## Vocabulary:

* Vietcong: Guerilla fighters supported by North Vietnam
* Strategic Hamlets: Protected heavily armed villages made by South Vietnam
* Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: Ruling that allowed the president to put together war efforts by himself to stop any threats
* Robert McNamara: Secretary of defense under Johnson; Supported Johnson’s war actions in the beginning of the war
* McGeorge Bundy: National Security advisor under Johnson; Supported Johnson’s war actions in the beginning of the war
* Operation Rolling Thunder: A sustained bombing campaign of North Vietnam
* Napalm: a viscous form of Gasoline, used to clear out forests
* Agent Orange: A Chemical that destroys leaves and shrubs
* Ho Chi Minh Trail: Trail that allowed weapon flow between north and south Vietnam

# Notes:

## American Involvement Deepens

* Ngo Dinh Diem stops elections and Ho Chi Minh began to try to take over South Vietnam using the Vietcong.

## Kennedy Takes Over

* Kennedy grows the American presence in Vietnam to 1500. Diem began making strategic hamlets, which angered his people.

## The Overthrow of Diem

* Diem was overthrown by his generals and was executed. This weakened the south Vietnamese government.

## Johnson and Vietnam

* Johnson came into presidency as cautious about the war

## The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

* North Vietnamese Boats had fired on US Boats in the gulf of Tonkin
* Congress passes the gulf of Tonkin resolution, which allows the president to protect the united states

## The United States Sends in Troops

* The Vietcong began to attack bases with americans in them, killing ammericans, so president Johnson sent in troops
  + The country was split about whether this decision was right or not

## A Bloody Stalemate Emerges

* Over 188000 troops went to Vietnam in 1965

## Frustrating Warfare

* The Vietcong used guerrilla tactics to use the territory to set booby traps and to attack and vanish
* To combat this, Americans forced them to move into the open with Napalm and Agent Orange

## A Determined Enemy

* The Vietcong refused to give up after large casualties
* North Vietnam supplied the Vietcong through the Ho Chi Minh Trail
  + The Vietcong also received supplies from China and the Soviet Union
* The war was slower than most people thought, so people began to doubt it