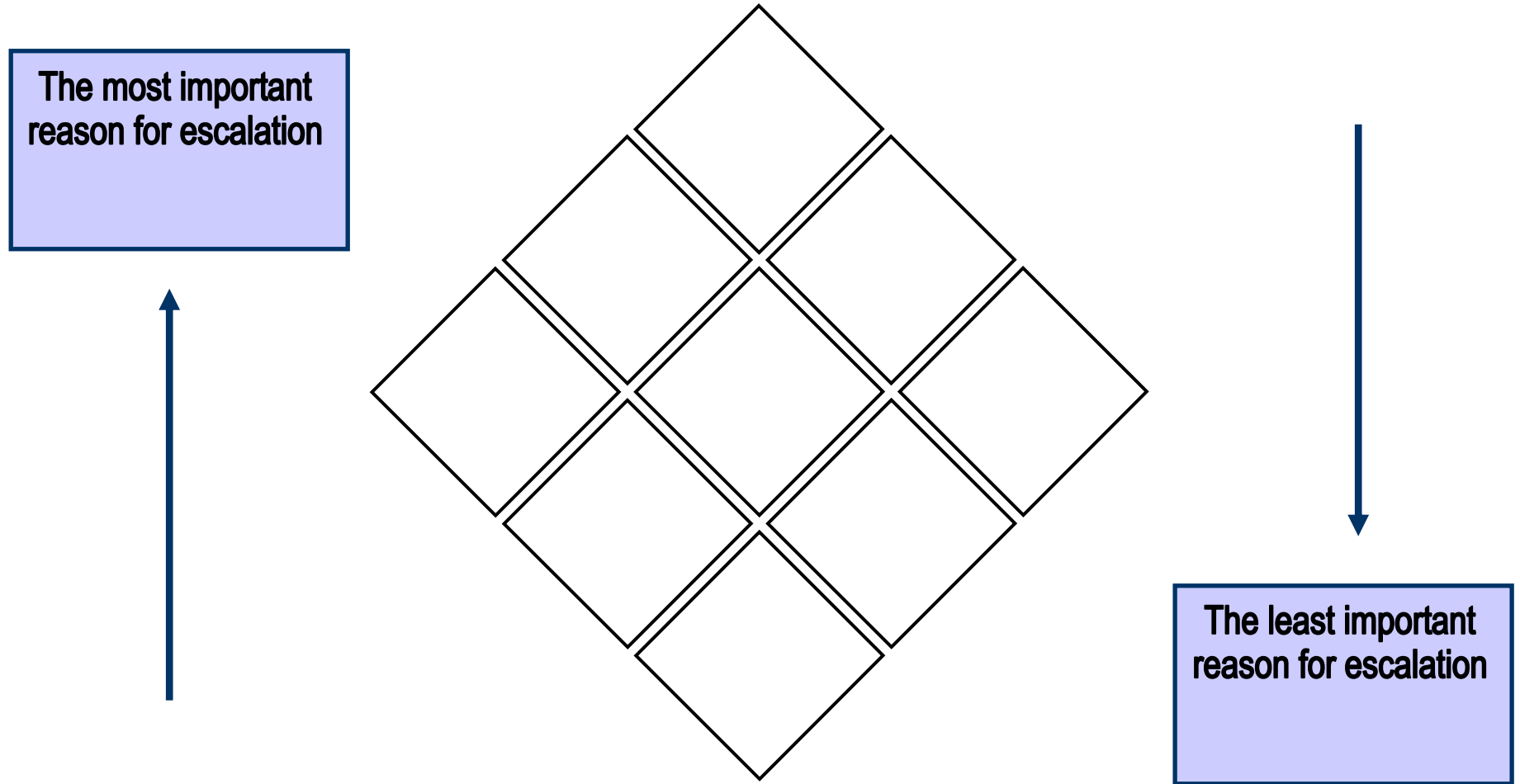


Task: Cut out the boxes and match the correct definition to each key term.

Gulf of Tonkin incident	The idea that the US was stuck in Vietnam thanks to the failures of Operation Rolling Thunder and Search and destroy missions, which allowed the Viet Cong to return.
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	He became US President automatically after the assassination of Kennedy. He pledged to continue Kennedy's social and foreign policy.
Military ruling council	The main tactic of the US in Vietnam. It meant finding where the Viet Cong were hiding, storming in to kill them and then withdrawing, in the hope that the South would regain control of the area.
Pleiku incident	A landslide victory for Johnson. The people saw him as the great defender of the USA when he retaliated against North Vietnam after Tonkin.
Battle of Ia Drang	The first true battle between the North Vietnamese and the USA. The US learnt they could potentially win with a war of attrition after inflicting a death ratio of 11:1.
1964 presidential elections	Warfare used by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army who realised that close combat prevented the US from using airpower, as they feared killing their own men.
Military advisers	North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked the USS Maddox and USS Turner Joy. This led to retaliation from the USA in the form of bombing.
Lyndon B. Johnson	Its support for the escalation of war was vital. It authorised the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and a huge amount of funds for military efforts in Vietnam.

Congress	The concept of winning a war by slaughtering as many enemy troops as possible in the hope of pushing them into negotiations or surrender. It was used by the USA.
The ARVN	These included people like McNamara, Rusk, Bundy and Westmoreland. They increasingly believed war was necessary after negotiations failed and Communism spread in South Vietnam.
Search and destroy	Viet Cong troops attacked a US army base killing nine people after sneaking past ARVN soldiers. The US responded with retaliatory bombing attacks.
War of attrition	The bombing campaign which ran for many years in Vietnam. Ultimately it failed because it did not force the North to surrender or interrupt supplies to the South.
Quagmire theory	The South Vietnamese army. It was seen as inadequate by US troops after refusing to fight in the Battle of Ap Bac, and for the fact that many of their soldiers turned Communist.
Guerrilla warfare	This took over South Vietnam after the death of Diem. It was initially led by Minh, but was taken over by Khanh, a pro-US general. Khanh eventually stopped working with the US.
Operation Rolling Thunder	A document that had been prepared early in 1964. It was authorised by Congress after the Gulf of Tonkin incident, allowing Johnson to escalate the war.

The USA and Vietnam 1961-75: The escalation of war and US strategy



Guerrilla warfare

Rolling Thunder

Quagmire theory

War of attrition

Search & destroy

## Teaching notes

### Objectives

- ❖ Match key terms relating to the US escalation in Vietnam to their definitions.
- ❖ Create a key term revision sheet.
- ❖ Prioritise the reasons for US escalation using a ranking activity.

### Tasks instruction

#### 1. Cut-out task: 15 minutes

- Ask students to cut out the boxes from pp.1-2 and match the terms to their definitions.
- Check answers (see below for guidance).
- Ask students to glue down their matched terms to create a glossary.

#### 2. Diamond ranking task : 10-20 minutes (depending on student ability / class discussion)

- Ask students to complete the bottom section of the diamond ranking sheet (p.3) by completing the five definitions of the US tactics/strategies. They can then be cut out and placed into an order of importance on the grid. Students should be ready to justify their placement to others in the class.
- The remaining four places on the grid should be filled using other terms from the glossary.
- Extend the task by asking students to debate and justify their placement of the terms.

## Answers

Gulf of Tonkin incident: North Vietnamese torpedo boats attacked the USS Maddox and USS Turner Joy. This led to retaliation from the USA in the form of bombing.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: A document that had been prepared early in 1964. It was authorised by Congress after the Gulf of Tonkin incident, allowing Johnson to escalate the war.

Military ruling council: This took over South Vietnam after the death of Diem. It was initially led by Minh, but was taken over by Khanh, a pro-US general. Khanh eventually stopped working with the US.

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Quagmire theory: The idea that the US was stuck in Vietnam thanks to the failures of Operation Rolling Thunder and Search and destroy missions, which allowed the Viet Cong to return.

Guerrilla warfare: Warfare used by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese army who realised that close combat prevented the US from using airpower, as they feared killing their own men.

Operation Rolling Thunder: The bombing campaign which ran for many years in Vietnam. Ultimately it failed because it did not force the North to surrender or interrupt supplies to the South.