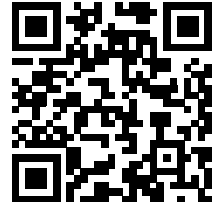


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The Vietnam War



The Vietnam War, a prolonged _____ that lasted from 1955 to 1975, was a defining event of the 20th century. It began as a struggle between the _____ government of North Vietnam and its southern allies, known as the Viet Cong, against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the _____. The war was rooted in a conflict over the ideology of _____ versus democracy, reflecting the broader global Cold War tensions. The U.S. entered the war to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam as part of its _____ policy.

One of the most significant events was the _____ Offensive in 1968, a massive surprise attack by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese _____. This event dramatically changed the perception of the war in the United States, leading to growing anti-war _____ and protests. The war was also known for the extensive use of _____ agents like Agent Orange, which had lasting impacts on the environment and public health.

Another crucial _____ was the media coverage, marking the first time a war was broadcast on _____. This exposure played a significant role in shaping public opinion.

In 1973, the _____ Peace Accords were signed, leading to the withdrawal of U.S. forces. However, the war officially ended in 1975 with the fall of _____, marking the reunification of Vietnam under communist control.

The Vietnam War had significant consequences, including the deaths of millions of Vietnamese and over 58,000 American soldiers. It left a lasting legacy on military tactics, international relations, and the _____ psyche.

Paris	Communism	television	sentiment	conflict	American	chemical
Communist	United States	Saigon	aspect	Tet	forces	containment