1. the view that a communist victory in South Vietnam would cause noncommunist governments to fall to communism
2. a brutal Cambodian dictator
3. small groups of loosely organized soldiers
4. event in the Vietnam War that was a turning point in U.S. public opinion
5. a Vietnamese nationalist and communist leader

a. guerrillas
b. Ho Chi Minh
c. Dienbienphu
d. domino theory
e. Viet Cong
f. Khmer Rouge
g. Tet Offensive
h. Pol Pot

6. The eastern part of mainland Southeast Asia was once called
   a. Taiwan.
   b. French Indochina.
   c. Cambodia.
   d. North Vietnam.
7. Why did the United States enter the war in Vietnam?
   a. to prevent a communist takeover of North Vietnam
   b. to support Ho Chi Minh as the leader of a united Vietnam
   c. to encourage a French takeover of Indochina
   d. to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam
8. How was the Vietnam War part of the Cold War?
   a. The United States helped South Vietnam; the Soviet Union helped North Vietnam.
   b. The United States bombed targets in South Vietnam.
   c. South Vietnam asked the Soviet Union for help.
   d. The United States and China declared war on the Soviet Union.
9. Which statement best describes the end of the Vietnam War?
   a. North Vietnam won the Tet Offensive and defeated the Americans.
   b. The United States withdrew, and Vietnam reunified.
   c. After the United States withdrew, North Vietnam won the war.
   d. The United States troops were replaced by French forces, who continued the war.
10. What was the Khmer Rouge?
   a. Cambodian communist guerrillas
   b. Ho Chi Minh's elite troops
   c. the capitol of Laos
   d. an army of Vietnamese invaders