## **Contents**

Introduction: A Long History of the Vietnam War	1
Part I: Wars in Vietnam	5
French Colonialism and Vietnamese Nationalism	5
World War II and Vietnamese Independence	8
The First Indochina War (1946-1954)	
The Cold War and U.S. Intervention in Vietnam	
President Kennedy and the Overthrow of Diem	19
President Johnson Takes the United States to War in Vietnam	22
Part II: The U.S. War in Vietnam	
The Vietnam War: 1965 to 1968	26
1968: The Year the War Changed	34
U.S. Soldiers' Viewpoints and Experiences	38
The Vietnam War: 1969 to 1972	40
The 1973 U.S. Withdrawal from Vietnam	47
Part III: After the War(s)	51
After the War: Vietnam and Southeast Asia	52
After the War: Vietnamese Refugees and Vietnamese America	58
After the War: U.S. Politics and Historical Memory	65
Supplementary Resources	
Videos	online

# **Contents**

Note to Teachers
Part I: Wars in Vietnam
Study Guides and Graphic Organizer4
Vietnam's History and Geography: Exploring Google Earth
Going Deeper with Primary Sources: War in Vietnam—1945-196515
Part II: The U.S. War in Vietnam
Study Guides and Graphic Organizer27
Women, Gender, and the Vietnam War31
Creating Historical Narratives: 1960s Social Change at Home and in the Military 43
Songs of the Global Revolutions of 1968
Part III: After the War(s)
Study Guides and Graphic Organizer49
Oral Histories: Mapping the Vietnamese Refugee Crisis
Unit Review
Build a Timeline of the "Long History" of the U.S. War in Vietnam71
Supplemental Materials and Videos

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Creating Your Presentation**

*Instructions:* With your group, follow the steps below. You will create a presentation that explains to viewers one or more links between the social changes of the 1960s-1970s and the experiences of U.S. military personnel during the Vietnam War.

### Part I

- 1. Look through your assigned Source Bundle of slides. There are quotations, images, and song lyrics that address a number of different themes and a number of different perspectives. With your group, **choose 4-8 slides that you find especially interesting** in some way. Be sure to select <u>at least</u> one slide from each of the four different groups ("U.S. soldiers," "The Home Front," "Images," and "Songs").
- 2. Looking at your selections, identify one or more themes that connect the sources to each other. There are numerous possibilities—for instance, you might have selected slides that speak about African American civil rights, or the experiences of Asian Americans at home and at war, or different views on the anti-war movement, or a combination of a few themes. If you encounter difficulties in identifying themes that connect your chosen sources, you may wish to return to your Source Bundle and look for alternative or additional sources. Write down all the themes you notice in your chosen selections in the box below.

Themes		

Name:	

#### Part II

1. Your group will create a presentation that explains the different sources you selected and how they are connected to each other. You will create what is called a "historical narrative." A historical narrative is an evidence-based story that helps those of us in the present better understand the world in which people lived in the past.

#### A historical narrative:

- is based on primary source evidence.
- is limited in scope. (You can't cover everything!)
- answers "who, what, where, and when" questions about past events.
- explains why it is important to know about specific past events or developments.
- reveals connections between specific past developments and broader historical trends.
- 2. Looking at your selections, what information or ideas do you want to tell the people who view your presentation? What should people learn from your selection? How do your chosen sources help people learn the lesson that you want them to? What do you want to tell people about the connections between 1960s-1970s social changes at home and the experiences of U.S. soldiers in the Vietnam War? For instance, could your narrative explain how U.S. military personnel were affected by anti-war protests? Could it explain how Americans of different racial or ethnic backgrounds experienced the war and the movements for civil rights and racial justice?

Brainstorm with your group about the kinds of evidence-based narratives or stories you could tell with the sources you selected. Write down your group's brainstorming ideas in the box below.

Brainstorming		

3. Pick one narrative to tell and highlight or circle it above. Now, identify how each of the sources "participate" in that story. What "role" does the image play? How does the home front quotation fit into the narrative? Do the song lyrics and the quotation from U.S. military personnel "speak" to each other in some way? What "role" does each source play in the "story" that you are telling? Fill in the chart on the next page with your group. There is additional chart space on the following page as well if you need it.

Source: What is it?	Who wrote it? Who is in the image? When and where was it made?	Role: What does the source show about social change at home or in the military?	How does this source support your narrative?

	ine vietnam
48	Part II: Cre

Source: What is it?	Who wrote it? Who is in the image? When and where was it made?	Role: What does the source show about social change at home or in the military?	How does this source support your narrative?

Name:

### Part III

Your teacher will explain what type of presentation you will make to showcase your chosen Source Bundle slides and tell your historical narrative. Below are some guidelines.

- A. Your presentation should answer the following questions.
  - What sources did you pick, and why did you choose them?
  - What do the sources each reveal about social change during the Vietnam War?
  - How are the sources related to each other? What connects them?
  - What do the sources together tell us about social change at home and in the military during the U.S. war in Vietnam? (In other words, what is your narrative?)
- B. Your presentation should involve all members of your group. Be sure that each person has a role.
- C. Think about how you will organize your presentation and how you will visually arrange your sources. What needs to come first, second, etc. in order for your audience to understand your narrative?
- D. Your presentation should have a catchy, descriptive title.
- E. Are there gaps in your narrative, information you do not have? How could you get that information? What else do you need to know in order to create your historical narrative? Work with your group to answer these questions or ask your teacher for guidance.