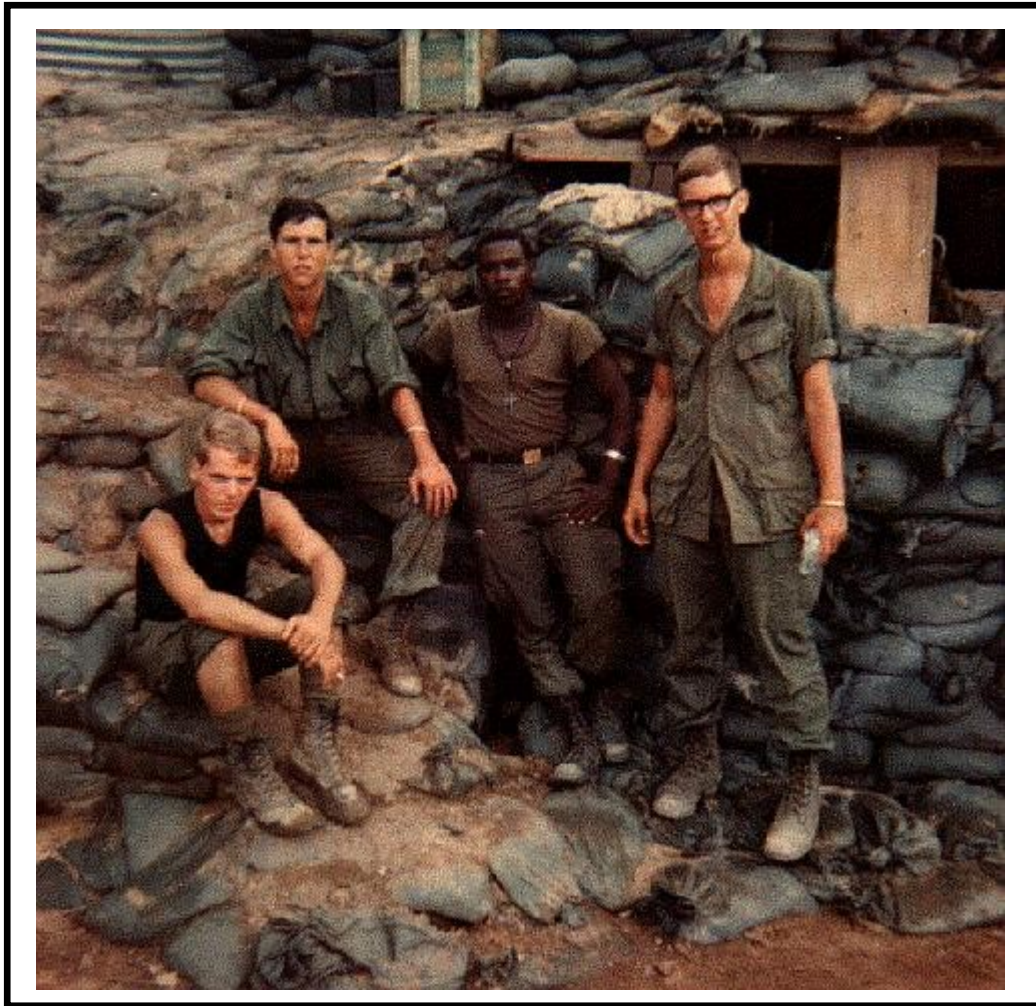


Vietnam War Lapbook



Designed by
Melissa Noll

L-VIET



Vietnam War Lapbook

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

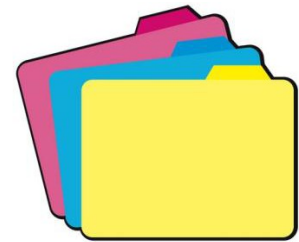
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

The Vietnam War Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

Figure 2 shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1.

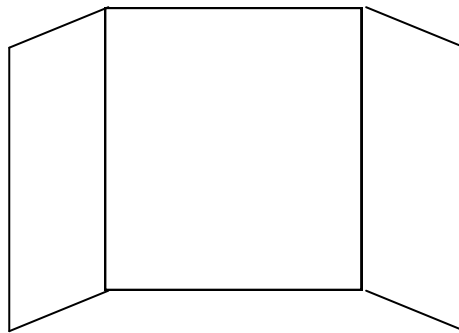
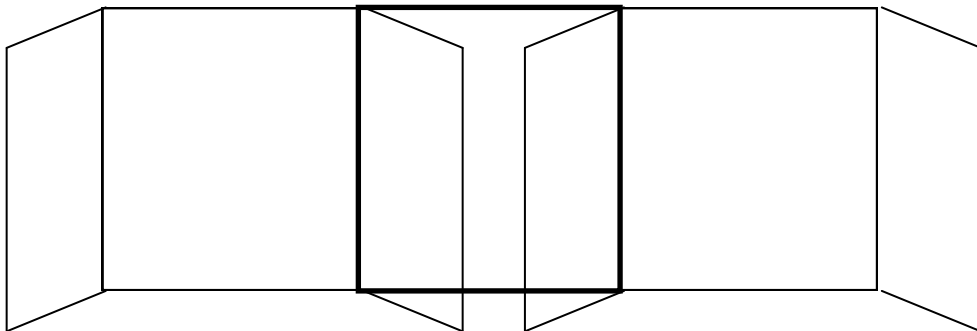
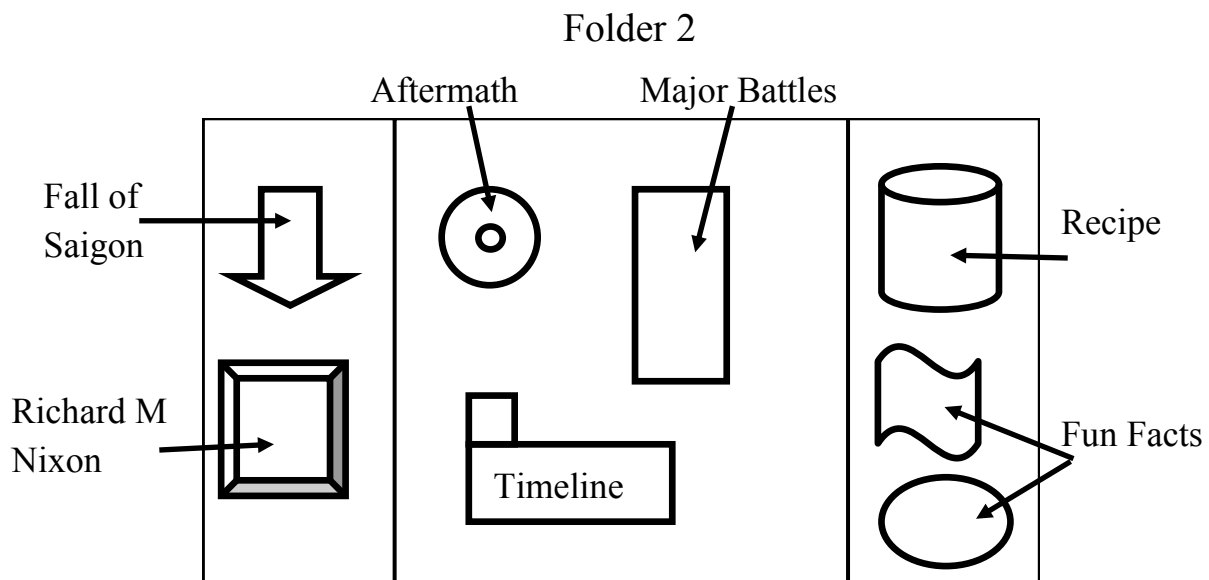
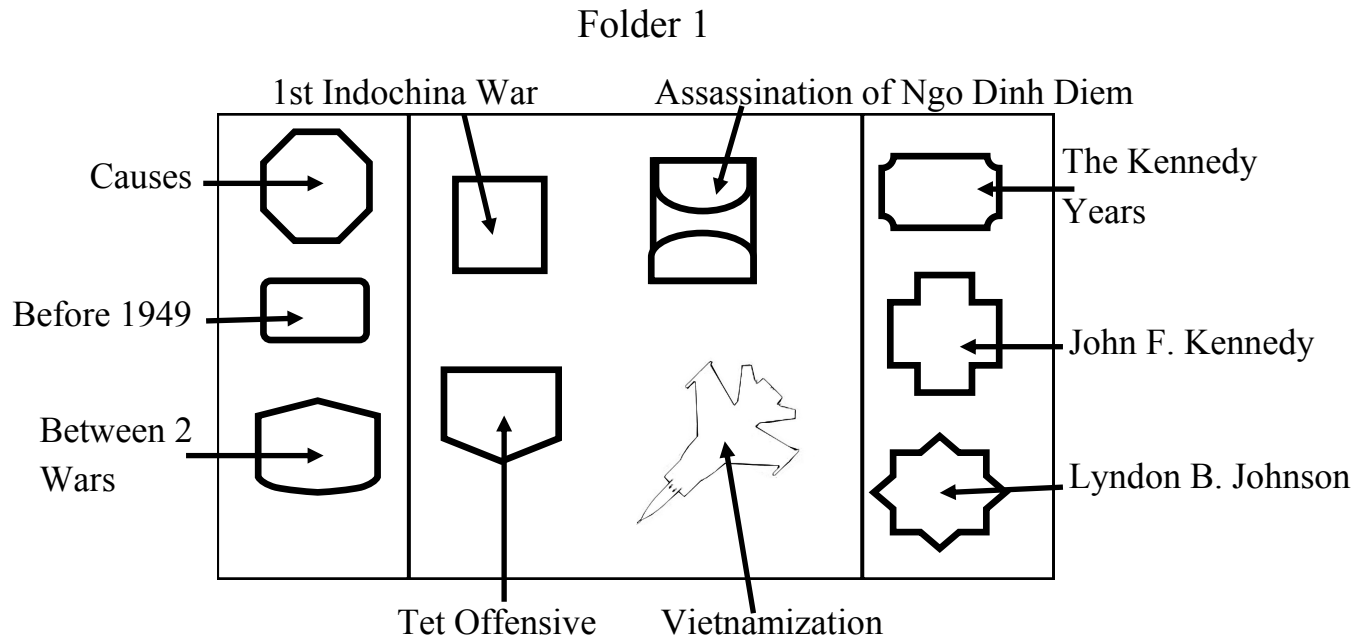


Figure 2



Lapbook Layout:

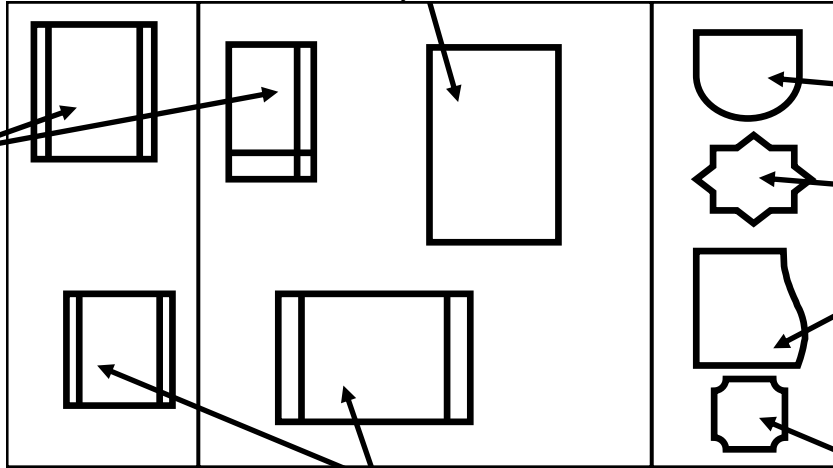
Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.



Folder 3

Mapwork

Word Search



Copywork

Fun Facts

Coloring
Pages

Fun Facts

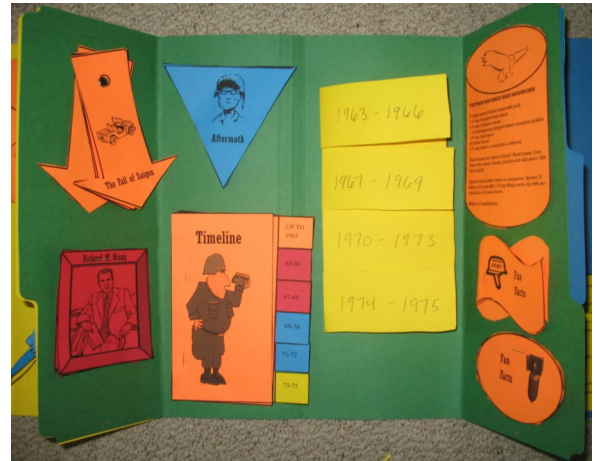
Matching
Quiz

Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

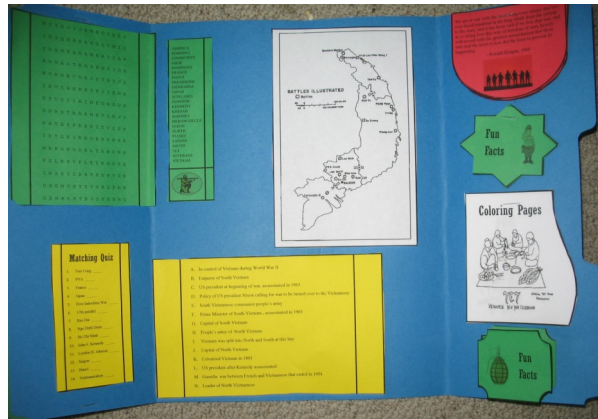
Folder 1



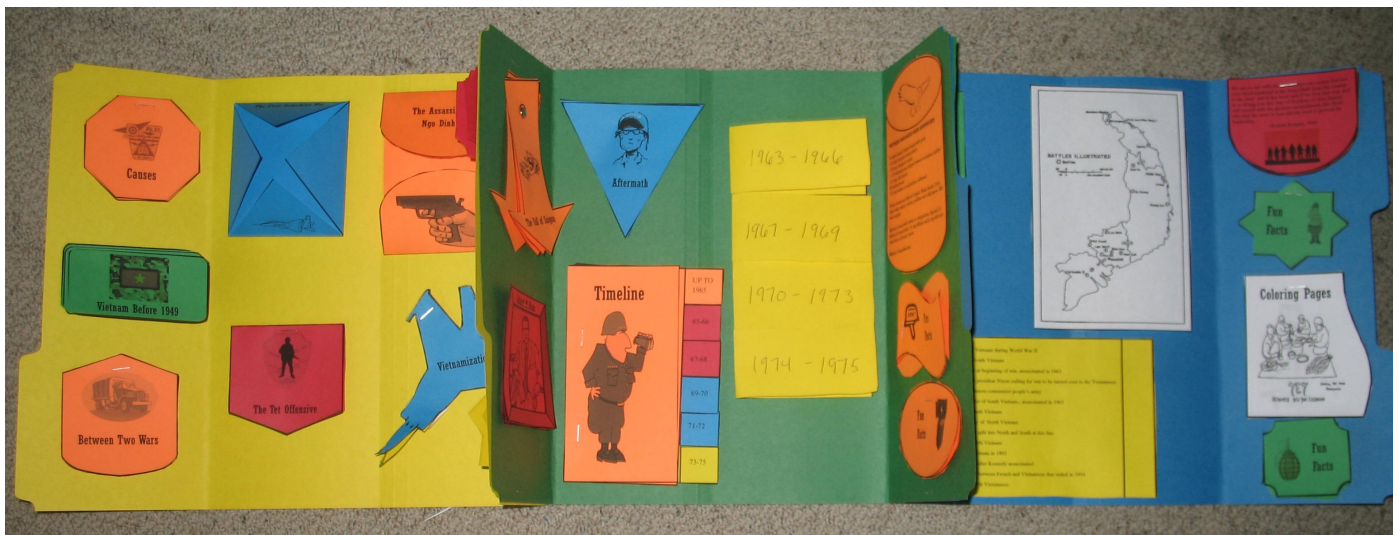
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



The Vietnam War

Lapbook

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes

***Student Instructions:** What were the causes of this war? What countries fought in this war. Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black edges of the booklet and 2 additional pages. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so that the title is on front. Insert additional pages inside and secure with staple at top.

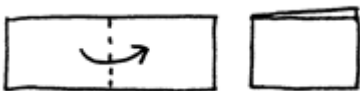
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Vietnam Before 1949

***Student Instructions:** What country colonized Vietnam up until WWII? What country invaded Vietnam during WWII? On what date did Ho Chi Minh declare Vietnam an independent nation? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

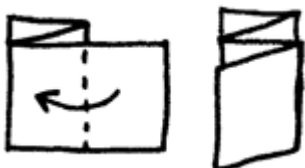
1. Fold the paper in half.

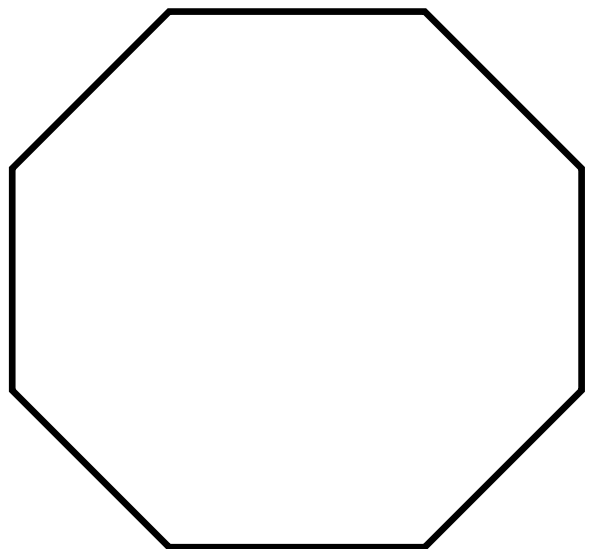
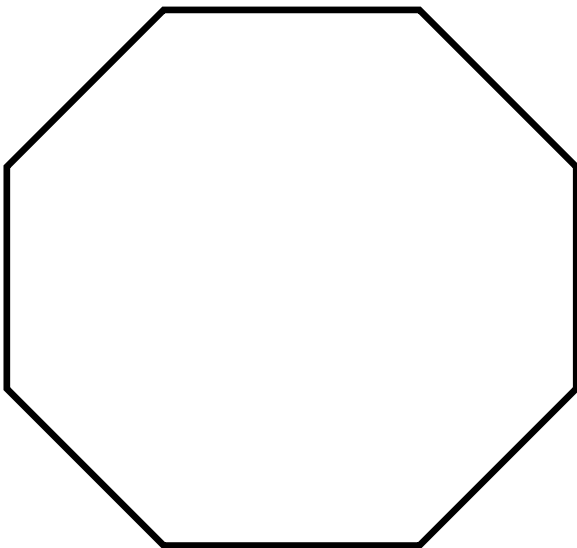
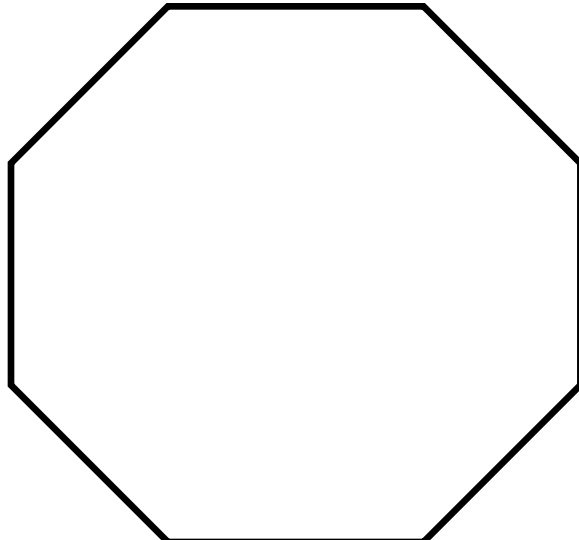


2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.



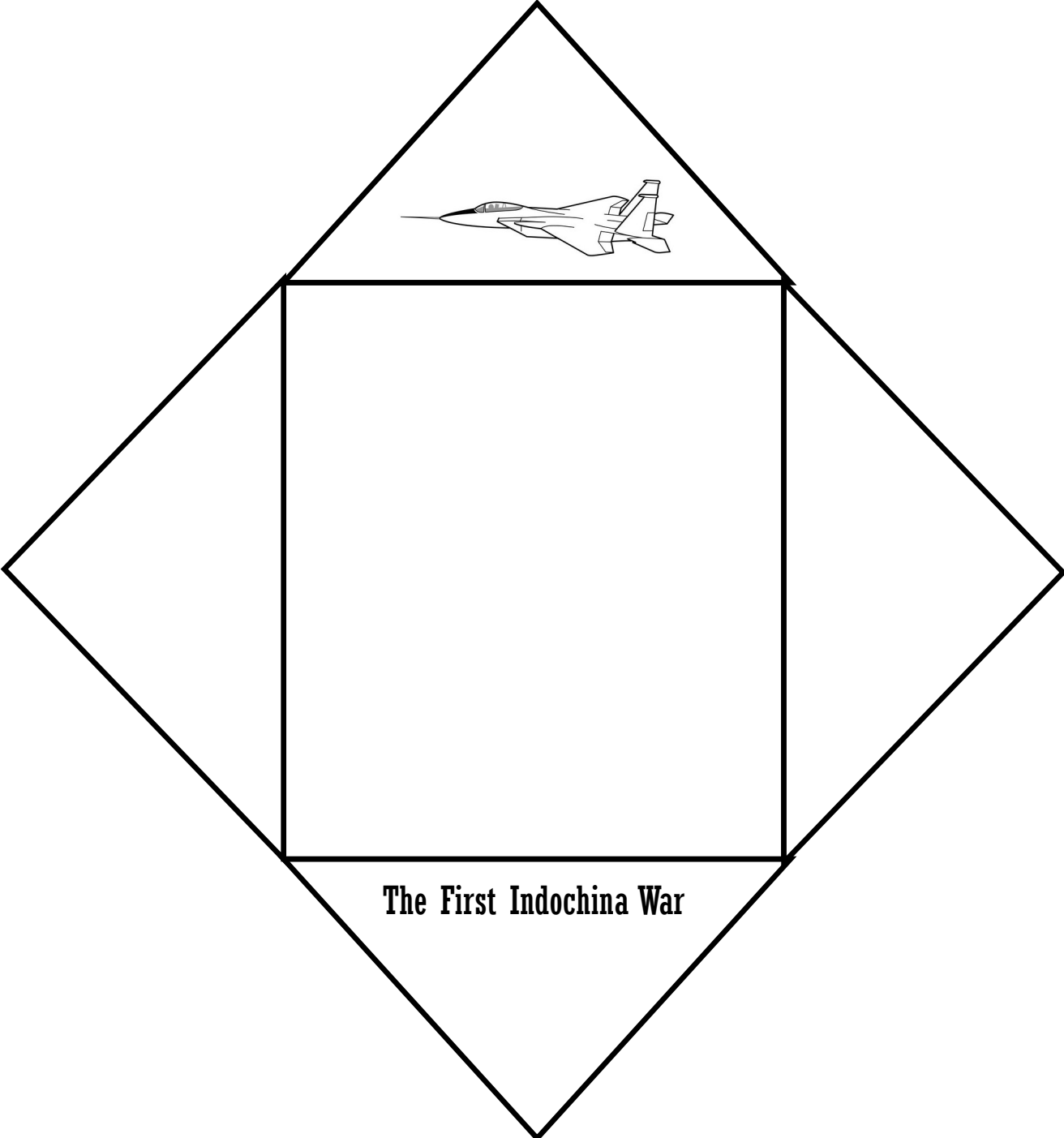
3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.







Vietnam Before 1949



The First Indochina War

The Vietnam War

The Vietnam War occurred in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from December 1956 to the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975. In Vietnam this war is known as the American War. It is also known as the Second Indochina War as it followed the First Indochina War. The Vietnam War was fought between North Vietnam, supported by China and other communist allies and South Vietnam, supported by the US and other anti-communist countries. The Viet Cong was a lightly armed South Vietnamese people's army which fought a guerrilla war against the South Vietnamese government. The People's Army of Vietnam (PVA) was a North Vietnamese conventional army which at times committed large units into battle. US and South Vietnamese forces (ARVN) relied heavily on air superiority and overwhelming firepower in search and destroy missions with ground forces, artillery and air strikes.



Before 1949

France had begun its conquest of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) in the late 1850's but did not complete it until 1893. The 1884 Treaty of Hue set the stage for French colonial rule of Vietnam for the next seventy years. Various Vietnamese opposition movements tried to oust French rule over the years but were not successful. Not until the Viet Minh was founded in 1941 did these movements gain any success. Although controlled by the Indochinese Communist party, the Viet Minh was funded by the US and Chinese nationalists in the fight against Japanese occupation.

During WWII the French were defeated by the Germans in 1940. Colonial authority was taken over by the Vichy French who were allies of the Germans. Even after the Japanese invaded, the French continued to control the administration of the colony. On March 9, 1945, however, the Japanese interned the French authorities and troops and created the puppet Empire of Vietnam under the leadership of Bao Dai.

A severe famine broke out in northern Vietnam in 1944-45. This happened due to a combination of bad weather and French/Japanese exploitation of the country's resources. Somewhere between 400,000 and 2 million people died as a result of this famine. The Viet Minh urged people to loot rice warehouses and refuse to pay their taxes.

Even after the Japanese surrender at the end of WWII Japanese troops were kept in Vietnam to maintain order. On September 2, 1945 Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Viet Minh declared an independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi, in northern Vietnam. In familiar words he declared, "All men are created equal. The Creator has given us certain inviolable Rights: the right to life, the right to be free and the right to achieve happiness." (1.)

Since the French did not have enough troops to retake Vietnam, the major powers agreed that British troops would occupy the south of Vietnam, while Nationalist Chinese forces would take the north. When the British landed in the south they also rearmed French troops who had been interned by the Japanese. After negotiations between the French and Viet Minh failed, the French landed in Hanoi in 1946 and ousted the Viet Minh from that city. British forces left in March 1946, leaving the French in control of Vietnam once again.

The First Indochina War

Soon after, the Viet Minh began guerrilla warfare against the French. The war also spread to Laos and Cambodia. At first the Viet Minh lacked weapons, but when Chinese Communists won their civil war in 1949 the situation changed.

In January 1950 both the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union recognized the Viet Minh's Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the legitimate government of Vietnam. The next month the US and Great Britain recognized the French-backed government in Saigon as the legitimate government. The outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 convinced many in Washington that war in Indochina was an example of communist efforts at expansion.

Military advisors from China began helping the Viet Minh in July 1950. In September, the US formed a Military Assistance Advisory Group to support the French, advise on strategy and train South Vietnamese troops. By 1954 the US had spent nearly \$1 billion in the war, aiding the French. This figure was 80% of the cost of the war.

Talks may have taken place at this time over the use of tactical nuclear weapons by the US. The French were bogged down, unable to defeat the Viet Minh. US President Eisenhower, a veteran general of WWII, was wary of involving American troops in a land war Asia. The Battle of Dien Bien Phu marked the end of French involvement in Indochina. The French surrendered on May 7, 1954. A ceasefire was signed and Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam were granted independence.



Between Two Wars

Vietnam was now split at the 17th parallel into North and South. Civilians were given the opportunity to move freely between the two areas for 300 days. About 1 million northern Catholics fled to the south. As many as 130,000 southern communists headed north, fully expecting to return home in two years. Elections were scheduled to happen in 1956 that were expected to re-unify the country.

The North Vietnamese government instituted agrarian reforms targeting land owners. In reality, these land-owners were often targeted for execution. In the South, Bao Dai was emperor with Ngo Dinh Diem as his prime minister. Neither the US nor South Vietnam had signed any agreements in the peace negotiations. The US was willing to accept a communist government as long as free and fair elections were held.