

Introduction

History is the living record of the human race – exciting as it is varied. The *Time Traveller Series* will aid you as you teach the colourful history and culture of countries around the world to your students. Explore such topics as geography, city and rural living, art and music, historic events, holidays, famous cities, and meet the historic personalities who helped shape the cultures of countries today.

After each topic is presented, activity pages are provided for your students to implement suggested vocabulary, conduct further research, and provide creative answers and solutions to historical situations. Fun reproducible pages are also included to review the historical and cultural facts studied on the preceding pages.

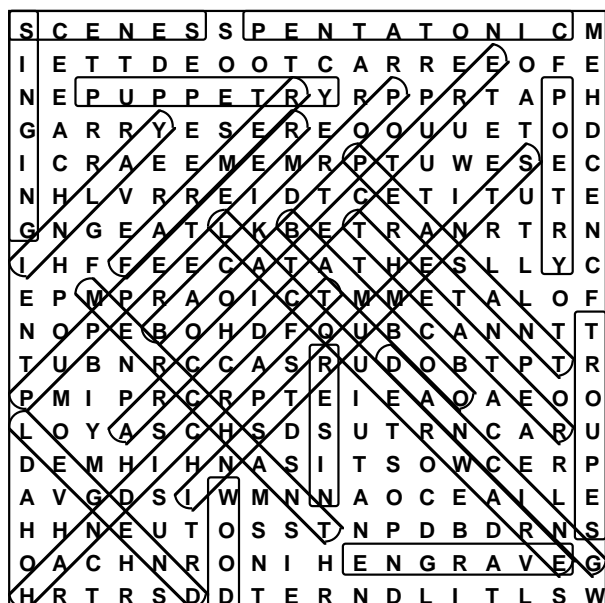
Each book contains the following:

- topic information pages
- research activity pages (including maps, charts, research topics and creative thinking activities)
- reproducible activity pages

The Time Traveller Series was created to spark the sense of intrigue in your students and lay a foundation for enjoyable social studies instruction and learning. Have fun!

———— ANSWER KEY—NATIONS OF THE WORLD—VIETNAM ————

Roi Nuoc, Water Puppetry
Word Search Puzzle
(page 22)



Religion
Crossword Puzzle
(page 17)

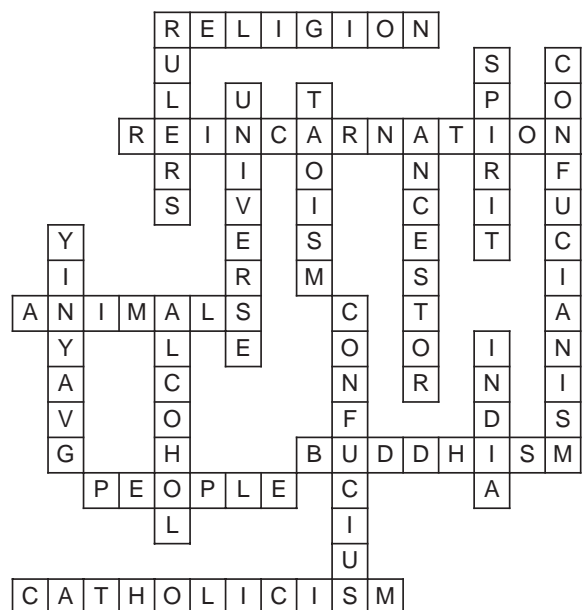


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The History of Vietnam

'From this day onwards we have our independence . . .'
Inscription on temple altar at Hoa Lu, ancient capital of Dai Co Viet.

The first Vietnamese people lived on land that is now part of southeastern China and North Vietnam. It was an independent kingdom called Nam Viet. In AD 111, the Chinese conquered the country. The Chinese left in 939 and Vietnam was once again an independent nation. The kingdom was renamed Dai Co Viet. During the next 900 years, a series of ruling families, called dynasties, built Vietnam into a small empire.

The Ly Dynasty (1010–1225) reorganised the government, founded the first university, encouraged agriculture, and built dykes along the Red River to control flooding. Their strong army held back attacks from Champa, China and the Khmer empire.

The Tran Dynasty (1225–1400) defeated Kublai Khan and the Mongols. During this period, the King's sister, Princess Huyen Tran, married the King of Champa. Their marriage extended the national boundary of Vietnam further south.

China regained control of Dai Co Viet from 1407 to 1427. They forced the Vietnamese to accept the Chinese culture and destroyed or stole many of Vietnam's national art treasures.

The Late Le Dynasty (1428–1524) was founded by Le Loi. He renamed the country Dai Viet and began reconstruction after many years of war. Le was a popular leader. Another ruler, Le Thanh Tong, led the country to a period of great prosperity. He reorganised the economy and the army. Le helped the people return traditional Vietnamese customs that had been lost under Chinese rule.

There followed a period of wars between the Trinh and Nguyen Lords. Each group wanted to control Vietnam. After about 50 years of civil war, they agreed to stop fighting. There was peace in Vietnam for about 100 years.

Three brothers, called Tay Son, led a revolt against the Nguyen family in the early 1770s. They were victorious. The youngest brother became ruler of the



The Vietnam War

RESEARCH

1. Define the following vocabulary words: *intensified*, *military advisers*, *combat*, *participation*, *seized*, *reunited*.
2. What specific actions did South Vietnamese President Diem take in an effort to control his government and combat the Communists?
3. What other countries sent troops to help the South Vietnamese fight the Communists?
4. What is meant by the term 'guerrilla'? Is guerrilla warfare different from 'traditional' fighting? How so?
5. Explain the Viet Cong plan that made the Tet Offensive successful.



PROJECTS

1. Create an illustrated time line showing 10 events from the Vietnam War.
2. Draw and label an illustration that shows the contents of a typical soldier's pack.
3. Make a chart listing advantages and disadvantages for each side in the war.
4. Write an article explaining how the general population of Vietnam was affected by the war.
5. Make a list of five problems that had to be solved by the Vietnamese government at the end of the war. Number them in order of importance.

