

1. Read the background on French colonialism in Vietnam. Write two Level 1 questions, two Level 2 question and one Level 3 question on a separate piece of paper. Answer each question. (5 points each – 25 points)

<p>1st level who-what-when-where</p>	<p>When did this happen? What happened? Where did it happen? Who was involved in the events?</p>
<p>2nd level why</p>	<p>Why did this happen? What influenced these events? How did it happen?</p>
<p>3rd level meaning</p>	<p>What might happen if.....? What outcome would you predict for...” Why is _____ more significant than _____? What evidence supports _____? What might occur if _____? If _____, then _____ because _____ _____</p>

French colonialism in Vietnam: 1800s-1941.

- Japan took over Vietnam during WWII, but when Japan was defeated in 1945, Ho Chi Minh declared Vietnamese independence.
- But French came back in and tried to take over again; U.S. supported French. The French lost in 1954.
- 1954: Geneva Convention split the country into North and South, with the idea that there would be free elections in the near future.
- (U.S. DID NOT sign Geneva Accords, for fear that Communists would win the general elections).
- U.S. supported South Vietnam leader, Diem. But Diem turned out to be oppressive and unpopular. He canceled elections, repressed Buddhists; caused major discontent in South Vietnam.
- U.S. feared that Diem’s unpopularity will push more South Vietnamese to support Communists. So they supported a coup and Diem was overthrown and assassinated—Nov. 1, 1963.
- JFK assassinated only weeks later. LBJ inherited the problem in Vietnam.
- Under new weak South Vietnam government, support for Communism grew; North Vietnam smuggled weapons into South Vietnam to support Communist insurgents through a network of trails through Laos and Cambodia (Ho Chi Minh trails).

- Aug. 2, 1964- North Vietnamese attacked U.S.S. Maddox; Aug. 4. –another attack provided grounds for Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (second attack turned out to be fake—never happened).

- President Johnson asked Congress to pass Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave him authorization to use military force in Vietnam (not a declaration of war).

2. Inquiry: (a) Look at the four documents (A – D). For each document, answer the questions on page 6. *(10 points for each set of questions -40 points)*

(b) Answer the following questions after your have answered the individual document questions: *(5 points each = 25 points)*

1. What evidence do the documents offer that the U.S. was planning to go to war with North Vietnam before the Gulf of Tonkin incident?

2. Is this strong evidence that the U.S. was planning an attack? Why or why not?

3. What were some of the reasons why the U.S. was hesitant about attacking North Vietnam?

4. Is there evidence that the U.S. was planning a full-scale war? If yes, what is the evidence?

5. What additional evidence would you want to see before deciding whether or not the US was planning for war?