

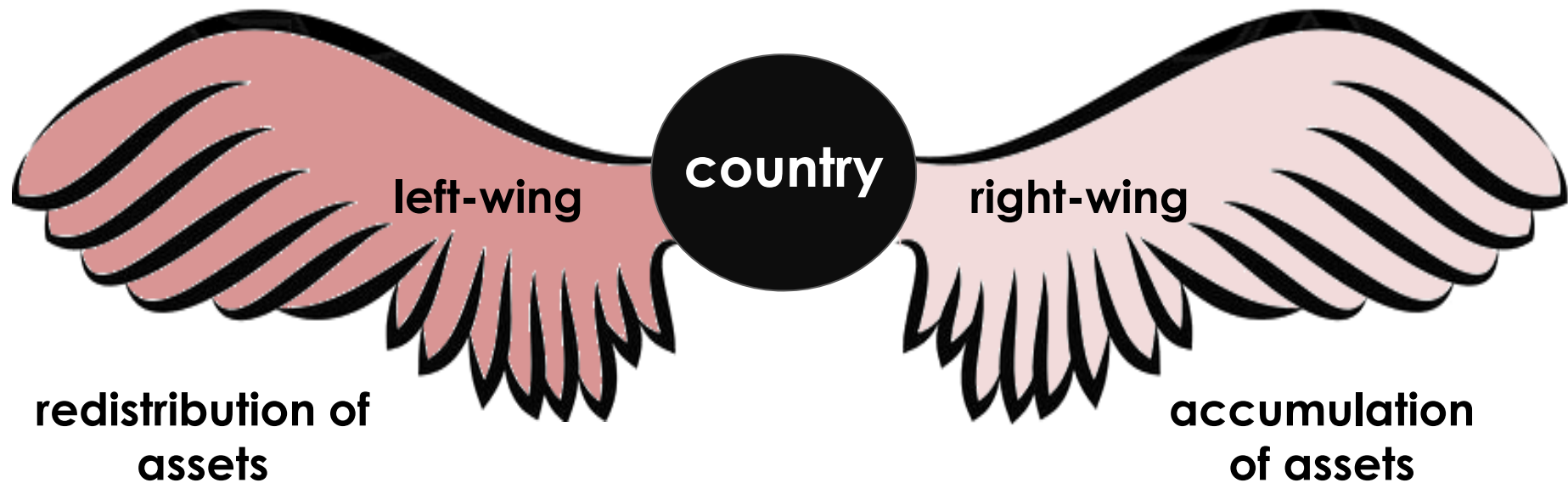
TOPIC **1** THE COLD WAR

How did the Cold War period shape international relations after World War II?

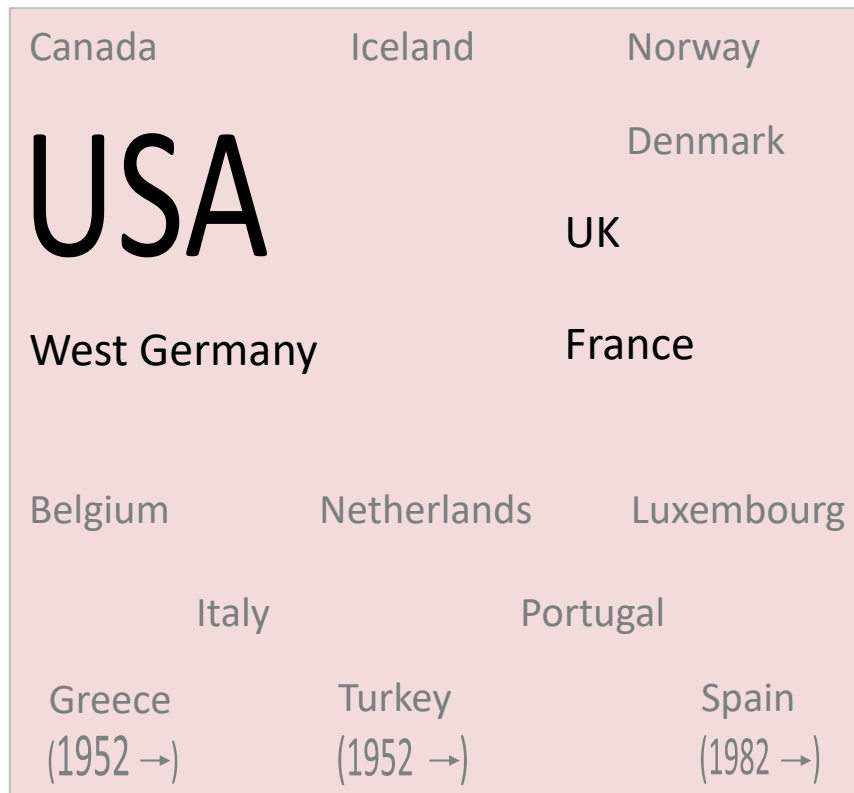


These slides give all the illustrations from Topic 1 of the Grade 12 History book, in colour where possible. However, the illustrations are not given in exactly the same order as the illustrations in the book. These illustrations are ordered so that a teacher can follow a logical lecture format. The illustrations in the book are ordered for effective page layouts, and often to accompany the first mention of a particular person.





**Each country usually contains both
left-wing and right-wing ideas
(which conflict)**



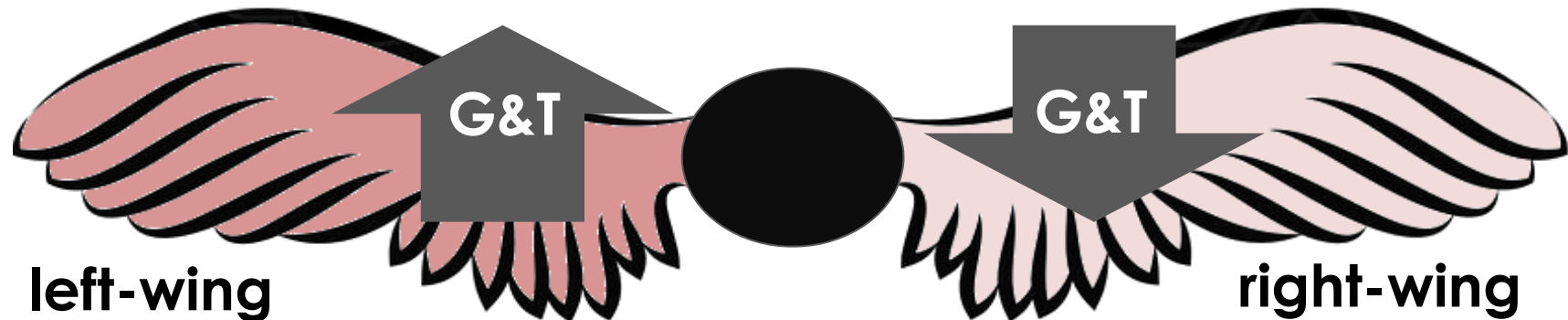
THE WESTERN BLOC



THE EASTERN BLOC

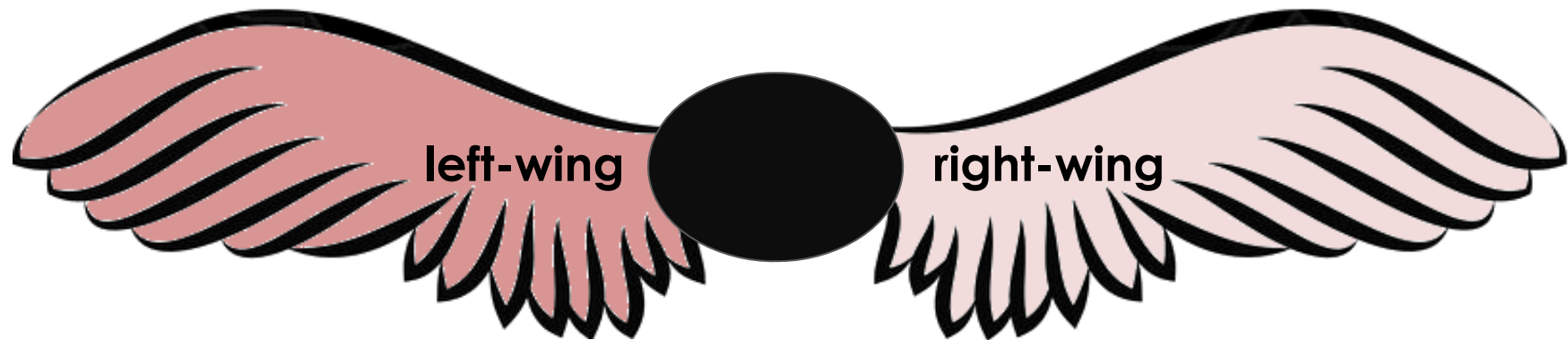
THE TWO SIDES OF THE COLD WAR

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

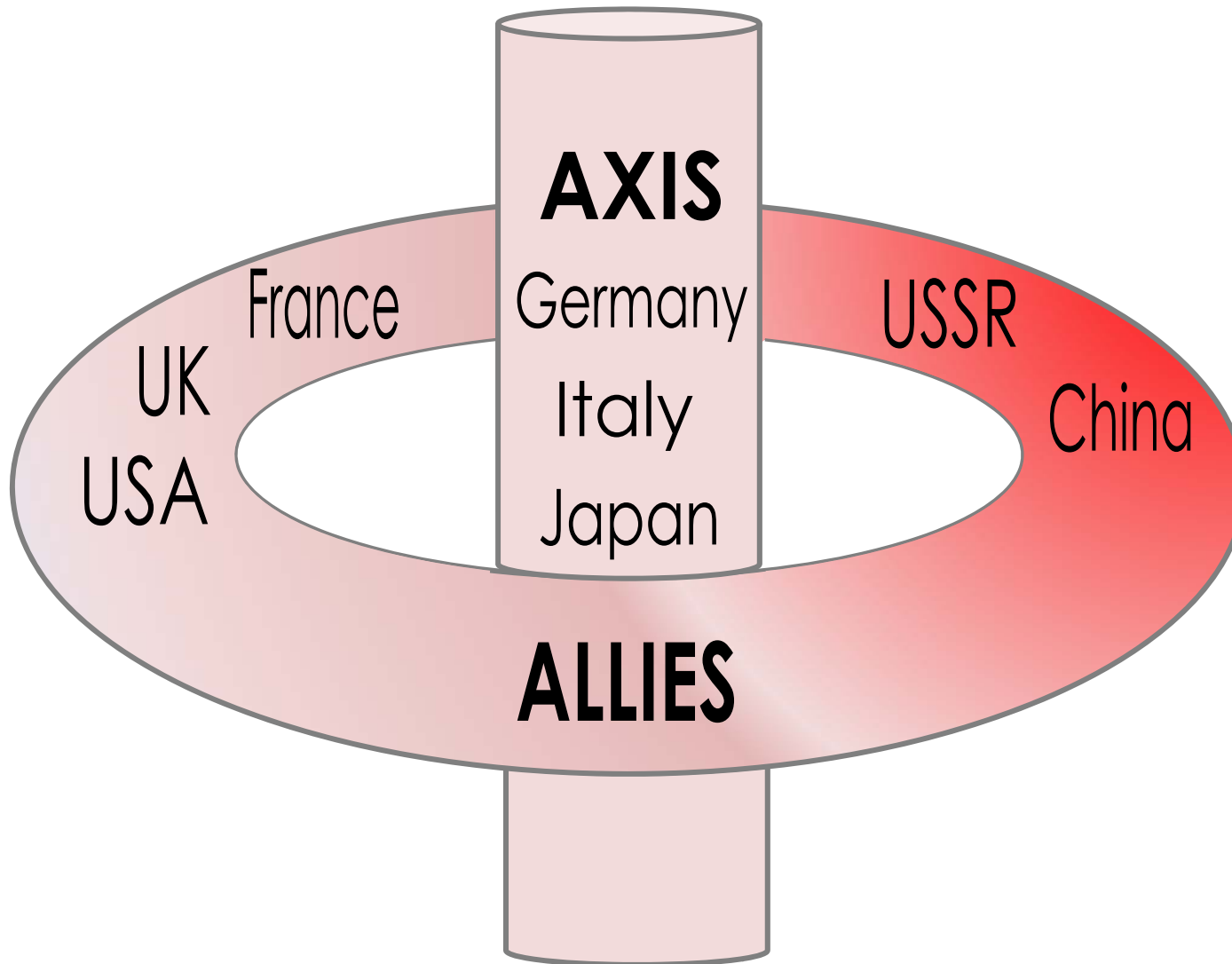


Left-wing economic policy includes high government spending (G) on upliftment projects, therefore high taxes (T) or the nationalisation of businesses is required to finance this.

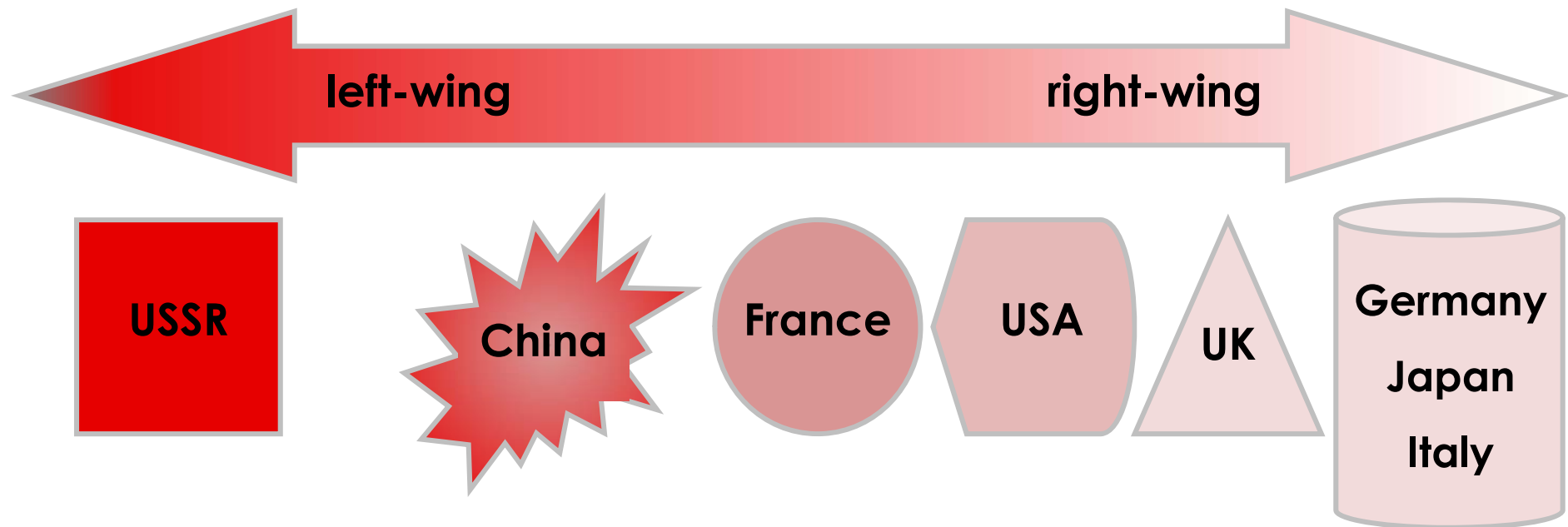
Right-wing economic policy uses low government spending (G) so that only low taxes (T) are needed to fund this. Nationalisation of private businesses is discouraged.



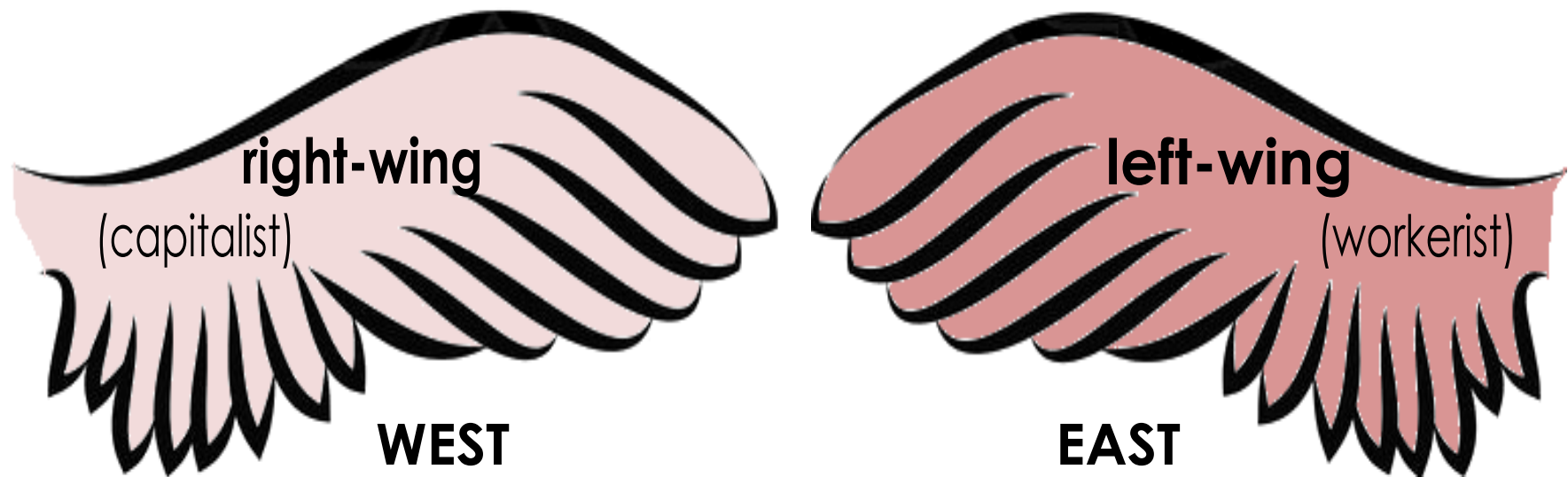
communism	socialism	social liberalism	classic liberalism	autocracy
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The main combatant countries in World War II, grouped according to whether they belonged to the Axis group or the Allies.

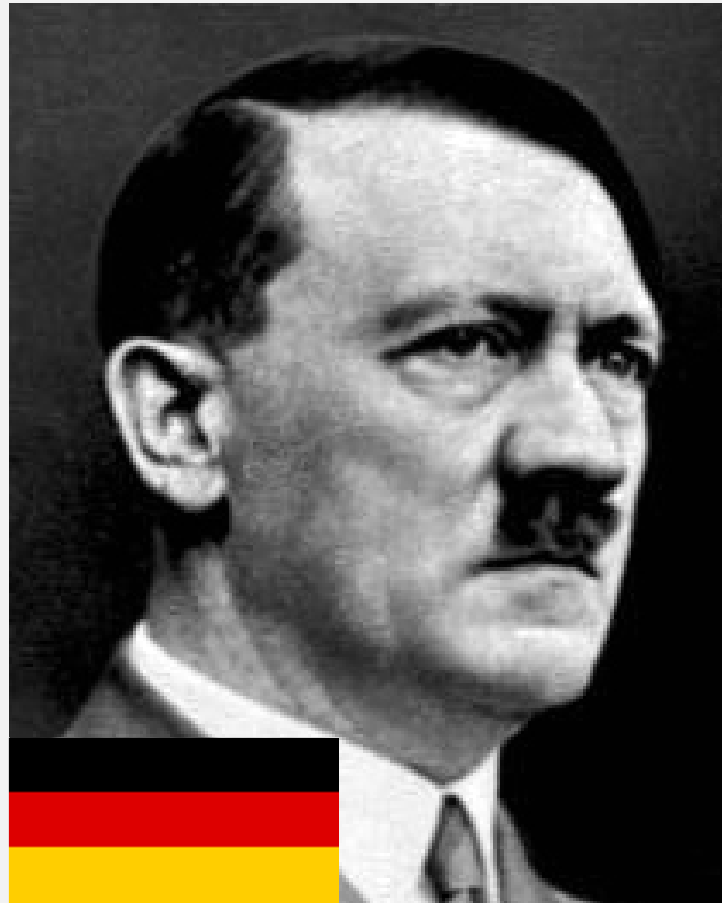


On the political spectrum, the Axis powers were on the far right, but the Allies spanned a range from the left to the right.



During the mid-1900s there was a tendency for right-wing ideas to be dominant in the West, and for left-wing ideas to be dominant in the East.

THE WAY THAT WORLD WAR II ENDED



Source: "Bundesarchiv Bild 183-S33882, Adolf Hitler retouched" by Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-S33882 / CC-BY-SA. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 de via Wikimedia Commons.

**Chancellor Adolf Hitler
of Germany**



Source: Photograph HU 90973 from the Imperial War Museums. Wikimedia Commons.

**Prime Minister
Winston Churchill
of the United
Kingdom (UK)**
(in office 1940–1945
& 1951–1955)



Source: Elias Goldensky.
USA Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs
Division: ID cph.3c17121. Wikimedia Commons.

**President
Franklin D. Roosevelt
of the United States
of America (USA)**
(in office 1933–1945)



Source: Library of Congress. Reproduction
Number: LC-USW33-019081-C United States.
Wikimedia Commons.

**Premier
Joseph Stalin
of the United Soviet
Socialist Republics
(USSR)**
(in office 1941–1953)



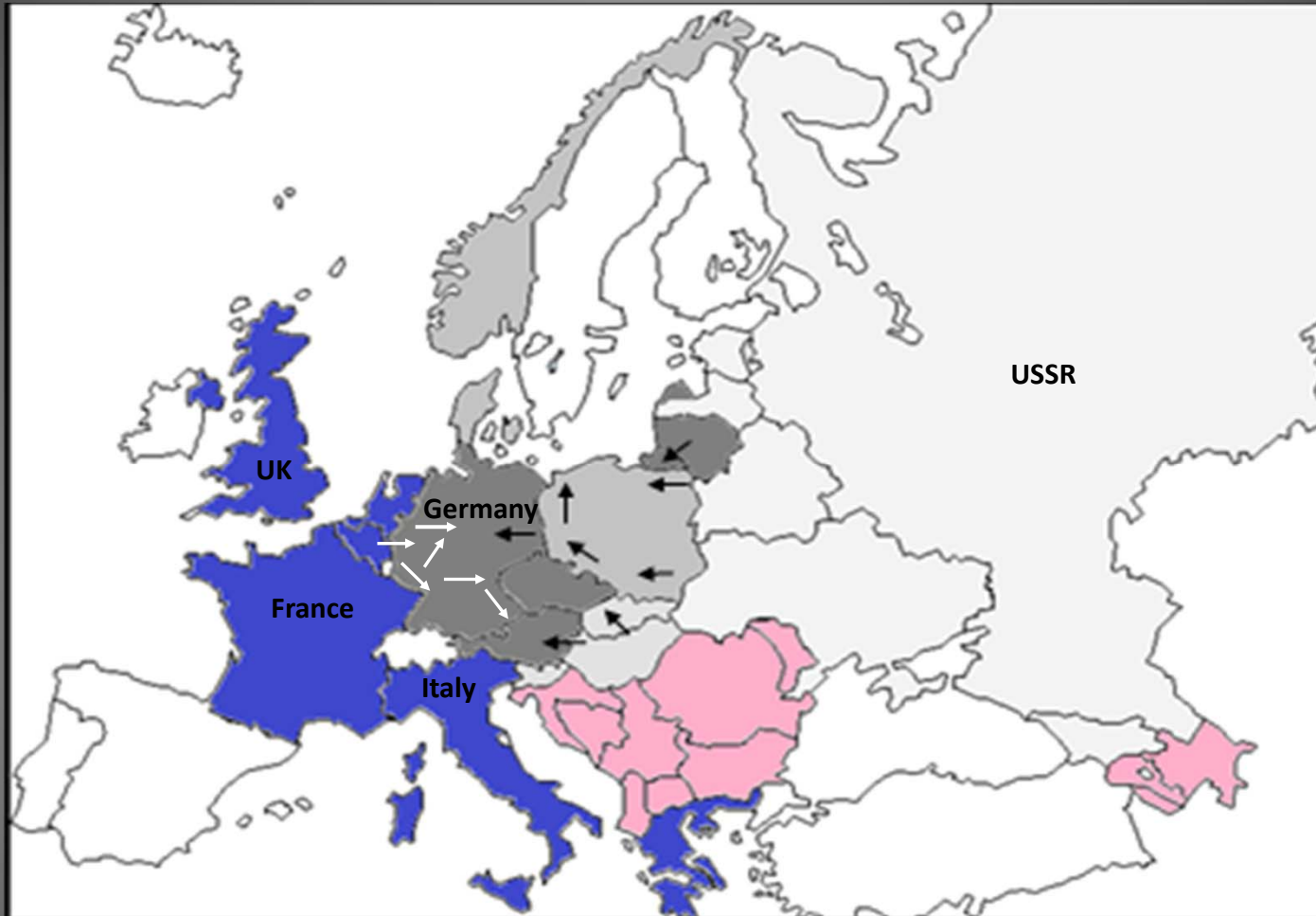
Source: Frank Gatteri, United States Army Signal
Corps Wikimedia Commons.

**President Truman
of the United States
of America**
(in office 1945–1953)



Source: United States Library of Congress's Prints
and Photographs Division: ID cph.3b42159.
Wikimedia Commons.

**Charles de Gaulle,
the leader of
Free France during
World War II,
and later
President of France**

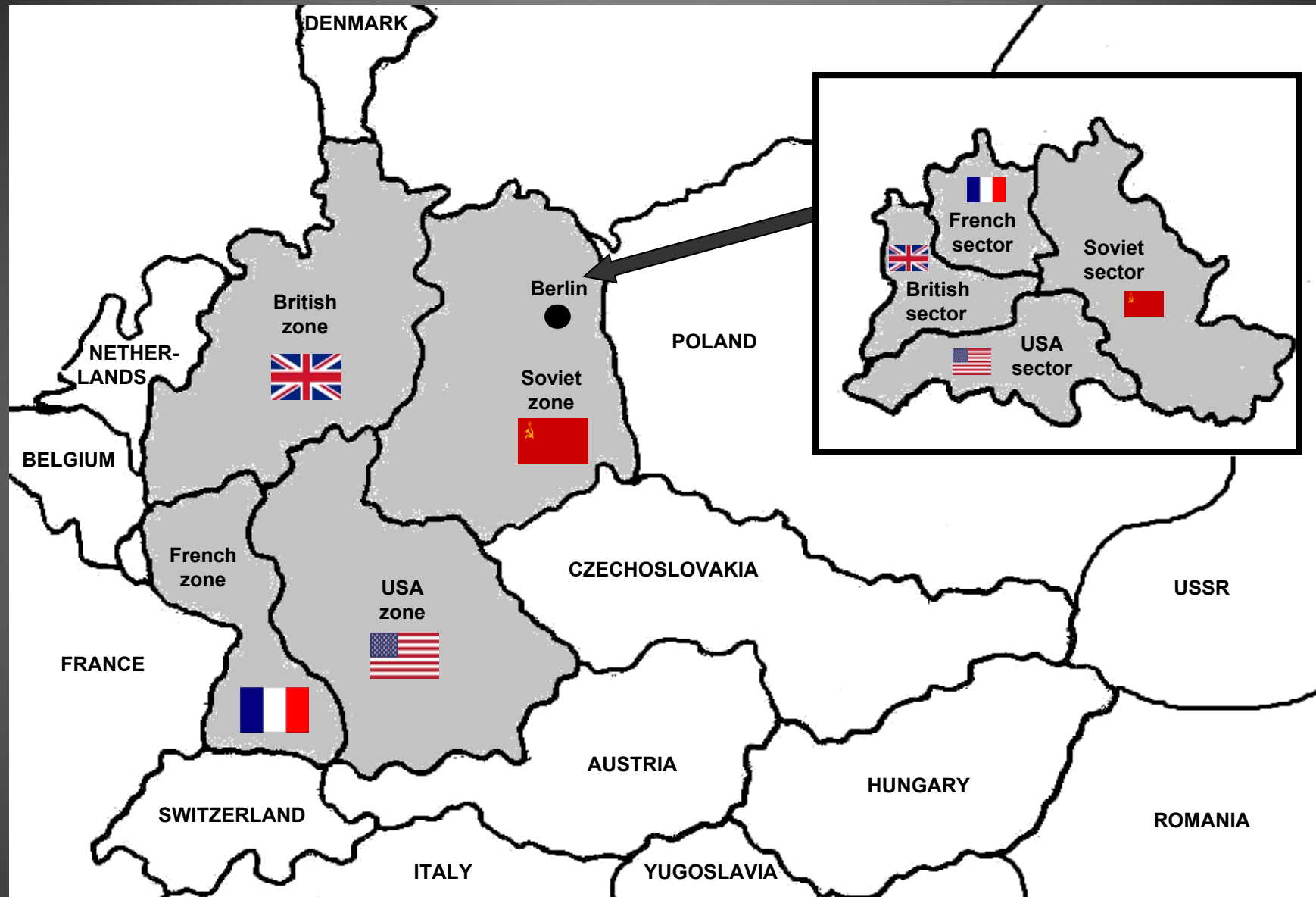


In 1945 the Allies were invading Germany from two sides: the Americans, British and French from the west and south (shown by the white arrows), and the Russians from the east (shown by the black arrows).

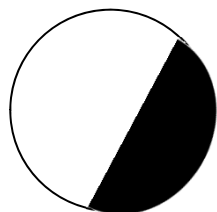


Source: German Federal Archives. Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst - Zentralbild (Bild 183). Bild 183-R77767.
Wikimedia Commons.

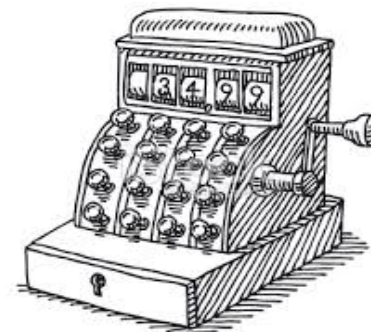
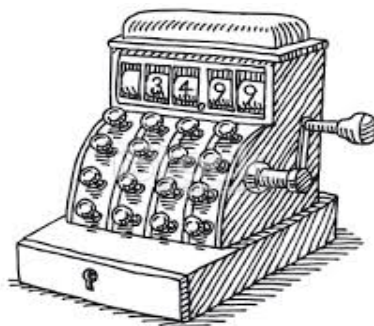
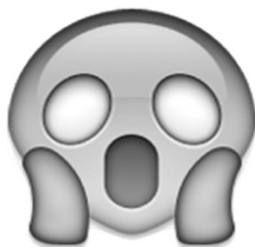
Soviet soldiers after taking control of Berlin



The four parts of occupied Germany, and the four parts of the occupied capital city of Berlin



Berlin



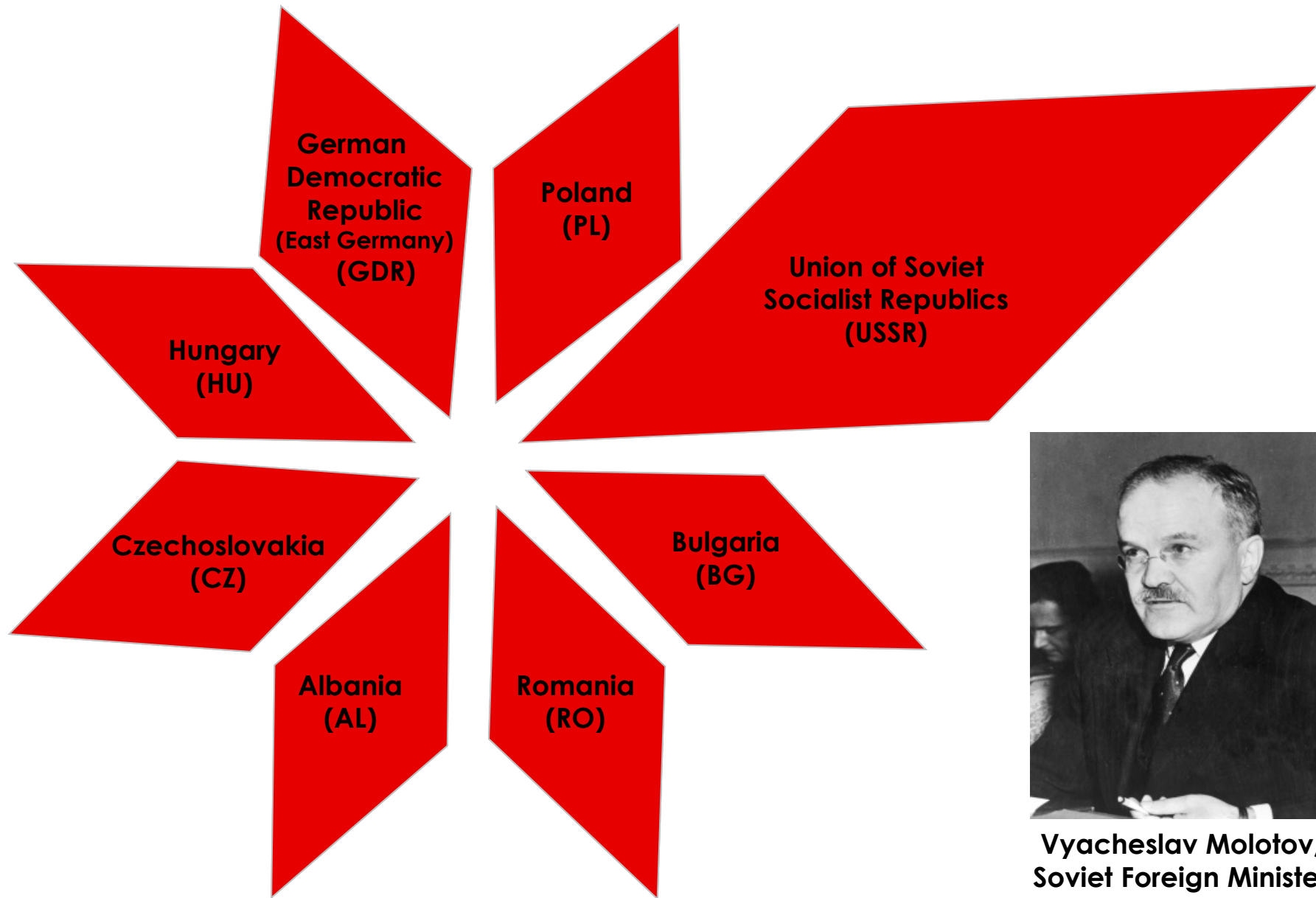
Poland



THE USSR AND USA AND THE CREATION OF SPHERES OF INTEREST



Source: Matthew from Odiham, United Kingdom, altered



Source: ANEFO

Vyacheslav Molotov,
Soviet Foreign Minister
(1939–1949
1953–1956)

The USSR and its satellite states in the late 1940s



Source: Matthew from Odiham, United Kingdom, altered



Source: Sergeant Wilkes. No 5 Army Film & Photographic Unit. Photograph BU 7670 from the collections of the Imperial War Museums. Wikimedia Commons.

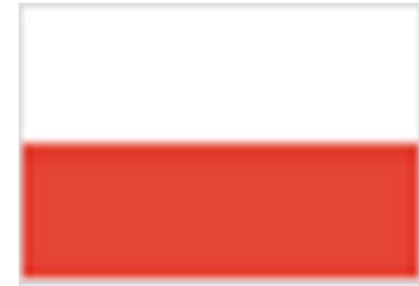
The town of Wesel in West Germany after World War II

POLAND

Capital city: Warsaw 22 July 1944



Source: DocentX. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Denelson83. Wikipedia.

BULGARIA

Capital city: Sofia 9 September 1944



Source: Klearchos Kapoutsis from Paleo Faliro, Greece. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Scroch. Wikimedia Commons.

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital city: Belgrade 11 November 1945



Source: Dungodung (Filip Majkovic). Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Srpski cv. Wikimedia Commons.

ALBANIA

Capital city: Tirana 2 December 1945



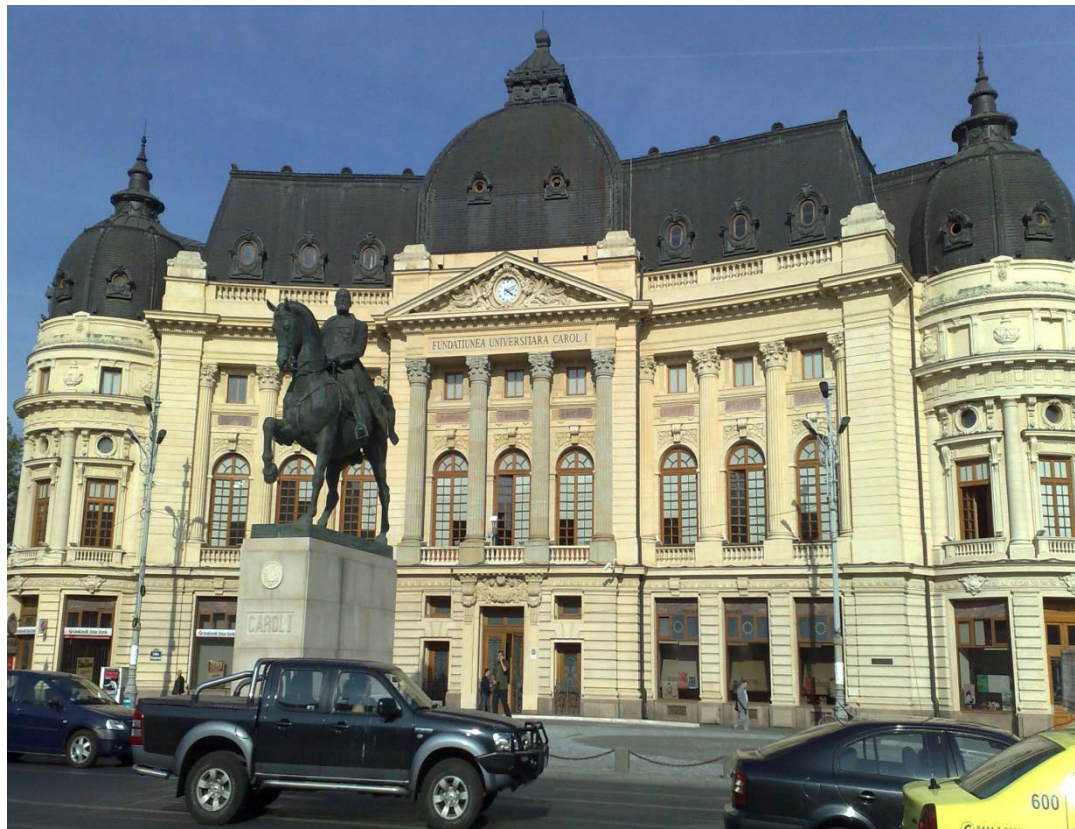
Source: Albinfo. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Ryan Wilson. Wikimedia Commons.

ROMANIA

Capital city: Bucharest 30 December 1947



Source: Korinna. Wikimedia Commons.



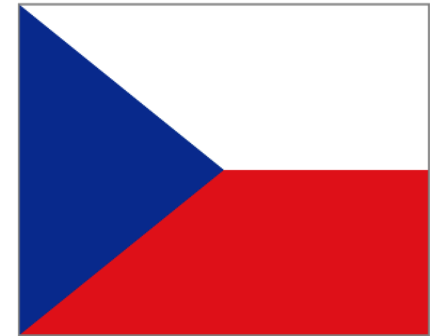
Source: Alex:D. Wikimedia Commons.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital city: Prague 25 February 1948



Source: Carmelo Bayarcal



Source: PavelD, Wikimedia Commons.

HUNGARY

Capital city: Budapest 15 May 1949



Source: Maurice. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: Thommy

EAST GERMANY

Capital city: East Berlin 7 October 1949



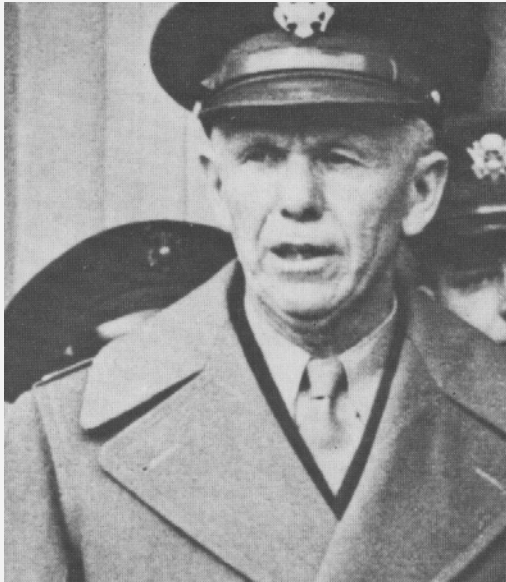
Source: Sergio Calleja



Source: Wappenentwurf: Heinz Behling. Diese Datei: Jwnabd. Wikimedia Commons.



Six countries in Europe and the Middle East that were not communist but had strong communist movements



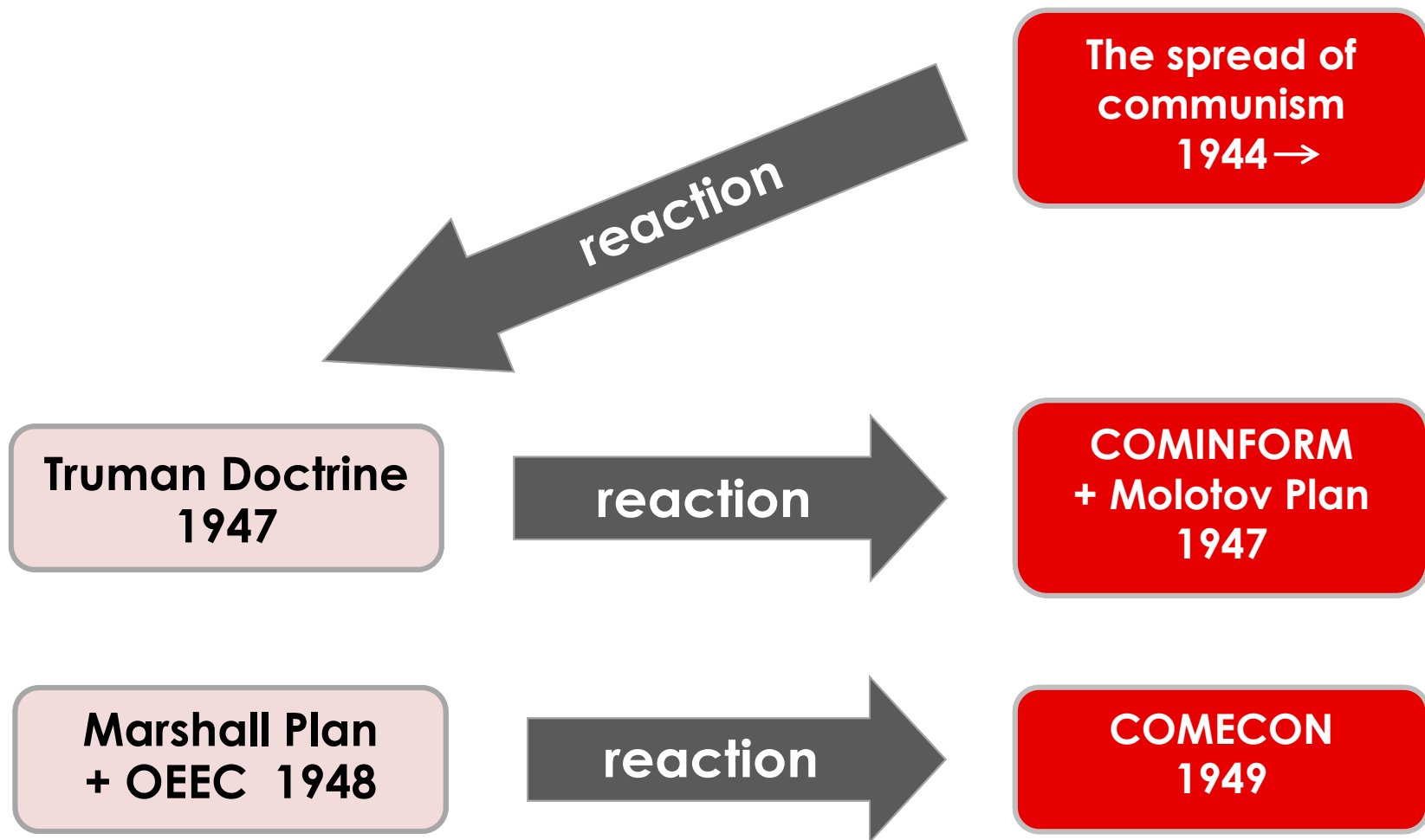
Source: US Army. Photograph 9781568496047.
Wikimedia Commons.

General George Marshall,
US Army Chief of Staff
(1939–1945),
USA Secretary of State
(1947–1949),
and
US Secretary of Defence
(1950–1951)



Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. ARC Identifier 541691.
Wikimedia Commons.

**West Berlin (circa 1948) recovering with American aid
made available through the Marshall Plan**



Events leading to the establishment of COMECON



Source: <http://www.trumanlibrary.org/photographs/view.php?id=256>.
Wikimedia Commons.

Lucius B Clay, an American general and the military governor of the American zone of occupied Germany



Source: USSR

Vasily Sokolovsky, the commander in chief of Soviet forces in the Soviet zone of occupied Germany, and the head of the Soviet Military Administration in this zone



Source: US Air Force (<http://www.af.mil/s/hared/media/photos/040315-F-9999G-027.jpg>), Wikimedia Commons.

**General William Turner
of the USA organised
the massive airlift**



Source: States Air Force Historical Research Agency via Cees Steijger (1991), "A History of USAFE", Voyageur, ISBN: 1853100757

**Berlin civilians watching an airlift plane
land at Tempelhof Airport**



Source: Imperial War Museums (<http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205189201> MH30687), Wikimedia Commons.

**While most of the planes in the Berlin Airlift had to land on one of the three
landing strips that were controlled by the Western Allies, the Sunderland
flying boats could land on the Havel River.**



Source: German Federal Archives.
Wikimedia Commons.

West Germany's leader, Konrad Adenauer (on the left), supported the right-wing economic policies of Germany's main economic advisor, Ludwig Erhard (on the right), but Adenauer called the suggested economic structure 'a social market economy' to win popular support.



Source: Catawiki. <http://www.catawiki.com/catalog/coins/countries/gdr/850865-gdr-1-pfenning-948>.

The back of a coin issued in the Soviet zone of Germany in 1948



Source: Godot13. National Numismatic Collection, National Museum of American History. Wikimedia Commons.

A one Deutsche Mark note issued by the American army in 1948



Source: Lothar Spurzem. Wikimedia Commons.

A VW Beetle produced for export in 1951



Source: German Federal Archives. Bild 183-1900-1967. Wikimedia Commons.

West Berlin offered an attractive lifestyle



Source: Holgar Ellgaard. Wikimedia Commons.

**In 1952 the border between East Germany (GDR) and West Germany (GFR) (the inner German border) had been officially closed.
By 1961 this meant that a barbed wire fence divided these two countries, patrolled by border guards.
Until 1961, the border that encircled West Berlin was easier to cross than this border that stretched across the countryside.**



Source: The Central Intelligence Agency. Wikimedia Commons.

Berliners throw rocks at Soviet tanks during the East Berlin Uprising in June 1953.



Source: Heinz Junge, German Federal Archives, Zentralbild (Bild 183), Wikimedia Commons.

**Premier
Nikita Khrushchev
of the USSR**
(in office 1958–1964)



Source: White House, Eisenhower Library File No. 62-53-2, Wikimedia Commons.

**President
Dwight D. Eisenhower
of the USA**
(in office 1953–1961)



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, ARC Identifier 194255.

**President
John F. Kennedy
of the USA**
(in office 1961–1963)



Source: National Archives.
<http://web.archive.org/web/20050206035542/http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/bcphotox.htm>. Wikimedia Commons.

East German construction workers building the Berlin Wall in 1961



Source: Steffen Rehm. Wikimedia Commons.

Border guards at the Brandenburg Gate on 13 August 1961, when the erection of the Berlin Wall began



Source: Marion S. Trikosko, United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs division, ID cph.3c34151, Wikimedia Commons.

Willy Brandt,
Governing Mayor
of West Berlin
 (in office
 1957–1966),
and also later
Chancellor
of West Germany
 (in office
 1969–1974)



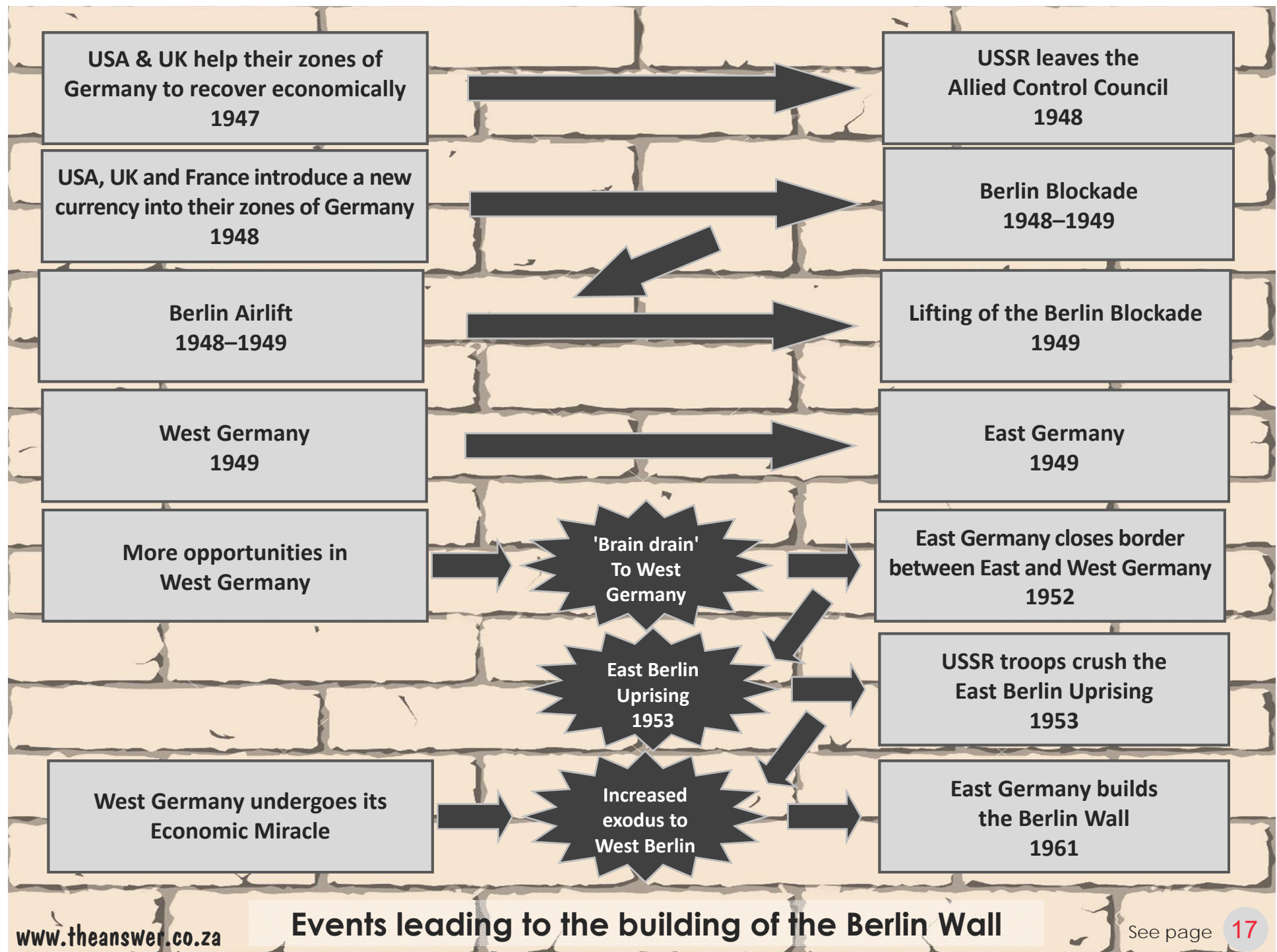
Source: National Archives
 (http://nsarchive.chadwyck.com/bcphotox.htm, Wikimedia Commons.

Soviet tanks face American tanks at
Checkpoint Charlie in October 1961.



Source: Blumenthal, German Federal Archives.
 Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst -
 Zentralbild (Bild 183).

Walter Ulbricht,
President of
East Germany
 (in office 1960–1973)





Source: www.nato.int. Mysid. Artem Karimov.
Wikimedia Commons.

The NATO flag



Source: Abbie Rowe. National Archives and Records Administration:
8451352. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Truman signing the North Atlantic Treaty
in front of foreign dignitaries**



North American members of NATO



European members of NATO (in dark grey) and members of the Warsaw Pact (in light grey)

Source: from: Blank map of Europe 1956-1990.svg + Alphathon, Wikimedia Commons.



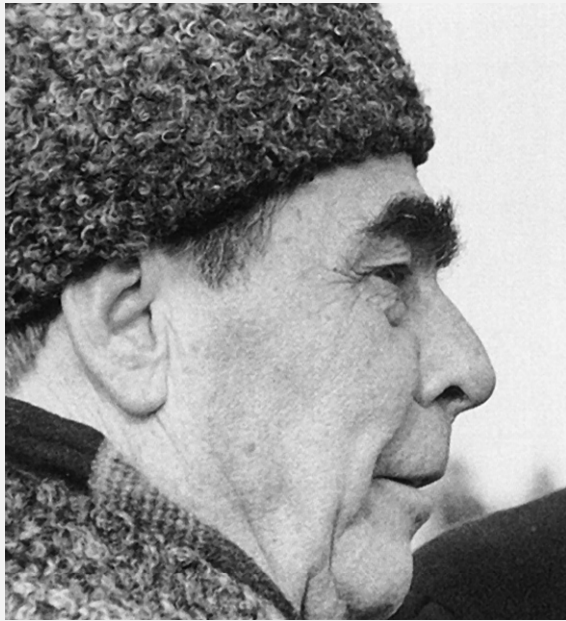
Source: Ferran Cornella . Wikimedia Commons.

**Part of Bulgaria's 1954 monument
to its Soviet 'liberators'**



Source: The American Hungarian Federation (<http://www.hungary1956.com/index.htm>). Wikimedia Commons.

The flag of Hungary with the communist coat of arms cut out was the symbol of the 1956 Hungarian Uprising.



Source: Gerald R. Ford Library. Wikimedia Commons.

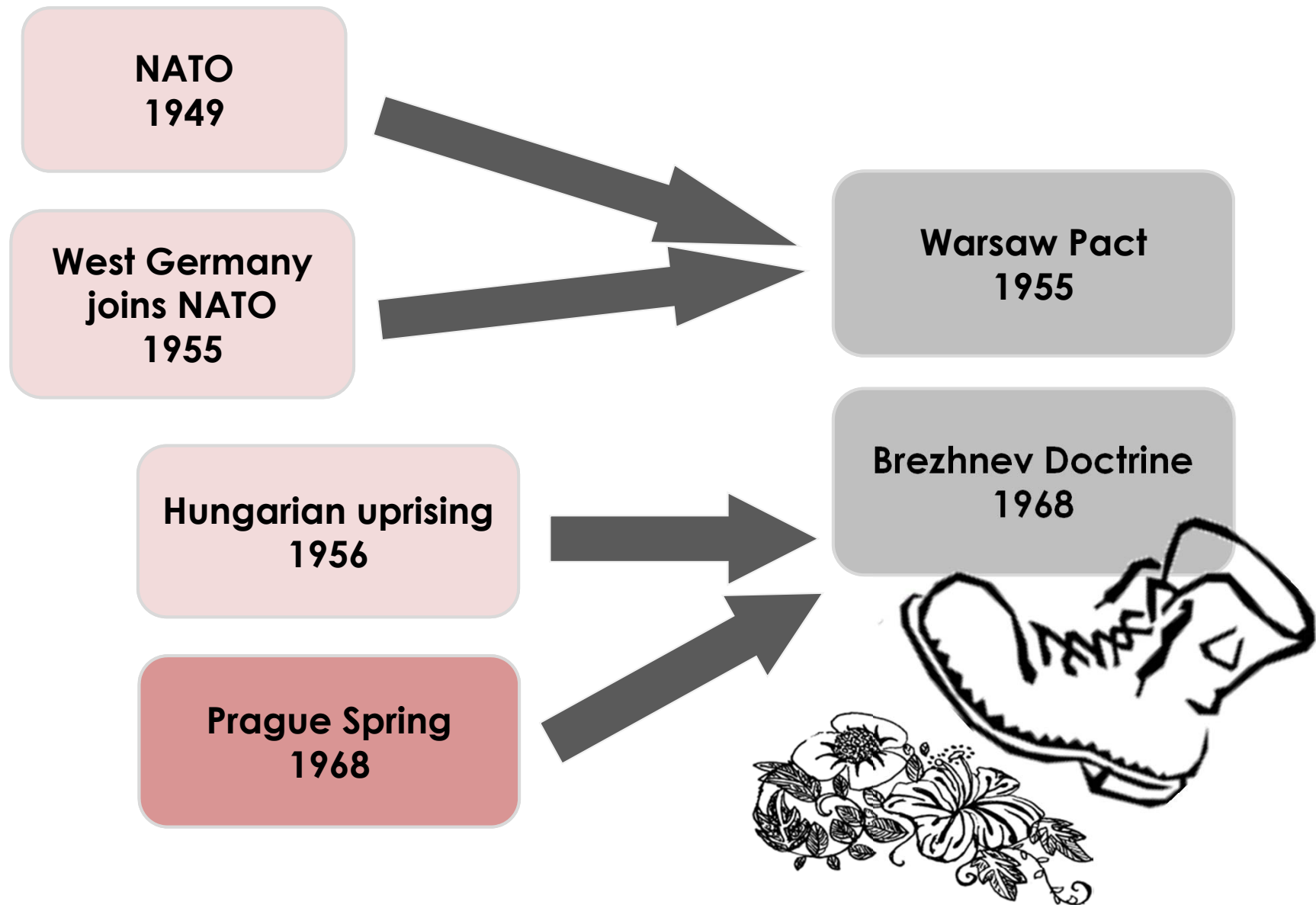
Leonid Brezhnev,
the USSR's General Secretary
of the Communist Party
(in office 1964–1982),
and Chairman of the USSR
(in office 1960–1964,
1977–1982)



Source: National Archives (archive.org). Wikimedia Commons.

Alexander Dubček,
First Secretary of the
Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia
(in office 1968–1969)





Events leading up to the Brezhnev Doctrine

CONTAINMENT AND BRINKMANSHIP IN CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



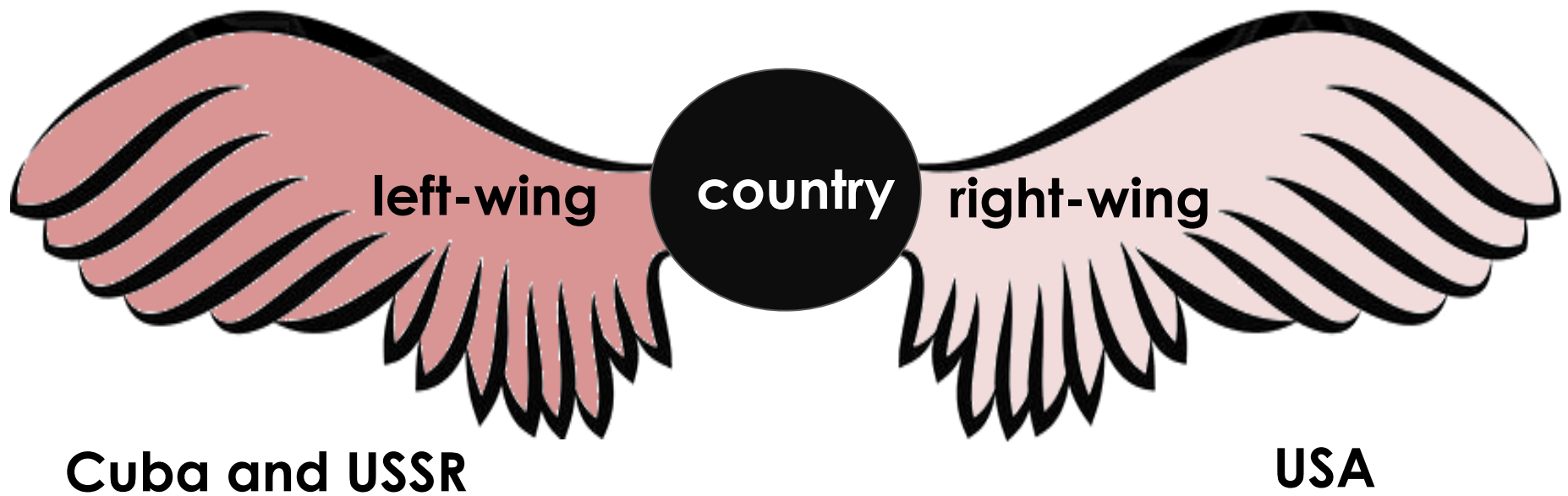
Source: Vardion, Wikimedia Commons.

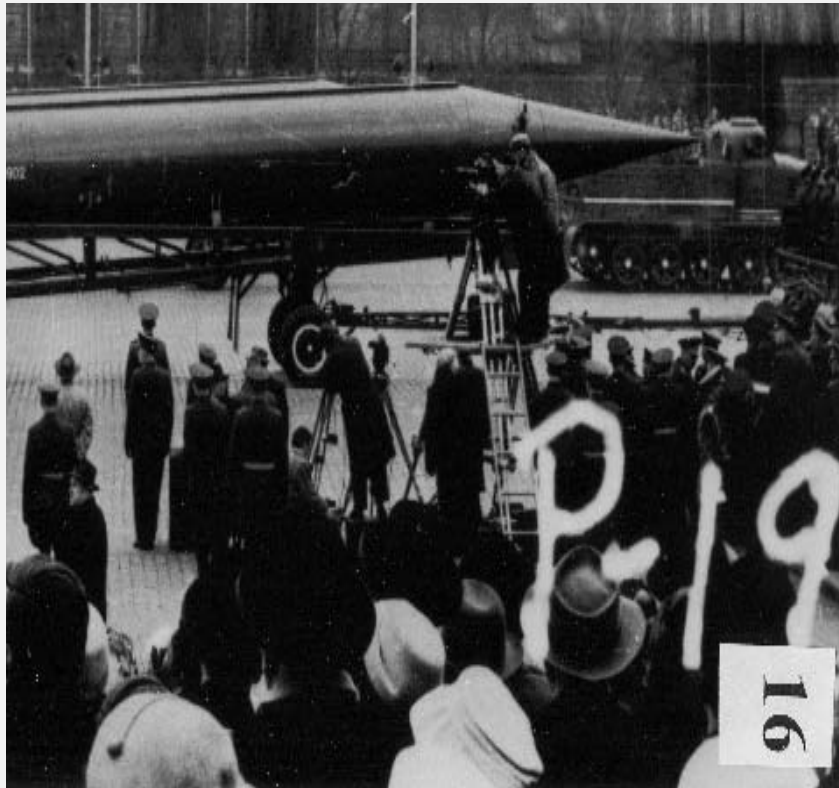
Cuba and its main neighbours



Source: Luis Korda. Wikimedia Commons.

**Fidel Castro was the leader of
the Cuban Revolution,
and then
Prime Minister of Cuba
(in office 1959–1976)
and President of Cuba
(in office 1976–2008)**





Source: Central Intelligence Agency
http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/hsa/cuba_mis_mis_cri/photos.htm, Wikimedia Commons.

A Soviet nuclear missile in Moscow



Source: S. Department of Defense and John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, National Archives.gov, Wikimedia Commons.

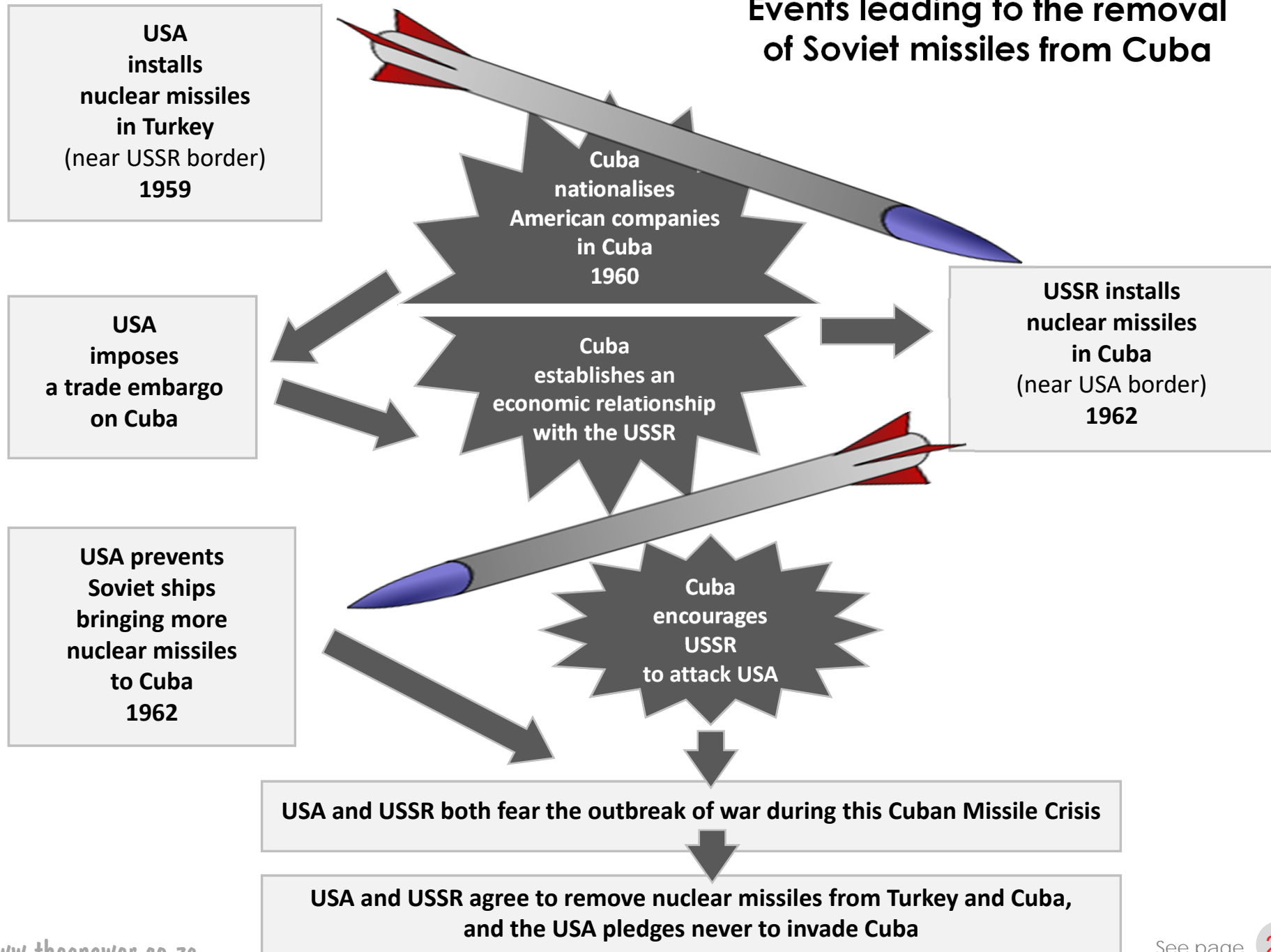
Nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962

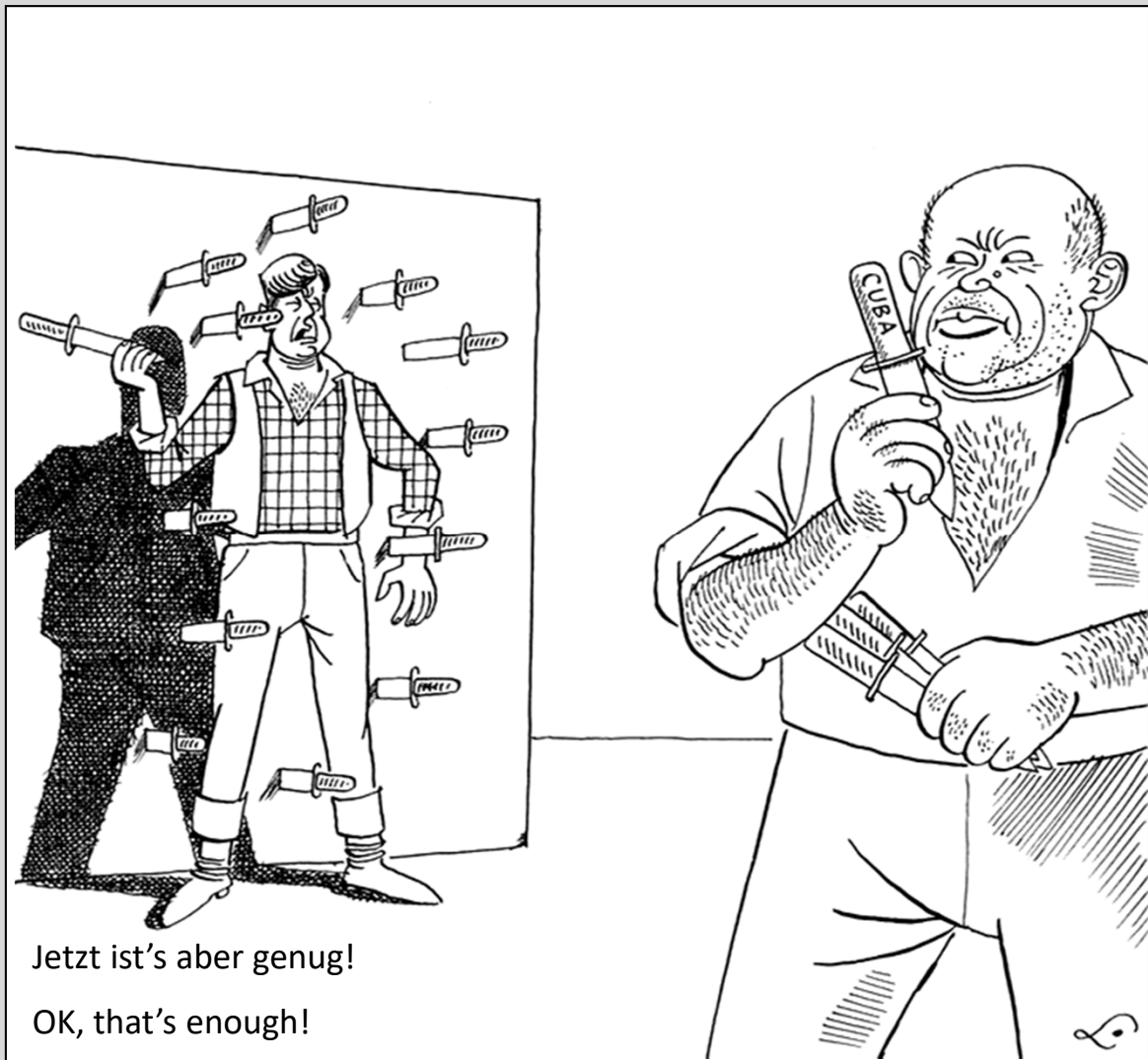


Source: U. S. Department of Defense. U.S. Navy All Hands magazine April 1964, p. 40.
Wikimedia Commons.

**Che Guevara (on the left)
in Moscow in 1964**

Events leading to the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba

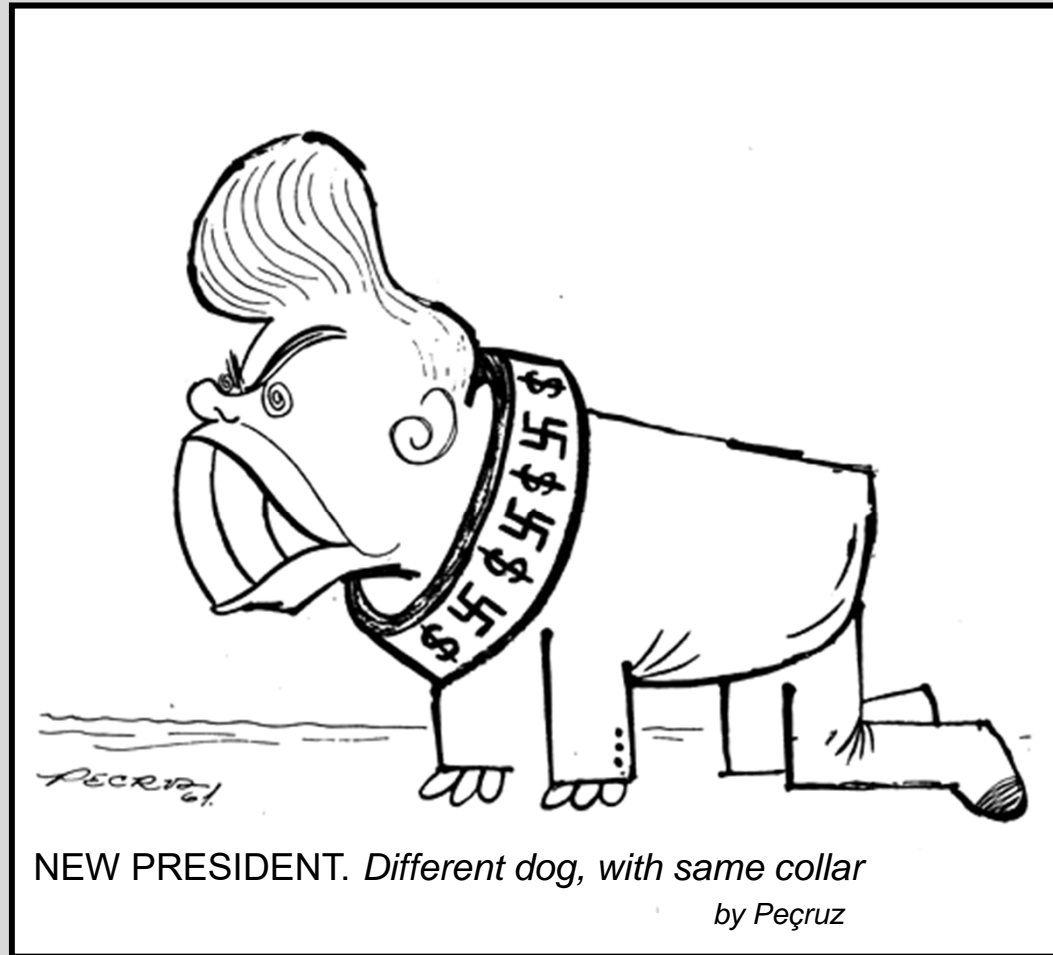




Source: Lang. <http://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/2003/2/17/f1fbeca-8aa7-4d5d-a9b4-360926f3a0f2/publishable.jpg>. Retrieved 14 November 2016.



Source: <https://jsimmon.wordpress.com/2014/03/23/arm-wrestling-for-world-dominance/>. Retrieved 14 November 2014.



Source: Peçruz.
https://www.google.co.za/search?q=cuban+missile+crisis+cartoon&rlz=1C2EJFA_enZA680ZA680&biw=683&bih=331&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj6rW0vqDQAhUMDMAKHTxKC7QQ_AUIBqB&oprf=2#imgrc=DwdOSq-zsElftM%3A. Retrieved 11 November 2014.]

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE COLD WAR?



A 1948 Soviet poster saying
'No funny business'



A poster used in Asia
in the early 1950s

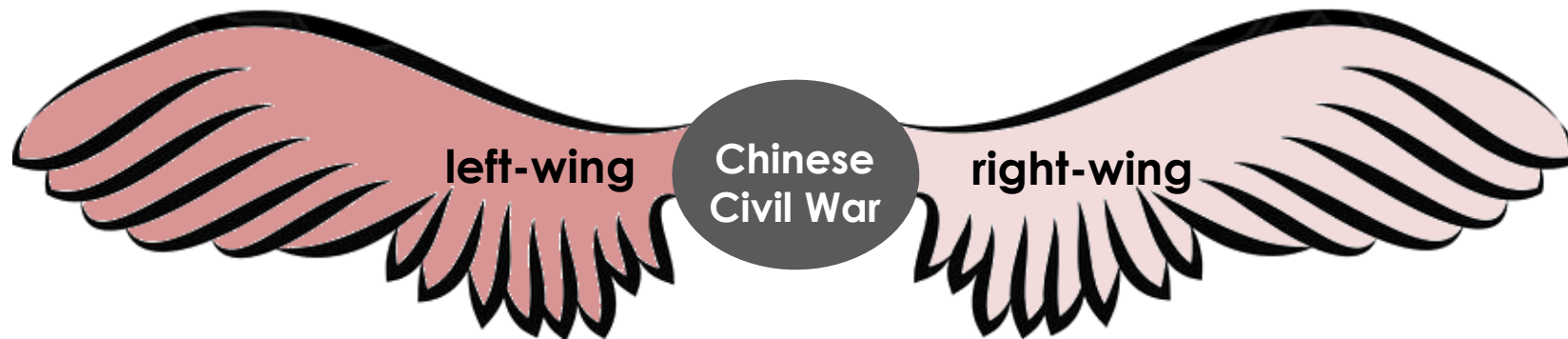
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, ARC Identifier 5730080. Wikimedia Commons.

THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR IN CHINA



Source: German Federal Archives. Bild 137-004023. Wikimedia Commons.

Traditional rice paddies before the Chinese Civil War



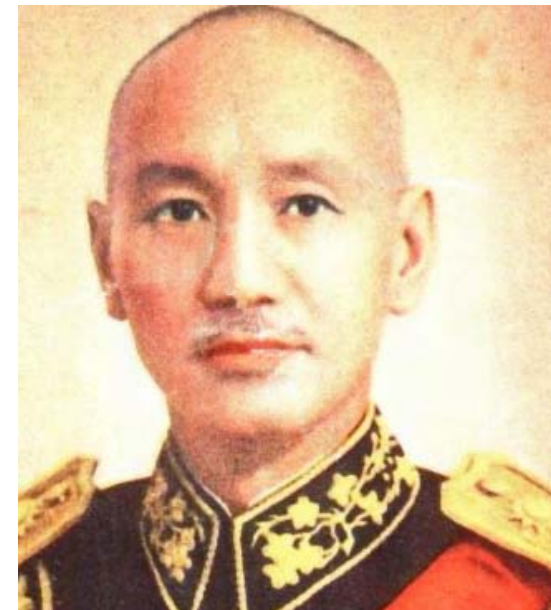
**People's Liberation Army &
Chinese Communist Party**



Source: Zhang Zhenshi. Wikimedia Commons.

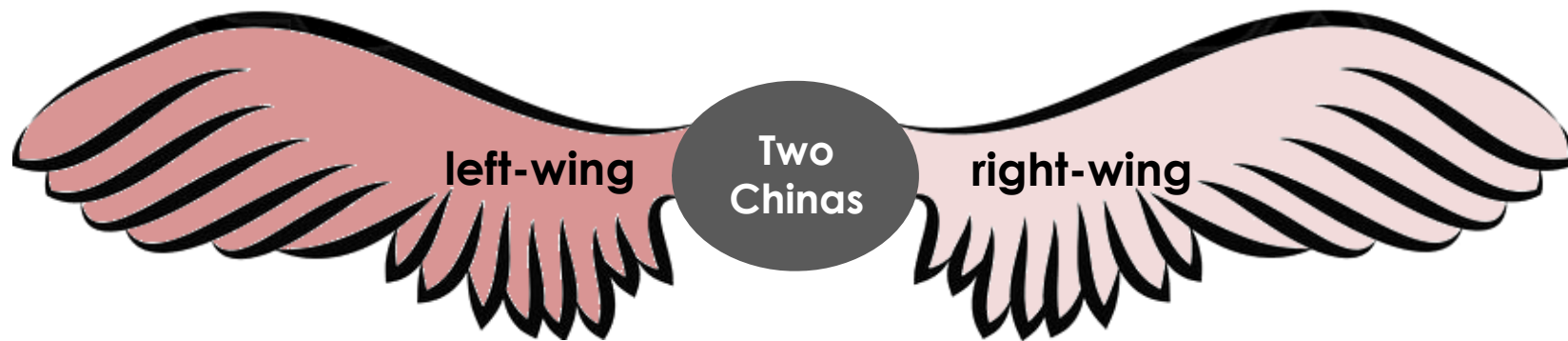
**Mao Zedong, Chairman
of the People's Republic
of China**
(1949–1976)

**Kuomintang & the nationalist
Chinese government**



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

**Chiang Kai-shek,
the leader of China
(1928–1946)
and President of the
Republic of China
(1948–1949)**



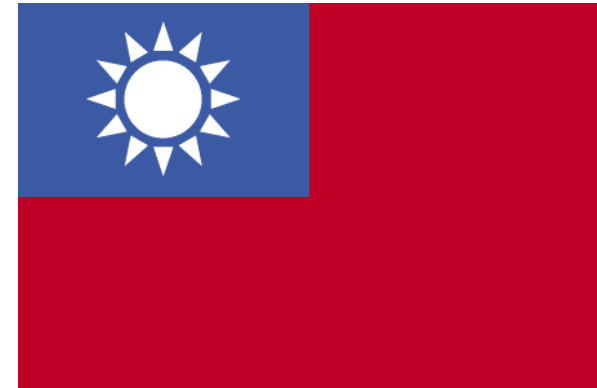
**People's Republic
of China (PRC)**



Source: Skopp, Denelson83 & scout370

Flag of China (PRC)

**Republic of China
(ROC)/Taiwan**



Source: Marc Mongenet

Flag of Taiwan (ROC)



Source: Jibbajabba. Image:China_Taiwan_Locator.png. Wikimedia Commons.

China (People's Republic of China) and Taiwan (Republic of China)



Source: <http://caiquansheng1958.blog.163.com/blog/static/29498524201011291436168/>. Wikimedia Commons.

During the 'Great Leap Forward', peasants gave up personal items (such as cooking utensils) for smelting in backyard furnaces, but often produced metal that was unusable.



Source: Villa Giulia. Wikimedia Commons.

A picture of Red Guards in a Chinese schoolbook, 1971



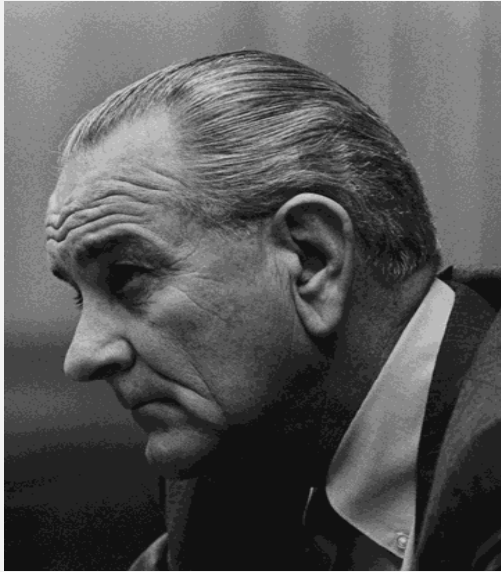
Source: 孙传哲, 中国人民邮政, Brocken Inaglor, Wikimedia Commons.

A Chinese stamp from 1950 showing Stalin and Mao shaking hands



Source: Hezhenjie, Wikimedia Commons.

A map of North and South Korea during the Korean War



Source: Yoichi Okamoto. National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 192614. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. Wikimedia Commons.

**President
Lyndon B. Johnson
of the USA**
(in office 22 November
1963 – 20 January 1969)



Source: <http://www.dhlc.gov.cn/image20010518/64093.jpg>. Wikimedia Commons.

**Premier Zhou Enlai
of the PRC**
(in office 1949–1976)



Source: White House Photo Office. Nixon Presidential Materials, U.S. National Archives, College Park, Maryland. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Nixon
of the USA**
(in office 1969–1974)

CAPITALISM
VERSUS
COMMUNISM

IDEAS ABOUT
DEMOCRACY

TAIWAN
(ROC)

WARS IN
KOREA &
VIETNAM

FREEZING
AND
SEIZING
OF
ASSETS

I
M
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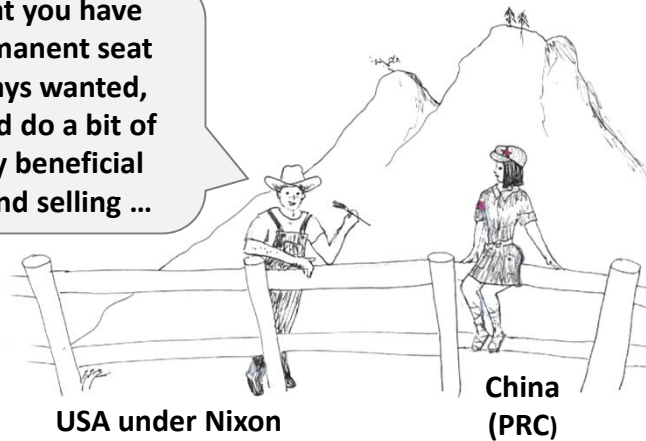
R
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USSR
becomes the
shared enemy
number 1

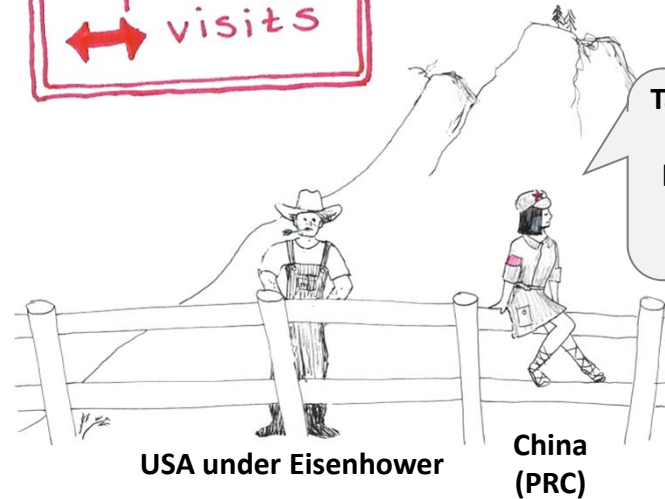
CHINESE SEAT
IN THE UN
SECURITY
COUNCIL

diplomatic
↔ visits

Now that you have
that permanent seat
you always wanted,
we should do a bit of
mutually beneficial
buying and selling ...



1972



Taiwan is my island,
you should never
have helped them
take it away
from me.

1958

Foreign relations between China (PRC) and the USA (1949–1973)



China (PRC), the Tibet Autonomous Region,
India, Vietnam and Taiwan (ROC)



Source: PhiloVivero

The Chiang Kai-Shek Memorial in Taipei



Source: peeliden

Taipei today, on the island of Taiwan



Source: Photo by CEphoto, Uwe Aranas / CC-BY-SA-3.0. Wikimedia Commons.

A Vietnamese streetseller carrying her equipment in Hanoi



Source: Milei.vencei. Wikimedia Commons.

A Buddhist temple in Vietnam



Source: Luca Galuzzi - www.galuzzi.it

A Tibetan city



Source: Luca Galuzzi - www.galuzzi.it

Tibetan monks



Source: Ekabhishek. www.viajar24h.com. Wikimedia Commons.

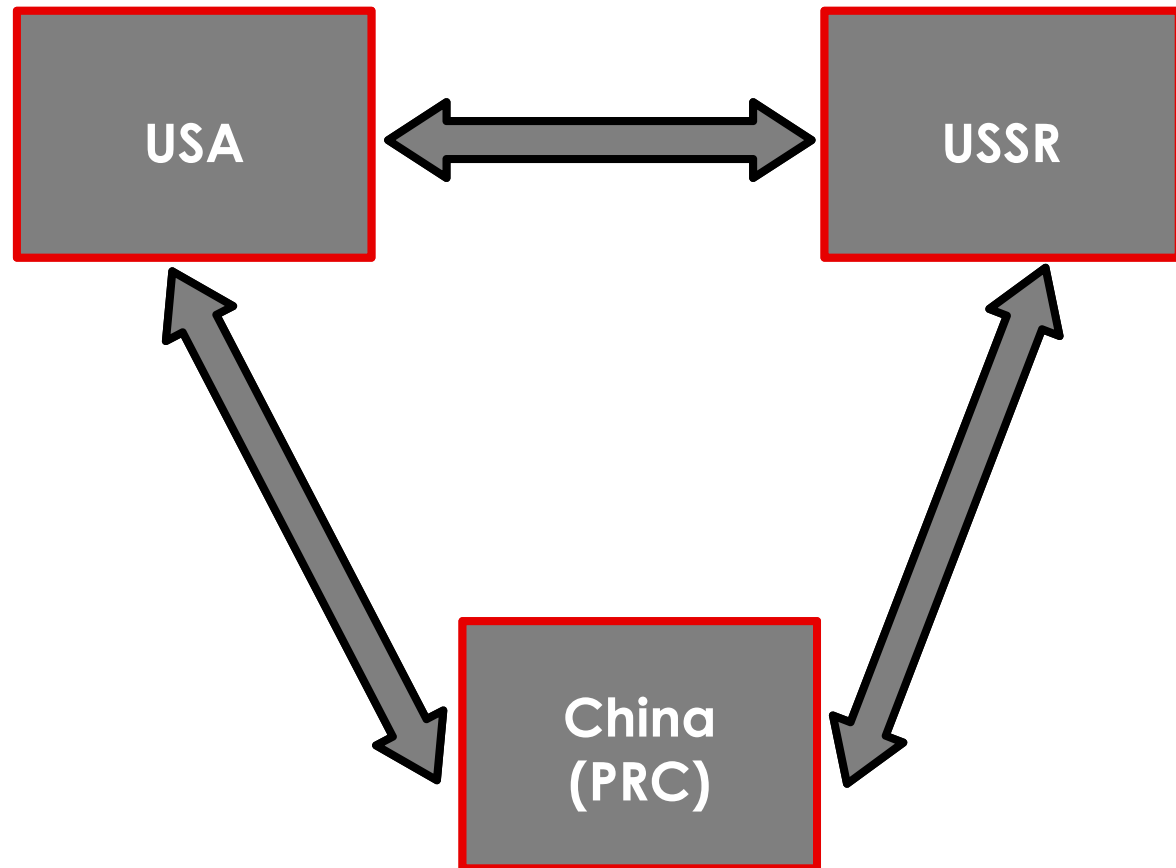
India's Taj Mahal



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Diwali, the Hindu Festival of Lights, being celebrated in India

Economics
X
Military
X
Technology
X
Diplomacy
✓



A three-way Cold War?



Source: Courtesy of Gerald R. Ford Library.
<http://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/images/avproj/pop-ups/A7598-20A.html>.
Wikimedia Commons.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping
(in office 1981–1987)
**and the *de facto* leader
of China (PRC)
between 1978 and 1992**



Source: Official White House Photographer. United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division: ID cph.3b52090. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Jimmy
Carter of the USA**
(in office 1977–1981)



Source: Sa8, <http://img.ly/Zr1>, Wikimedia Commons.

**A Chinese man asks for freedom of speech
in the Tiananmen Square Protests of 1989**



Source: Yo Hibino from Lafayette IN, United States. Wikimedia Commons.

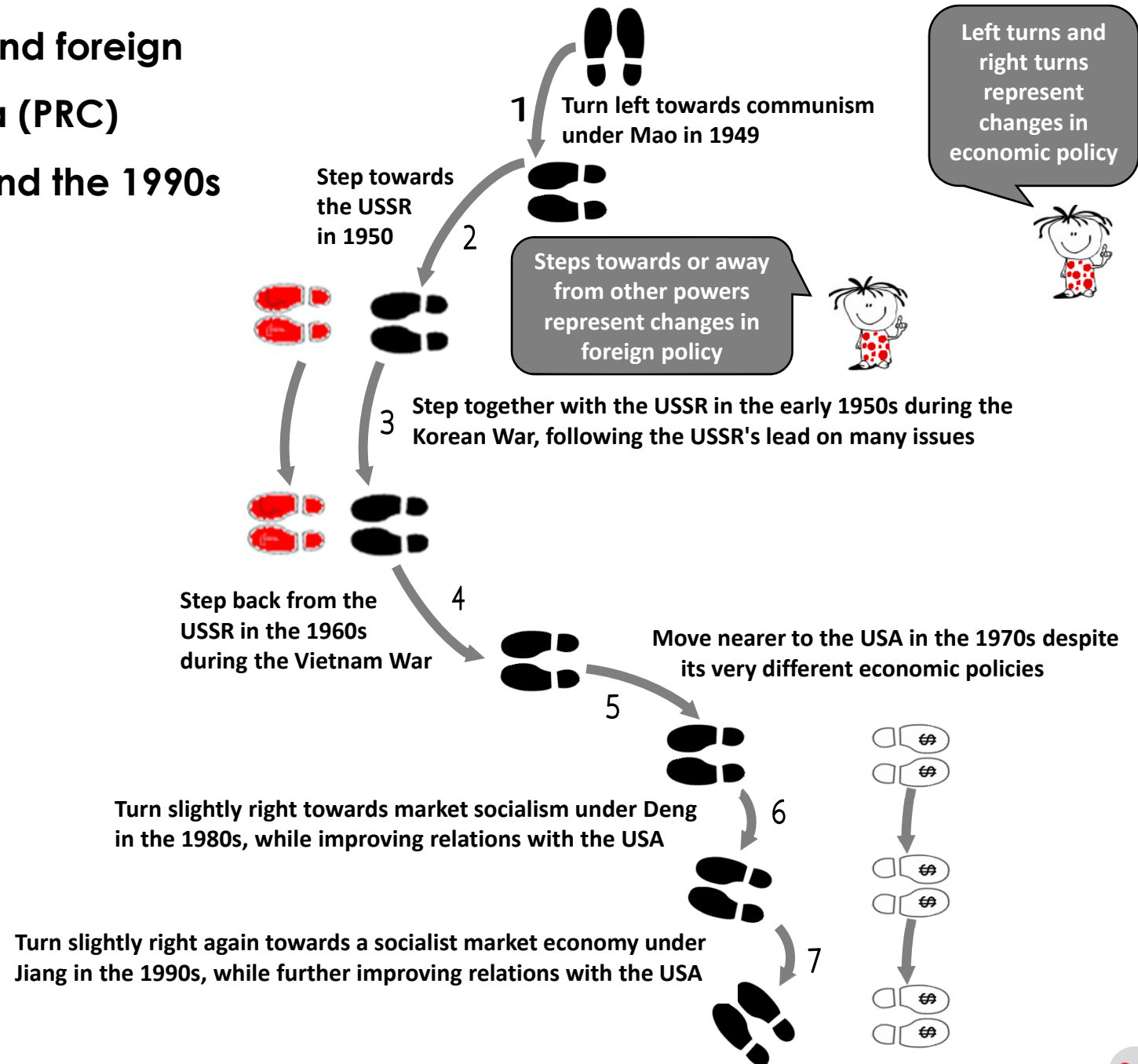
**Tiananmen Square today, with the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall
(which contains Mao's tomb) in the background**



Source: DoD photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Tina M. Ackerman, U.S. Navy.
Wikimedia Commons.

**President Jiang Zemin
of China (PRC)**
(in office 1993–2003)

The economic and foreign policies of China (PRC) between 1949 and the 1990s



THE EXTENSION OF THE COLD WAR IN VIETNAM



Source: VoodooIsland., Wikimedia Commons.

French Indochina (late 1800s – mid-1900s)



**Vietnam and two of its main cities:
Hanoi in the north and
Saigon in the south**



Source: Souvenir de Hanoi, Wikimedia Commons.

**A local rickshaw puller outside
the French-style Hanoi Station
in the early 1900s**



Source: Japanese Army, Wikimedia Commons.

Japanese troops entering Saigon in 1941



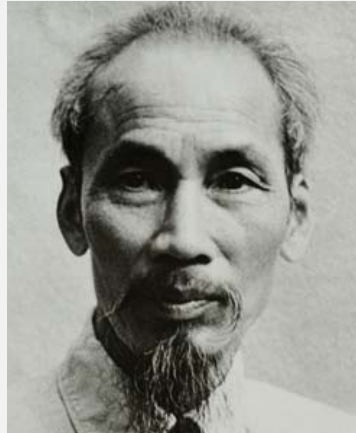
Source: Domino_theory.png: User:Nyenyec.
Wikimedia Commons.

The Domino Theory



Source: Dongsonvh. Wikimedia Commons.

Emperor Bao Dai headed up part of Vietnam within French Indochina (1926–1945). He headed the Japanese-controlled Empire of Vietnam (1940–1945). He was also the first head of state of South Vietnam (1949–1955)



Source: Báo Cả Mau. Wikimedia Commons.

Ho Chi Minh, Prime Minister (in office 1945–1955), and **President** (1945–1969) of North Vietnam (Democratic Republic of Vietnam)



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 542189. Wikimedia Commons.

Ngo Dinh Diem, Prime Minister of the State of Vietnam (1954–1955), and then **President of the Republic of Vietnam** (1955–1963)



Source: <http://kenh14.vn/kham-pha/tu-lieu-hiem-hinh-anh-thoi-tre-cua-dai-tuong-vo-nguyen-giap-20131005011027492.chn>. Wikimedia Commons.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander in Chief of the People's Army of Vietnam (in office 1945–1975), and **Defence Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam** (in office 1954–1980)



Source: Albert Grandolini. <http://lautrecoatedelacolline.blogspot.com/2013/08/retour-sur-la-bataille-de-xuan-loc.html>.

General Tran Van Tra of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong)



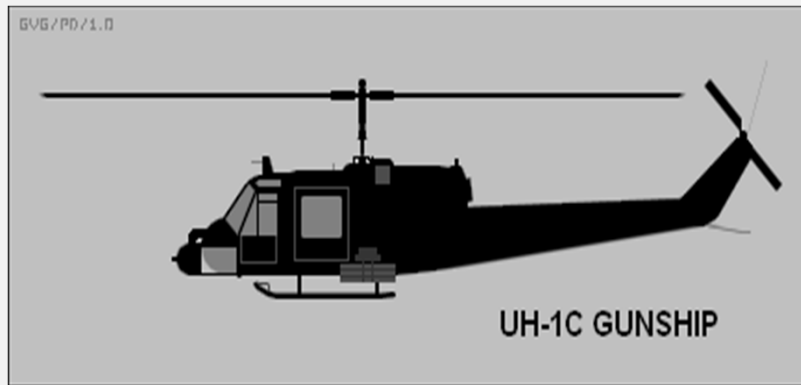
Source: Yoichi R. Okamoto. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum, <http://photolab.lib.jlb.utexas.edu/detail.asp?id=1585>. Wikimedia Commons.

President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam (in office 14 June 1965 – 21 April 1975)



Source: Eddie Maloney from North Las Vegas, USA. Wikimedia Commons.

A Huey helicopter, like those used by the Americans in the Vietnam War



Source: Greg Goebel. Wikimedia Commons.

The Huey helicopter was officially called a UH-1.



Source: Yoichi Okamoto. National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 192614. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. Wikimedia Commons.

**President
Lyndon B. Johnson**
(in office
22 November 1963 –
20 January 1969)



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 530616. Wikimedia Commons.

**General
William C. Westmoreland,
Chief of Staff
of the USA Army**
(in office 1968–1972)



Source: United States Army. Wikimedia Commons.

**A downed Huey in a rice paddy after
the Battle of Ap Bac**



Soviet surface-to-air missiles, like those used in the Vietnam War



**Soviet Premier
Aleksei Kosygin**

Source: Yoichi Okamoto. Serial Number: A4347-12A.
Wikimedia Commons.

Source: Vitaly V. Kuzmin. <http://vitaly.kuzmin.net/?q=node/212>. Wikimedia Commons.



Source: USAF. National Museum of the U.S. Air Force photo 110323-F-DW547-008.

Thunderchief aircraft dropping bombs during Operation Rolling Thunder, which applied saturation bombing to North Vietnam



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. Still Pictures Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-S). Wikimedia Commons.

**US marines moving through rice paddies
looking for members of the NLF (Viet Cong)**



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. Still Picture Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-S). Wikimedia Commons.

**A captured NLF (Viet Cong) soldier,
guarded by a US marine**



Source: United States Army. <http://www.army.mil/cmh/books/Vietnam/7-ff/p010.jpg>.
Wikimedia Commons.

American soldiers disembarking from a Huey helicopter during the Battle of Ia Drang



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 192509. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. Wikimedia Commons.

President Johnson and General Westmoreland in South Vietnam in October 1966



Source: <http://info.dodmedia.osd.mil>.

**Saigon during the
Tet Offensive**



Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense. Archives of Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office (JUSPAO), Republic of South Vietnam: 1968.

NLF (Viet Cong) troops plan an attack



Source: USMC Archives from Quantico, USA.

A US marine involved in street fighting in the city of Hue



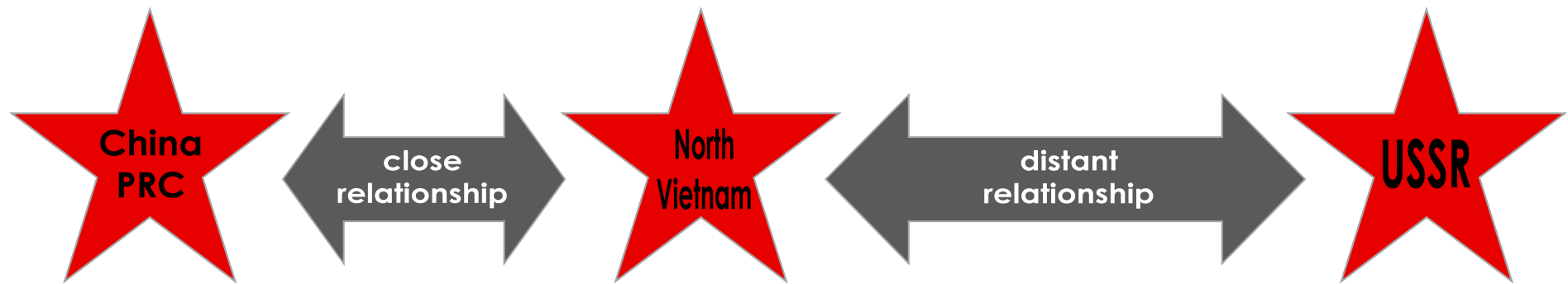
Source: http://arcweb.archives.gov/arc/basic_search.jsp, ARC
Identifier: 531451. Wikimedia Commons.

Villagers evacuating during the Tet Offensive, past American armoured personnel carriers

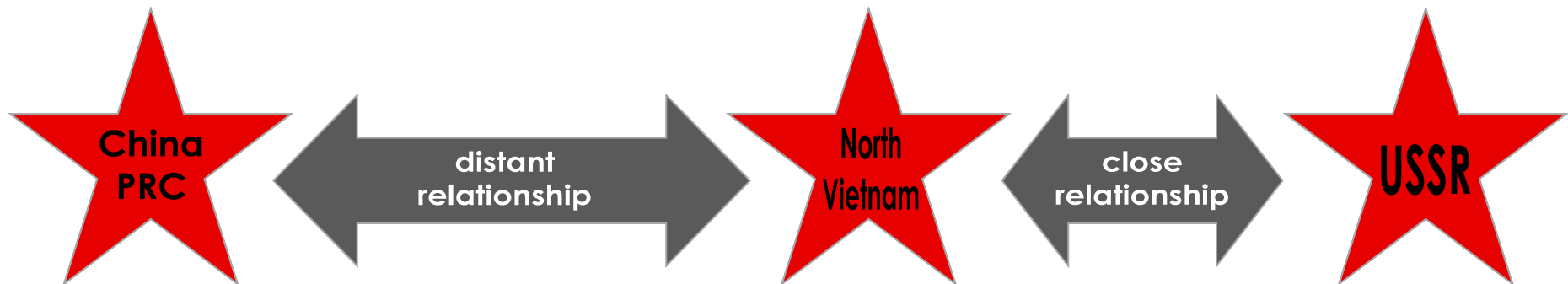


Source: National Archives and Records Administration, College Park. Still Picture Records Section, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-S). Wikimedia Commons.

Walter Cronkite interviewing Professor Mai of the University of Hue during the Battle of Hue



----- 1964 – 1968 -----



----- 1968 – 1975 -----

**North Vietnam's changing relationship with China (PRC)
and the USSR during the Vietnam War**



Source: Yoichi Okamoto. National Archives and Records Administration. Lyndon Baines Johnson Library.

**General Creighton W. Abrams,
the American commander
in Vietnam from 1968 to 1972**



Source: Oliver F. Atkins. NARA record: 8451334. Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Nixon shaking hands with
American soldiers during his visit
to South Vietnam in July 1969**



Source: Romanian National Archives. Fototeca online a comunismului românesc, photo #BA397, 167/1978. Crop from the official visit of Nicolae Ceausescu. (Accessed 10 June 2012) Wikimedia Commons.

**Le Duan,
General Secretary of
the Communist Part of
Vietnam**

(in office
10 September 1960
– 10 July 1986)



Source: United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs division, ID ds.06480. Wikimedia Commons.

**An American night march against
the Vietnam War in 1969**



Source: National Archives and Records Administration, 542312. Wikimedia Commons.

A Boeing B52 Stratofortress during Operation Linebacker II



Source: Nhandan newspaper. Wikimedia Commons.

Le Duc Tho and Kissinger in Paris, 1973



Source: <http://www.okinawa.usmc.mil/Public%20Affairs%20Info/Images%20Complete/HighRes/Images/050520-vietnam2.jpg> U.S. Marines in Japan Homepage. Wikimedia Commons.

As well as over 1 000 Americans and more than 5 500 Vietnamese were evacuated during Operation Frequent Wind.



Source: Karl H. Schumacher (NARA record: 8451339), Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

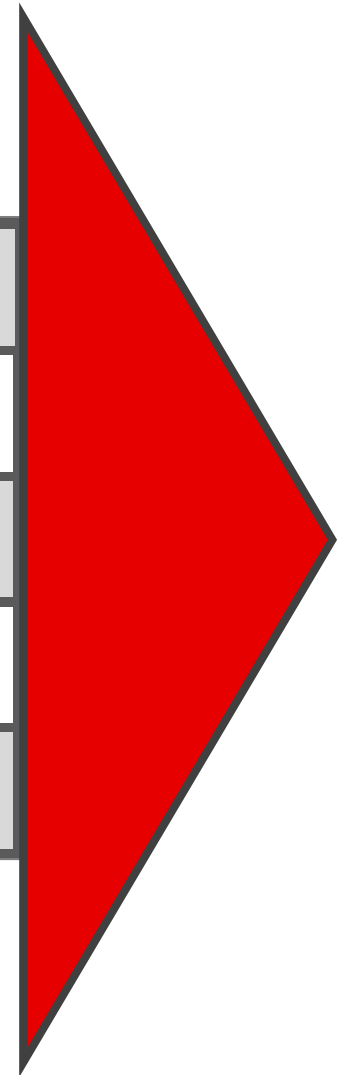
**Gerald R. Ford, President
of the USA (1974 – 1977)**



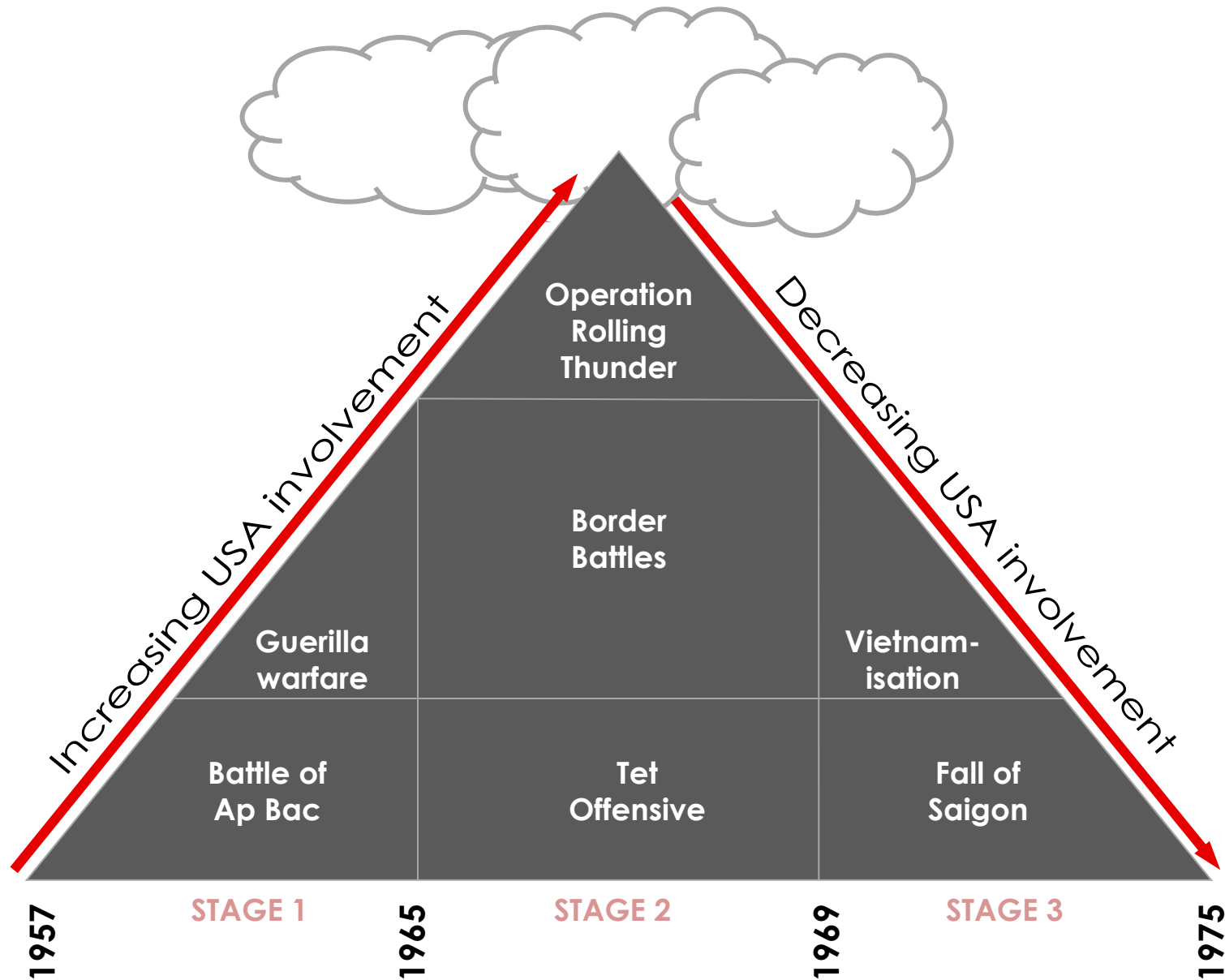
Source: <http://www.quynghuocaothoi.chinhquanbinh.vn/2014/09/10091955-thanh-lap-mat-tran-to-quoc.html>.
Wikimedia Commons.

**Ton Duc Thang,
President of North Vietnam
(in office
3 Sep 1969 – 2 July 1976),
and President of Vietnam
(in office
2 July 1976 – 30 March 1980)**

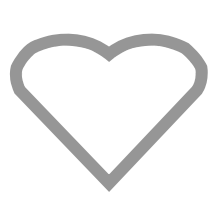
Guerilla war	Chinese engineers	Bases in Cambodia		
Saigon bombings	Border battles	Paris Peace Accords		
Truong Son Strategic Supply Route (Ho Chi Minh Trail)	North Korean Jets	Strategic raids		
Declaration of war	Tet Offensive	Spring Offensive		
Soviet weapons	Negotiating while fighting	Fall of Saigon		
STAGE 1	1965	STAGE 2	1969	STAGE 3



**How North Vietnam and the NLF (Viet Cong)
took control of South Vietnam and
reunified Vietnam as an independent communist country**



A brief visual summary of the three stages of the Vietnam War



USA tactics and strategies during the Vietnam War



Hearts and minds programs

Napalm bombings



Operation Rolling Thunder



My Lai Massacre



Vietnamisation



Operation Frequent Wind



Fall of Saigon



Source: David Hume Kennerly (NARA record: 1312484). Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library. Wikimedia Commons.



President Ford

Source: White House. Eisenhower Library File No. 62-53-2. Wikimedia Commons.



President Eisenhower

Source: National Archives and eords Administration, ARC Identifier 194255.



President Kennedy

Source: Nancy Wong. Wikimedia Commons.

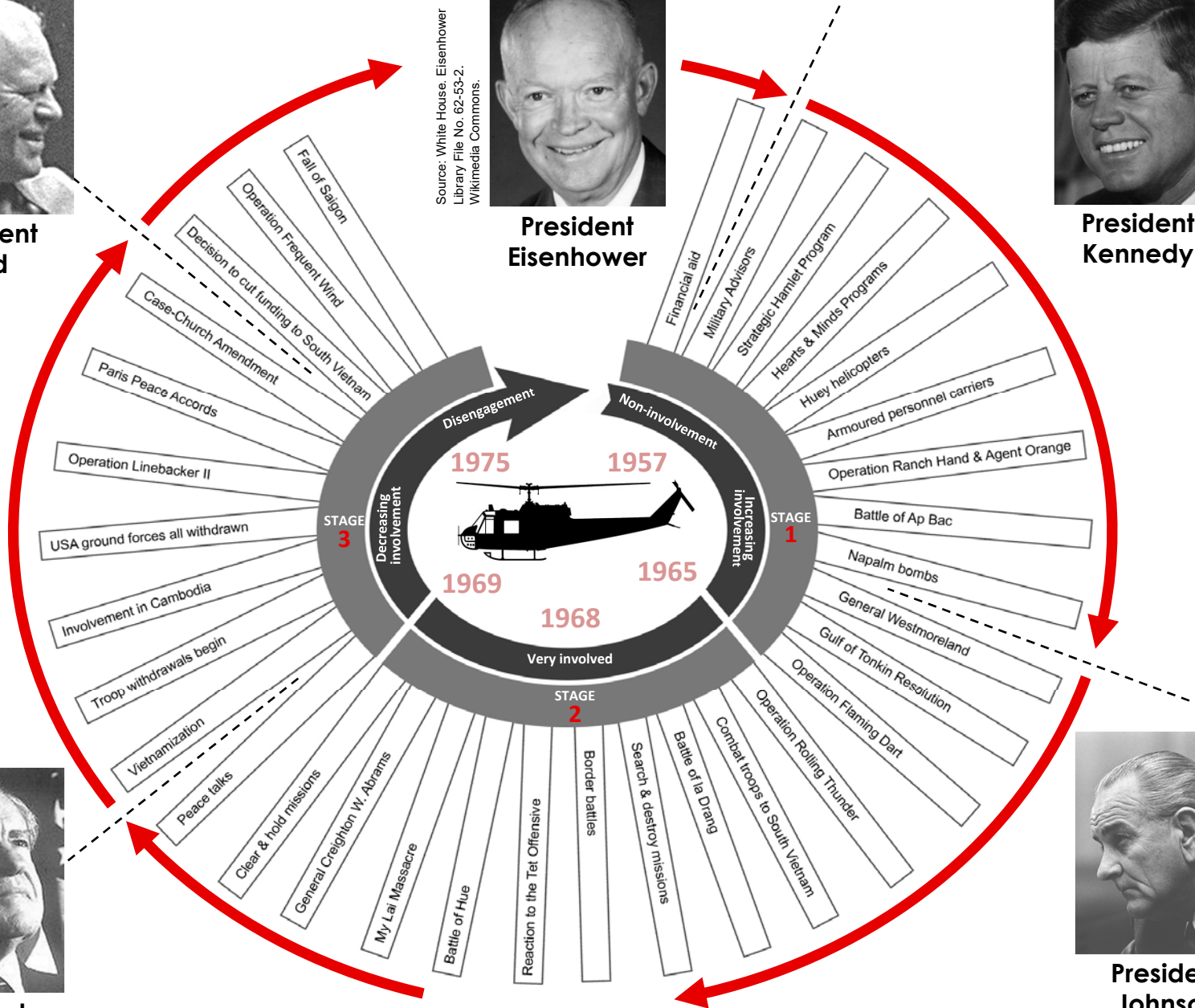


President Nixon

Source: Yoichi Okamoto. National Archives and Records Administration, Identifier 192614.



President Johnson



How the USA's policy towards the Vietnam War came full circle



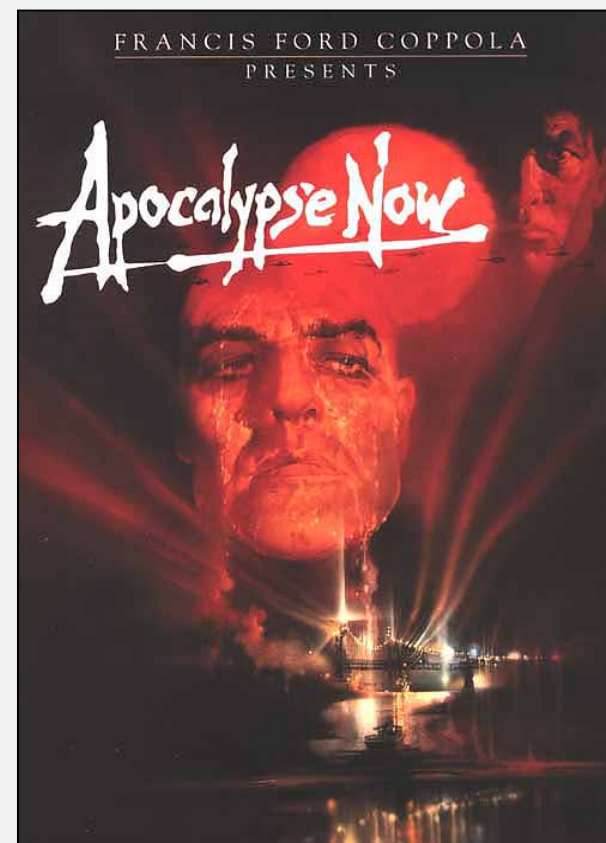
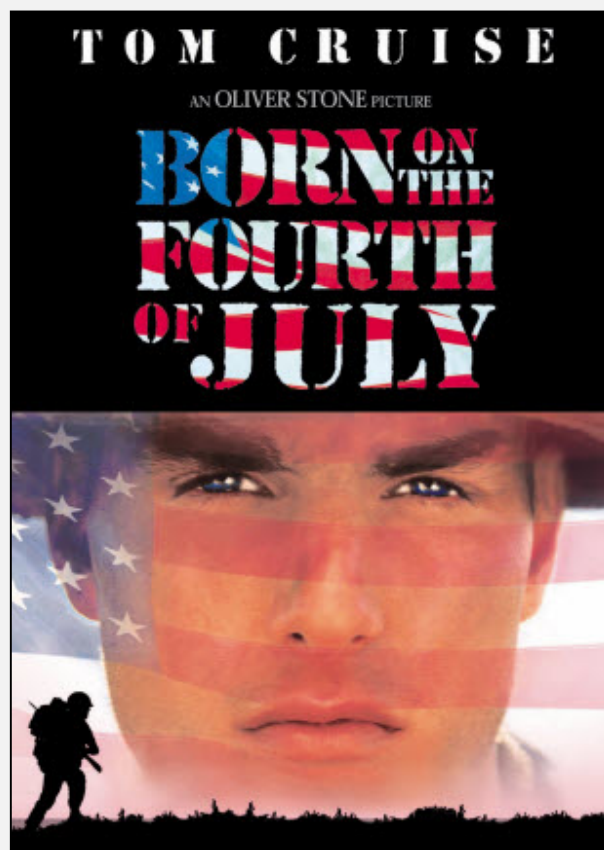
Source: Official White House Photographer. United States Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division: ID cph.3b52090. Wikimedia Commons.

**President Jimmy Carter
of the USA**
(in office 1977–1981)



Source: Dragfyrre. Wikimedia Commons.

**A sign in Hanoi depicting the first North
Vietnamese tank crashing through the
gates of the Vietnamese Presidential
Palace in Saigon on 30 April 1975**



TOPIC 1 QUESTIONS

