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Item Analysis Table

Q#	Question text	Answer's text	partial credit	R. Counts	R.%	% Correct Facility	SD	Disc. Index	D Co
(17560)	Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War The tradit : Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War The traditional enemy of the Vietnamese people was	China	(1.00)	22/30	(73%)	73 %	0.450	0.77	C
		Cambodia	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
		Kampuchea	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		Japan	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
		None of the above.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17561)	Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Bao Dai wa : Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Bao Dai was	the emperor of Vietnam during the French and Japanese occupations.	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.77	C
		the name of the CIA assassination squads	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		the name of the Japanese emperor during W.W.II.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		none of the above.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17562)	Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Indochina : Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Indochina, under French rule,	experienced the longest period of peace in its history.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)	47 %	0.507	0.69	C
		imported more rubber than at any other time previously.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
		became much more Buddhist as a reaction against the westerners.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	was compelled to export rice even when the Indochinese were starving. (1.00)	14/30	(47%)				
	All of the above. (0.00)	11/30	(37%)				
(17563) Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Ho Chi Min : Question from Episode 1 - Roots of War Ho Chi Minh	A) tried in vain to plead his country's cause before the Versailles Peace Conference. (0.00)	4/30	(13%)	60 %	0.498	0.69	C
	B) was the first Vietnamese to join the Communist Party. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	C) worked for the French delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	both A and B. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)				
	both B and C. (0.00)	8/30	(27%)				
(17564) Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War T : Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War The United States instructed its diplomats at the Geneva Convention of 1954 to	A) keep the French from selling out the South Vietnamese government. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)	60 %	0.498	0.77	C
	B) press hard for democratic elections to decide the fate of South Vietnam. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	C) watch, but not talk or agree to anything. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)				
	D) protect the interests of the South Vietnamese government at all costs. E.Both B and D. (0.00)	5/30	(17%)				
	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17565) Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War T : Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War The first country/countries to officially recognize Ho Chi Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam was	North Korea in 1949. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)	60 %	0.498	0.77	C

	The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in 1950.	(1.00)	18/30	(60%)				
	The United States after the surrender of the Japanese in W.W.II.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	The government of South Vietnam.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	France, after a military defeat in 1954.	(0.00)	9/30	(30%)				
(17566)  Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War T : Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War The first country to give substantial military aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was	France	(0.00)	5/30	(17%)	20 %	0.407	0.31	C
	Japan	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	North Korea	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	China	(0.00)	16/30	(53%)				
	The Soviet Union.	(1.00)	6/30	(20%)				
(17567)  Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War W : Question from Episode 2 - The First Vietnam War When it became apparent that the French may lose their hold on Dienbienphu	the French military stopped sending any more reinforcements or supplies.	(0.00)	13/30	(43%)	27 %	0.450	0.15	C
	the United States considered the use of tactical nuclear weapons.	(0.00)	5/30	(17%)				
	the Chinese advised the Vietnamese to prolong the struggle until the following year.	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	American troops in French uniforms parachuted into the valley to help the French.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	all of the above.	(1.00)	8/30	(27%)				

Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin The : (17568) Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin The reason(s) many Vietnamese moved from the north to the south after the partition of Vietnam was	because Ngo Dinh Diem was a Catholic. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)	77 %	0.430	0.77	C
	because the United States mounted an extensive propaganda effort in the north. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	because Catholics in the north were fearful of Communist reprisals. (0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	all of the above. (1.00)	23/30	(77%)				
	none of the above. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin The : (17569) Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin The two biggest opponents of the Geneva Conference provisions for elections to be held in Vietnam	were the United States and the government of South Vietnam. (1.00)	20/30	(67%)	67 %	0.479	0.85	C
	were the Soviet Union and China. (0.00)	5/30	(17%)				
	were the original signers of the Geneva accords. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	were North and South Korea. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	none of the above. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin Whe : (17570) Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin When it became clear to the Kennedy administration that Diem's government was losing control of South Vietnam	the U.S. government gave the green light to South Vietnamese generals for a coup against Diem. (1.00)	23/30	(77%)	77 %	0.430	0.85	C
	Kennedy ordered more American troops into the country to prevent (0.00)	4/30	(13%)				

	a coup.							
	the U.S. government ordered the Christmas bombing of Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	all of the above. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	none of the above. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin Per : (17571) Question from Episode 3 - America's Mandarin Perhaps the most significant reason for the failure of Diem's 1963 anti-Buddhist crusade was the fact that	his brother was a Buddhist Monk and supported the opposition. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)	70 %	0.466	0.77		
	Catholic students were failing to register for the draft. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	most of the members of the Viet Cong were Buddhists. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
	the Buddhists were getting their orders from Communist China. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	most South Vietnamese soldiers were Buddhists. (1.00)	21/30	(70%)					
Question from Episode 3 - Shortly after the partit : (17572) Question from Episode 3 - Shortly after the partition of Vietnam at the Geneva Convention	nearly half a million Vietnamese Catholics moved from north to the south. (1.00)	20/30	(67%)	67 %	0.479	0.77		
	the Chinese sent nearly 100,000 troops into North Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	the United States sent in 75,000 advisors to protect our airfields. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	all of the above. (0.00)	8/30	(27%)					
	none of the above. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
(17573) Question from Episode 3 - Under the provisions of :	the Democratic Republic of Vietnam voluntarily removed its troops (0.00)	17/30	(57%)	20 %	0.407	0.08		

Question from Episode 3 - Under the provisions of the Geneva accords of 1954	from South Vietnam.							
	China had to remove its troops from North Vietnam. (0.00)	5/30	(17%)					
	the French had to pay for the removal of Japanese prisoner of war camps from Vietnam. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	the Soviet Union had to promise to remove its nuclear weapons from North Vietnam. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	none of the above. (1.00)	6/30	(20%)					
Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War One of : (17574) Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War One of President Johnson's greatest concerns in 1964 and 1965 was	the buildup of Soviet troops on the Laotian border with Vietnam. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	60 %	0.498	0.77	C	
	the instability of the South Vietnamese government. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)					
	the growing anti-war movement among U.S. servicemen overseas. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	the lack of any congressional support for his military agenda in Vietnam. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	all of the above are incorrect. (0.00)	9/30	(30%)					
Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War In 1965 : (17575) Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War In 1965, President Johnson offered a deal with Ho Chi Minh	to develop the Mekong Delta if Ho would abandon his political goals for South Vietnam. (1.00)	23/30	(77%)	77 %	0.430	0.69	C	
	to hold elections between Ho and Diem for president (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					

	of a united Vietnam.							
	for full diplomatic recognition of DRV in exchange for a halt to the bombing of the North. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	to exchange thousands of American POWs for thousands of NVA POWs. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	all of the above are correct. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War The eve : (17576)  Question from Episode 4 - LBJ Goes To War The events that comprise the Gulf of Tonkin incidents resulted in	the passing of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)	87 %	0.346	0.77	C	
	a later analysis that showed that the 2nd Gulf of Tonkin Incident was fabricated. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	the U.S. Congress giving the President the power to wage war without a declaration of war. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	all of the above. (1.00)	26/30	(87%)					
	none of the above. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge : (17577)  Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge "Indian Country" was a term used by	U.S. forces to indicate land controlled by troops from India. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	67 %	0.479	0.92	C	
	U.S. forces to indicate land in South Vietnam controlled by the Viet Cong or NVA. (1.00)	20/30	(67%)					
	U.S. forces to indicate land that had just recently changed hands. (0.00)	5/30	(17%)					
	ARVN to indicate land controlled by the United States. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					

	The CIA to indicate unfriendly cities near the DMZ.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge As : (17578)   Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge As U.S. bombing of North Vietnam increased	so did the amount of supplies going from North to South.	(1.00)	22/30	(73%)	73 %	0.450	1.00	C
	the will of the people in the North began to crumble.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	the people of North Vietnam became bitter and angry with their political leaders.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	North Vietnamese planes increased their bombing of South Vietnamese airfields.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	all of the above are true statements.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge Ac : (17579)   Question from Episode 5 - America Takes Charge According to Pentagon strategists, the bombing of North Vietnam served two purposes,	to kill the North Vietnamese, and to increase the morale of the troops back home.	(0.00)	5/30	(17%)	63 %	0.490	0.85	C
	to destroy the lines of communication with the South, and to train ARVN pilots.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	to apply pressure on the North, and to discourage the Chinese from sending more troops.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	to destroy the lines of communication with the South, and to scare the Russians.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	to cause pain in the North and to cut off their supplies from going to the enemy in the South.	(1.00)	19/30	(63%)				
Vietnam has a centuries-old tradition of resisting : (17581)  Vietnam has a centuries-old tradition of resisting foreign domination. Who among the following led early efforts to win independence from China?	The Trung Sisters.	(0.00)	25/30	(83%)	17 %	0.379	0.08	-1
	Tran Hung Dao.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Trieu Au.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	All of the above.	(1.00)	5/30	(17%)				
During World War II, Ho Chi Minh and his Vietminh : (17582)  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 commitment to Communism and social revolution.	(0.00)	6/30	(20%)	57 %	0.504	0.69	C
	Tapping Vietnamese nationalism, promising independence, and pledging democratic reforms.	(1.00)	17/30	(57%)				
	Fighting other nationalist groups.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Collaborating with the Japanese.	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	All of the above.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
This organization helped Ho Chi Minh wage guerrilla : (17583)  This organization helped Ho Chi Minh wage guerrilla war against the Japanese during World War II:	The Office of Strategic Services (OSS).	(1.00)	27/30	(90%)	90 %	0.305	0.85	C
	The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	The KGB.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	The Chinese Nationalist government.	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	The British Secret Service.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
In the late 1940s, Truman Administration policymakers : (17585) 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)	0/30	(0%)	67 %	0.479	0.92	C
	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)	20/30	(67%)				
	Ongoing French control facilitated American economic penetration of Vietnam.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	France promised to grant independence to Vietnam by 1950.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	All of the above.	(0.00)	7/30	(23%)				
American officials determined that they could not : (17586) 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)	2/30	(7%)	93 %	0.254	0.77	C
	His steadfast refusal to promise tax-free monopolies for U.S. imports.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	His deeply held Communist beliefs.	(1.00)	28/30	(93%)				
	His refusal to accept American military aid in 1947.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

(17589)	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)	30/30	(100%)	100 %	0.000	0.77	-9
		Southeast Asian nations would stand up to Communism like a wall of dominos. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		The fall of Indochina to Communism would have little impact on other nations in the region. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		All of the above. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17591)	As did their predecessors in the Truman Administra : As did their predecessors in the Truman Administration, top officials in the Eisenhower Administration viewed Ho Chi Minh as:	An instrument of the international Communist movement. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)	60 %	0.498	0.54	C
		A brilliant political philosopher. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
		A well-meaning but misguided man. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		A strong nationalist leader who also happened to be a Communist. (0.00)	10/30	(33%)				
		Vietnam's George Washington. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17592)	General Vo Nguyen Giap's Vietminh troops won a de : General Vo Nguyen Giap's Vietminh troops won a decisive victory over French forces in 1954 at:	Saigon. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)	80 %	0.407	0.85	C
		Ap Bac. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
		Hanoi. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
		Dien Bien Phu. (1.00)	24/30	(80%)				
		Khe Sanh. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17597)	Following the Geneva Conference, President Eisenho : Following the Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower viewed the Chinese as:	American troops were better equipped than their (0.00)	4/30	(13%)	3 %	0.183	0.00	-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:	French counterparts.							
	The U.S. was trying to foster nationalism in Vietnam whereas the French had sought to perpetuate colonialism. (0.00)	25/30	(83%)					
	American nuclear superiority would permit Washington to dictate terms to Ho Chi Minh. (1.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	American economic aid could buy off the Vietnamese Communists. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
(17599)   Diem used his political philosophy-"personalism" : Diem used his political philosophy-"personalism"-to:	Bring together Vietnam's many diverse ethnic groups. (0.00)	7/30	(23%)	37 %	0.490	0.69	C	
	Build popular support for democratic values. (0.00)	11/30	(37%)					
	Justify absolute state control and his belief that the ruling elite should determine the general welfare. (1.00)	11/30	(37%)					
	Rationalize opening a dialog with Ho Chi Minh. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
(17600)   The "reeducation centers" that Diem established in the late 1950s:	Imprisoned thousands of Communists and non-Communists, and helped fuel steadily increasing discontent in South Vietnam. (1.00)	21/30	(70%)	70 %	0.466	0.85	C	
	Affected only a handful of people. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					

	Won the loyalty of "stay-behind" Communists through free education and the extension of rural aid.	(0.00)	5/30	(17%)				
	Were the centerpiece of Diem's effort to achieve full literacy in South Vietnam by 1965.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
Diem's "agroville" program proved to be : (17602)   Diem's "agroville" 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)	2/30	(7%)	67 %	0.479	0.85	C
	A complete flop that bred widespread resentment among peasants angry at being removed from their homes and separated from the sacred burial grounds of their ancestors.	(1.00)	20/30	(67%)				
	A well-funded but poorly administered program that produced mixed results.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	Popular with South Vietnam's rural people, but a failure because of insufficient government support.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	More successful politically than economically.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
At the battle of Ap Bac in January 1963, South Vie : (17604)   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)	1/30	(3%)	60 %	0.498	0.46	-1
	Suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of a	(0.00)	8/30	(27%)				

	better-equipped Viet Cong force.							
	Failed to destroy a Viet Cong unit despite overwhelming air and artillery support and a ten-to-one superiority in men. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)					
	Occupied a deserted village that the guerrillas had long since abandoned. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Impressed their American advisors with their great bravery under fire. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
(17605) The strategic hamlet program: : The strategic hamlet program:	Succeeded in protecting the villagers of South Vietnam from attacks by Chinese insurgents. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	93 %	0.254	0.85		
	Was skillfully implemented by the Diem government. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	Turned the tide in the struggle for the control of rural South Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Proved to be a poorly implemented effort that failed either to incorporate meaningful land reform or to provide sufficient security for village residents. (1.00)	28/30	(93%)					
	Greatly interfered with the NLF's efforts to infiltrate rural villages. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
(17606) 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)	30/30	(100%)	100 %	0.000	0.77		-9

	Waging guerrilla war. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Openly allying with the Viet Cong. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Assassinating high officials and burning down government buildings. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	All of the above. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
In the aftermath of the November 1, 1963 coup d'etat, Diem and Nhu: (17607) : In the aftermath of the November 1, 1963 coup d'etat, Diem and Nhu:	Left South Vietnam for exile under a promise of safe conduct. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	97 %	0.183	0.77	C
	Were brutally murdered in the back of an armored personnel carrier. (1.00)	29/30	(97%)				
	Fled from South Vietnam with the help of sympathetic American officials such as Ambassador Lodge. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Committed accidental suicide. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Escaped into the jungles of South Vietnam to join the National Liberation Front. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
During his time as president, John F. Kennedy: : (17608) : During his time as president, John F. Kennedy:	Reduced America's commitment to South Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	40 %	0.498	0.62	C
	Neither increased nor reduced substantially America's commitment to South Vietnam. (0.00)	18/30	(60%)				
	Set in motion a plan for a complete withdrawal from South Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	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)	12/30	(40%)				
	Bravely pursued a neutralist solution to the problem of South Vietnam at great political cost.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17609)  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)	4/30	(13%)	60 %	0.498	0.62	C
	He had little enthusiasm for getting involved in a land war in Asia.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	Such a course would threaten his ambitious social agenda.	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	American participation in Vietnam would result in hostile propaganda throughout the world.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	All of the above.	(1.00)	18/30	(60%)				
(17610)  President Johnson used the Tonkin Gulf incident to : President Johnson used the Tonkin Gulf incident to:	Press for a complete reappraisal of America's Vietnam policy.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)	83 %	0.379	0.85	C
	Begin a sustained bombing campaign against North Vietnam.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	Bring alleged North Vietnamese aggression to the attention of the United Nations.	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				

	Win Congressional approval of a resolution authorizing him to use American forces in Vietnam. (1.00)	25/30	(83%)					
(17611) 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)	1/30	(3%)	90 %	0.305	0.85	C	
	A limited step based on the assumption that no further escalation would be necessary. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	A cunningly devised ploy to divide Hanoi and Beijing. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	An open-ended commitment that cleared the way for the U.S. to take the lead in fighting the war. (1.00)	27/30	(90%)					
(17612) 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)	0/30	(0%)	93 %	0.254	0.77	C	
	Was consciously designed to inflict the maximum number of civilian deaths possible. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Was never appropriate for the war because the U.S. merely assumed that applying its superior military power would achieve victory. (1.00)	28/30	(93%)					
	Was more political than military in nature. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					

	Greatly overestimated North Vietnam's military strength. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
The principle index the United States used to chart success in Vietnam was: (17613) :  	The movement of the front line and the capture of key geographical objectives. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	63 %	0.490	0.69	C
	A sophisticated measurement of the proportion of South Vietnamese peasants who were loyal to the Saigon government. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	The strength and stability of the South Vietnamese government. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	The "body count." (1.00)	19/30	(63%)				
	All of the above. (0.00)	9/30	(30%)				
With the Americanization of the war in 1965, the A : (17614) :   With the Americanization of the war in 1965, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN):	Became more dependent than ever on the U.S. (1.00)	16/30	(53%)	53 %	0.507	0.77	C
	Underwent a period of intensive retooling from which it emerged stronger than ever. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Was divided into small units that were then integrated into the American command under a system pioneered during the Korean War. (0.00)	13/30	(43%)				
	Shrank dramatically in size to become a highly mobile, elite striking force. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	Undertook a series of spoiler attacks into North Vietnam that threw the enemy off balance. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

For which of the following reasons did Ho Chi Minh : (17615) 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 (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	87 %	0.346	0.92	C
	He was a pragmatist, principally preoccupied with Vietnam's salvation, and he would accept help where he could get it. (1.00)	26/30	(87%)				
	He knew that he would be turned down by the Americans, and then he could appeal more convincingly to the Soviets. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	He had no hope of United States aid, but others in his administration urged him to appeal to the Americans. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
Which of the following was one of the important re : (17616) Which of the following was one of the important reasons why the United States military effort in South Vietnam was unsuccessful?	The United States attempted to fight a conventional war against a guerrilla force that avoided large battles. (1.00)	24/30	(80%)	80 %	0.407	0.92	C
	The United States measures only attracted the support of the peasant masses and failed to gain the support of the local elites. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	Counterinsurgency could not have been adapted to the terrain in Vietnam. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	Counterinsurgency was unpopular politically in the (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				

		United States.						
(17617)  	In early 1964, which of the following best describ : In early 1964, which of the following best describes the Vietnamese Communists' position in South Vietnam?	They were weakened by the strategic hamlet program. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)	87 %	0.346	0.92	C
		They were stronger in the cities than the South Vietnamese. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
		They controlled approximately 40% of the countryside. (1.00)	26/30	(87%)				
		Their military successes outweighed their political successes. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17618)  	When the United States took charge of the war, a m : When the United States took charge of the war, a major impact on Vietnamese society was a dramatic	reduction in religious intolerance (0.00)	5/30	(17%)	50 %	0.509	0.85	C
		expansion of political democracy (0.00)	8/30	(27%)				
		influx of money and technology (1.00)	15/30	(50%)				
		improvement in education (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17521)  	President Dwight Eisenhower's Vietnam policy : President Dwight Eisenhower's Vietnam policy	committed thousands of troops to aid the Diem government. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	83 %	0.379	0.85	C
		left the South Vietnamese government to fend largely for itself. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
		sanctioned the signing of the Geneva accord that ended French control there. (0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
		committed advisors and economic aid to (1.00)	25/30	(83%)				

	South Vietnam.							
(17522) The Tonkin Gulf resolution : The Tonkin Gulf resolution	gave the president the authority to use military force in Vietnam. (1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.85	C	
	called on the United Nations to seek a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	denounced military aggression by the Soviet Union in Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	delayed a response to the Tonkin incident until completion of an investigation into its causes. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
(17523) By 1965 the United States had committed another 15 : By 1965 the United States had committed another 150,000 troops to defeat the Viet Cong because	Viet Cong activity in the South had escalated dramatically. (0.00)	13/30	(43%)	50 %	0.509	0.31	-I	
	the French withdrew all military and economic assistance. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	Chinese and Soviet troop levels there had risen. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	political and military leadership was weak in South Vietnam. (1.00)	15/30	(50%)					
(17524) Johnson\'s popularity began to wane after 1966 bec : Johnson's popularity began to wane after 1966 because	American military leaders expressed serious disagreement among themselves over the conduct of the war. (0.00)	11/30	(37%)	60 %	0.498	0.54	C	
	media coverage raised questions about Johnson's credibility. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)					
	reports surfaced that Cambodia and Laos had formally allied themselves with North Vietnam. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					

	World War II and Korean war veterans publicly criticized U.S. use of chemical warfare.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17525) The National Liberation Front was : The National Liberation Front was	organized by the Vietminh.	(1.00)	25/30	(83%)	83 %	0.379	0.85	C
	able to confine its military efforts to one section of Vietnam.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	an arm of the Buddhists in Vietnam.	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	thoroughly divorced from the Viet Cong.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	interested in promoting Roman Catholicism in Vietnam.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17526) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was an American resp : The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was an American response to	attacks of torpedo boats on American destroyers.	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.85	C
	a Vietminh thrust into Saigon.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	shelling of offshore islands under South Vietnamese control.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	a North Vietnamese decision to arm its allies in the South.	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	Chinese intervention in the Vietnam War.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17527) The greatest increase in the number of American tr : The greatest increase in the number of American troops in Vietnam came during the administration of	Dwight Eisenhower	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	100 %	0.000	0.77	-9%
	John Kennedy	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Lyndon Johnson	(1.00)	30/30	(100%)				

	Richard Nixon.	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
(17528) By 1967 President Johnson responded to mounting inflation at home by	putting even more money into circulation.	(0.00)	7/30	(23%)	13 %	0.346	0.08	-1	
	raising interest rates.	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
	escalating the war in Vietnam.	(0.00)	9/30	(30%)					
	raising taxes.	(1.00)	4/30	(13%)					
	declining to run for reelection.	(0.00)	7/30	(23%)					
(17529) What was NOT a provision of or associated with the Geneva Agreements?	Vietnam was divided into North and South at the 38th Parallel	(1.00)	18/30	(60%)	60 %	0.498	0.62	C	
	The agreement was signed after the French defeat at Dienbienphu	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)					
	Ho Chi Minh was to lead Communist North Vietnam	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	An anti-Communist government was established in South Vietnam	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
	Cambodia and Laos were to be considered and treated as neutrals	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)					
(17530) Who said, "We are not about to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."?	Henri Navarre	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)	33 %	0.479	0.69	C	
	Barry Goldwater	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)					
	John Kennedy	(0.00)	11/30	(37%)					
	Lyndon Johnson	(1.00)	10/30	(33%)					
	Robert McNamara	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
(17531) Why did Lyndon B. Johnson continue the U.S. escalation?	The US commitment as an ally was being	(1.00)	15/30	(50%)	50 %	0.509	0.62	C	

Why did Lyndon B. Johnson continue the U.S. escalation of the war?	tested							
	His Great Society had been completed and he focused on foreign affairs (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	He was a racist (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Peace talks with Ho Chi Minh failed (0.00)	13/30	(43%)					
	aerial bombardment had proven so effective (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
(17532) What city was designated as the capitol of South V : What city was designated as the capitol of South Vietnam after the Geneva Agreements?	Hanoi (0.00)	6/30	(20%)	80 %	0.407	0.92	C	
	Dienbienphu (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Inchon (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Saigon (1.00)	24/30	(80%)					
	Pyongyang (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
(17533) The general in command of American forces in Vietn : The general in command of American forces in Vietnam from 1964-1968 was	Douglas McArthur (0.00)	3/30	(10%)	77 %	0.430	0.77	C	
	Maxwell Taylor (0.00)	4/30	(13%)					
	General Khan (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	General Luan (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	William Westmoreland (1.00)	23/30	(77%)					
(17534) American military objectives were, at best, diffic : American military objectives were, at best, difficult to achieve because	the enemy did not fight in a conventional way (0.00)	5/30	(17%)	83 %	0.379	0.54	-I	
	the government of South Vietnam was corrupt (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					

	the U.S. had very little allied support (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	lack of public support at home (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	all of the above (1.00)	25/30	(83%)				
(17535) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave : 	Congress the authority to send troops to Vietnam (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	93 %	0.254	0.77	C
	Military aid to Ho Chi Minh (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	The president complete authority to wage war on North Vietnam (1.00)	28/30	(93%)				
	The Navy authority to mine the Gulf of Tonkin (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	none of the above (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17536) Approximately how many soldiers were stationed in : 	2.5 million (0.00)	4/30	(13%)	80 %	0.407	0.92	C
	17,000 (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	500,000 (1.00)	24/30	(80%)				
	250,000 (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	none of the above (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17537) "Operation Rolling Thunder" was the code name fo : 	the landing of the first combat troops in Vietnam (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	100 %	0.000	0.77	-9
	American bombing raids on North Vietnam (1.00)	30/30	(100%)				
	the airlift of food to the blockaded city of West Berlin (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	the plan to assassinate South Vietnam's president, Ngo Dinh Diem (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	the black activist movements in the South, ie. boycotts, sit-ins, voter registration drives	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17538)   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)	0/30	(0%)	90 %	0.305	0.77	C
	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)	27/30	(90%)				
	condemned U.S. involvement in Vietnam and demanded that American troops be withdrawn immediately	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	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)	1/30	(3%)				
	none of the above	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17539)   Belief in the Domino Theory would most likely lead :	federal intervention in the South to protect freedom riders and other civil-rights activists	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	97 %	0.183	0.85	C
	a test-ban treaty with the Soviets against further atmospheric and ocean firing of nuclear weapons	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	American intervention in the war in Vietnam to prevent a Vietcong victory	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)				

	appointment of more conservative justices to the Supreme Court to prevent it from falling completely under the influence of Warren liberals	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	U.S. withdrawal from IndoChina due to lack of vital interests	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
Which of the following was NOT one of the names us : (17540) Which of the following was NOT one of the names used by or given to the leader of North Vietnam?	"Uncle Ho"	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	33 %	0.479	0.23	C
	Nguyen That Than	(0.00)	17/30	(57%)				
	Nguyen Ai Quoc	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
	Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	All are correct	(1.00)	10/30	(33%)				
Which \"dove\" senator from Oregon eventually beca : (17541) Which \"dove\" senator from Oregon eventually became a leader of the antiwar sentiment in Congress?	Robert McNamara	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	83 %	0.379	0.69	C
	Wayne Morse	(1.00)	25/30	(83%)				
	Harry Truman	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Dean Rusk	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	John Foster Dulles	(0.00)	3/30	(10%)				
With what economic/industrial project did LBJ atte : (17542) With what economic/industrial project did LBJ attempt to \"bribe\" Ho Chi Minh to the bargaining table prior to 1968?	Operation Rolling Thunder	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	100 %	0.000	0.77	-9
	Operation Junction City	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Mekong Delta River Project	(1.00)	30/30	(100%)				
	Operation Cedar Falls	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				

	Building an airfield at Danang (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
At an April 7, 1954 news conference, President Eis : (17594) At an April 7, 1954 news conference, President Eisenhower argued that the U.S. needed to prevent the fall of Vietnam to Communism because:	A Communist victory in Vietnam would result in other nation's falling to Communism like a "row of dominoes." (1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.77	C
	Victory in Vietnam would permit the Vietminh to launch large-scale conventional attacks against neighboring non-Communist states such as Thailand and Cambodia. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	The inclusion of Vietnam's awesome industrial base in the Communist Bloc would tip the global balance of power in Moscow's favor. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	European security depended on continued access to Vietnam's markets. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
In light of the decisive Vietminh victory at Dien : (17596) In light of the decisive Vietminh victory at Dien Bien Phu the day before it started, the Geneva Conference was:	A serious diplomatic defeat for the United States. (1.00)	5/30	(17%)	17 %	0.379	0.23	C
	A great victory for France in its quest to restore its colonial empire. (0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	A qualified success for the U.S. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
	A decisive triumph for the Vietminh. (0.00)	19/30	(63%)				
(17598) From 1955-1961, the vast majority of American assi :	Establishing a viable, democratic government based on majority rule. (0.00)	13/30	(43%)	3 %	0.183	0.00	-1

From 1955-1961, the vast majority of American assistance to South Vietnam went toward:								
	Creating a strong army to counter North Vietnam's powerful military. (0.00)	15/30	(50%)					
	Spreading American values among South Vietnam's impoverished peasants. (1.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	Building a modern industrial economy. (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
(17603)  Upon taking office, President John Kennedy met the challenges of the Cold War by:	Ordering a buildup of nuclear weapons, modernizing conventional forces, and developing counterinsurgency capabilities. (1.00)	18/30	(60%)	60 %	0.498	0.85	C	
	Withdrawing from American defense commitments such as the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	Opening relations with the People's Republic of China. (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Pursuing Detente with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	All of the above. (0.00)	9/30	(30%)					
(17543)  The United States Office of Strategic Services (OSS), responsible for much of the secret military operations in Vietnam during the war, was the precursor to the present day Central Intelligence Agency or C.I.A.	True (1.00)	28/30	(93%)	93 %	0.254	0.62	-1	
	False (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
(17548)  Map Questions Start : Who was the communist leader of country #1 during the 1950's and 1960's?	Mao Tse Tung (1.00)	12/30	(40%)	40 %	0.498	0.54	C	

	Ho Chi Minh	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Ngo Dinh Diem	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	Chiang Kai Shek	(0.00)	16/30	(53%)				
	Bao Dai	(0.00)	2/30	(7%)				
(17549) What is #9 on the map? : 	The location of the Tet Offensive	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)	93 %	0.254	0.77	C
	The farthest south that the Vietcong invaded	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	The 17th parallel, the line separating North and South Vietnam, from the Geneva Agreements of 1954	(1.00)	28/30	(93%)				
	The location of the borders of Cambodia and Laos	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	None of the above	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17550) A North Vietnamese attack on an American ship in the Gulf of Tonkin prompted the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution by the U.S. Congress in 1964, thus giving President Lyndon Johnson the authority to escalate and wage war in Vietnam. 	6	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.85	C
	7	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	8	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	5	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17551) Which country was led by the nationalist/communist : 	1	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	100 %	0.000	0.77	-9
	2	(1.00)	30/30	(100%)				
	3	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	4	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	5	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
(17552) The Ho Chi Minh Trail was used by the NVA to bring : 	1	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	97 %	0.183	0.77	C

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?								
	2	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
	3	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)				
	4	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	5	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
Refer to the map below for the next seven question : (17553)  Vietnam was artificially divided into regions by the French during its colonial period. Which section was known as Annam, therefore making all Vietnamese people known to Europeans as Annamites or Annamese?	4	(0.00)	10/30	(33%)	53 %	0.507	0.85	C
	5	(1.00)	16/30	(53%)				
	6	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
The ancient city of Hue was an important cultural : (17554)  The ancient city of Hue was an important cultural center of Vietnam and served as the capitol of the French Vietnamese province of Annam. Where is Hue?	7	(0.00)	5/30	(17%)	67 %	0.479	0.85	C
	2	(0.00)	4/30	(13%)				
	3	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	8	(1.00)	20/30	(67%)				
Which was the capital city of the NVA and Ho Chi M : (17555)  Which was the capital city of the NVA and Ho Chi Minh?	7	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)	93 %	0.254	0.85	C
	2	(1.00)	28/30	(93%)				
	3	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
	8	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)				
Section #6 on the map above was know as the \"rice : (17556)  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).	Tonkin	(0.00)	0/30	(0%)	63 %	0.490	0.69	C

During the French colonial period it was known as								
	Pleiku (0.00)	0/30	(0%)					
	Cochinchina (1.00)	19/30	(63%)					
	Annam (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	Mekong Delta (0.00)	9/30	(30%)					
(17557) Although students have yet to see the correspondin : Although students have yet to see the corresponding videos or read the appropriate chapters in the textbook for this telecourse, this city fell to the communists in 1975, thus "ending" the war in Vietnam as far at the United States was concerned.	7 (0.00)	0/30	(0%)	77 %	0.430	0.85	C	
	2 (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	3 (1.00)	23/30	(77%)					
	8 (0.00)	6/30	(20%)					
(17558) Where is Dienbienphu, the location of the French d : Where is Dienbienphu, 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?	7 (1.00)	20/30	(67%)	67 %	0.479	0.77	C	
	2 (0.00)	1/30	(3%)					
	3 (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
	8 (0.00)	7/30	(23%)					
(17559) 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)	16/30	(53%)	53 %	0.507	0.77	C	
	5 (0.00)	11/30	(37%)					
	6 (0.00)	2/30	(7%)					
(17546) Tran Le Xuan, also known as Madame Nhu, sister in : Tran Le Xuan, also known as Madame Nhu, sister in law to South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem, was clearly upset that her husband and brother in law were killed by a military coup in 1963, but was saddened and remorseful over their corrupt political	True (0.00)	7/30	(23%)	77 %	0.430	1.00	C	

leadership and brutal use of police and military force against helpless Buddhist monks.								
	False	(1.00)	23/30	(77%)				
(17544)  The French mission to bring western civilization a : The French mission to bring western civilization and advances to the people of the French colony of Vietnam was known as la mission civilisatrice and was largely successful in helping the poorer working class people of that region.	True	(0.00)	9/30	(30%)	70 %	0.466	0.77	C
	False	(1.00)	21/30	(70%)				
(17545)  To many Vietnamese people, the Vietminh and Ho Chi : To many Vietnamese people, the Vietminh and Ho Chi Minh were very much like other nationalists, such as the Trung Sisters, trying to gain independence for their tiny embattled country.	True	(1.00)	29/30	(97%)	97 %	0.183	0.85	C
	False	(0.00)	1/30	(3%)				
(17547)  As head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, J. William F : As head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, J. William Fulbright was constantly arguing with dove politician Maxwell Taylor over U.S. military policy in Vietnam.	True	(0.00)	16/30	(53%)	47 %	0.507	0.54	C
	False	(1.00)	14/30	(47%)				

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