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(1187 words)

From Johnson to Nixon.

There were two key matters that occurred chronologically in regards to the "turning points" in the United States' occupation in the Vietnam War. With the increased force within the country of Vietnam from the year 1950 all the way to 1968, the turning point could be contemplated to be the tragic death of president John F Kennedy in Texas in 1963 and the confusion of the Watergate scandal just ten years later. These catastrophic events really made it difficult for the people in America to support a war effort and actually made it very easy to oppose it because the United States government was so fragile at this time. The American home front was up against comprehensive political turmoil and a wide-ranging civil movements spree. America itself was classified as being on a "Domino effect" itself with all these re-occurring complications with the office that played a vital role towards our success in Vietnam. I am specifying the "From Johnson to Nixon" article in Part Four of the Patriots book as the turning point because I feel that the Anti war protest's that occurred nationwide due to the constant change in office and assinations nationwide played the largest rule in contributing to Americas defeat in Vietnam or turning point of the war.

The United States involvement in Vietnam started in 1950, under the guidance and leadership of President Harry Truman. Truman initiated America's involvement when he began to support the French in their quest to maintain power of French colonial rule against the Viet Minh. Following this, throughout the fifties and early sixties, the United States' upgraded its administrative, financial, and military obligations in Indochina. Both President Dwight Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy headed this operation up. Due to the increased American involvement in Vietnam, several senators began to disapprove of the administration's decisions that were being made. This essentially was the start of the rebellion of Vietnam war that would later become a lot more severe in regards to the American public. Because of the switch of power between high officials made it difficult to maintain a fluent plan of action as stated in the article. By 1965, this antiwar sentiment was in full swing, as revealed by the mass antiwar movement that transpired in the summer of 1965. The antiwar movement significantly manipulated US military policy, which had great effects on the success of the campaign.

> At this early point I'm afraid you are not going to follow my directions, and instead try to "sum up" the entire war in a 1200 word essay. BAD idea.

Among the summer of 1965, President Lyndon Johnson amplified United States military presence in Vietnam along with ordering more massive wide scale bombings throughout Vietnam. During this time, antiwar activists corroborated to be a power to be reckoned on a legislative level. President Johnson retaliated against all of the protestors by exploiting the legal method to restrict White House strikers. These restrictions made it mandatory for everyone in specified zones to have permits for all anti war activities. 1967 the US military's authority was losing strength considerably due to the fact that the White House continued to be overwhelmed by two wars, the war in Vietnam and the War at home. The Speakers story made it a "turning point" because it was really the main reason why the Vietnam war concluded the way it did. The primary reason why the United States was so unsuccessful was because they were not supported back at home.

- untrue

*AFTER
1968
only*

The Article "From Johnson to Nixon" was specifying all of the events that contributed to all of the riots/movements that took place because of catastrophes that took place within that ten-year span. For example the Martin Luther King assassination and the anti war protests that were arising nationwide within in scholarly institution from both the high school and college level. Later in the article when President Kennedy was showing success his was assassinated and America was sent back to state of depression. The tone of this article is very gloomy because it is trying to show that whenever a situation has a bright future it is instantly rebottled with disaster, because of this fact, a war is not really wanted by the people. War brings continuous death to a nation that has been through a lot of pain a suffering.

The article also brings to the table that there is not just tension within the United States about the war In Vietnam. It depicts that there are protests all over France regarding the carnage that the war has caused. This definitely indicated that it was a turning point for a large group of people because it is not only in the United States but in France as well. The article is showing to the readers that protests have a huge impact on how things are done in conflict zones. This takes much needed attention away from the war effort and creates a problem when trying to make difficult decisions. For example, when political officials are forced to always find the politically right solution to every problem that is not always the answer.

COLLAPSE

This article struck me as the "ending" of the Vietnam War because it was depicting our soldiers coming home in early spring 1973. When they were home, they began to expose their personal stories about their experiences in Vietnam and all of their hardships they experience in that horrid place. Secondly, the fact that the war was no longer making the front page of the newspapers and big name TV programs was also a strong indication to me that the people of the United States had moved on from the war and were looking towards the future with hopes to rebuild a crippled nation. College campuses were now starting to become quieter and at the same time the Nixon presidency was slowly starting to diminish with the Watergate scandal. In the summer of 1973 the Watergate investigations became to be more pinpointed towards Nixon himself, while congress finally voted to end all military services in Vietnam.

This article had the tone of a conclusion paragraph to the war in Vietnam. One of the biggest examples was when they described how congress forced the white house to reduce annual U.S aid to South Vietnam from 3.2 Billion to 700 million dollars. Following this, Richard Nixon resignation came in August 1974. With this extreme issue happening in Washington, tension in North Vietnam was rising. With the fall of Saigon the war had come back to the mainstream in the United States. A nation that has known nothing but victory has suffered a extreme defeat while leaving behind a poor nation of trampled cities, homeless people, orphan children, and explosive dangerous ordnances everywhere. With all of this information said, it really makes it seem to the reader that this is the ending point that illustrates the end of the Vietnam War with its language and almost weakened tone.

What does this mean?

No

This article seemed a lot like a sum up of the entire war in Vietnam and it seemed like this article was binding up all of the lose ends and providing the readers with a conclusion to all that's happened in the war.

Very poor prer.
Not the assigned task.
Many, many factual historical errors.