Chapter Review

REVIEWING VOCABULARY, TERMS, AND PEOPLE

1. a law that reaffirmed the constitutional right of Congress to declare war by setting a 60-day time limit on a president's authority to keep U.S. soldiers in a foreign conflict without specific congressional authorization
2. the Communist forces that took control of the Cambodian government in 1975 and killed 1.5 million people while attempting to secure control over the country
3. a series of coordinated attacks by Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops against U.S. military bases and cities across South Vietnam; a turning point, it proved to many Americans that the United States would not soon win the war
4. a network of trails that went from North Vietnam, through Laos and Cambodia, to South Vietnam and was used for moving weapons, soldiers, and supplies
5. a constitutional amendment passed in 1971 that lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

1. In the My Lai massacre, soldiers killed more than 300 women, children, and old men. Americans, accustomed to their nation standing for justice, were outraged at the death of so many non-soldiers and began to question the military's tactics. The Pentagon Papers proved that government officials for years had been misleading the public about the war. Americans became disillusioned and angry that their government would lie to them.
2. Eisenhower believed the domino theory, that if one nation fell to the Communists, other nations in the region would follow, like dominoes lined up in a row. This led him to back French efforts to prevent Communists from taking over Vietnam.
3. South Vietnamese citizens who had supported the Americans feared death or imprisonment at the hands of Communist North Vietnamese officials.
4. Truman saw the war in Indochina as a larger part of the Cold War battle against communism. Eisenhower believed that if Vietnam fell to communism, then other countries in Southeast Asia would follow.

REVIEWING THEMES

1. society and culture
2. technology and innovation
3. politics

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3. James Meredith
4. fire hoses
5. It banned discrimination in employment and public accommodations.

Challenge Activity

This should be a fictional account, but should include accurate historical details that give a sense of the time and place and the mood of the country. Stories should include protesters' motivations.

SECTION 3

Section Summary

1. to register southern African Americans to vote
2. It banned poll taxes in elections for president or Congress.
3. to register voters and teach in schools
4. They wanted to replace the all-white delegates sent by Mississippi.
5. Selma, Alabama
6. It helped the civil rights movement gain support.

Challenge Activity

Students' answers should include reasons for apathy, such as the fact that people have come to take the right to vote for granted, or that they don't think their vote will make a difference. A possible suggestion to help would be a media campaign.

SECTION 4

Section Summary

1. It affected access to housing and bank loans.
2. more than 100
3. They rejected nonviolence because they were subject to so much harassment.
4. They wanted a revolution, perhaps to have all the power.
5. 1968; riots erupted

Challenge Activity

Students should explain as time went on some felt that change was taking too long. Some groups formed with different goals, and consequently used different methods to achieve those goals. Students should provide examples.

SECTION 5

Section Summary

1. because poverty kept many African Americans from achieving equality
2. the Cold War
3. spread false rumors; forged letters, posters, and leaflets; made the Black Panthers look more violent than they really were; raided Panther headquarters
4. to integrate schools more quickly
5. Andrew Young; Jesse Jackson

Challenge Activity

Students' answers should show that they understand what affirmative action is. They should give their opinions but show reasoned consideration for the opposing viewpoints.

Chapter 29: The Vietnam War

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
2. 1960: U.S. military advisers train South Vietnam's army; 1965: U.S. combat troops arrive in Vietnam; 1970: U.S. invades Cambodia; 1972: U.S. Christmas bombings on North Vietnam; 1973: truce; 1975: U.S. airlifts embassy staff and supporters out of South Vietnam
3. Some students may say that it was his patriotic duty to uncover the truth about what the government was doing in secret; others may say that it was his patriotic duty to obey the government and not give out secrets until he had permission to do so.

SECTION 1

Section Summary

1. China
2. Japan
3. the north
4. Diem was corrupt and brutal. He persecuted Buddhists and helped wealthy landowners.

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5. calls for personal opinion: Johnson may not have looked too closely at the evidence in his desire to expand U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Challenge Activity

The Constitution grants the power to declare war to Congress, not to the president. The president has the power to wage war. This way neither the legislative or executive branch has the sole power and authority to involve the country in a war.

SECTION 2

Section Summary

1. It was the trail the Vietcong used to move soldiers and supplies into South Vietnam.
2. 486,000
3. College students could postpone their military service.
4. doves
5. Students for a Democratic Society

Challenge Activity

Since students have had the reasons for the war explained to them, they might come out as hawks, in favor of fighting and winning the war. Their reasons might include the domino theory or fighting communism in general. Other students might come out against the war. Their views might include explanations of how the Vietnamese felt about the war and how the war was affecting civilians. Students may also choose to join movements and/or political parties based on their judgment of the effectiveness of working within the system or fighting against it.

SECTION 3

Section Summary

1. They thought the activity they noticed was related to a battle at Khe Sanh.
2. The Tet Offensive convinced many Americans that the U.S. was not winning the war.
3. Some wanted to use more troops, others wanted peace.
4. underline: Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy
   circle: Hubert Humphrey
   Robert Kennedy
5. The different point of views held by young people and their parents.

Challenge Activity

The trial of the Chicago Seven ended up as something akin to a show trial, where both sides were more interested in its public relations value than anything else. Students' reports should include whether they thought the judge was right to gag Bobby Seale, as well as their opinions of the rest of the trial.

SECTION 4

Section Summary

1. Henry Kissinger
2. ordered the bombing of Cambodia; sent U.S. troops into Cambodia and Laos
3. The papers showed that the government had been misleading Americans about the success of the war.
4. McGovern was against the war.
5. The war killed over 1.5 million Vietnamese and devastated the environment. America did not win the war as the North Vietnamese conquered the south and set up a Communist government.

Challenge Activity

The textbook reports that this spending added greatly to the national debt and fueled inflation. It also diverted funds that might have gone to domestic programs. Many historians will say that the spending on the Vietnam War is what ended (prematurely) President Johnson's War on Poverty.

Chapter 30: A Time of Social Change

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. Betty Friedan
2. 1965
3. 3 years; 6 years

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Vocabulary Builder

SECTION 1

1. Tonkin Gulf Resolution; answers will vary, but should define the term *Tonkin Gulf Resolution*
2. Geneva Conference; answers will vary, but should define the term *Geneva Conference*
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. a

SECTION 2

1. Operation Rolling Thunder
2. hawks
3. pacification
4. Ho Chi Minh Trail
5. doves

Answers will vary, but should summarize what students learned in the section and include at least five of the following terms: *doves, hawks, Ho Chi Minh Trail, instituted, Operation Rolling Thunder, pacification, resource.*

SECTION 3

1. a
2. d
3. F; Tet Offensive
4. T
5. F; Robert S. McNamara
6. T
7. T

SECTION 4

1. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *silent majority* and explains that these people were important to Nixon's political goals because they disapproved of anti-war protesters and supported the administration's goals in Vietnam.
2. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *Pentagon Papers* and explains that these documents exposed governmental lies about the Vietnam War and paved the way for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vietnam.
3. Answers will vary, but should be a complete sentence that includes the term *War Powers Act* and explains that it affirmed Congress's right to declare war and limited the amount of time troops could be committed to foreign conflicts without specific authorization from Congress.

Answers will vary, but should be a newspaper column that relates to the section and includes at least five of the following terms: *analyze, Khmer Rouge, My Lai massacre, Pentagon Papers, silent majority, Twenty-sixth Amendment, Vietnamization, War Powers Act.*

Biography

Dickey Chapelle

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Because Chapelle was willing to take risks, she was able to tell the untold story of the Vietnam War. Her stories and photographs allowed Americans to learn about the realities of the war.
2. Answers will vary. Students should identify the fact that Chapelle served in a role that was not traditional for women. She also put her life in danger to cover the news. Even though Chapelle had few role models, she serves as one for many women working for newspapers and magazines today.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary. Ask students what they found most interesting about Chapelle's life. Encourage them to frame questions around these facts and events. Ask them to think about her motivations and the things in life that influenced her.

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Vocabulary Builder

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Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. agricultural resources
2. French
3. Communists
4. Ngo Dinh Diem
5. Vietnamese

SECTION 2

1. Ho Chi Minh Trail
2. pacification
3. Rolling Thunder
4. China
5. underground tunnels
6. dove
7. search-and-destroy missions
8. draft
9. antiwar
10. Canada

SECTION 3

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b

SECTION 4

1. f
2. j
3. i
4. g
5. h
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. l
10. k

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COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

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4. Truman saw the war in Indochina as a larger part of the Cold War battle against communism. Eisenhower believed that if Vietnam fell to communism, then other countries in Southeast Asia would follow.

REVIEWING THEMES

1. society and culture
2. technology and innovation
3. politics

Chapter Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

1. b

FILL IN THE BLANK

1. Ngo Dinh Diem
2. George Wallace
3. the lottery system
4. Twenty-sixth Amendment
5. My Lai massacre

TRUE/FALSE

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

MATCHING

1. f
2. c
3. e
4. l
5. i
6. a
7. k
8. b
9. g
10. h

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