

HST 195: History of Vietnam War F11 (Escobar META 21315 24232)

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 **Scroll to the bottom and be sure you see all 75 questions. You should also see a number of pictures and maps that will help you answer the questions.**

Please take your time and review your answers, making any changes, before you submit your exam by clicking the SUBMIT ALL AND FINISH button at the bottom of this page.

There are no “trick” questions. When I give you dates and figures, they are generally correct.

The determination of whether an answer is wrong or right will not depend, for example, on the date being 1964 or 1965, or the number of troops being 15,000 or 16,000. However, if the question or answer states North or South Vietnam, communist or not, or whether a President is a Democrat or Republican, that is a VERY BIG difference, and you are responsible to know that.

Finally, this exam includes only the material that we covered so far, and you should read the questions in that manner.

Do not second-guess the answer based on what you think you know may have happened at any time on or after January, 1968.

1

Identify this communist military leader of the Vietminh who successfully defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu.

Marks:

1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Ho Chi Minh
 - ☐ b. Ngo Dinh Diem
 - ☐ c. Chiang Kai-shek
 - ☐ d. Mao Zedong
 - ☐ e. Vo Nguyen Giap

2

This organization helped Ho Chi Minh wage guerrilla war against the Japanese during World War II:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. The Office of Strategic Services (OSS).
 - ☐ b. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
 - ☐ c. The KGB.
 - ☐ d. The Chinese Nationalist government.
 - ☐ e. The British Secret Service.

3

For which of the following reasons did Ho Chi Minh, a confirmed Communist, seek United States support in 1945?

Marks:

1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. He did not trust the Soviet Union or China and vowed never to accept help from these countries.
 - ☐ b. He was a pragmatist, principally preoccupied with Vietnam's independence, and he would accept help where he could get it.
 - ☐ c. He knew that he would be turned down by the Americans, and then he could appeal more convincingly to the Soviets.
 - ☐ d. He had no hope of United States aid, but others in his administration urged him to appeal to the Americans.

4 🗨️

Marks:
1

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:

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Emphasizing the Vietminh's strict commitment to Communism and social revolution.
 - ☐ b. Tapping Vietnamese nationalism, promising independence, and pledging democratic reforms.
 - ☐ c. Fighting other nationalist groups such as the Buddhists.
 - ☐ d. Collaborating with the Japanese because they were Asian and the French were not.
 - ☐ e. All of the above were strategies used by the Vietminh.

5 🗨️

Marks:

American officials determined that they could not support Ho Chi Minh for the following reason:

- 1 Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. His close ties with Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.
 - ☐ b. His steadfast refusal to promise tax-free monopolies for U.S. imports.
 - ☐ c. His deeply held Communist beliefs.
 - ☐ d. His refusal to accept American military aid in 1947.

6 🗣️ In 1950, the Truman Administration shifted from pro-French neutrality to outright support for Paris in its war with the Vietminh because of:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Heightened Cold War fears in the wake of the Soviet Union's detonation of an atomic bomb in 1949.
 - ☐ b. The Communists' victory in the Chinese civil war.
 - ☐ c. The strong realization that the loss of further territory to Communism would come at a steep domestic political price.
 - ☐ d. The belief that the fall of Indochina to Communism would force resource-starved Japan into the Communist Bloc.
 - ☐ e. All of the above.

7 🗣️ 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:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. An instrument of the international Communist movement.
 - ☐ b. A brilliant political philosopher.
 - ☐ c. A well-meaning but misguided man.
 - ☐ d. Primarily a strong nationalist leader and secondarily as a Communist.
 - ☐ e. Vietnam's George Washington.

8 🗣️ 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:

Marks:

1

- Choose one ☐ a. Periodic border skirmishes with Communist China, its enemy,

answer. compelled North Vietnam to station most of its troops on its northern border.

- ☐ b. Hanoi feared that America would respond to any aggression with nuclear weapons.
- ☐ c. Ho Chi Minh avoided the use of violence and believed that Vietnam should only be reunified by peaceful means.
- ☐ d. Hanoi faced daunting postwar reconstruction and unmet governmental promises, including resistance to its program of land reform.
- ☐ e. All of the above were reasons that reunification was not pursued.

9

Marks:
1

Following the Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles concluded that America would succeed in containing Communism in Indochina where France had failed because:



Choose one
answer.

- ☐ a. American troops were better equipped than their French counterparts.
- ☐ b. The U.S. was trying to foster nationalism in Vietnam whereas the French had sought to perpetuate colonialism.
- ☐ c. American nuclear superiority would permit Washington to dictate terms to Ho Chi Minh.
- ☐ d. American economic aid could influence the Vietnamese to choose nationalism over communism.
- ☐ e. All of the above were reasons the U.S. thought it would be successful.

10 🗣️ Diem's "agroville" program proved to be:

Marks:

1

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. A stunning success that rallied the peasants to the government and thereby eroded support for the National Liberation Front (NLF).
- ☐ b. An overall failure that bred widespread resentment among peasants angry at being removed from their homes and separated from the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors.
- ☐ c. A poorly funded and poorly administered program that produced mixed results.
- ☐ d. Popular with South Vietnam's rural people, but a failure because of insufficient government support.
- ☐ e. More successful politically than economically.

11 🗣️ During his time as president, John F. Kennedy:

Marks:

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Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Reduced America's commitment to South Vietnam.
- ☐ b. Neither increased nor reduced substantially America's commitment to South Vietnam.
- ☐ c. Set in motion a plan for a complete withdrawal from South Vietnam.
- ☐ d. Increased America's commitment to South Vietnam dramatically and bequeathed to Lyndon Johnson a problem far more dangerous than the one he had inherited.
- ☐ e. Bravely pursued a neutralist solution to the problem of South Vietnam at great political cost.

12 🗣️ President Johnson refused to grant a Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) request for direct American air and ground operations in early 1964 because:

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. He felt that direct American participation in the conflict would lead the South Vietnamese to let the United States fight the war for them.
 - ☐ b. He had little enthusiasm for getting involved in a land war in Asia, especially during an election year.
 - ☐ c. Such a course would threaten his ambitious social agenda, the Great Society.
 - ☐ d. American participation in Vietnam might encourage China or Russia to become more involved in the region.
 - ☐ e. All of the above were reasons for his refusal.

13 🗣️ LBJ's decision in July 1965 to commit American troops to offensive operations and to expand the air war constituted:

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. A minor escalation of American involvement in Vietnam.
 - ☐ b. A limited step based on the assumption that no further escalation would be necessary.
 - ☐ c. A cunningly devised ploy to divide Hanoi and Beijing.
 - ☐ d. An open-ended commitment that cleared the way for the U.S. to take the lead in fighting the war.

14 🗣️ With the Americanization of the war in 1965, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN):

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Became more dependent than ever on the United States.
 - ☐ b. Underwent a period of intensive retooling from which it emerged stronger than ever, halting the need for more U.S. troops.
 - ☐ c. Took the lead by integrating U.S. soldiers into its own units under a command structure headed by the South Vietnamese.
 - ☐ d. Shrank dramatically in size to become a highly mobile, elite striking force.
 - ☐ e. Undertook a series of spoiler attacks into North Vietnam that threw

the enemy off balance.

15 🗣️ Belief in the Domino Theory would most likely lead a person to support

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. federal intervention in the American South to protect freedom riders and other civil-rights activists
 - ☐ b. a test-ban treaty with the Soviets against further atmospheric and ocean firing of nuclear weapons
 - ☐ c. American intervention in the war in Vietnam to prevent a Vietcong victory
 - ☐ d. appointment of more conservative justices to the Supreme Court to prevent it from falling completely under the influence of Warren liberals
 - ☐ e. U.S. withdrawal from Indochina due to lack of vital interests

16 🗣️ The Gulf of Tonkin resolution

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. advocated the use of nuclear weapons against North Vietnam if that government did not accede to American demands
 - ☐ b. authorized the president to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against American forces and to prevent further communist aggression in Vietnam
 - ☐ c. condemned U.S. involvement in Vietnam and demanded that American troops be withdrawn immediately
 - ☐ d. constituted a congressional explanation to the American people of the Johnson administration's immediate and long-term foreign policy goals in Southeast Asia
 - ☐ e. none of the above

17 🗣️ All of the following were provisions of or associated with the Geneva Agreements **EXCEPT?**

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Vietnam was divided into democratic North and communist South at the 38th Parallel
 - ☐ b. The agreement was signed after the French defeat at Dienbienphu
 - ☐ c. Ho Chi Minh was to lead Communist North Vietnam

- ☐ d. An anti-Communist government was established in South Vietnam
- ☐ e. Cambodia and Laos were to be considered and treated as neutrals

18 🗣️

Marks:

1

Which senator from Oregon opposed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution and eventually became a leader of the antiwar sentiment in Congress?



Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Robert McNamara
- ☐ b. Wayne Morse
- ☐ c. Harry Truman
- ☐ d. Dean Rusk
- ☐ e. John Foster Dulles

19 🗣️

Marks:

1

"Operation Rolling Thunder" was the code name for

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. the landing of the first combat troops in Vietnam
 - ☐ b. American bombing raids on North Vietnam
 - ☐ c. the airlift of food to the blockaded city of West Berlin
 - ☐ d. the plan to assassinate South Vietnam's president, Ngo Dinh Diem
 - ☐ e. the black activist movements in the South, ie. boycotts, sit-ins, voter registration drives

20 🗣️ According to the video, historically, who had been the traditional enemy of Vietnam for hundreds of years?

Marks:

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- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. France
 - ☐ b. United States
 - ☐ c. Vietminh
 - ☐ d. China
 - ☐ e. Soviet Union

21 🗣️ 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

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Hanoi
 - ☐ b. Saigon
 - ☐ c. Dien Bien Phu
 - ☐ d. Hue
 - ☐ e. Ba Dinh Square

22 🗣️ All of the following are true of the Diem regime in South Vietnam before 1963 **EXCEPT**

Marks:

1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Ngo Dinh Diem's government would never have survived as long as it did without direct U.S. aide
 - ☐ b. Diem accepted U.S. aide, but never followed the advice of U.S. diplomats and envoys
 - ☐ c. Diem was anti-communist and used the military to crush his enemies
 - ☐ d. After annihilating his enemies, Diem pushed for nationwide elections that he knew would make him the legitimate leader of all Vietnam, North and South
 - ☐ e. Diem was stubborn and distrustful and only listened to advice of his family members

23 🗣️ In 1963, all of the following events occurred INSIDE the country of South Vietnam EXCEPT

Marks:

1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. In November, President John F. Kennedy was killed by an assassin's bullets in Dallas, Texas.
 - ☐ b. Buddhist monks demonstrated against Diem's government, including the practice of self-immolation as a sign of protest
 - ☐ c. Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother Ngo Din Nhu continued to repress the monks and Saigon students who joined the protests against the government.
 - ☐ d. 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.
 - ☐ e. President Kennedy had increased the number of U.S. soldiers,

called advisors, in Vietnam to 16,000.

24 🗣️ Which of the following pairs of groups are neither the same thing nor allies in the Vietnam War?

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. USA and ARVN
 - ☐ b. Vietcong and VC
 - ☐ c. VC and NVA
 - ☐ d. North Vietnamese Army and communists
 - ☐ e. ARVN and VC

25 🗣️ Sharing the title of Video Episode 2, who really was America's (the United States) Mandarin in Vietnam?

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Jo En Lai
 - ☐ b. Ngo Dinh Diem
 - ☐ c. Vo Nguyen Giap
 - ☐ d. Ho Chi Minh
 - ☐ e. Bao Dai

26 🗣️ 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?

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Wet rice farming led to a strong collective spirit
 - ☐ b. Frequent wars led to Vietnamese evolving into a breed of warriors
 - ☐ c. The Vietnamese people had always ignored their own internal differences and had always unified in the face of an enemy
 - ☐ d. Contrary to popular Western belief, the Vietnamese were not a passive, peaceful people, even before the arrival of European powers
 - ☐ e. 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.

27 🗺 According to the video, what issue was to preoccupy Ho Chi Minh for the remainder of his life?

Marks:

1

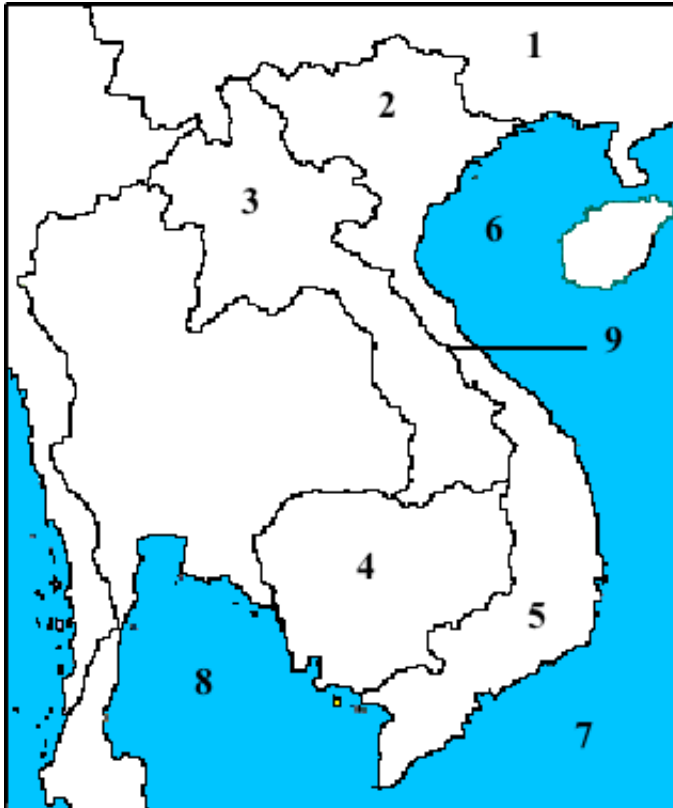
Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. 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
- ☐ b. 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
- ☐ c. 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
- ☐ d. The reunification of Vietnam, North and South, as an independent nation
- ☐ e. 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

28 🗺 Who was the communist leader of country #1 during the 1950's and 1960's?

Marks:

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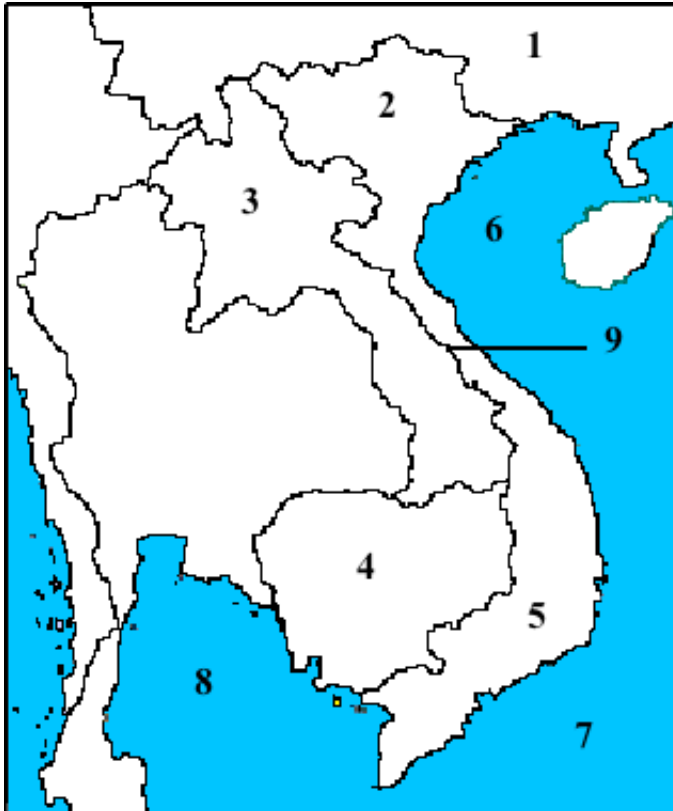


- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Mao Zedong
 - ☐ b. Ho Chi Minh
 - ☐ c. Ngo Dinh Diem
 - ☐ d. Chiang Kai Shek
 - ☐ e. Bao Dai

29 🗺️ What is the line labeled #9 on the map?

Marks:

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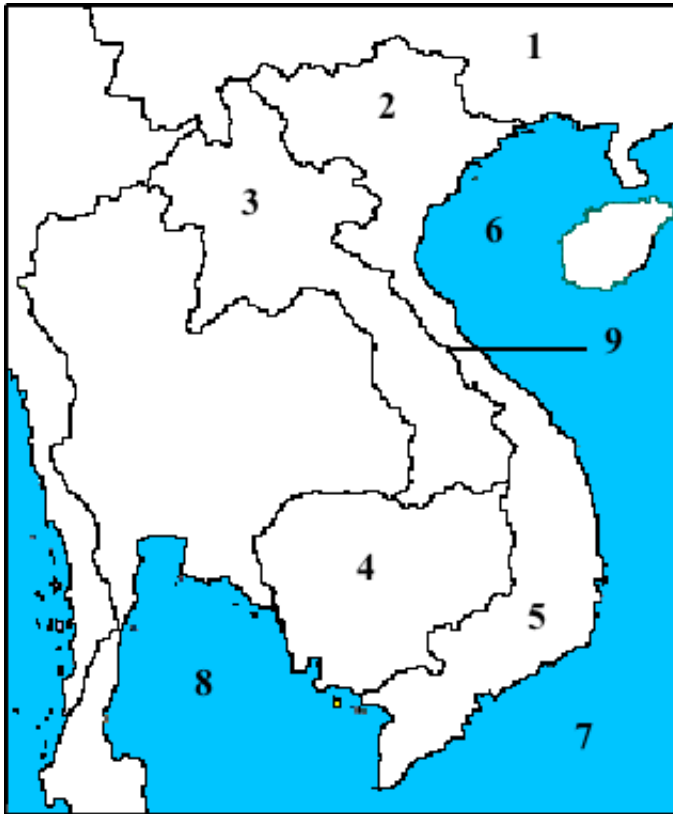


- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. The location of the Tet Offensive
 - ☐ b. The farthest south that the Vietcong invaded
 - ☐ c. The 17th parallel, the line separating North and South Vietnam, from the Geneva Agreements of 1954
 - ☐ d. The location of the borders of Cambodia and Laos
 - ☐ e. None of the above

30 🗺️ A North Vietnamese attack on an American ship located in this location prompted the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution by the U.S. Congress in 1964, thus giving

Marks:

- 1 President Lyndon Johnson the authority to escalate and wage war in Vietnam. What is the # of that location?



Choose one answer.

☐ a. 6

☐ b. 7

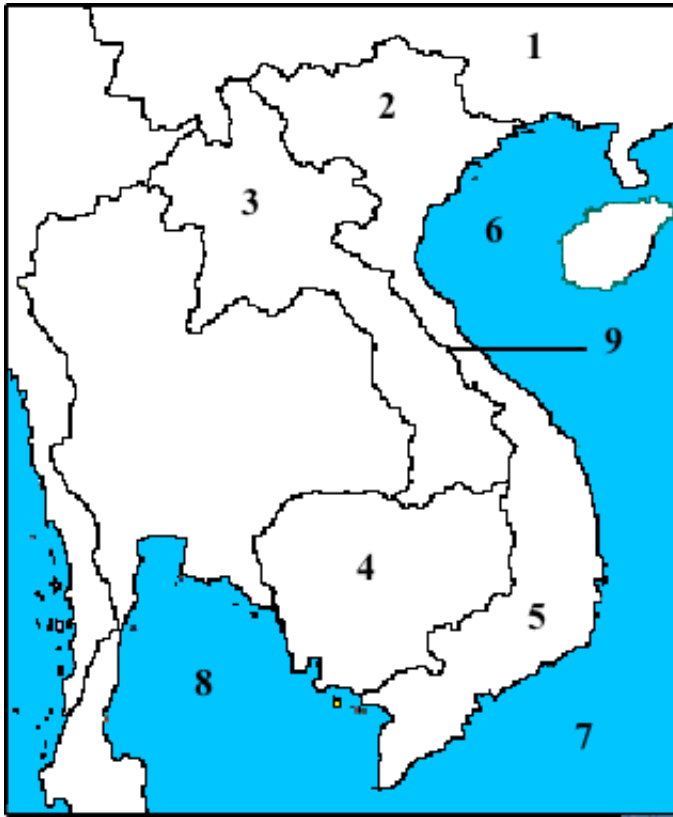
☐ c. 8

☐ d. 5

31 🇻🇳 Which country was led by the nationalist/communist Ho Chi Minh after the 1954 Geneva Accords?

Marks:

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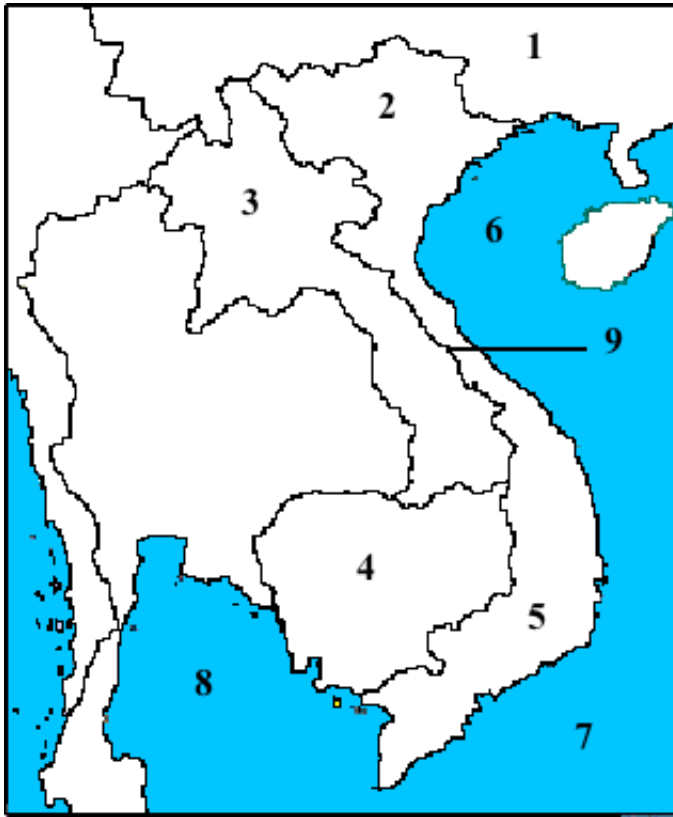


- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. 1
 - ☐ b. 2
 - ☐ c. 3
 - ☐ d. 4
 - ☐ e. 5

32 🇵🇭

Marks:
1

The Ho Chi Minh Trail was used by the NVA to bring supplies to South Vietnam during the U.S. involvement in the 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?



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. 1
 - ☐ b. 2
 - ☐ c. 3
 - ☐ d. 4
 - ☐ e. 5

When reading and answering True or False questions, if ANY PART of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement or fact must be true.

33 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.

Marks:
1

- Answer:
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False

34 Marks:
1

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.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

35 Marks:
1

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 of these extremes.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

36 Marks:
1

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."

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

37 Marks:
1

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 election.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

38  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.

Marks: 1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

39  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.

Marks: 1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

40  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.

Marks: 1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

41  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.

Marks: 1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

42 🇺🇸

Marks:
1

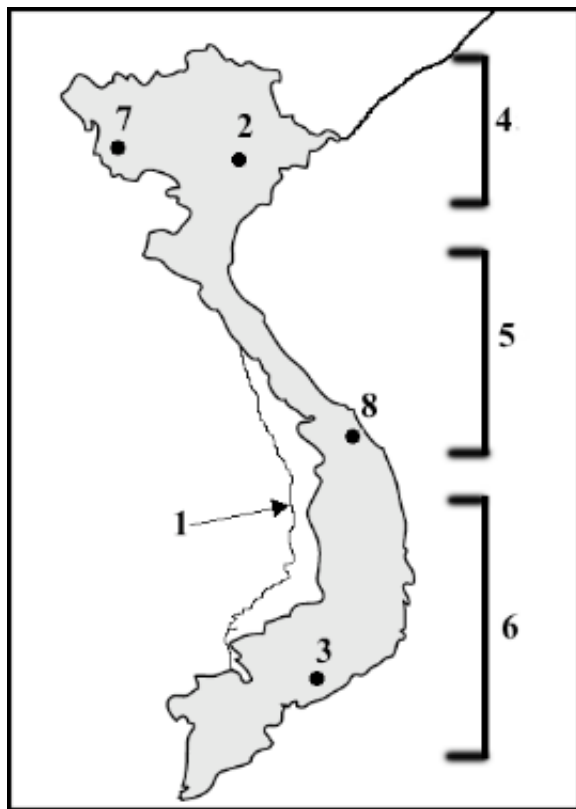
U.S. aid did little to promote economic development or improve conditions in the villages where more than 90% of South Vietnam's population lived. Moreover, the commercial-import program was enormously wasteful and actually did more to hamper the successful implementation of a financial program in Vietnam in the 1950's. It fostered dependency rather than laying a foundation for genuine independence.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

43 🇺🇸

Marks:
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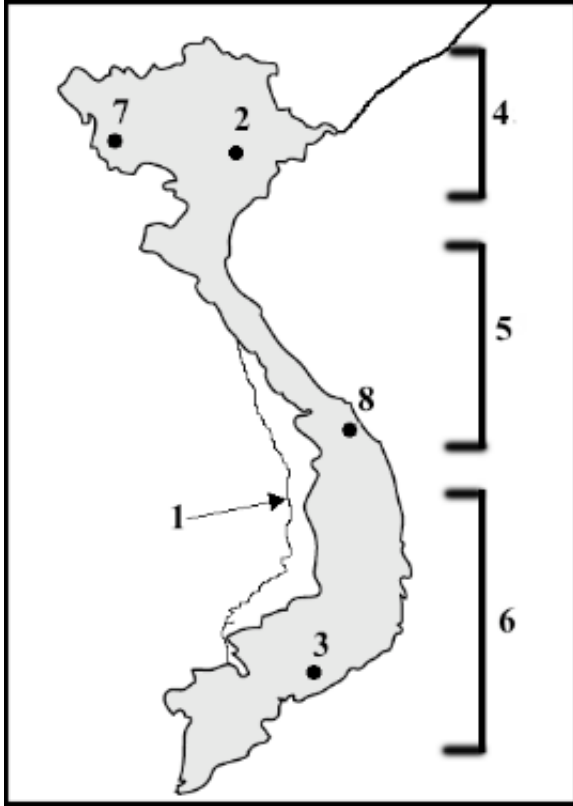
Which numbered location was the capital city of the NVA and Ho Chi Minh?



Choose one ☐ a. 7
 answer. ☐ b. 2
☐ c. 3

☐ d. 8

- 44** 🗺️ 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?
- Marks: 1



Choose one answer.

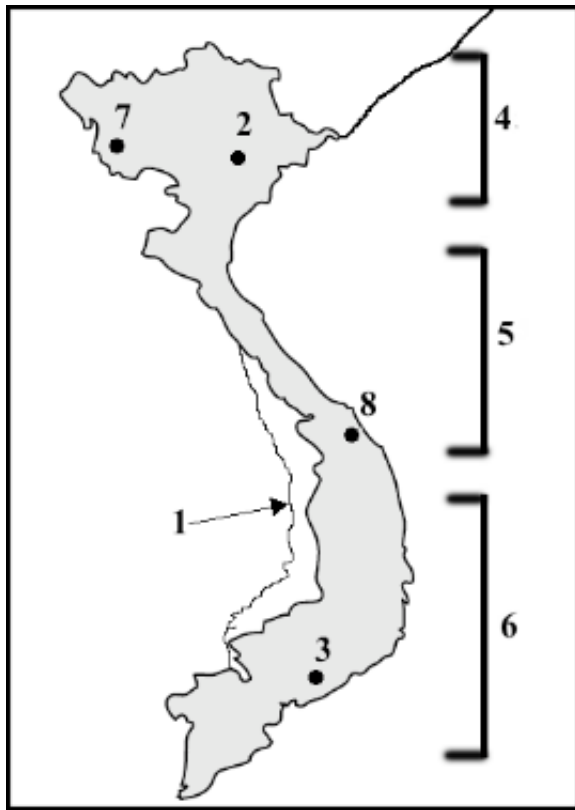
☐ a. 7

☐ b. 2

☐ c. 3

☐ d. 8

- 45** 🗺️ 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?
- Marks: 1



- Choose one
answer.
- ☐ a. 4
 - ☐ b. 5
 - ☐ c. 6

46 Which term was used to describe the exodus of nearly 900,000 refugees, most of them Catholics, from North to South Vietnam in 1954?

Marks:

1

- Choose one
answer.
- ☐ a. Deer Mission
 - ☐ b. Passage to Freedom
 - ☐ c. Battle of Ap Bac
 - ☐ d. Operation Rolling Thunder
 - ☐ e. La mission civilistrace

47 What was the official name of the group that was founded at the direction of communist leaders in Hanoi in December, 1960. The creation of this group serves as a formal recognition of the shift to armed struggle and the liberation of the South?

Marks:

1

- Choose one
- ☐ a. National Liberation Front (NLF)

- answer. ☐ b. Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN)
- ☐ c. Buddhist-Catholic Communist League
- ☐ d. Vietcong (VC)
- ☐ e. The Ho Chi Minh Trail Brigade

48 🗣️ 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?

Marks:

1



- Choose one ☐ a. Distrust of the masses of people and popular democratic rule
- answer. ☐ b. Belief that a small elite was responsible for defining the general welfare
- ☐ c. That reliance on charisma, coupled with devout Buddhism would win peasant support

49 🗣️ Which of the following did the North Vietnamese leadership consider to be their enemy's most vulnerable points?

Marks:

1

- Choose one ☐ a. South Vietnamese government
- answer. ☐ b. ARVN
- ☐ c. American public opinion
- ☐ d. All of these were considered vulnerable points

50 🗣️ The Bao Dai government that France established in 1950 was notable because:

Marks:

1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. It was Vietnam's first truly independent, post-colonial government.
 - ☐ b. American officials unequivocally supported it.
 - ☐ c. It was a puppet government designed to obscure continued direct French control of Vietnam.
 - ☐ d. It was a compromise solution that enjoyed the strong support of Ho Chi Minh
 - ☐ e. All of the above.

51 🗣️ The Domino Theory held that:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. The fall of Indochina to Communism would rapidly lead to Communist domination of all of Southeast Asia.
 - ☐ b. Southeast Asian nations would stand up to Communism like a wall of dominos.
 - ☐ c. The fall of Indochina to Communism would have little impact on other nations in the region.
 - ☐ d. All of the above.

52 🗣️ According to the 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:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. A lack of sufficiently educated officers.
 - ☐ b. Diem's determination to base the promotion of officers on loyalty to his regime rather than on merit.
 - ☐ c. The American decision to train the South Vietnamese army for a conventional war rather than the rural insurgency it would eventually have to fight.
 - ☐ d. All of the above are accurate reasons.

53 📖 Throughout the late 1950s, the fundamental goal of American policy in South Vietnam remained:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Maintaining South Vietnam as a barrier against Communist expansion.
 - ☐ b. Neutralizing Southeast Asia in the ongoing Cold War.
 - ☐ c. Effecting a rapprochement with Ho Chi Minh.
 - ☐ d. Using South Vietnam as a base for launching air attacks against the People's Republic of China.

54 📖 At the battle of Ap Bac in January 1963, South Vietnamese forces:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Used their advanced weapons and mobility to decisively defeat a well-armed NLF battalion.
 - ☐ b. Suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a better-equipped and larger North Vietnamese Army force.
 - ☐ c. Failed to destroy a Viet Cong unit despite overwhelming air and artillery support and a ten-to-one superiority in men.
 - ☐ d. Occupied a deserted village that the guerrillas had long since abandoned.
 - ☐ e. Impressed their American advisors with their great bravery under fire.

55 📖 Following the May 8, 1963, incident in Hue, Buddhist monks and their supporters protested the Diem government by:

Marks:

1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Staging highly publicized self immolations and mass protests.
 - ☐ b. Waging guerrilla war.
 - ☐ c. Openly allying with the Viet Cong.
 - ☐ d. Assassinating high officials and burning down government buildings.
 - ☐ e. All of the above.

56

Ambassador Maxwell Taylor objected strongly to General William Westmoreland's urgent, February 1965 request in for the deployment of American Marines to protect the air base at Danang because of his:

Marks:
1



- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Strong feeling that the U.S. needed to commit a substantially larger force to South Vietnam.
 - ☐ b. Belief that the deployment would discourage aggressive action by South Vietnamese troops.
 - ☐ c. Opposition to the use of American troops in the defense of static positions.
 - ☐ d. Fears that the deployment would put the U.S. on a slippery slope leading inevitably to more and larger deployments.

57

President Lyndon Johnson's "many flags" campaign to secure troop commitments to Vietnam from America's Pacific allies:

Marks:
1

- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Was a resounding success that resulted in large numbers of allied troops joining American forces in South Vietnam.
 - ☐ b. Met with outright hostility from previously steadfast allies such as Thailand, Australia, and South Korea.

- ☐ c. Was publicly supported by American allies, but did not result in the commitment of any soldiers.
- ☐ d. Was a disappointment that resulted in the deployment of only 71,000 troops.
- ☐ e. All of the above.

58 📖 The principle index the United States used to chart success in Vietnam was:

Marks:

1

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. The movement of the front line and the capture of key geographical objectives.
- ☐ b. A sophisticated measurement of the proportion of South Vietnamese peasants who were loyal to the Saigon government.
- ☐ c. The strength and stability of the South Vietnamese government.
- ☐ d. The "body count."
- ☐ e. All of the above.

59 📖 The Rolling Thunder air war did all of the following EXCEPT:

Marks:

1

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Result in the loss of over 950 American aircraft between 1965 and 1968.
- ☐ b. Stop the infiltration of men and supplies into South Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
- ☐ c. Provide Hanoi with American hostages in the form of downed airmen.
- ☐ d. Cost the United States \$9.60 for each \$1 of damage inflicted.
- ☐ e. Give Hanoi a tremendous propaganda advantage.

60 📖 The United States' approach to fighting the Vietnam War:

Marks:

1

Choose one answer.

- ☐ a. Brilliantly related American military power to the central task of building an effective South Vietnamese government.
- ☐ b. Was consciously designed to inflict the maximum number of civilian deaths possible.
- ☐ c. Was never appropriate for the war because the U.S. merely

assumed that applying its superior military power would achieve victory.

- ☐ d. Was more political than military in nature.
- ☐ e. Greatly overestimated North Vietnam's military strength.

61 🗣️ Antiwar liberals opposed American participation in the war for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

Marks:

1

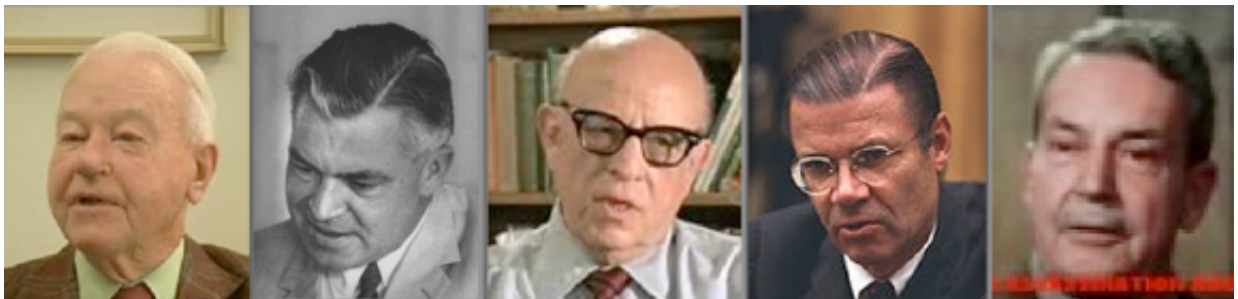
- Choose one answer.
- ☐ a. Their belief that the employment of weapons such as napalm was inhumane.
 - ☐ b. Their conviction that America had betrayed its bedrock principles by supporting a corrupt and repressive regime in South Vietnam.
 - ☐ c. Their conclusion that U.S. escalation violated a number of international agreements including the United Nations Charter and the 1954 Geneva Accords.
 - ☐ d. Their doubts in the validity of the domino theory on which the Johnson Administration justified intervention.
 - ☐ e. Their belief that the war was but the latest example of the way in which American capitalism brutally exploited people all across the globe.

62 🗣️ Look at the definition on the left, then find the correct person from the drop down menu on the right.

Marks:

3

(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,

Choose...

Special representative (U.S. ambassador rank) to

Choose...

Vietnam who eventually withdrew his support for Ngo Dinh Diem and his leadership failures.

CIA advisor on special counter-guerrilla operations to French forces against the Viet Minh and supporter of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Choose...

Secretary of Defense for both presidents Kennedy and Johnson, who pledged full support to South Vietnam in their struggle against communism.

Choose...

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..

Choose...

 **When reading and answering True or False questions, if ANY PART of the statement is false, the answer is false. In order to be true, every statement or fact must be true.**

63  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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

64  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 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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

65 🗣️ It is clear that all of the first hand accounts provided in the Christian Appy book ***Patriots*** 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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

66 🗣️ 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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

67 🗣️ 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.

Marks:
1



Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

68 🗣️ In South Vietnam, the agroville 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 ended up relocating people away from their sacred and ancestral lands.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

69 🗣️ 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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

70 🗣️ 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

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

71 🗣️ 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.

Marks:
1

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

72 

Marks:
1

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.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

73 

Marks:
1

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 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?

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

74 

Marks:
1

The American air bombing campaigns in Vietnam were specifically directed against civilian populations.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

75 

Marks:

To most of the United States' leaders at that time, Ngo Dinh Diem's vigorous anticommunism more than compensated for his shortcomings in leadership. This was

1 the official position until just before Diem's death in 1963.

Answer: ☐ True
☐ False

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