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Opposition to the use of American troops in the defense of static positions.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Fears that the deployment would put the U.S. on a slippery slope leading inevitably to more and larger deployments.	(1.00)	36/44	(82%)				
(1052571) 	Taylor's enclave strategy: : Taylor's enclave strategy:	Proposed a limited commitment of American forces to coastal base areas designed to prevent a quick Communist victory and to give South Vietnam time to build up its forces.	(1.00)	23/44	(52%)	52%	0.505	0.53	0.35
		Marked a step back from large-scale involvement.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		Was self-consciously designed to spur further American intervention.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		Called for aggressive offensive actions	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				

		in the strategic Central Highlands.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
(1052569)	The February 1965 National Liberation Front attack : The February 1965 National Liberation Front attack on a U.S. Army barracks in Pleiku:	Served as a convenient pretext for the Johnson Administration to begin the Rolling Thunder bombing campaign.	(1.00)	18/44	(41%)	41%	0.497	0.37	0.10
		Awoke American officials to the deteriorating situation in South Vietnam and to the necessity of quickly expanding American involvement.	(0.00)	18/44	(41%)				
		Spurred the Administration to begin an open, public debate over its Vietnam policy.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Led LBJ to contemplate reducing America's commitment to South Vietnam.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(1052580)	President Lyndon Johnson's "many flags" campaign : President Lyndon Johnson's "many flags" campaign to secure troop commitments to Vietnam from America's Pacific allies:	Was a resounding success that resulted in large numbers of allied troops joining American forces in South Vietnam.	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)	57%	0.501	0.68	0.43
		Met with outright hostility from previously steadfast allies such as Thailand,	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				

		Australia, and South Korea.							
		Was publicly supported by American allies, but did not result in the commitment of any soldiers.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Was a disappointment that resulted in the deployment of only 71,000 troops.	(1.00)	25/44	(57%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(1052583)	The principle index the United States used to char : The principle index the United States used to chart success in Vietnam was:	The movement of the front line and the capture of key geographical objectives.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)	64%	0.487	0.63	0.30
		A sophisticated measurement of the proportion of South Vietnamese peasants who were loyal to the Saigon government.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		The strength and stability of the South Vietnamese government.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		The "body count."	(1.00)	28/44	(64%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
(1052578)	The Rolling Thunder air war did all of the followi : The Rolling Thunder air war did all of the following EXCEPT:	Result in the loss of over 950 American aircraft between 1965 and 1968.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)	86%	0.347	0.79	0.43
		Stop the infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)				

		along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.							
		Provide Hanoi with American hostages in the form of downed airmen.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Cost the United States \$9.60 for each \$1 of damage inflicted.	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
		Give Hanoi a tremendous propaganda advantage.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
(1052574)	The United States' approach to fighting the Vietn : The United States' approach to fighting the Vietnam War:	Brilliantly related American military power to the central task of building an effective South Vietnamese government.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)	89%	0.321	0.74	0.40
		Was consciously designed to inflict the maximum number of civilian deaths possible.	(0.00)	0/44	(0%)				
		Was never appropriate for the war because the U.S. merely assumed that applying its superior military power would achieve victory.	(1.00)	39/44	(89%)				
		Was more political than military in nature.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)				
		Greatly overestimated North Vietnam's military strength.	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
	The USSR began to provide North Vietnam with subst : The USSR began to	It hoped to tie the U.S. down in Southeast Asia so that							

(1052576) 	provide North Vietnam with substantial military assistance beginning in 1965 because:	unopposed Soviet forces could pursue opportunities in Europe and the Middle East.	(1.00)	9/44	(20%)	20%	0.408	0.11	0.07
		An American defeat in Southeast Asia would set the stage for a real thaw in the Cold War.	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Moscow wished to prevent America from establishing a strong position on the border of its close fraternal ally, China.	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Assistance to North Vietnam would prove Soviet credibility in the face of hostile Chinese propaganda and give the USSR the chance to test new weapon systems.	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		All of the above.	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(1052585) 	Antiwar liberals opposed American participation in : Antiwar liberals opposed American participation in the war for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:	Their belief that the employment of weapons such as napalm was inhumane.	(0.00)	4/44	(9%)	39%	0.493	0.42	0.24
		Their conviction that America had betrayed its bedrock principles by supporting a corrupt and repressive regime in South Vietnam.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Their conclusion							

		that U.S. escalation violated a number of international agreements including the United Nations Charter and the 1954 Geneva Accords.	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)				
		Their doubts in the validity of the domino theory on which the Johnson Administration justified intervention.	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
		Their belief that the war was but the latest example of the way in which American capitalism brutally exploited people all across the globe.	(1.00)	17/44	(39%)				
(973815) 	Matching People MT : Look at the definition on the left, then find the correct person from the drop down menu on the right. (Each of the 5 terms on the right has a correct matching definition on the left)	OSS officer who remained a supporter of Ho Chi Minh, whom he had met and worked with immediately during and after WWII,: Archimedes Patti	(1.00)	14/44	(32%)	36%	0.222	0.36	0.34
		Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to Vietnam who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.: J.	(1.00)	7/44	(16%)				

		Lawton Collins							
		CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.: Edward Lansdale	(1.00)	15/44	(34%)				
		Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.: Robert McNamara	(1.00)	32/44	(73%)				
		Ambassador and firm supporter of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. He had become too identified with the flawed Diem regime to be effective, and was replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: Frederick Nolting	(1.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to Vietnam who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.: Archimedes Patti	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				

		Ambassador and firm supporter of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. He had become too identified with the flawed Diem regime to be effective, and was replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: J. Lawton Collins	(0.00)	14/44	(32%)				
		OSS officer who remained a supporter of Ho Chi Minh, whom he had met and worked with immediately during and after WWII,: Frederick Nolting	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		Ambassador and firm supporter of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. He had become too identified with the flawed Diem regime to be effective, and was replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: Archimedes Patti	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				
		OSS officer who remained a supporter of Ho Chi Minh, whom he had met and worked with immediately during and after WWII,: Edward Lansdale	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
		Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to Vietnam							

		who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.: Robert McNamara	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)				
		CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.: Frederick Nolting	(0.00)	9/44	(20%)				
		Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.: Frederick Nolting	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.: Archimedes Patti	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)				
		OSS officer who remained a supporter of Ho Chi Minh, whom he had met and worked with immediately during and after WWII,: J. Lawton Collins	(0.00)	10/44	(23%)				
		Ambassador and firm supporter of South Vietnamese President Ngo							

		Dinh Diem. He had become too identified with the flawed Diem regime to be effective, and was replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: Edward Lansdale	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.: J. Lawton Collins	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				
		Ambassador and firm supporter of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. He had become too identified with the flawed Diem regime to be effective, and was replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.: Robert McNamara	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)				
		Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to Vietnam who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.: Edward Lansdale	(0.00)	13/44	(30%)				
		CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)				

		against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.: Archimedes Patti	(0.00)	11/44	(25%)			
		CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.: J. Lawton Collins	(0.00)	7/44	(16%)			
		Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to Vietnam who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.: Frederick Nolting	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)			
		Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.: Edward Lansdale	(0.00)	3/44	(7%)			
		OSS officer who remained a supporter of Ho Chi Minh, whom he had met and worked with immediately during and after WWII.: Robert McNamara	(0.00)	1/44	(2%)			
		CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces						

		against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.: Robert McNamara	(0.00)	2/44	(5%)				
(1054524)	President Johnson's domestic proposals for civil rights, medicare, and a host of other items was called the Great Society. His foreign policy was largely devoted to Vietnam. It is clear from ... : President Johnson's domestic proposals for civil rights, medicare, and a host of other items was called the Great Society. His foreign policy was largely devoted to Vietnam. It is clear from the text that decisions made in one of these two realms had little bearing on the decisions made in the other.	True	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)	57%	0.501	0.47	0.03
		False	(1.00)	25/44	(57%)				
(1054529)	The infiltration of communist soldiers from North Vietnam to South Vietnam actually increased at the same time that the bombing of the north by the United States grew heavier and more destructive. : The infiltration of communist soldiers from North Vietnam to South Vietnam actually increased at the same time that the bombing of the north by the United States grew heavier and more destructive.	True	(1.00)	39/44	(89%)	89%	0.321	0.53	0.06
		False	(0.00)	5/44	(11%)				

(1054509)	Both France and the United States agreed to support Ngo Dinh Diem and that he was the best choice for leader of South Vietnam following the Geneva Agreements of 1954. : Both France and the United States agreed to support Ngo Dinh Diem and that he was the best choice for leader of South Vietnam following the Geneva Agreements of 1954.	True	(0.00)	25/44	(57%)	43%	0.501	0.42	0.16
		False	(1.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(1054532)	Until just before his death in 1963, to the United States' leaders, Ngo Dinh Diem's vigorous anticommunism more than compensated for his shortcomings in leadership. : Until just before his death in 1963, to the United States' leaders, Ngo Dinh Diem's vigorous anticommunism more than compensated for his shortcomings in leadership.	True	(1.00)	15/44	(34%)	34%	0.479	0.11	-0.20
		False	(0.00)	28/44	(64%)				
(1054510)	China and Russian soldiers and personnel took an active part in the Vietnam War against the United States. American soldiers died at the hands of these communist countries which were also ... : China and Russian soldiers and personnel took an active part in the Vietnam War against the United States.	True	(1.00)	16/44	(36%)	36%	0.487	0.26	0.10

	American soldiers died at the hands of these communist countries which were also breaking the terms of the Geneva Accords of 1954. According to historians, this aid played a crucial, perhaps even decisive, role in the outcome of the war.								
		False	(0.00)	28/44	(64%)				
(1054531)	The United States, especially the National Security Council (NSC) had warned that Geneva had been a disaster. Although this happened in 1954 during Republican Eisenhower's presidency, and JFK, ... : The United States, especially the National Security Council (NSC) had warned that Geneva had been a disaster. Although this happened in 1954 during Republican Eisenhower's presidency, and JFK, who believed it when he became president in 1961, behaved accordingly.	True	(1.00)	25/44	(57%)	57%	0.501	0.16	-0.23
		False	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)				
	Because he won such a narrow election victory in 1960, John Kennedy was sensitive to Republican charges of weakness or appeasement. According to Herring, Kennedy was less willing than Truman or ... : Because he won	True							

(1054508)	such a narrow election victory in 1960, John Kennedy was sensitive to Republican charges of weakness or appeasement. According to Herring, Kennedy was less willing than Truman or Eisenhower to permit the fall of Vietnam to communism. In fact, he states that Vietnam was most tragic accident of global activism of the Kennedy era.		(1.00)	27/44	(61%)	61%	0.493	0.37	-0.05
		False	(0.00)	17/44	(39%)				
(1054521)	Lyndon Johnson had considerable domestic accomplishments, but in the area of foreign policy, he was profoundly insecure. As a result, he retained and relied heavily on Kennedy's advisors. Knowing ... : Lyndon Johnson had considerable domestic accomplishments, but in the area of foreign policy, he was profoundly insecure. As a result, he retained and relied heavily on Kennedy's advisors. Knowing what you read about the conflict in the Herring text, it is safe to say that this reliance on these particular advisors was a problem that came to harm his presidential decision-making involving Vietnam.	True	(1.00)	30/44	(68%)	68%	0.471	0.47	0.07
		False	(0.00)	14/44	(32%)				

(1054518) 	Historian George Herring's account of the Ho Chi Minh as the best-known nationalist leader in all of Vietnam, and his depiction of a chaotic South Vietnam with the government of Ngo Dinh Diem ... : Historian George Herring's account of the Ho Chi Minh as the best-known nationalist leader in all of Vietnam, and his depiction of a chaotic South Vietnam with the government of Ngo Dinh Diem lacking the broad support of the people, especially the peasants, more closely resembles the point of view of creators of the Accuracy in Media video clip, rather than the creators of the PBS documentary.	True	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)	57%	0.501	0.58	0.38
		False	(1.00)	25/44	(57%)				
(1054527) 	The leaders of the communist government in the North experienced few differences and maintained almost complete unanimity when enacting their two goals: building socialism in the North and ... : The leaders of the communist government in the North experienced few differences and maintained almost complete unanimity when enacting their two goals: building socialism in the North and carrying out the	True	(0.00)	20/44	(45%)	52%	0.505	0.26	-0.09

	revolution in the South.								
		False	(1.00)	23/44	(52%)				
(1054511)	Concerning the hawks and the doves, it seems that early in his administration, President Johnson feared the hawks. As time went on and people began to protest the war, Johnson clearly believed ... : Concerning the hawks and the doves, it seems that early in his administration, President Johnson feared the hawks. As time went on and people began to protest the war, Johnson clearly believed and stated to his advisors that, "The major threat we have is from the doves."	True	(1.00)	32/44	(73%)	73%	0.451	0.47	0.07
		False	(0.00)	12/44	(27%)				
(1054519)	In South Vietnam, the agrovillage program of the 1950's was essentially the same as the strategic hamlet program of the 1960's. Both were directed at helping the peasants, but both actually made ... : In South Vietnam, the agrovillage program of the 1950's was essentially the same as the strategic hamlet program of the 1960's. Both were directed at helping the peasants, but both actually made the situation worse because they	True	(1.00)	36/44	(82%)	82%	0.390	0.47	0.03

	ended up relocating people away from their sacred and ancestral lands.								
		False	(0.00)	8/44	(18%)				
(1054520)	It is clear that all of the first hand accounts provided in the Christian Appy book <i>Patriots</i> support only the American view of the Vietnam War. This continues to be a problem when studying the ... : It is clear that all of the first hand accounts provided in the Christian Appy book <i>Patriots</i> support only the American view of the Vietnam War. This continues to be a problem when studying the Vietnam War and a shortcoming of most textbooks on the war because there are always at least two, if not more, sides to a story.	True	(0.00)	6/44	(14%)	86%	0.347	0.79	0.57
		False	(1.00)	38/44	(86%)				
(1054530)	The limited success of strategic bombing in WWII and Korea should have raised serious questions about its use in Vietnam. But the traditionalists in the JCS and among the presidential advisors in ... : The limited success of strategic bombing in WWII and Korea should have raised serious questions about its use in Vietnam. But the traditionalists in the JCS and among the presidential advisors	True	(1.00)	24/44	(55%)	55%	0.504	0.11	-0.26

	in the 1960's pursued this policy anyway. Even in the 2000's, with victory declared after the aerial bombardment of Iraq, ground troops were needed, and continue to be used to secure the area on the ground. The question remains, can a war be truly won with air power alone, without the sacrifice of the lives of ground soldiers?								
		False	(0.00)	19/44	(43%)				
(1054516) ...	Herring states that there are two theories of the origins of the insurgency against Ngo Dinh Diem that swept through South Vietnam. One theory focuses on the aggression from and determination of ... : Herring states that there are two theories of the origins of the insurgency against Ngo Dinh Diem that swept through South Vietnam. One theory focuses on the aggression from and determination of North Vietnam to impose communism on the South. The other theory is that the revolution sprang up in response to Diem's oppressiveness and grew in strength without significant support or direction from the north. Herring concludes that the truth is probably far more complex than either	True	(1.00)	37/44	(84%)	84%	0.370	0.58	0.12

of these extremes.

False

(0.00)

7/44

(16%)

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