**Study Guide: Slide Set 22 and 23**

**Slide Set 22: From Camelot to Oh^J Crap**

**John F Kennedy:**

* Called his program the new frontier. Narrowly defeated Nixon to secure presidency in 1960. Less than effective at first, usually having difficulty getting legislation passed by congress. Cubaln Missile crisis changed that. Leadership prevented ww3. Assassination on nov 1963 shocked the nation.

**Flexible Response:**

* Defense strategy adopted by the US during he cold war. Shift from previous policy of massive retaliation. Aimed to provide a broader range of military options to counter different threats from conventional warfare to limited nuclear strikes. Increased capability and readiness of conventional forces such as ground troops, air power, and speacal ops.

**Lyndon B Johnson:**

* Despite getting the civil rights act of 1964 and voting rights he was confronted with a rash of racist riots. Responsible for medicare, Medicaid, Great society and War on Poverty but finally skewed by the failures of Vietnam policies.

**Barry Goldwater:**

* Politician that challenged lyndon b johnson in 1964 president campaign. President campaign was known as the “Goldwater revolution” that marked a shift in the republican party towards a more conservative driven platform.

**Slide Set 23: The Vietnam Era**

**French Indochina:**

* Colonial possession of France in southeast asia that included territories of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

**Ho Chi Minh:**

* Vietnamese revolutionary leader and founder of the Democratic republic of Vietnam aka North Vietnam. Played central role in the struggle for Vietnamese independence from colonial rule and led communist forces against the US and south Vietnam.

**Dien Bien Phu:**

* Site of a significant battle during the first indochina war between French union forces and the Viet Minh in 1954. Led to the signing of the Genevea Accords which provided a tempory partition of Vietnam which would later lead to the Vietnam war.

**Ngo Dinh Diem:**

* First president of south Vietnam from 1955 to his assassination in 1963. Played crucial role in the early stages of the vietnam war and shaping the politics of south Vietnam.

**Domino Theory:**

* Foreign policy that gained prominence during the cold war. Theory that postulated that the spread of communism in one country could lead to the spread of it in neighboring like a chain reaction.

**Gulf of Tonkin Incident:**

* Occurred Aug 1964, led to the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which granted Lyndon B Johnson broad authority to use military force in Vietnam.

**My Kai Massacre:**

* Occurred March 16, 1968, in south Vietnam. American soldiers led by William Calley, did a search and destroy in in My Lai. Mission turned into a massacre of unarmed civilians. Came to light a year later when Seymour Hersh published a report and it intensified the anti war movement in the US. Calley was found guilty and sentenced to lifein prison for the murder of 22 vietnamese civilians.