

- The End
 - Official end on April 30, 1975
 - “Operation Frequent Wind”
 - NOTE: pic = NOT last copter
 - Last = CH-46 Sea Knight
 - MGySgt John J. Valdez = Last off
 - IT = 4th most costly war in US history
 - In all wars - must be 1st & last death
 - 1st = Army Spec. James Thomas “Tom” Davis
 - Last of war = Army Colonel William Nolde
 - Last US deaths in Vietnam
 - USMC Corporal Charles McMahon & USMC Lance Corporal Darwin Lee Judge
 - Medals of Honor
 - Views of the war
 - By civilians during war
 - By vets in 2015
- History of Vietnam
 - Center = Red River Valley
 - China controlled until 10th cen
 - 938 Ngô Quyền defeats Chinese
 - Ngô Dynasty ends in 966

- 8 successive dynasties would rule over kingdom of Đại Việt
- Dynastic system modeled on Chinese Imperial system
- During 16th century, kingdom stumbles
 - Triggered by coup de'ta by General Mạc Đăng Dung
 - Mac rebelled against Lê emperor
 - Seized power & ruled over Đại Việt
 - From 1541-1592, Lê–Mạc Wars = period of civil strife & political instability
 - Restoration of Lê Dynasty did not result in reunification
 - Lê emperors = puppets
 - Power held by two noble families
 - » Trinh lords of north & Nguyễn lords of south
 - 1620 = kingdom divides
 - Trịnh Tùng kills emperor; replaces w/ puppet
 - Nguyễn Phúc Nguyên not recognize Trinh's overlordship
 - Tensions erupt into Trịnh–Nguyễn War
 - 1673-1772 = period of the Long Peace
 - Đàng Ngoài = controlled by Trinh
 - Đàng Trong = controlled by Nguyễn
 - Each = independent of other
 - Peace shattered
 - 1772, 3 brothers from Tây Sơn rebelled

- » Nguyễn Nhạc, Nguyễn Huệ, & Nguyễn Lữ
- » Styled themselves as champions of the people
- 1773, Tây Sơn rebels seize southern provinces
- Same point, Trinh ends 100-year peace
- Over next 3 yrs, both Trinh & Tay Son continued pressure on Nguyễn
- 1776, Tây Sơn lay siege to Gia Định
- 1778, eldest Tây Sơn brother, Nguyễn Nhạc, proclaimed self emperor
- Tây Sơn invade Trinh territory
 - NOTE: Nguyễn Nhạc did not want North
 - » But, Lê emperor - Lê Chiêu Thống - couldn't control north
 - 1788, the Qing invade North
 - Dec 21, 1788, Nguyễn Huệ moves into action
 - » Declares Lê Chiêu Thống = national traitor
 - » Proclaims self emperor - Quang Trung
 - Quang Trung assembles army
 - » Divides forces & spread out
 - NOTE: Jan 26, 1789 = Chinese New Year & Tết
 - » Chinese soldiers stop their advance
 - » Quang Trung had other ideas
 - » Jan 28, he launches sudden attack on Thăng Long
 - » Over 4-day Battle, most Chinese fled or surrendered

- » When Qianlong learns, he = irate
- Quang Trung wishes to reestablish tributary relationship
 - » Agrees to Qing terms
 - » He = resentful
 - » Plans invasion in 1792, but suddenly fell ill
- Return of the Nguyễn
 - Nguyễn Phúc Ánh goes on offense
 - 1st returned to Vietnam in 1788
 - Consolidates hold over South
 - Primary ally = Pierre Pigneau de Behaine
 - » Convinced Louis XVI's gov't to ally w/ Ánh
 - » But aid never sent
 - » Pigneau would proved himself
 - » Acted as business agent
- Victory & Reunification
 - 1792, Ánh unleashed navy on coast annually
 - By 1801, captures Huế
 - » Crowned self emperor, Gia Long
 - Quickly overruns north,
 - » Renamed kingdom *Viet Nam*
 - Gia Long = founder of Nguyễn Dynasty

- Vietnam never occupied larger landmass
- Also petitioned Qing for official recognition
- Gia Long ended chaos; reunites nation
 - Repeals Tây Sơn reforms
 - Reimposed classical Chinese imperial system
 - Modernized Vietnam's defensive capabilities
 - Religiously tolerant of all religions
 - But held isolationist outlook towards Euro powers
- Minh Mang attempts to continue strengthening Vietnam
 - BUT – set nation on collision course with France
 - Conservative Confucian-minded & isolationist ruler
 - Abolished diplomatic relations with France
 - 1833, faced Lê Văn Khôi revolt
 - In response, Catholics targeted
 - Labeled *tà đạo*
 - Issued *dụ cấm đạo Gia tô*
 - Forbade missionary activities
 - Persecution of Catholics = excuse for French intervention
 - Thiệu Trị tries to cool tensions
 - Bishop Lefèbvre = national issue
 - France sends 2 warships to Danang

- Thiệu Trị outraged
 - » Orders all Euro docs smashed
 - » Ends all trade w/ France
 - Tự Đức announces “*closed country*” policy
 - French attitudes to Vietnam soon change
 - Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte = president 1848
 - » Was ardent Catholic & expansionist
 - 1857, decides to intervene in Vietnam
 - » Creates Committee de la Cochinchine
 - Origins of 1st Indochina War
 - France 1st pushes into Vietnam in 1858
 - Trigger = Tự Đức executes 2 Spanish priests
 - Response = France & Spain declared war
 - Conquest = long, arduous & violent – not completed until 1883
 - 1st strike led by General de Genouilly
 - Launched attacks on Danang
 - BUT stopped by Nguyen Tri Phuong
 - De Genouilly abandons Danang; sails for Saigon
 - Here, he = successful
 - Tự Đức unable to respond quickly
- In 1860, French diverts most of its forces from Vietnam

- Nguyen Tri Phuong hesitates
- Vietnamese advantage ends in February 1861
 - French reinforcements led by General de Vassogne arrive
 - TỰ ĐỨC cedes 3 Southern provinces to France
 - June 1862, Treaty of Saigon signed
 - Cochinchina campaign = costly
- 1863, TỰ ĐỨC attempts to renegotiate treaty
 - Napoleon III rejects
- In 1866, FR pressures TỰ ĐỨC to hand over 3 remaining southwest provinces
 - TỰ ĐỨC did not respond
 - French view: non-response = no opposition
- Vietnamese hold over North weakens
 - Europeans long sought rich minerals
 - PLUS = pirates, bandits & Taiping rebels enter Tonkin
 - TỰ ĐỨC's unable to stop pirates
- Disturbances attract French attention
 - 1871, Jean Dupuis enters Red River
 - 1873, Dupuis return triggers Tonkin Incident
 - Nov 1873, Garnier arrives in Hanoi
 - Garnier joins with Dupuis & Lê loyalists

- » Bombard citadel & seized it
- » Then captured other strongholds w/ ease
- Tự Đức attempts to negotiate w/ French
 - » Local officials ignored emperor
 - » Garnier captured & beheaded
- Tonkin Incident ends with cease-fire
 - March 15, 1874, Treaty of Saigon signed
- Tự Đức renews tributary relations with China
 - Recognized FR's threat
 - FR PM Ferry drafts plans
 - China sends in 30,000 troops
- Undeclared war triggered
 - FR send Rivière to Hanoi
 - Tự Đức begs for help
 - » China sends 200,000 more troops
 - Yellow Flags joined Rivière
 - » Rivière seizes Hon Gai coal mines
 - Black Flags attack Rivière
 - Second battle of Cầu Giấy
 - Rivière's death triggers crisis
- FR moves to knock out Hue court

- BUT = instability in court
 - » Tự Đức dies
 - » Dục Đức deposed
 - » Hiệp Hòa only puppet
 - » Power seized by ministers
- Harmand arrived at Thuận An forts with fleet
 - » Demands surrender of rest of Vietnam
 - » Shells Thuận An citadel
- Hiệp Hòa attempts negotiate
 - » Harmand's response = blunt
- Court officials sign Harmand Accord 1883
- NOTE: Locals in north refused ignore
- NOTE: FR doesn't ratify
- Vietnamese independence ends
 - Hiệp Hòa deposed & forced to commit suicide
 - Regents select Kiến Phúc
 - France exploits young emperor
 - Treaty of Hue 1884 signed
 - FR moves to control entire country
- Sino-French War
 - FR on offense

- » Attack Chinese & Black Flags at Sơn Tây
- » Capture major coastal citadels
- » Drive north to Lạng Sơn
- FR also strikes China directly
- China attempts counter
 - » Tuyên Quang besieged
 - » BUT, FR soon lifts siege
- Lạng Sơn captured in Feb 1885
- By spring 1885, most Chinese out of Vietnam
- War = costly
- War concluded with Tientsin Treaty 1885