

Specification Content	Learning Objectives	Concepts	Resources	Teaching/ Learning Activities	Assessment
<u>Part 1: The Struggle against France for Independence</u> Origins of the First Indochina War, especially the aims of Vietminh; The tactics of General Giap; The search for a diplomatic solution; and The French defeat at Dien Bien Phu, and its immediate consequences	At the end of the lesson, students should be able to: Discuss the origins of the First Indochina War, especially the aims of Vietminh; Discuss the tactics of General Giap; Discuss how the talks during the Berlin Conference led to the discussions of a peace settlement at the Geneva Conference; and Explain how the French were defeated at Dien Bien Phu and its immediate consequences	Armistice Communist Dien Bien Phu Indochina Tactics Vietminh	Part one resource module pack Part one assessment pack 30-item quiz questions (for all parts) Online resources as cited in the module	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY Discuss the message of the quote from Christian de Castries on the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, 1954 OVERVIEW Analyse the events that triggered the outbreak of the First Indochina War. DISCUSSION Discuss the events in Vietnam before and during the Second World War. Examine how Japan surrendered to the United States, how France returned as a colonial power in Indochina, and the response of the Indochinese Communist Party. Identify the aims, support, leadership and guerrilla tactics of the Vietcong. Discuss the profile and tactics used by General Giap during the Indochina War. Examine how the talks during the Berlin Conference led to the discussions of a peace settlement at the 1954 Geneva Conference. Analyse the events that led to the battle at Dien Bien Phu, how the French troops were defeated, and its immediate consequences. HOMEWORK Answer the given questions in preparation for the next topic, which will tackle US Policy and Interventions during the Vietnam conflict.	Assessment 1 Complete the given diagram, highlighting the causes and consequences of the First Indochina War. Assessment 2 Read the excerpt from the commission's final report on the inquiry into the French defeat in Dien Bien Phu. Then, answer the questions that follow: • According to the document, what did the fall of Dien Bien Phu represent? • In what way did the Dien Bien Phu defeat have "profound psychological effects" on French public opinion? Assessment 3 Make an editorial cartoon that shows the relations between France and Vietnam during the First Indochina War. Then, write a short explanation about it.



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Part 2: US Policy and Intervention, 1954-64 Aims of Geneva conference (1954), and the US response; Eisenhower and the Domino Theory, and the formation of South Vietnam; Life in North and South Vietnam; The impact of Ho's policies, Ho Chi Minh Trail; and The US response to Ho's policies, the Strategic Hamlet Programme, the fall of Diem (1963) and the Gulf of Tonkin incident (1964)	At the end of the lesson, students should be able to: Discuss the aims of the Geneva conference (1954) and the response of the US; Discuss what the Domino Theory is, and how South Vietnam was formed; Describe life in North and South Vietnam; Examine the impact of Ho's policies to unite Vietnam, the NLF, and the Ho Chi Minh Trail; Discuss the following events: the US response to Ho's policies, the Strategic Hamlet Programme, the fall of Diem (1963) and the Gulf of Tonkin Incident (1964)	Accords Domino Theory Ho Chi Minh Trail Liberation Protective Hamlets Socialism	Part two resource module pack Part two assessment pack 30-item quiz questions (for all parts) Online resources as cited in the module	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY Discuss the message of the quote from Roger H. Hull, an American academic and lawyer, on the reason for the failure of the 1954 Geneva accords. OVERVIEW Analyse the events that led to the 1954 Geneva Conference. DISCUSSION Discuss the aims of the 1954 Geneva Conference and its outcomes. Analyse the response of the US, and why they saw the Geneva accords as a potential problem for them. Discuss what the Domino Theory is, and how South Vietnam was formed. Compare and contrast life in North Vietnam and South Vietnam. Analyse the impact of Ho's policies to unite Vietnam, particularly the NLF and the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Discuss the following events: the US response to Ho's policies, the Strategic Hamlet Programme, the fall of Diem (1963) and the Gulf of Tonkin Incident (1964). HOMEWORK Answer the given questions in preparation for the next topic, which will tackle confrontation in the Vietnam War and its escalation from 1964 to 1968.	Assessment 1 Compare and contrast life in North Vietnam and South Vietnam by completing the given Venn diagram. Assessment 2 Read the excerpt from the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964. Then, answer the questions that follow: - According to the document, what was the purpose of the United States increasing its presence in Southeast Asia? - Why were these powers, granted by the Congress, important to the Vietnam War? Assessment 3 Carefully analyse the editorial cartoon on Domino theory given. Then, answer the questions that follow. - What is the main idea of the editorial cartoon? - According to the cartoon, what was the United States' role in Southeast Asia? What justified their increased presence in the region?



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<u>Part 3: Confrontation in the Vietnam War and Escalation, 1964-68</u> The nature of the Second Indochina War, the roles of Lyndon B. Johnson, McNamara and Westmoreland, as well as the Jungle War and Search and Destroy; The Bombing Campaign: Operation Rolling Thunder; and A televised war: the siege of Khe Sanh, the Tet Offensive and the Battle of Hue (1968)	At the end of the lesson, students should be able to: Discuss the nature of the Second Indochina War, as well as the roles of Johnson, McNamara and Westmoreland, and the tactics of Jungle Warfare and Search and Destroy; Discuss the events during Operation Rolling Thunder; and Examine the events that led to the siege of Khe Sanh, the Tet Offensive and the Battle of Hue (1968)	Guerilla Jungle Warfare Operation Rolling Thunder Search and Destroy Siege Tactics	Part three resource module pack Part three assessment pack 30-item quiz questions (for all parts) Online resources as cited in the module Karnow, S. (1997). <i>Vietnam: A History</i> (2nd ed.). New York: Penguin Books.	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY Discuss the message of the quote from US President Lyndon B. Johnson on the battle against communism. OVERVIEW Analyse the events that led to the partition of Vietnam into North Vietnam and South Vietnam. DISCUSSION Discuss the nature of the Second Indochina War. Discuss the roles of Lyndon B. Johnson, Robert McNamara and William Childs Westmoreland. Discuss what the Domino Theory is, and how South Vietnam was formed. Explain the US responses to the tactics of North Vietnamese troops, especially Jungle Warfare and Search and Destroy strategies. Discuss the events during Operation Rolling Thunder. Analyse the events that led to the siege of Khe Sanh, the Tet Offensive and the Battle of Hue (1968). HOMEWORK Answer the given questions in preparation for the next topic, which will tackle the policies of Nixon and Ford, as well as the communist victory, 1969 to 1975.	Assessment 1 Complete the given diagram, highlighting the causes and the consequences of Operation Rolling Thunder. Assessment 2 Read the excerpt from the speech of US President Lyndon B. Johnson at the Johns Hopkins University. Then, answer the questions that follow: - According to US President Lyndon B. Johnson, what was the reason for the US involvement in Vietnam? - What do you think is the tone of the President's speech? What made you say this? Assessment 3 Discuss the different tactics used by the United States during the Vietnam War and assess how effective these were in an attempt to win the war.



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<u>Part 4: Nixon's and Ford's Policies - Vietnamisation, Peace and Communist Victory, 1969-75</u> Failure of peace talks, and widening the war in Cambodia and Laos: the "Secret Bombing" Relations of US with China, and the roles of Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in the Paris Peace Talks that happened in 1972; and Nixon's policy of Vietnamisation and withdrawal by 1973 and the renewed North Vietnamese offensive, the effects of Ford's diplomatic response, and the final offensive in March to April 1975, which led to the fall of Saigon.	At the end of the lesson, students should be able to: Explain the causes of the failed peace talks between the US and North Vietnam, and the widening of the war in Laos and Cambodia or the "Secret Bombing"; and Discuss the relations of US with China, and the roles of Kissinger and Le Duc in the Paris Peace Talks (1972); and Discuss Nixon's Vietnamisation policy, and the significant events that led to the end of the Vietnam War (i.e. final offensive in March to April, 1975 and the fall of Saigon)	Offensive Operation Frequent Wind Peace Talks Saigon Vietnamisation Xuan Loc	Part four resource module pack Part four assessment pack 30-item quiz questions (for all parts) Online resources as cited in the module	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY Discuss the message of the quote from US President Richard M. Nixon in a speech announcing his Vietnamisation policy. OVERVIEW Analyse the events that led to the failure of peace talks between the US and North Vietnam, and its consequences. DISCUSSION Discuss the causes of the failed peace talks. Explain the events that widened the war in Laos and Cambodia, particularly the Secret Bombing campaign. Analyse the relations between the US and China, as well as the roles of Kissinger and Le Duc Tho that led to the signing of the Paris Peace accords in 1973. Discuss the Vietnamisation policy of Nixon. Examine the significant events that led to the end of the Vietnam War. HOMEWORK Answer the given questions in preparation for the next topic, which will tackle the impact of conflict on civilians in Vietnam and the attitudes in the United States.	Assessment 1 Complete the given diagram, highlighting the causes and the consequences of the Fall of Saigon in 1975. Assessment 2 Read the excerpt from the speech of US President Richard Nixon, outlining his Vietnamisation policy. Then, answer the questions that follow: • For Nixon, what could be the impact of the continued protest and divisions on peace negotiations? • What did Nixon mean when he called people "the silent majority"? Assessment 3 Make an editorial cartoon that shows the relations between the US and China during the Vietnam War. Then, write a short explanation about it.



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<u>Part 5: The impact of conflict on civilians in Vietnam and the attitudes in the United States</u> The effects of the war on civilians in Vietnam, and in the United States; US response to guerilla warfare: Hearts and Minds, My Lai, Phoenix Programme, and bombing; Media coverage and US public opinion towards the war: War protests in the US; and The Fulbright Hearings in 1971	At the end of the lesson, students should be able to: Discuss the effects of war on the civilians in Vietnam and in the United States; Discuss the response of the United States to guerilla warfare; Analyse how the media influenced public opinion during the Vietnam War; and Explain the events that occurred during the Fulbright Hearings of 1971.	Agent Orange Hearts and Minds Massacre Phoenix Programme Protest Public Opinion	Part five resource module pack Part five assessment pack 30-item quiz questions (for all parts) Online resources as cited in the module	PRELIMINARY ACTIVITY Discuss the message of the quote from US President Gerald Ford in his speech at Tulane University on 23 April, 1975. OVERVIEW Analyse the events that led to the fall of Saigon in 1975. DISCUSSION Compare and contrast the effects of the war on the civilians in Vietnam and in the United States. Discuss the different responses of the United States to the guerilla warfare carried out by the North Vietnamese forces. Examine how the media coverage influenced US public opinion during the Vietnam War, and how this led to war protests. Explain the US responses to the tactics of North Vietnamese troops, especially Jungle Warfare and Search and Destroy strategies. Discuss the events that occurred during the Fulbright Hearings of 1971. HOMEWORK Answer the given questions to sum up what you have learned about the conflict in Vietnam.	Assessment 1 Fill in the given diagram, highlighting the causes and the consequences of your chosen US response to the guerilla tactics of Viet Cong. Assessment 2 Carefully analyse the given editorial cartoon by Edd Uluschak published in the Edmonton Journal in 1973. Then, answer the questions that follow: • What do you think is the message of this editorial cartoon? • Who do you think is the intended audience of the cartoon? • What do you think is the viewpoint of the artist? Do you agree with the message of the artist? Why or why not? Assessment 3 Discuss the effects of the Vietnam War on both the civilians of Vietnam and the United States. Provide evidence to substantiate your essay.

