

**Social Science Department
United States History II
June 15-19**



Greetings USII Students!

We hope you are safe and well with your families! Below is the final lesson plan for the 2019-2020 school year:

Content Standard:

Content Topic 5: United States and globalization; 6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the federal government's response to international terrorism in the 21st century, including the 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., the Homeland Security Act, and the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars.

Practice Standard(s):

2. Organize information and data from multiple primary and secondary sources.
3. Argue or explain conclusions, using valid reasoning and evidence.

Weekly Learning Opportunities:

1. **Newsela Text Set: The War on Terror**
2. **How 9-11 Changed America; Your Predictions for the "new" America based off current events**
3. **De-classified Memo: 'Bin Ladin Plans to Strike': Pre and post reading activities and discussion questions**
4. **Stereotyping in the Media**

Long Term Opportunities:

- Comparison of Wars: Political Cartoon DBQ

Note to students: Your Social Science teacher will contact you with specifics regarding the above assignments in addition to strategies and recommendations for completion. Please email your teacher with specific questions and/or contact during office hours.

The History of the War on Terror

By Encyclopaedia Britannica on 06.28.17

Word Count **978**

Level **MAX**



U.S. Navy Seabees participate in a live-fire range exercise prior to deploying to Iraq in support of the global war on terror. Photo by: James Finnigan

The war on terrorism, or war on terror, is a term used to describe the American-led global counterterrorism campaign launched in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

In its scope, expenditure, and impact on international relations, the war on terrorism was comparable to the Cold War; it was intended to represent a new phase in global political relations and has had important consequences for security, human rights, international law, cooperation and governance.

The war on terrorism was a multidimensional campaign of almost limitless scope. Its military dimension involved major wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, covert operations in Yemen and elsewhere, large-scale military-assistance programs for cooperative regimes, and major increases in military spending. Its intelligence dimension comprised institutional reorganization and considerable increases in the funding of America's intelligence-gathering capabilities, a global program of capturing terrorist suspects and interning them at Guantánamo Bay, expanded cooperation with foreign intelligence agencies, and the tracking and interception of terrorist financing. Its diplomatic dimension included continuing efforts to construct and maintain a global

coalition of partner states and organizations and an extensive public diplomacy campaign to counter anti-Americanism in the Middle East. The domestic dimension of the U.S. war on terrorism entailed new antiterrorism legislation, such as the USA Patriot Act; new security institutions, such as the Department of Homeland Security; the preventive detainment of thousands of suspects; surveillance and intelligence-gathering programs by the National Security Agency (NSA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and local authorities; the strengthening of emergency-response procedures; and increased security measures for airports, borders, and public events.



The successes of the first years of the war on terrorism included the arrest of hundreds of terrorist suspects around the world, the prevention of further large-scale terrorist attacks on the American mainland, the toppling of the Taliban regime and subsequent closure of terrorist-training camps in Afghanistan, the capture or elimination of many of al-Qaida's senior members, and increased levels of international cooperation in global counterterrorism efforts.

However, critics argued that the failures of America's counterterrorism campaign outweighed its successes. They contended that the war in Afghanistan had effectively scattered the al-Qaida network, thereby making it even harder to counteract, and that the attacks in Afghanistan and Iraq had increased anti-Americanism among the world's Muslims, thereby amplifying the message of militant Islam and uniting disparate groups in a common cause. Other critics alleged that the war on terrorism was a contrived smokescreen for the pursuit of a larger U.S. geopolitical agenda that included controlling global oil reserves, increasing defense spending, expanding the country's international military presence, and countering the strategic challenge posed by various regional powers.

By the time of U.S. President George W. Bush's reelection in 2004, the drawbacks of the war on terrorism were becoming apparent. In Iraq, U.S. forces had overthrown the government of Saddam Hussein in 2003, and U.S. war planners had underestimated the difficulties of building a functioning government from scratch and neglected to consider how this effort could be complicated by Iraq's sectarian tensions, which had been held in check by Saddam's repressive regime but were unleashed by his removal. By late 2004 it was clear that Iraq was sinking into chaos and civil war; estimates of the number of Iraqi civilians killed during the period of maximum violence — roughly 2004 to 2007 — vary widely but generally exceed 200,000. U.S. casualties during this period far outnumbered those suffered during the initial 2003 invasion. Afghanistan, which for several years had seemed to be under control, soon followed a similar trajectory, and by 2006 the U.S. was facing a full-blown insurgency there led by a reconstituted Taliban.



The Bush administration faced domestic and international criticism for actions that it deemed necessary to fight terrorism, but which critics considered to be immoral, illegal, or both. These included the detention of accused enemy combatants without trial at Guantánamo Bay and at several secret prisons outside the United States, the use of torture against these detainees in an effort to extract intelligence, and the use of unmanned combat drones to kill suspected enemies in countries far beyond the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan.

By the last years of Bush's presidency, public opinion had turned strongly negative concerning his handling of the Iraq War and other national security matters. This discontent helped Barack Obama, an outspoken critic of Bush's foreign policy, win the presidency in 2008. Under the new administration, the expression war on terrorism — still closely associated with Bush policies — quickly disappeared from official communications. Obama made the rejection explicit in a 2013 speech in which he stated that the United States would eschew a boundless, vaguely defined "global war on terrorism" in favor of more focused actions against specific hostile groups. Under Obama, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were gradually wound down, although at the end of Obama's presidency in 2016 there were still U.S. troops in both countries.

It is worth noting that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor. The Obama administration, for example, greatly expanded the campaign of targeted killings carried out with drones, even eliminating several U.S. citizens abroad whom it deemed threatening. Special operations forces were greatly expanded and increasingly deployed to conduct low-profile military interventions in countries outside of acknowledged war zones. And U.S. security agencies continued to exercise the wide-ranging surveillance powers that they had accumulated during the Bush administration despite protests from civil liberties groups.

Quiz

- 1 Which of the following aspects of the article is NOT thoroughly discussed?
- (A) the training and preparation of terrorists in response to the war on terror
 - (B) new organizations and policies that were established during the war on terror
 - (C) the result of the war on terrorism during the first few years
 - (D) the issues brought to light by critics of the war on terrorism
- 2 Which of the following sentences from the article BEST shows that the U.S. military was unprepared for the repercussions of its "war on terror" in the Middle East?
- (A) They contended that the war in Afghanistan had effectively scattered the al-Qaida network, thereby making it even harder to counteract, and that the attacks in Afghanistan and Iraq had increased anti-Americanism among the world's Muslims, thereby amplifying the message of militant Islam and uniting disparate groups in a common cause.
 - (B) In Iraq, U.S. forces had overthrown the government of Saddam Hussein in 2003, and U.S. war planners had underestimated the difficulties of building a functioning government from scratch and neglected to consider how this effort could be complicated by Iraq's sectarian tensions, which had been held in check by Saddam's repressive regime but were unleashed by his removal.
 - (C) Afghanistan, which for several years had seemed to be under control, soon followed a similar trajectory, and by 2006 the U.S. was facing a full-blown insurgency there led by a reconstituted Taliban.
 - (D) The Bush administration faced domestic and international criticism for actions that it deemed necessary to fight terrorism, but which critics considered to be immoral, illegal or both.
- 3 Read the sentence from the article.

It is worth noting that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor.

Which version of this sentence creates an accusatory TONE by replacing the phrase "It is worth noting"?

- (A) It is critical that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor.
- (B) It is reassuring that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor.
- (C) It is disconcerting that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor.
- (D) It is diplomatic that beneath Obama's rejection of the war on terrorism as a rhetorical device and as a conceptual framework for national security there were important continuities with the policies of his predecessor.

Other critics alleged that the war on terrorism was a contrived smokescreen for the pursuit of a larger U.S. geopolitical agenda that included controlling global oil reserves, increasing defense spending, expanding the country's international military presence and countering the strategic challenge posed by various regional powers.

What does the word "contrived" convey in the sentence?

- (A) a sense of disorganization and ineffectiveness in executing the war on terror
- (B) a sense of unclear and misguided intentions inciting the war on terror
- (C) a sense of deliberate manipulation by the U.S. government
- (D) a sense of disappointment and defeat in the U.S. military

WRITING

(Minimum of 5-7 complete sentences)

Point of View: Which person or group's perspective was most fully developed in this article? Use details from the article to explain this person or group's perspective on the situation. Conclude by explaining a person or group's perspective that was not fully developed.

How 9/11 Changed America: Four Major Lasting Impacts

—Matt Green

Thirteen years ago the United States wasn't officially engaged in any foreign wars. We deported half the number of people we do today. Our surveillance state was a mere fraction of its current size. And — hard as it might be to believe — getting through airport security didn't involve removing your shoes.



America's involvement in the War on Terror — spurred by the 9/11 terrorist attacks — resulted in changing attitudes and concerns about safety and vigilance. It ushered in a new generation of policies like the [USA Patriot Act](#) that prioritized national security and defense, often at the expense of civil liberties. The changes have had ripple effects across the globe, particularly in the Middle East, where American military operations have influenced rebellions and unrest throughout the region.

Four of the most dramatic domestic transformations brought on by the events of 9/11 are detailed below.

I. More than a decade of war

Less than a month after 9/11, U.S. troops invaded Afghanistan in an effort to dismantle al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban government that was harboring the terrorist group. Two years later, in March 2003, the United States invaded Iraq, which although not directly tied to the terrorist attacks, was closely linked to the newly launched War on Terror.

The United States still finds itself deeply entangled in Afghanistan, now the longest-running war in U.S. history. In December 2011, remaining U.S. troops were pulled out of Iraq, leaving that country in a more volatile political state than when military operations first began in 2003. And today, as the Islamic extremist group ISIS continues to threaten the stability of Iraq, the Obama Administration is again considering the resumption of U.S. military operations there.

After 9/11, budgets for defense-related agencies sky-rocketed: Homeland Security's discretionary budget jumped from about \$16 billion in 2002 to [more than \\$43 billion](#) in 2011. Meanwhile, the budgets of the Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration and Border Patrol have all more than doubled since 2001.

Over the last decade, millions of young U.S. soldiers have been deployed overseas, thousands have been killed, and many have returned home with debilitating physical and mental injuries.

According to [U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#), roughly 3.1 million Americans entered military service between 2001 and 2011, and nearly 2 million were deployed to Afghanistan or Iraq. In that time, more than 6,000 American troops have been killed, and roughly 44,000 wounded. Of returning service members, more than 18 percent have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or depression, and almost 20 percent reported suffering from traumatic brain injury (TBI) during deployment.

II. Immigration and deportation

With the intention of strengthening border protection, the Bush Administration created the [Department of Homeland Security](#) in 2002, a cabinet-level office that merged 22 government agencies. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the US Customs Service – both formerly part of the Department of Justice – were consolidated into the new [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement \(ICE\)](#). Emboldened by a series of federal laws streamlining the deportation process for criminals, the agency has overseen a massive increase in deportations. And in the decade after 9/11, deportations in the U.S. nearly doubled.

According to the [Department of Homeland Security's Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#), there were roughly 200,000 annual deportations a year between 1999 and 2001. While that number dropped slightly in 2002, it began to steadily climb the following year. In the first two years of the Obama Administration (2009-10), deportations hit a record high of nearly 400,000 annually. About half of those deported in 2009-10 were actually convicted of a criminal offense, but mostly low-level crimes.

The [Secure Communities](#) program, established in 2008, allows local law enforcement to check the immigration status of every person booked in a county or local jail – even if they are not ultimately convicted of a crime – by comparing fingerprints against federal immigration records. The program has resulted in numerous cases of undocumented immigrants entering deportation proceedings after being stopped for minor infractions (like not using a turn signal while driving).

By 2008, ICE had established Secure Communities information-sharing partnerships with just 14 local law enforcement agencies. It now has partnerships with [every single law enforcement jurisdiction in the nation](#) (3,181 of them).

III. The friendly skies

Long airport lines, full body scans, the occasional pat-down (for the lucky one's). It's all par for the course, nowadays, for air travel. But not so long ago, it wasn't unusual to show up at the airport a half-hour before a domestic flight, keep your shoes tied tight, and skip through the metal detector while sipping a Big Gulp, all without ever having to show ID.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks, airport security underwent a series of major overhauls. What was once largely provided by private companies is now overseen by the [Transportation Security Administration](#) .

Created in the wake of the attacks, the TSA is tasked with instituting new security procedures and managing screening at every commercial airport checkpoint in the country. It marks the single largest federal start up since the days of World War II. The agency is authorized to use watch lists of individuals who could pose a flight safety risk. By 2007 it had already accumulated a database of over 700,000 names, according to the Department of Justice.

Before the advent of color-coded security threat warnings, pat downs were very uncommon, liquid was allowed, and the notion of having to go through full-body scanners was the stuff of science fiction. Heck, prior to 9/11, some airport security teams even allowed passengers to take box cutters aboard (the supposed weapon used by the 9/11 hijackers). Any knife with a blade up to four inches long was permitted. And cigarette lighters? No problem!

Although advocates argue that the changes have made air travel vastly safer, the additional security steps have also tacked on a significant amount of travel time for the average passenger, infringed on privacy rights and, in many instances, increased the degree of scrutiny of minority travelers, particularly those of Middle Eastern descent.

IV. A mushrooming surveillance state

The U.S. intelligence state boomed in the wake of 9/11. The growth resulted in a marked increase in government intrusion, primarily through a vast, clandestine network of phone and web surveillance.

Classified documents leaked last year by former government contractor Edward Snowden detail the expansion of a massive surveillance state that has seeped clandestinely into the lives of millions of ordinary Americans. The exponential growth of this colossus apparatus — armed with a \$52.6 billion budget in 2013 — was brought to light last year when the [Washington Post](#) obtained a “black budget” report from Snowden, detailing the bureaucratic and operational landscape of the 16 spy agencies and more than 107,000 employees that now make up the U.S. intelligence community.

Further audits reveal that the National Security Agency alone has annually scooped up as many as 56,000 emails and other communications by Americans with no connection to terrorism and violated privacy laws thousands of times per year since 2008.

Discussion Questions:

- 1.) Of the ways the U.S. foreign and domestic policies have changed since 9/11, which has had the greatest impact on your life or your family or community? How?
- 2.) Would you change any of the policies or laws that have been put in place since 9/11/01? Which ones? Why would you change them? Remember to cite evidence to support your claims.
- 3.) What do you think legacy of 9/11 is? Why is it important and how does it affect us today?
- 4.) In 2020, have Americans fears shifted from foreign enemies or terrorists to fears within the United States? Explain.

Extension Option:

Make 4 predictions on how you think recent events such as the Covid-19 outbreak and/or racial tensions over George Floyd's death will change America.

Primary Document - De-classified Memo:
'Bin Ladin Plans to Strike'

Pre-reading- Background Information

- 1.) Look at the bottom of the document, who was the document sent to?
- 2.) When was this document sent to the President? Why is the date significant?
- 3.) What is the title of the document?
- 4.) Based on the title of this document what do you conclude that it was warning the President about?

Post-Reading Questions

- 5.) Ramzi Yousef detonated a truck bomb that did structural damage to the parking garage below the North Tower of the World Trade Center in 1993 that killed 6 and injured over one thousand people. Why is he mentioned in the memo? What does this information add to the warning?
- 6.) What had the FBI learned from convicted terrorist, Ahmed Ressay?
- 7.) What successful attacks had Bin Ladin already made against the US in 1998 and what did these attacks reveal about him?
- 8.) According to the memo, what kind of connections did Al Qa'ida have in the US? Why should this information have been extremely alarming?
- 9.) Is there enough information in this memo to suggest that Bin Ladin could have been planning to hijack US aircraft to use in an attack? Explain.
- 10.) What types of patterns of suspicious activity were the FBI reporting?
- 11.) What suspicious activity was reported at the US Embassy in the UAE (United Arab Emirates)?
- 12.) What surprises you most about this memo? Explain why.

13.) What could have been done, if anything, to possibly prevent the 9/11 attacks based on the information that we knew from this memo? Explain why. (5-7 complete sentences)

Bin Ladin Determined To Strike in US



Clandestine, foreign government, and media reports indicate Bin Ladin since 1997 has wanted to conduct terrorist attacks in the US. Bin Ladin implied in US television interviews in 1997 and 1998 that his followers would follow the example of World Trade Center bomber Ramzi Yousef and "bring the fighting to America."

After US missile strikes on his base in Afghanistan in 1998, Bin Ladin told followers he wanted to retaliate in Washington, according to a ----- service.

An Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) operative told an ----- service at the same time that Bin Ladin was planning to exploit the operative's access to the US to mount a terrorist strike.

The millennium plotting in Canada in 1999 may have been part of Bin Ladin's first serious attempt to implement a terrorist strike in the US. Convicted plotter Ahmed Ressay has told the FBI that he conceived the idea to attack Los Angeles International Airport himself, but that, Bin Ladin lieutenant Abu Zubaydah encouraged him and helped facilitate the operation. Ressay also said that in 1998 Abu Zubaydah was planning his own US attack.

Ressay says Bin Ladin was aware of the Los Angeles operation.

Although Bin Ladin has not succeeded, his attacks against the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998 demonstrate that he prepares operations years in advance and is not deterred by setbacks. Bin Ladin associates surveilled our Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam as early as 1993, and some members of the Nairobi cell planning the bombings were arrested and deported in 1997.

Al-Qa'ida members including some who are US citizens have resided in or traveled to the US for years, and the group apparently maintains a support structure that could aid attacks. Two al-Qa'ida members found guilty in the conspiracy to bomb our Embassies in East Africa were US citizens, and a senior EIJ member lived in California in the mid-1990s.

A clandestine source said in 1998 that a Bin Ladin cell in New York was recruiting Muslim-American youth for attacks.

We have not been able to corroborate some of the more sensational threat reporting, such as that from a ----- service in 1998 saying that Bin Ladin wanted to hijack a US aircraft to gain the release of "Blind Shaykh" Umar 'Abd al-Rahman and other US-held extremists.

continued



Nevertheless, FBI information since that time indicates patterns of suspicious activity in this country consistent with preparations for hijackings or other types of attacks, including recent surveillance of federal buildings in New York.

The FBI is conducting approximately 70 full field investigations throughout the US that it considers Bin Ladin-related. CIA and the FBI are investigating a call to our Embassy in the UAE in May saying that a group of Bin Ladin supporters was in the US planning attacks with explosives.



How are Muslims stereotyped in the media?

Watch the *Secret Life of Muslims* video Ahmed Ahmed: An American-Muslim comedian on being typecast as a terrorist.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PLJ8cMiYb3G5dIu76T0o8smkqjHOz1-kUo&time_continue=2&v=QeBuWVvUL4A&feature=emb_logo

Reflect:

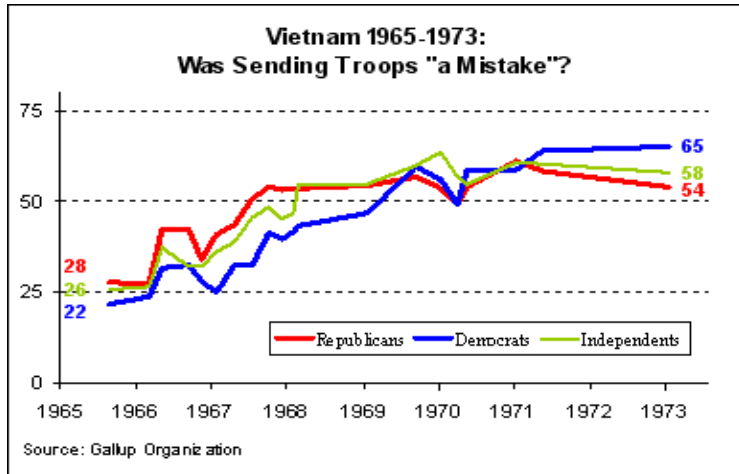
1. According to Ahmed Ahmed, how are Muslims and Arabs stereotyped in movies?
2. How do these negative stereotypes make Ahmed Ahmed feel? What impact did these stereotypes have on his career?
3. How do you think these stereotypes might affect the way people think about Muslims or Arabs?
4. How does Ahmed Ahmed use comedy to counteract these stereotypes?

Name: _____

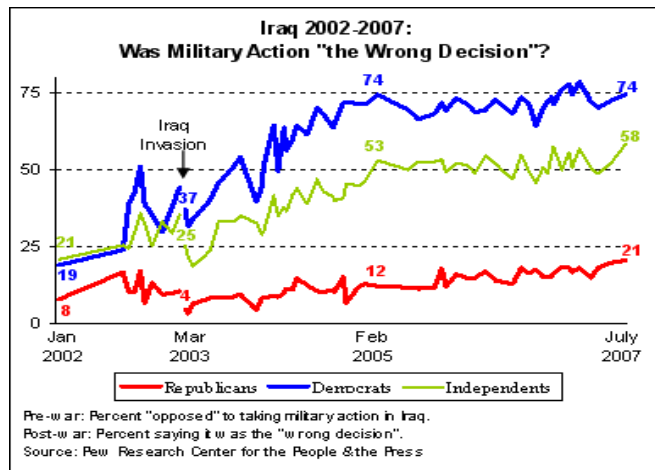
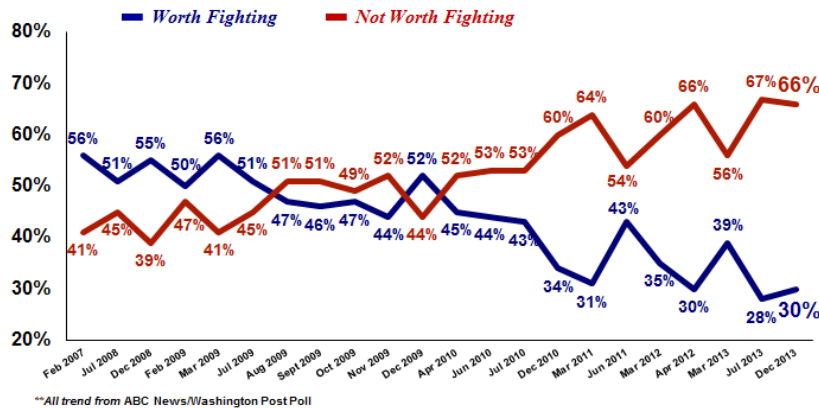
Unit 3: DBQ - - Afghanistan and Iraq, Repeats of Vietnam?

Instructions: Using the documents provided, Compare and Contrast Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq. Answers to questions are not required, but are there to guide your reading. You should however be filling out a graphic organizer to help you compare these conflicts to one another.

Document Set 1: Polls of Public Opinion:

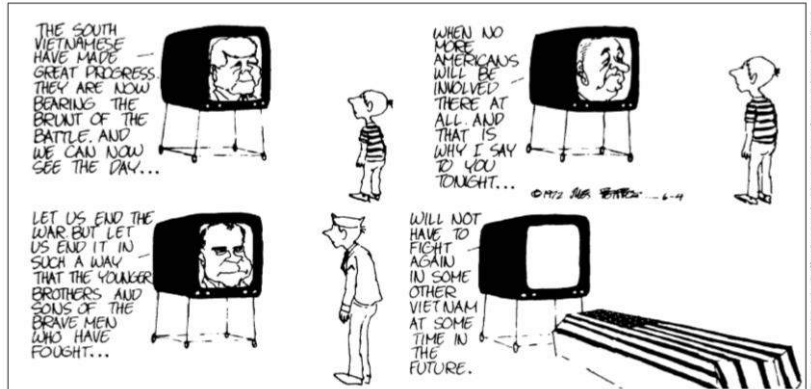


All in all, considering the costs to the United States versus the benefits to the United States, do you think the war in Afghanistan has been worth fighting, or not?



Document 1 Set Question:
 Based on the polls, what trends do you notice about public opinion from Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq wars?

Document Set 3: Length of the Wars:



Document Set 3 Question: Based on these cartoons, what problems do Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq all have? Provide evidence from each cartoon supporting this.

Document Set 4: Training of Troops



- **An American officer training South Vietnamese Soldiers**



"The Slow U.S. Withdrawal." *Issues of our Times in Cartoons* (Highsmith Inc. 1995.).

The Slow U.S. Withdrawal

In the 1970s, the US turned more of the war over to South Vietnam's army. This plan was called "Vietnamization." But as this cartoon suggests, the South Vietnamese army was unable to frighten or stop the North Vietnamese. North Vietnam took over South Vietnam in 1975.



- **An American Soldier training and Afghan Soldier**



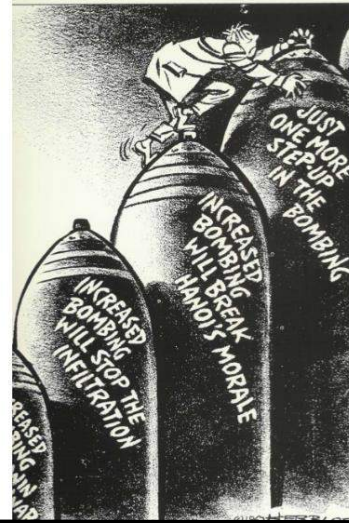
- **American Soldiers look on at a trained Iraqi military force**

Document Set 4 Question: Based on the cartoon did Vietnamization work?...How is the United States following similar policies in Afghanistan and Iraq?

Document Set 5: Air War

Vietnam War: Rolling Thunder Air Campaign

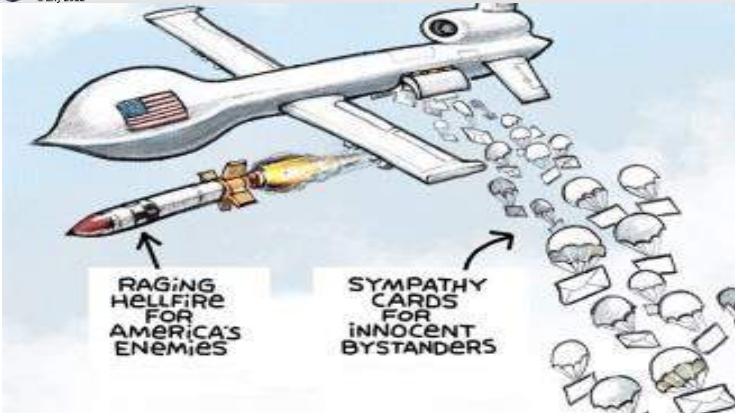
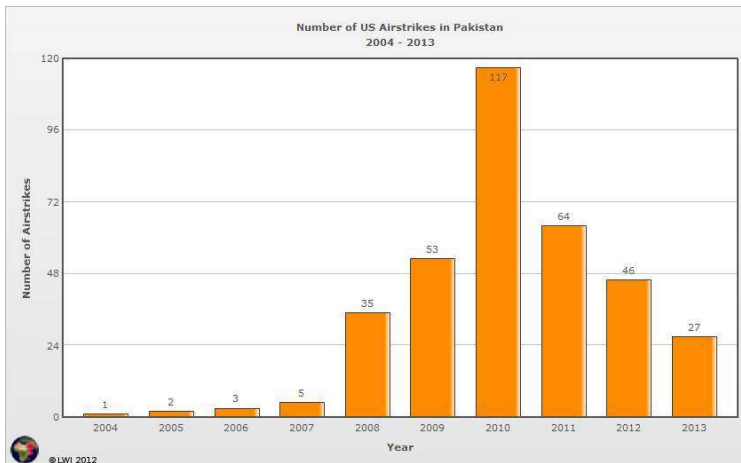
Video: <http://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/operation-rolling-thunder>



Escalation
Starting in 1965, the US began to bomb parts of Vietnam. The steady escalation of these bombing raids was supposed to force the North Vietnamese communists to begin talking peace. But the gradual escalation of the bombing never seemed to work. North Vietnam was usually willing to take the punishment and just keep on fighting.

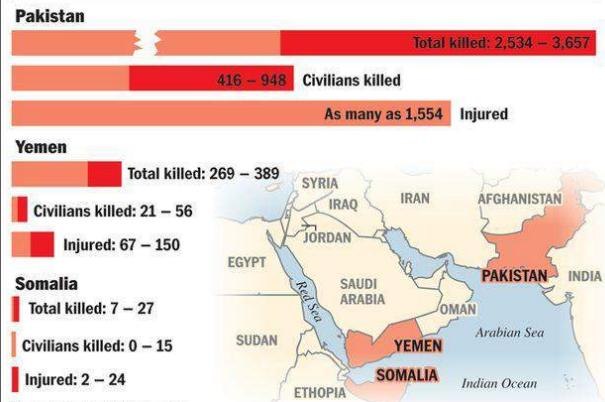
"Onward and Upward and Onward and -" *Issues of our Times in Cartoons* (Highsmith Inc. 1995.).

The War on Terror (Afghanistan and Iraq): Drone Strikes



DEATH FROM ABOVE

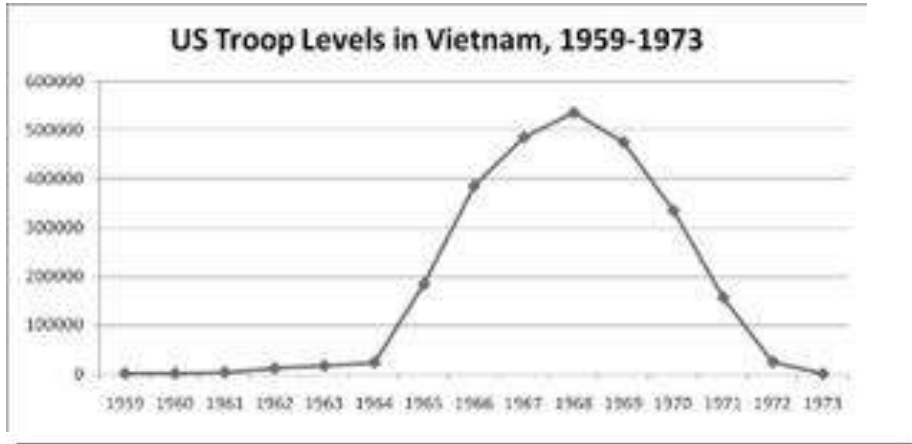
Estimates on U.S. drone strikes during the war on terrorism, based on media reports, official statements and witness interviews:



Document Set 5 Questions:

- 1) According to documents for the War on Terror, what is an apparent impact of increased drone strikes on U.S. enemies?
- 2) Compare the Rolling Thunder campaign in Vietnam to U.S. Drone Strikes today, what similarities and differences exist between these tactics?

Document Set 6: Troop Surges

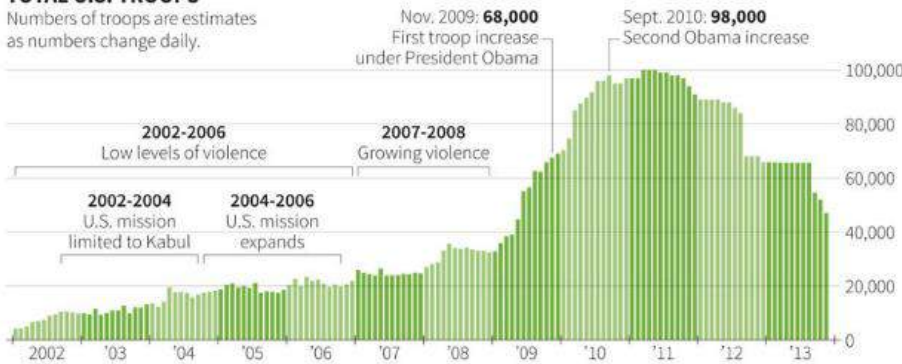


U.S. troops in Afghanistan

The White House says that the prospect of a complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan by next year opened up, after the strife-torn nation's President Hamid Karzai refused to sign a security deal.

TOTAL U.S. TROOPS

Numbers of troops are estimates as numbers change daily.



Sources: Congressional Research Service; Brookings Institute; media reports.

W. Foo, 26/11/2013.

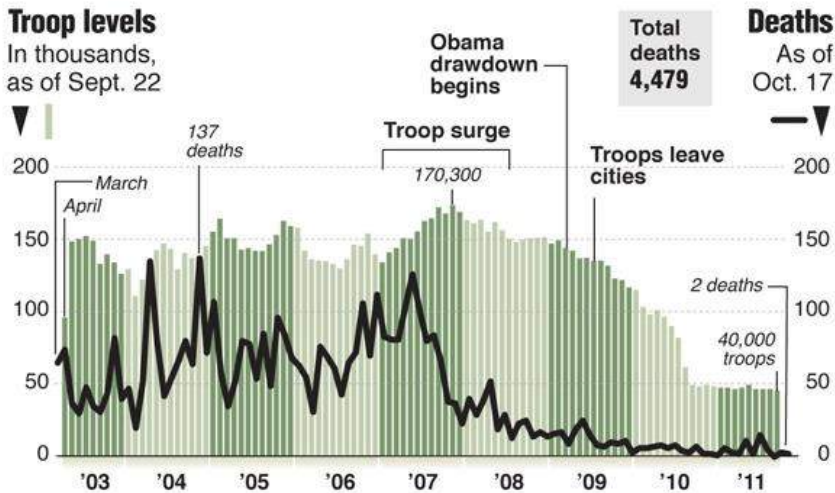
REUTERS

U.S. troops in Iraq

President Barack Obama has ordered all U.S. troops out of Iraq by Dec. 31. Troop levels and deaths by month since the U.S. invasion in March

Troop levels

In thousands, as of Sept. 22



Source: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Defense Department, iCasualties
Graphic: Judy Treible

© 2011 MCT

Document set 6

Question: Based on the graphs, what trend do you notice in the amount of troops throughout the conflicts of Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Iraq?

Document Set 7: Hearts and Minds

Document 7.1 - Winning Hearts and Minds, 1981.

Many American soldiers and support personnel made efforts to win over the South Vietnamese people. They supplied medical aid, agriculture expertise, engineering knowledge, and other forms of assistance. It was hoped that these efforts would help to show these people the benefits of democracy. American soldiers were taught that they were the guests of these people. The soldiers were taught that they were in Vietnam to help them.

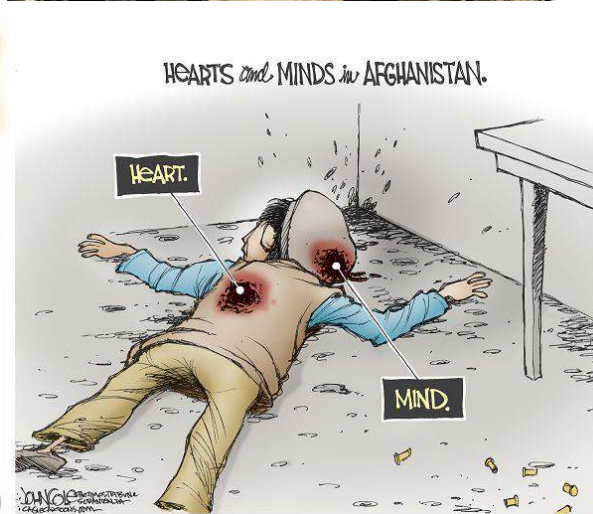
“They were the most patient people... You’d get there about eight in the morning and there would be half a dozen people sitting there with their babies, or injured children, or sitting beside somebody on a stretcher, just waiting for somebody to come... I remember on cute little bright-eyed... kid... who’d been shot through the lung. I operated on him and the dressings were painful. I had nothing for the pain, so I would talk to him... I knew I’d hurt him, I could see the tears in his eyes, by he would not call out... this kid grabbed me around the neck and gave me a big hug and the biggest smile I’ve ever seen.”

– Beale Rogers, volunteer doctor.

Document 7.2 - Vietnam Hearts and Minds Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zq3kgHAI-3U>

Document 7.3 - Iraq Hearts and Minds: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=if7r9dm61b4>

Document 7.4 - Pictures of American Soldiers in Afghanistan

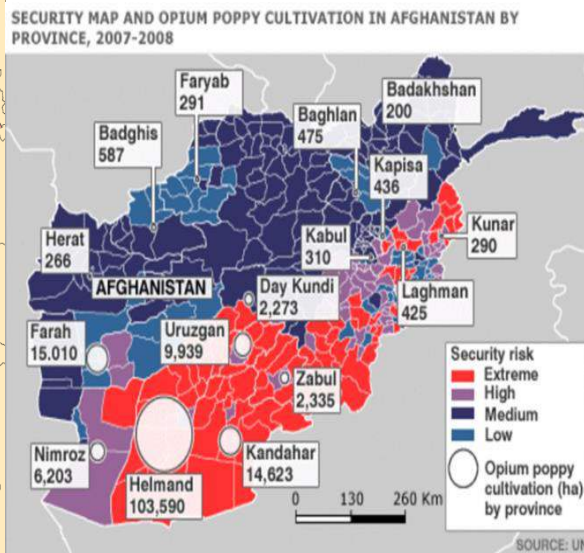
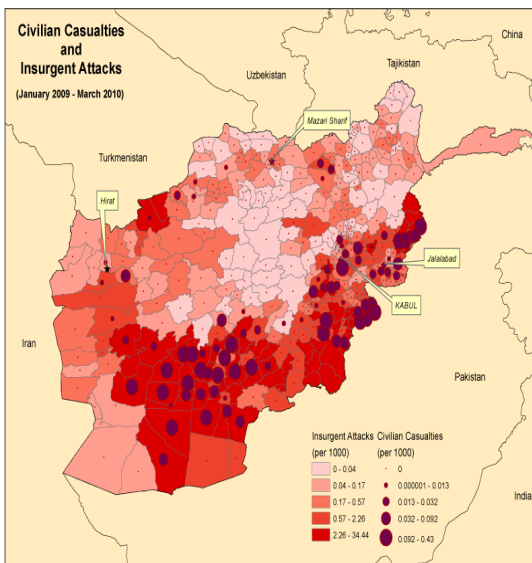


Document Set 7 – Based on these resources, what is the goal of winning the hearts and minds? What problems does the U.S. tend to have with winning the hearts and minds of the people in the countries they occupy?

Document Set 8: Areas of Engagement



8.1 For the North Vietnamese, the nation of Laos to the west provided an excellent way to transport materials and troops, allowing for them to gain access to the whole nation of Vietnam. Because Laos had declared that they were neutral The Vietnamese could easily retreat to Laos with little fear of attack from U.S. Troops. It was not until later on in the war when the U.S. became more involved in these countries.



8.2 – Many of the engagements between insurgents and U.S. Troops happen along the Afghanistan, Pakistan border. Terrorist groups and guerillas use the national border as protection, since U.S. troops are limited when they cross into Pakistan an allied country

Document Set 8 Question: What parallels can be drawn between NVA use of Laos and Terrorist use of Pakistan?

Document Set 9: Guerilla Wars

Document 9.1 - The Only Vietnamese I Ever Got Close to

I met this girl in a village store. She was about 17 or 18, sort of pretty and very shy. I guess she was the only Vietnamese I ever got close to. By then I spoke a little of their language and I found she was studying English and math. I said I could help her in both subjects and twice we took a short walk to the end of the village. She was afraid of me at the beginning, but later she got over it, and I started to look forward to being with her.

One day we were on this patrol. It was raining, and suddenly, we were caught in an ambush. Our guns returned the fire. We hit them hard and then called in the gunships for support.

Then, maybe thirty minutes after, the firing stopped and we moved out to look for the wounded and to take a body count. There was a bunch of bodies around, all V.C., and all women. One of them was my little girlfriend, now dead, bullets through her head and chest. She had an automatic near her. I was shocked. She was a V.C.

Document 9.2 - They Said I Was Doing My Duty

We were outside Bac Lier, out on an eighteen-man patrol with fifteen ARVNs. Our orders were to move ahead and seek out, and not hesitate to shoot at anything suspicious. We were about ten kilometers from town when there was some shooting. It lasted about ten minutes.

My God, how I remember that damned day. Hot and sticky — the mosquitoes were driving me crazy. And there was this little boy, about eight or nine. He was climbing out of a tree. I grabbed him and blurted out in Vietnamese — what little I knew — 'Who are you and what are you doing here?'

He was afraid of me and pulled away. He had his hand opened behind his back, like he was hiding something. 'Grab him,' someone screamed, 'he's got something.' I made a move for him and his hand moved again. 'Shoot'.

Because of my training, because I was afraid and this was the first enemy I had come across, I fired at him. again, and again until I emptied my whole M-2 carbine at him. It was out- and-out murder; I can never forgive myself and I can never forget it. They're the enemy, but they're fighting for their country. Then I told the psychiatrist and the Catholic chaplain, they said I was only doing my duty.⁴

Document 9.3 – Guerilla War in Afghanistan and Iraq

Lt. Gen. Douglas Lute – The military adviser at the White House coordinating efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq:

- "We have never been beaten tactically in a fire fight in Afghanistan,"

Col. Harry Summers A military historian speaking to NVA Officer

Summers- "You never defeated us in the field."

Resources 9.4 & 9.5 – Guerilla Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq

Afghanistan Guerilla War: <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/apr/24/opinion/la-oe-turse-afghanistan-and-vietnam-20120424>

Iraq Guerilla War: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/3072899.stm

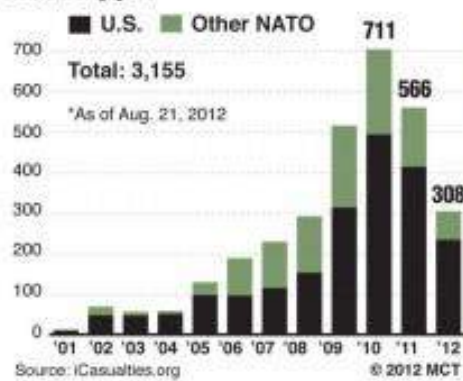
Document Set 9 Question: Assess the challenges that are faced by the U.S. troops in these Guerilla Wars:

Document Set 10: Casualties of the Wars

Coalition deaths in Afghanistan

NATO coalition deaths after almost 12 years of war:

Deaths by year



Top countries

Deaths since 2001

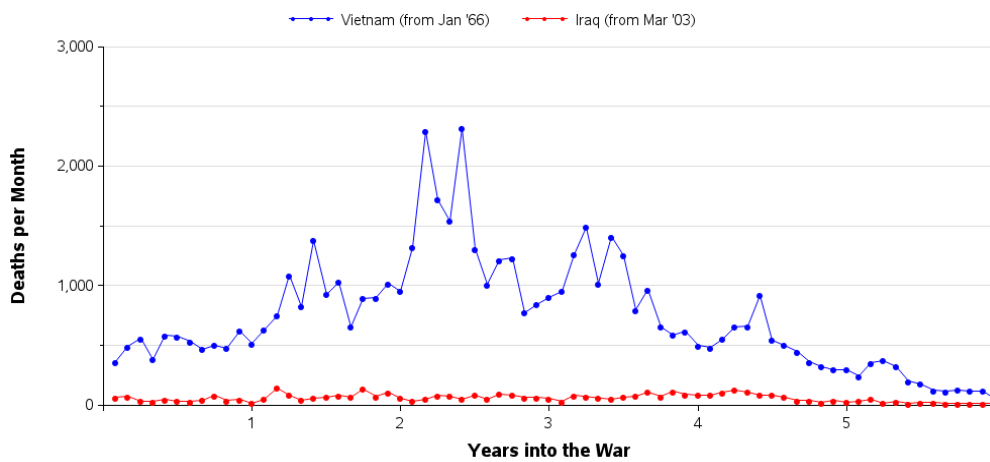
U.S.	2,101
U.K.	425
Canada	158
France	86
Germany	53
Italy	47
Denmark	42
Poland	36
Spain	34
Australia	33
Netherlands	25

A soldier's odds of dying from getting wounded in the...

Civil War	Worse than 1 in 2
World War I	1 in 2.8
World War II	1 in 2.7
Korean War	1 in 3.8
Vietnam War	1 in 3.6
Afghan War	1 in 8.2
Iraq War	1 in 8.2

Iraq and Afghanistan data as of 5/2/11. Sources: Congressional Research Service, Dept. of Defense

U.S. Deaths in Iraq and Vietnam



Lethality of War Wounds among U.S. Soldiers.*

War	No. Wounded or Killed in Action	No. Killed in Action	Lethality of War Wounds
			%
Revolutionary War, 1775–1783	10,623	4,435	42
War of 1812, 1812–1815	6,765	2,260	33
Mexican War, 1846–1848	5,885	1,733	29
Civil War (Union Force), 1861–1865	422,295	140,414	33
Spanish-American War, 1898	2,047	385	19
World War I, 1917–1918	257,404	53,402	21
World War II, 1941–1945	963,403	291,557	30
Korean War, 1950–1953	137,025	33,741	25
Vietnam War, 1961–1973	200,727	47,424	24
Persian Gulf War, 1990–1991	614	147	24
War in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2001–present	10,369	1,004	10

Document Set 10

Question: What differences exist between the amount of deaths in Vietnam compared to the amount in Iraq and Afghanistan?

Document Set 11: Spread Democracy

Document 11.1 - President Lyndon B. Johnson, Speech at Johns Hopkins University, April 7, 1965

THE NATURE OF THE CONFLICT . . .

The world as it is in Asia is not a serene or peaceful place. The first reality is that North Viet-Nam has attacked the independent nation of South Viet-Nam. Its object is total conquest. Of course, some of the people of South Viet-Nam are participating in attack on their own government. But trained men and supplies, orders and arms, flow in a constant stream from north to south. This support is the heartbeat of the war. . . .

WHY ARE WE IN VIET-NAM?

Why are these realities our concern? Why are we in South Viet-Nam? We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Viet-Nam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Viet-Nam defend its independence. And I intend to keep that promise. . . .

Document 11.2 - The President's Ultimatum to Iraq and Opposition to It, Speech by President George W. Bush

On March 17, 2003, President George W. Bush issued an ultimatum to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Following is an excerpt of the speech Bush made explaining the ultimatum.

Unlike Saddam Hussein, we believe the Iraqi people are deserving and capable of human liberty. And when the dictator has departed, they can set an example to all the Middle East of a vital and peaceful and self-governing nation....The power and appeal of human liberty is felt in every life and every land. And the greatest power of freedom is to overcome hatred and violence, and turn the creative gifts of men and women to the pursuits of peace. That is the future we choose. Free nations have a duty to defend our people by uniting against the violent. And tonight, as we have done before, America and our allies accept that responsibility.

Document 11.3 – Pictures of Afghanistan’s first democratic voting for both Men and Women



Document Set 11 Question: What is a key reason that the U.S. uses for becoming involved in Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq?

Document Set 12: Results of the Wars

Document 12.1 – South Vietnamese, Scramble to get onboard evacuation choppers in Saigon South Vietnam as the NVA army draws closer to capturing the city.



Video: Vietnam: Evacuation of Saigon, South Vietnam - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3AiyFF9qOIs>

Document 12.2 -Political Cartoons depicting U.S. exit strategies in Afghanistan and Iraq”



Document Set 12 Question:
Overall how did the wars in Vietnam and Iraq end up?
...How does it seem Afghanistan will end?