

THE VIETNAM WAR ERA

Section 1 Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Use the terms and people in the word bank to complete the statements below.

Ho Chi Minh	domino theory	Dien Bien Phu
SEATO	Vietcong	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- _____ worked to contain the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.
- President Johnson gained extraordinary war powers under the _____.
- The Vietminh laid siege to _____, trapping a large French garrison.
- National Liberation Front guerrilla fighters, called _____, launched an insurgency against the Diem government of South Vietnam.
- _____ demanded independence from France and embraced communism.
- The _____ was the idea that if Vietnam fell to communism, its closest neighbors would follow.

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer or ending in the space provided.

- _____ 7. President Truman agreed to help France because he
 - supported colonialism.
 - backed Ho Chi Minh.
 - feared the spread of communism.
 - wanted to weaken anticommunist forces.
- _____ 8. The Geneva Accords provided for
 - immediate elections in Vietnam.
 - the division of Vietnam into two countries.
 - French control of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
 - an anticommunist government in control of a unified Vietnam.
- _____ 9. What happened during the Vietnamese election in 1956?
 - Ho Chi Minh cancelled the election.
 - Ngo Dinh Diem refused to participate.
 - Ngo Dinh Diem won an overwhelming popular victory.
 - The United States installed Ngo Dinh Diem as president.
- _____ 10. President Johnson escalated American involvement in Vietnam by
 - declaring war.
 - having Ngo Dinh Diem assassinated.
 - sending "advisers."
 - ordering airstrikes.

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Section 2 Quiz**A. Key Terms and People**

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write "T" next to the sentence. If a statement is incorrect, write "F" next to the sentence and replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- _____ 1. Agent Orange is a jellied gasoline that American pilots dropped on Vietnam.
- _____ 2. Hawks disagreed with President Johnson's war policy.
- _____ 3. The commander in South Vietnam was Robert McNamara.
- _____ 4. The mostly conservative doves supported President Johnson's war policy.

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer or ending in the space provided.

- _____ 5. To convince North Vietnam to stop reinforcing the Vietcong, President Johnson ordered Operation Rolling Thunder, which
- began a sustained bombing campaign.
 - put more American troops on the ground.
 - involved search-and-destroy missions to hunt down guerrillas.
 - increased the number of American advisers in South Vietnam.
- _____ 6. American soldiers used Agent Orange to
- detect Vietcong booby traps.
 - disrupt the enemy's food supply.
 - find each other in the jungle.
 - treat wounds.
- _____ 7. Ho Chi Minh compared his military to a(n)
- wasp.
 - tiger.
 - snake.
 - elephant.
- _____ 8. Which of the following best describes the Vietcong's war strategy?
- fight small skirmishes
 - avoid any confrontation
 - engage in large-scale battles
 - battle by day and rest at night
- _____ 9. By the end of 1965, most American soldiers in Vietnam
- refused to fight.
 - were volunteers.
 - had been drafted.
 - had not seen any fighting.
- _____ 10. Why did President Johnson have to cut back his Great Society initiatives?
- Inflation dropped.
 - Congress lowered taxes.
 - Unemployment went up.
 - The cost of the war was rising.

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Section 3 Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Match each term or person in Column II below with the correct definition in Column I.

Column I

- _____ 1. a group formed to campaign against poverty and racism that spoke out against the war
- _____ 2. an antiwar senator from Minnesota who ran for president
- _____ 3. the difference between what the administration said and what journalists reported
- _____ 4. a communist assault on provincial capitals, major cities, and a U.S. embassy
- _____ 5. a soldier who did not volunteer to serve
- _____ 6. a Democratic senator from New York who ran for the presidency

Column II

- a. draftee
- b. SDS
- c. "credibility gap"
- d. Tet Offensive
- e. Eugene McCarthy
- f. Robert Kennedy

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer or ending in the space provided.

- _____ 7. During the Vietnam War, African American soldiers were
 - a. not allowed to fight overseas.
 - b. often granted deferments to attend college.
 - c. becoming commissioned officers at a high rate.
 - d. more likely than others to serve in combat positions.
- _____ 8. To eliminate deferment abuses, the Selective Service system
 - a. adopted a lottery.
 - b. allowed some men to burn their draft cards.
 - c. put local draft boards in charge of selection.
 - d. recruited more heavily among working class and poor people.
- _____ 9. In March 1968, what surprising announcement did President Johnson make to the American people?
 - a. The draft had ended.
 - b. He would not run for another term as President.
 - c. The Vietcong had seized control of South Vietnam.
 - d. The United States and South Vietnam had won the war.
- _____ 10. Who won the 1968 Presidential election?
 - a. Hubert Humphrey
 - b. Robert Kennedy
 - c. Richard Nixon
 - d. George Wallace

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Section 4 Quiz**A. Key Terms and People**

Directions: Use the terms and people in the word bank to complete the statements below.

Vietnamization	Kent State University	My Lai
Pentagon Papers	Paris Peace Accords	War Powers Act

1. In 1971, the _____ were leaked to *The New York Times*.
2. President Nixon hoped to withdraw U.S. forces through _____.
3. The _____ called for a cease-fire and U.S. troop withdrawal.
4. In 1973, Congress passed the _____ to stop the growth of the "imperial presidency."
5. Four people were killed during protests at _____.
6. The massacre at _____ resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Vietnamese.

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer or ending in the space provided.

- _____ 7. President Nixon ordered the secret bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia to
 - a. boost morale.
 - b. stop the peace process.
 - c. protect Vietnamese civilians.
 - d. reduce the flow of communist supplies.
- _____ 8. In 1970, President Nixon tried to break the stalemate in the peace process by
 - a. pulling U.S. forces out of Cambodia.
 - b. helping the Khmer Rouge seize power in Cambodia.
 - c. ordering a ground attack on Vietcong bases in Cambodia.
 - d. sending economic aid to the Cambodian government.
- _____ 9. What did the Pentagon Papers reveal?
 - a. President Nixon withdrew from the peace process.
 - b. The United States had given arms and money to the Vietcong.
 - c. The U.S. military tried to cover up the massacre of Vietnamese civilians.
 - d. U.S. leaders misled Congress and the American people about the war.
- _____ 10. Ultimately, the end of the Vietnam War resulted in
 - a. greater U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.
 - b. expanded war-making powers for the U.S. President.
 - c. communist control of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
 - d. a communist North Vietnam and a democratic South Vietnam.

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Section 5 Quiz**A. Key Terms and People**

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write "T" next to the sentence. If a statement is incorrect, write "F" next to the sentence and replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- _____ 1. Nixon's leading national security advisor was Henry Kissinger.
- _____ 2. Realpolitik was a policy aimed at easing Cold War tensions.
- _____ 3. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty froze the deployment of certain missiles.
- _____ 4. Premier Zhou Enlai worked to have President Nixon visit China.
- _____ 5. Nixon promoted détente, the idea that concrete national interests should define political goals.

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer or ending in the space provided.

- _____ 6. President Nixon considered his approach to foreign policy to be
 - a. liberal.
 - b. orthodox.
 - c. pragmatic.
 - d. ideological.
- _____ 7. President Nixon believed that normalizing relations with China would
 - a. prolong the war in Vietnam.
 - b. hurt American economic interests.
 - c. damage efforts to democratize China.
 - d. drive a wedge between China and the Soviet Union.
- _____ 8. China demonstrated its willingness to open talks with the United States by
 - a. rejecting communism.
 - b. opening trade.
 - c. hosting a table tennis match.
 - d. limiting arms deployment.
- _____ 9. How did the Soviet Union respond to the normalization of relations between China and the United States?
 - a. Brezhnev invited Nixon to visit Moscow.
 - b. Soviet companies set up a thriving trade with China.
 - c. The Soviet Union cut off diplomatic relations with China.
 - d. The Soviet space program ended its collaboration with U.S. scientists.
- _____ 10. SALT I
 - a. encouraged China to enter the arms race.
 - b. reduced tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - c. ended the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.
 - d. sparked a renewed effort to stockpile missiles.