

Chapter 3 - An Anguished Peace

I. The Geneva Settlement

1. What did President Eisenhower mean when he warned of a “falling domino principle”?
2. Why was Beijing and Moscow willing to compromise at the Geneva Agreement and what were the reasons for each country not wanting to go to war?
3. What were the 4 parts of the final outcome of the Geneva Agreement?
4. What did SEATO stand for, what was its goal and how did it show weakness from the start?

II. Building Nations

1. What was the most threatening thing to peace after the agreement was signed?
2. What happened to food production in the north, why did famine come and which economically crucial groups fled to the south?
3. What techniques did the DRV use to solidify its position and who leaving removed potential opponents above the 17th parallel?
4. What 5 things hurt Bao Dai’s government in trying to bring unity in the South?
5. What were the 2 threats to Diem’s government that dropped away in 1955/6 and why did British and Soviet governments not back Hanoi on the breaking of the Geneva agreement?
6. What 4 problems did South Vietnam have that were hidden by the aid the US gave them?

III. A New Insurgency

1. How many suspected communists were arrested after he implemented “Denounce the Communists” and what percentage of communist cadres and members were lost between 1955 and 1958?
2. What was Hanoi’s campaign “Extermination of Traitors”
3. What 2 key developments happened in January 1959 that pushed North Vietnam towards a more aggressive policy towards reunification?
4. What 2 ways did North Vietnam send troops and supplies to the south and what was the land route called?
5. What was the final step in North Vietnamese government’s gradual shift towards war and what did this group emphasize to avoid provoking the US?
6. What were “agrovilles”, why did Saigon create them and what did they do to the peasants?