



## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 1 Kennedy's Foreign Policy

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What motivates people to act?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did President Kennedy seek new ways to deal with the challenges and fears of the Cold War?*
2. *How did the Kennedy administration respond to the Cold War crises in Cuba and Berlin?*
3. *Why did the United States force the Soviet Union to remove missiles placed in Cuba?*

#### Terms to Know

**guerrilla warfare** fighting by small groups using tactics such as the ambush

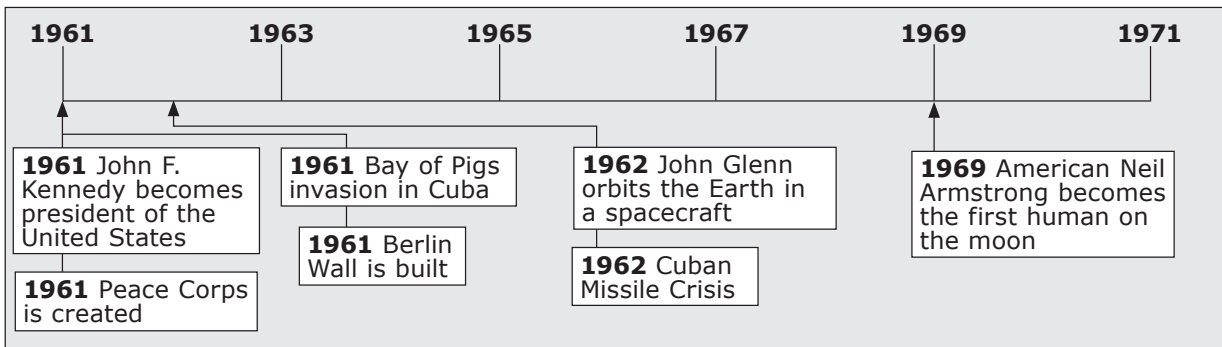
**flexible response** President Kennedy's plan to help nations fighting Communist movements by providing special military units trained to fight guerilla warfare

**blockade** to block or obstruct

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 1 Kennedy's Foreign Policy, *Continued*

#### A New Leader

John F. Kennedy became the U.S. president in 1961. This was during the Cold War. A "Cold War" is a period when there is no active fighting, but both sides have weapons and troops ready in case a war begins.

During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union were enemies. The Soviet Union was a powerful Communist nation. Communism is a system where the people are controlled by their government. The government makes choices for how people can live. People have few rights and freedoms. The leader of the Soviet Union was Nikita Khrushchev.

This was a dangerous time for the world. If the U.S. and the Soviet Union started a war, they might use nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons could cause massive destruction on Earth.

President Kennedy wanted to stop communism from spreading. In some places Communist groups tried to take over governments with help from the Soviet Union. They used **guerrilla warfare**. This means fighting with small groups using tactics such as the ambush. Kennedy had a plan called **flexible response**. Special military units such as the Green Berets were trained to fight guerrilla wars.

Kennedy also tried to help poorer countries. He wanted to make sure they could resist Communism. He sent money and other aid. He started the Alliance for Progress to help the economies in Latin American countries. He also started the Peace Corps, which sent Americans to teach and work with people in poor countries.

<b>Country</b>	United States	Soviet Union
<b>Leader</b>	John F. Kennedy	Nikita Khrushchev

#### Cold War Crises

President Kennedy faced many challenges. One major challenge was in the small country of Cuba. Cuba had been taken over by Fidel Castro. Castro turned Cuba into a Communist dictatorship. Cuba was friendly with the Soviet Union. This worried Kennedy because Cuba is only 90 miles from the United States. Before Kennedy became president, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had a plan to get rid of Castro. Kennedy approved the plan. Cubans living in the United States would invade Cuba. They would land at the

#### Marking the Text

- Underline the definition of *guerrilla warfare*.

#### Reading Check

- What was the purpose of the Alliance for Progress?

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#### Explaining

- What do people in the Peace Corps do?

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#### Marking the Text

- Who made the plan to invade Cuba? Draw a circle around the answer in the text. Who approved the plan?

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## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 1 Kennedy's Foreign Policy, *Continued*

 **Reading Check**

5. What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall?

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 **Marking the Text**

6. Underline the names of the nations involved in the Cuban Missile Crisis.

 **Explaining**

7. Why were people all over the world frightened by the Cuban Missile Crisis?

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 **Reading Check**

8. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis end?

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Bay of Pigs. But the plan failed, partly because Kennedy chose not to give air support. As a result, Latin American countries lost trust in the United States. Also, the Soviet leader Khrushchev thought Kennedy was not a strong leader.

Another challenge was in Germany. After World War II, Germany had been divided into two parts. East Germany was ruled by Communists. West Germany was free. The capital of Berlin was also divided. It was located in East Germany. Many people in East Germany wanted to leave. They wanted to live free lives in West Germany. Many fled to West Berlin. So the Communist leaders of East Germany built a wall in Berlin to keep people in. The Berlin Wall cut the city of Berlin in two. It became a symbol of communism.

### The Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1961, an American spy plane flying over Cuba found something serious. The Soviet Union was building missile launch sites in Cuba. Because Cuba is so close to Florida, these sites would let the Soviet Union attack the United States very quickly. Kennedy made a plan to **blockade** Cuba. This closed off Cuba from the rest of the world. He warned that the U.S. would destroy any Soviet ship that tried to go through the blockade. He also warned he would attack the Soviet Union with nuclear bombs if any missiles were fired from Cuba. Kennedy said he would end the blockade when the Soviets removed their missiles.

This was a very dangerous time. It seemed that a nuclear war might start at any moment. The entire world waited in fear to see what would happen. Finally the Soviet Union agreed to remove its weapons. There was no nuclear attack.

After the crisis, the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union decided to make some changes. They set up a "hot line" so they could talk any time there was a problem. This would help stop problems before they got worse. Both sides also agreed to stop testing nuclear weapons.

The space race was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both nations wanted to be the first to explore space. The Soviet Union was first to have a pilot orbit the earth in 1961. American astronauts followed. Kennedy set a goal for the United States to land on the moon by the end of the 1960s. In 1969, American Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon.

## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 1 Kennedy's Foreign Policy, *Continued*

Cause	Effect
Kennedy wanted to stop the spread of communism.	Troops trained to fight Communist forces; aid given to poor countries; Alliance for Progress created; Peace Corps created
Kennedy wanted to get Fidel Castro out of Cuba.	CIA made the Bay of Pigs plan to invade Cuba. The plan failed, and Castro stayed in power.
Communists wanted to keep people from leaving East Germany.	Berlin Wall built to close off East Berlin from the West
Americans found Soviet missile launch sites in Cuba.	The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world close to nuclear war; the crisis ended when the Soviets agreed to remove their missiles from Cuba.

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#### Check for Understanding

**What motivated Kennedy to set up plans to help poor countries?**

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**Why did the United States force the Soviet Union to remove missiles placed in Cuba?**

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- Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write the title *The Kennedy Administration* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *Alliance for Progress and Peace Corps* and *Cuban Missile Crisis*. On both sides of the tabs, list what you remember about the cause and effect of each program. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 2 The Vietnam War

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why does conflict develop?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did Vietnam become a divided country?*
2. *Why did the United States become involved in the war in Vietnam?*

#### Terms to Know

**regime** a form of government, government in power, or period of time

**search-and-destroy mission** mission by American forces to seek out and destroy North Vietnamese forces

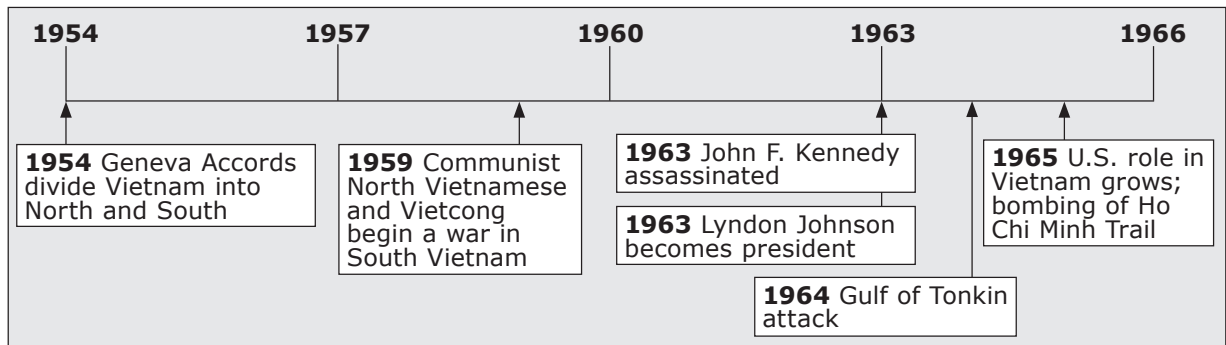
**napalm** an intensely burning explosive used to destroy jungle growth

**Agent Orange** a chemical herbicide used to clear out forests and tall grasses

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



**The Vietnam Era**

**Lesson 2** The Vietnam War, *Continued*

**The Conflict Begins**

In the early 1960s, the United States became more involved in a war in Vietnam. The United States wanted to prevent the spread of communism in the region. This conflict became known as the Vietnam War. It did not go as Americans hoped.

During World War II, the Japanese captured the French colony of Indochina. It included the modern nations of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Communist forces fought against the Japanese. Their leader was Ho Chi Minh (HOH•CHEE•MIHN).

After World War II, Vietnam declared independence from France. But France did not want to give up Indochina because it had many natural resources. Ho Chi Minh led troops against France in a long and bloody war. They finally defeated France in 1954.

The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and Vietnam reached a peace agreement in 1954. It was called the Geneva Accords because they met in Geneva, Switzerland. It divided Vietnam into two parts. North Vietnam was ruled by Communists led by Ho Chi Minh. South Vietnam was controlled by a leader named Ngo Dinh Diem who was supported by the United States. There would be elections in 1956 to decide the government for all of Vietnam. The United States and South Vietnam did not sign the agreement, but they did not oppose it. The United States made it clear that it would act if North Vietnam attacked South Vietnam.

The Diem **regime**, or government, did not follow the Geneva Accords. It refused to hold elections. It also cracked down on Communists in South Vietnam. The Communists responded by forming a group called the Vietcong. In 1959, the Vietcong began a war against the Diem regime on orders from Ho Chi Minh.

The United States was worried the Communists would take over Vietnam. President Eisenhower predicted that if the Communists took control of Vietnam, they would soon control the other countries in Indochina, too. He said they would fall like a row of dominoes. This fear controlled American thinking about Vietnam for 20 years.

The United States sent billions of dollars of aid to support South Vietnam. It also sent a few hundred soldiers to act as advisers to the government and army.

The United States did not approve of the methods of the Diem government. But they supported it because it was



**Marking the Text**

- Underline the sentence that describes the main reason the United States got involved in Vietnam.



**Contrasting**

- What was the main political difference between North Vietnam and South Vietnam?

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**Identifying**

- Who was Ngo Dinh Diem?

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**Explaining**

- In what way did South Vietnam refuse to follow the Geneva Accords?

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## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 2 The Vietnam War, *Continued*

#### **? Analyzing**

5. Why did the United States support the Diem regime? Why did it later support its overthrow?

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#### **? Summarizing**

6. Why was the reported attack in the Gulf of Tonkin important?

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#### **✓ Describing**

7. How did the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam change from Kennedy's death in 1963 to 1968?

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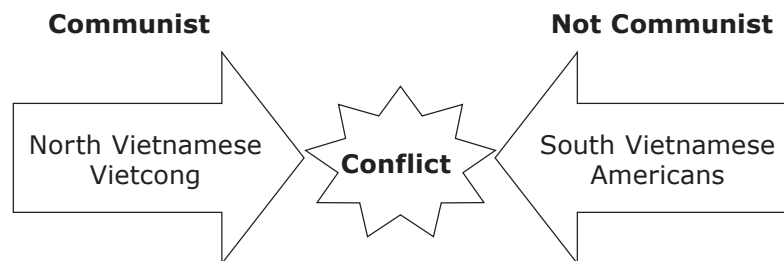
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not Communist. The Diem government took away some of the people's freedoms, especially those of Buddhists. Hundreds of Buddhists were jailed and some were killed. The Buddhists protested. Some burned themselves in protest.

President Kennedy sent aid and special forces troops to train and advise the South Vietnamese. Some Americans were angry that Kennedy was helping Diem. Kennedy tried to get Diem to give more rights to people in South Vietnam.

In 1963, South Vietnam's army overthrew Diem and killed him. The United States supported the revolution but did not support killing Diem. A few days later, President Kennedy was assassinated. The new president, Lyndon Johnson, had to decide how to handle the Vietnam War.



### The Conflict Deepens

At the time of Kennedy's death, there were about 16,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam. The U.S. Secretary of Defense told President Johnson that the Vietcong would win if the United States did not increase its support for South Vietnam. Johnson had doubts about the war. Privately, he said, "I don't think it's worth fighting for, but I don't think we can get out."

Johnson needed support from Congress to increase U.S. support. In 1964, it was reported that North Vietnamese boats attacked American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. Because of this attack, Congress gave President Johnson more power to fight the war.

Johnson decided to send more soldiers to Vietnam. The numbers rose quickly. About 180,000 American soldiers were in Vietnam by the end of 1965, almost 400,000, by the end of 1966, and more than 500,000 by 1968.

The U.S. also bombed more enemy targets in Vietnam. Operation Rolling Thunder was a major plan of attack. U.S.

**The Vietnam Era**

**Lesson 2** The Vietnam War, *Continued*

planes bombed bridges, docks, factories, and military bases in the North. It also targeted an enemy supply route called the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The goal was to destroy the trail. This would cut off the enemy’s supply of food and weapons into South Vietnam. From 1965 through 1968, the United States dropped more bombs on Vietnam than they did in all of World War II.

Fighting in Vietnam was very hard for the military. They used **search-and-destroy missions** to hunt down the enemy. When ground troops found the enemy, they called in helicopters to help attack them.

The soldiers had to fight in wet, muddy fields and jungles. This was dangerous because the enemy could hide among the jungle plants and make surprise attacks. To clear out the jungles and make fighting easier, soldiers on both sides used an explosive called **napalm**. Napalm burned the trees and grasses. U.S. troops also used a chemical called **Agent Orange** to kill plants. It is believed that Agent Orange harmed many North and South Vietnamese and American troops, leaving them with serious health problems.

The bombing and fighting did not stop the North Vietnamese and Vietcong. Although thousands were killed, it seemed that they were quickly replaced. American soldiers became frustrated. The war went on for years.

Many Americans did not want the United States to fight in Vietnam. These people protested the war. As the Vietnam War went on, some U.S. leaders started to think that the war could not be won.

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**Check for Understanding**

**How did Vietnam become a divided country?**

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**Why did the United States get involved in Vietnam?**

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**? Drawing Conclusions**

- 8. Why might it be easier for U.S. soldiers to fight the enemy after they had cleared away all jungle plants?

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- 9. Label a one-tab Foldable *The Vietnam War*. Glue a two-tab Foldable under the one-tab along the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *North Vietnam* and *South Vietnam*. Place the Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. List what you remember about the causes and effects of the Vietnam War on the one-tab. Write about the similarities and the differences of each country on the two-tab. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.





## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 3 The Vietnam Years at Home

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What motivates people to act?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the war in Vietnam lead to sharp divisions between Americans?*
2. *How was 1968 a turning point in the Vietnam War and the nation's political life?*

#### Terms to Know

**counterculture** a culture with values that differ from those of established society

**deferment** postponement of, or excuse from, military service

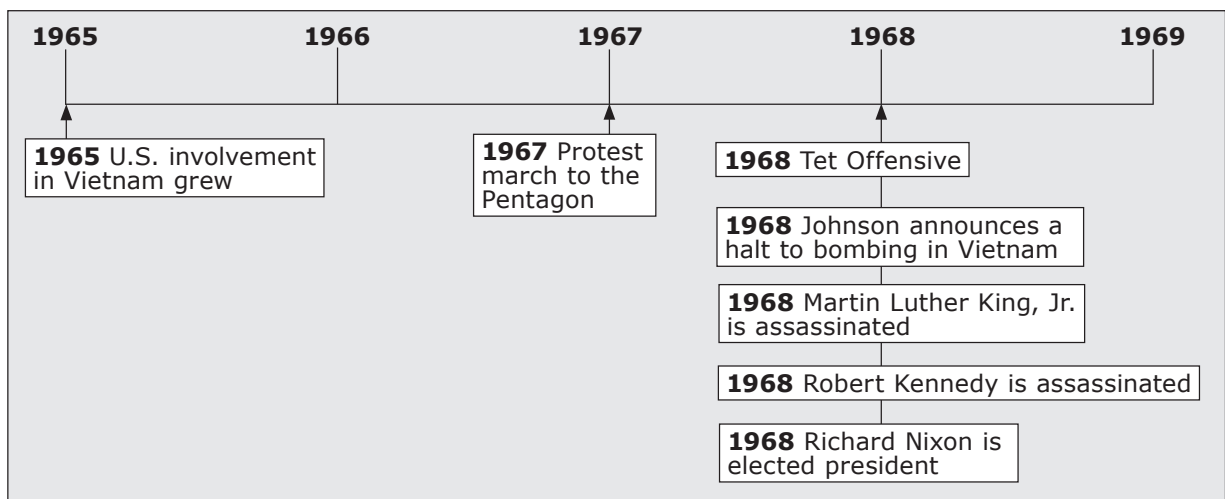
**conscientious objector** a person who refuses to serve in the armed forces or bear arms on moral or religious grounds

**credibility gap** the difference between what is said and what people believe or know to be true

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?



**The Vietnam Era**

**Lesson 3** The Vietnam Years at Home, *Continued*

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**Young People Protest**

As the war in Vietnam continued, the war seemed to split America. People for and against the war staged public demonstrations to express their views. They also became angry with each other. Some of those against the war called President Johnson and war supporters "killers." Some supporting the war called opponents "traitors." Some differences resulted from different views of age groups. Many younger people opposed the war and had different ideas than older people. This was called "the generation gap."

More Americans protested the war when United States involvement in the war grew. Most Americans were unhappy with how President Johnson was handling the war. Some felt that the conflict in Vietnam was a civil war. A civil war is a war between groups of people in the same country. These Americans wondered why the United States was involved. Others worried that the cost of the war was using up money that America needed. All sides were unhappy about the damage caused by the war and the lives lost in the fighting.

Much opposition to the war came from the **counterculture**. People in the counterculture had different values from the established culture and rejected traditional American values. Parents worried about symbols of the counterculture such as the way young people dressed or how young men wore long hair. Some members of the counterculture did not hold traditional beliefs about work, family, or personal success.

The draft was one area people protested. Young men over age 18 could be drafted. This meant they could be forced by law to serve in the military. Some people called the draft unfair. Draft boards had the power to give people **deferments**. Deferments excused some people from the draft. College students, for example, were often given deferments. Some people thought this was unfair to young men who could not afford to go to college. Many young men from poorer families were drafted and sent to war.

Some protestors were **conscientious objectors**. They refused to fight in the war because killing was against moral or religious beliefs. Other protesters expressed their feelings by burning their draft cards.

People with different views were identified by symbols. Those who supported the war were called hawks. Those who were against the war were called doves.



**Describing**

1. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the heading "Young People Protest." Write the title *Americans Disagree* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *For the War* and *Against the War*. Use both sides to record what you think Americans for and against the war might have felt or believed.



**Defining**

2. What did conscientious objectors believe about fighting?  
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**Explaining**

3. Why did some Americans think draft deferments were unfair?  
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## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 3 The Vietnam Years at Home, *Continued*



#### Marking the text

4. What was the Tet Offensive? Underline the answer in the text. Why was it important?

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#### Critical Thinking

5. Why was McCarthy's strong showing in a Democratic primary so important?

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#### Reading Check

6. What actions did Johnson take to limit American involvement in the war?

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### 1968—Year of Crisis

In early 1968, North Vietnam began a series of major attacks on U.S. and South Vietnamese forces. They began on the Vietnamese New Year which is called Tet. The attacks were called the Tet Offensive. They were a turning point in the Vietnam War.

Communists attacked U.S. military bases and cities in South Vietnam. Vietcong troops raided the United States embassy in South Vietnam's capital of Saigon. They attacked the city of Hue (hyoo•AY) which is the ancient capital of Vietnam.

In the end, the Tet Offensive was a disaster for Communist forces. After a month of fighting, American and South Vietnamese forces had caused heavy enemy losses. But the Tet Offensive surprised and upset the American people. The Johnson administration had led them to believe that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were close to defeat. This created a **credibility gap**. People did not trust what the administration said about the war.

After the Tet Offensive, more Americans protested the war, and more people were angry with President Johnson. They wanted him to pull American soldiers out of Vietnam. Johnson also faced opposition from his own party. Two Democratic candidates for president were against the war. One was Eugene McCarthy, a senator from Minnesota. Another was Robert Kennedy, President John F. Kennedy's brother. McCarthy surprised everyone by making a strong showing in an early primary.

Johnson had to think about what to do. He decided he would not send more troops to Vietnam, even though the commander there asked for them. Johnson went on TV and told America that he was ordering U.S. troops to stop bombing cities in North Vietnam. He hoped this would be a step towards peace. Then he surprised the country by saying he would not run for president in the next election.

Tragedy struck twice in 1968. In April, a gunman shot and killed Martin Luther King, Jr., the leader of the civil rights movement. People all over America were angry and upset by his death. Riots broke out in many cities. Army troops had to restore order in some areas.

The second tragedy happened on the day of the Democratic primary in California. Vice President Hubert Humphrey decided to run for president, too. But he did not enter primary elections. In California, the choice was between Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy. The

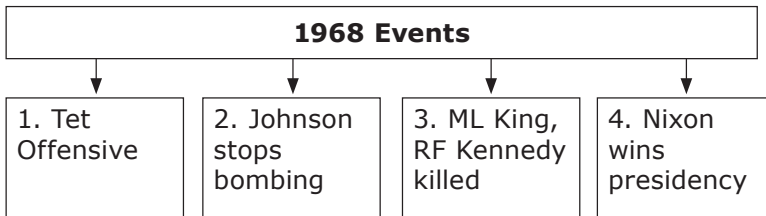
**The Vietnam Era**

**Lesson 3** The Vietnam Years at Home, *Continued*

winner was Kennedy. Right after Kennedy gave his victory speech, a gunman shot and killed him.

Many antiwar demonstrators came to protest outside of the Democratic convention in Chicago. They were angry that the Democrats were nominating Humphrey. Humphrey supported Johnson’s Vietnam policy. The protesters clashed with police. Many were beaten and arrested. This violence was shown on television. Humphrey won the nomination, but the convention was a disaster for the Democrats.

Humphrey ran against two candidates in the 1968 election. George Wallace of Alabama represented a third party. He promised a return to law and order. He also opposed busing to integrate schools. The Republican candidate, Richard Nixon, said the he represented the "silent majority." They were the people who wanted law and order and did not protest or demonstrate. He also promised "peace with honor" in Vietnam, but did not say how that would happen. Nixon won but got only 43.4% of the popular vote. Combined with Wallace, 57% of the people had voted for candidates who had promised to restore law and order.



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**Check for Understanding**

**How did the war in Vietnam "split" America?**

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**How was 1968 a turning point in the Vietnam War?**

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 **Explaining**

**7.** Why was the Democratic convention in Chicago a disaster for Democrats?

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**FOLDABLES®**

**8.** Use a two-tab Foldable and cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write the title *1968* on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs *Tet Offensive*, *Assassinations*, *Bombing Stops*, and *"Peace with Honor."* On both sides of the tabs, write what you remember about the importance of each. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 4 Vietnam in the Nixon Years

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What motivates people to act?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What steps did Nixon take to bring American forces home and end Vietnam?*
2. *Why did new antiwar protests take place as Vietnamization moved forward?*
3. *How did the peace talks lead to a withdrawal of all American forces in Vietnam?*

#### Terms to Know

**Vietnamization** President Nixon's plan calling for the South Vietnamese to take a more active role in fighting and for Americans to become less involved

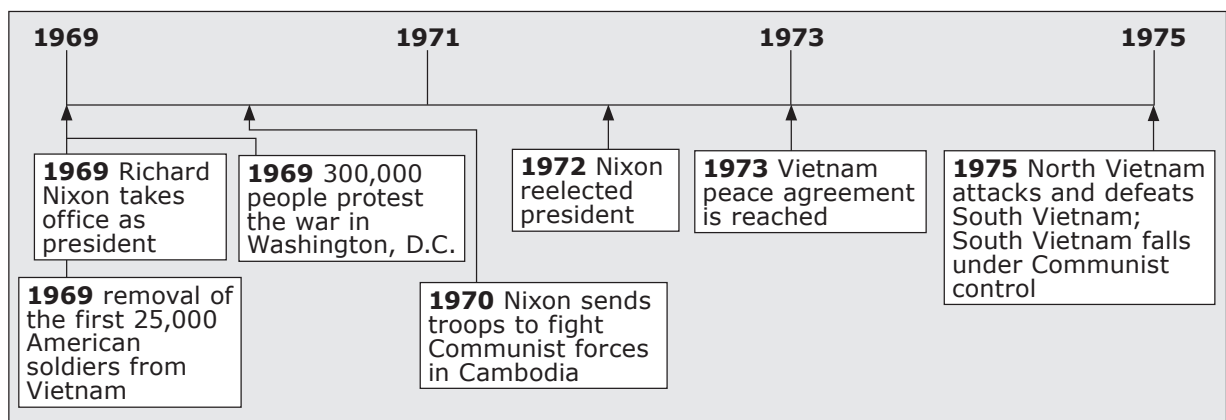
**martial law** emergency military rule

**MIA** American soldier classified as missing during a war or other military action

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?



**The Vietnam Era**

**Lesson 4 Vietnam in the Nixon Years, *Continued***

**Nixon Takes Office**

Richard Nixon had run for president with the promise of "peace with honor" in Vietnam. As president, he began working to end the United States' role in the war.

Nixon named Henry Kissinger as his National Security Advisor. Kissinger had authority to help make peace in Vietnam. He had a plan he called "linkage." The goal of this plan was to build better relationships with the Soviet Union and China. These countries were important because they gave support and supplies to North Vietnam. Kissinger hoped to get the Soviet Union and China to reduce their aid to North Vietnam. He hoped this would help to end the war.

Nixon's plan for "peace with honor" had three parts: changing the draft system, giving South Vietnam a bigger role in fighting the war, and more bombing in North Vietnam.

**Nixon's "Peace with Honor" Plan**

1. Changing the draft system to make it fairer
2. Getting South Vietnam to take on a bigger part in the fighting
3. Bombing more targets in North Vietnam

Nixon made the draft system more fair. College students no longer got deferments. Only 19-year-olds could be called for service, and young men were chosen at random in a lottery. Also the government drafted fewer young men. President Nixon promised to get rid of the draft completely in the future. People liked these changes.

Next, Nixon made a plan he called **Vietnamization**. This plan called for the South Vietnamese to take on more of the fighting. American soldiers would do less. In June 1969, Nixon pulled the first 25,000 American soldiers out of Vietnam.

Finally, to make things easier for the American soldiers still in Vietnam, Nixon ordered U.S. planes to bomb North Vietnamese supply routes. He also ordered U.S. forces to bomb Cambodia. However, he kept that order secret from the American public. He also announced the "Nixon Doctrine" which shifted some responsibility for fighting communism to other nations.



**Listing**

1. What were the three ways Nixon changed the draft system to make it more fair?

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**Marking the Text**

2. What did Nixon mean by "Vietnamization"? Underline the answer in the text. How would it affect American soldiers?

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**Critical Thinking**

3. In your opinion, was Henry Kissinger's "linkage" policy a good plan for ending the war in Vietnam? Why or why not?

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## The Vietnam Era

### Lesson 4 Vietnam in the Nixon Years, *Continued*

#### **? Comparing**

4. How was the war in Cambodia similar to the war in Vietnam?

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#### **✓ Reading Check**

5. Describe one effect of each of these events.

Another war started in Cambodia; Effect:

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Nixon sent troops into Cambodia; Effect:

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Violent protest at Kent State University; Effect:

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Pentagon papers released; Effect:

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#### **? Analyzing**

6. Why did North Vietnam agree to return to peace talks?

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## The Protests Continue

Nixon and Kissinger tried to get the North Vietnamese to agree to a peace deal, but the war continued.

Then another war started in Cambodia between Communist and non-Communist forces. Nixon sent troops to Cambodia to attack Communist bases there. Americans were angry that Nixon had gotten involved in this new war.

At home, Americans continued to protest the Vietnam War. There were protests all over the nation. In October 1969, more than 300,000 people joined a huge protest in Washington, D.C.

Many protests were on college campuses. Most were peaceful. A protest at Kent State University in Ohio turned violent. Ohio's governor declared **martial law**. Martial law means emergency military rule. The National Guard told the protesters to leave. Instead of leaving, some students threw rocks. National Guard members fired their weapons. Four students were killed. There was another violent protest at Jackson State University in Mississippi. This time two students were shot and killed.

Nixon also lost support in Congress. Its members were angry that he had not told them about the invasion of Cambodia. Then Daniel Ellsberg gave some secret papers to the *New York Times*. These papers were called the Pentagon Papers. The papers gave details about past presidents and the war. They showed that some officials had misled Congress and the public. Many Americans saw that the government had not been honest with them.

## Peace and the War's Effects

President Nixon was still working to end the war. In 1972 he ordered a major bombing attack. The heaviest bombing of the war fell on North Vietnam. Nixon hoped this would convince North Vietnam to return to peace talks. His plan succeeded.

Americans pressured South Vietnam to accept peace terms. On January 27, 1973, all sides made a peace deal. The North Vietnamese agreed to return all American prisoners of war. The United States agreed to pull its troops out of Vietnam.

America's part in the Vietnam War was over. But the conflict was not. North Vietnam still wanted to bring all of Vietnam under Communist rule. In 1975 the North began a major attack. On April 30, 1975, South Vietnam fell to the Communists.

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**Lesson 4** Vietnam in the Nixon Years, *Continued*

More than one million Vietnamese people died in the war. Vietnam’s cities and countryside were in ruins. Also, more than 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam. Another 300,000 were wounded. Thousands of U.S. soldiers were missing in action—**MIA**. No one knew if they were dead or alive. Families of the MIA tried to find their loved ones. As the years passed, it became clear that there was little chance of finding them alive.

The war was also expensive for the United States. The government spent more than \$150 billion on the Vietnam War.

**Check for Understanding**

**What steps did Nixon take to bring American forces home and end the Vietnam War?**

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**Why did Ohio’s governor declare martial law during the Kent State protest?**

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**Defining**

- 7. What does “MIA” stand for?

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- 8. Place a two-tab Foldable vertically along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Label the anchor tab *Progress and Protests*. On the top tab write the question *What progress was made to end the war?* On the bottom tab write *What protests made national news and why?* Use both sides of the tabs to record what you remember about each. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

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