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 Vietnam in History

**Vietnam's role and involvement in the world since WWII**

After World War II, and the collapse of Vietnam's monarchy, France decided to try and reestablish colonial rule but this initiative was mitigated by its ultimate defeat in the first War of Indochina. It is quoted that the Geneva accords in 1954 resulted in the partition of the country of Vietnam into two parts, accompanied by a promise of a domestic election in 1956, which would reunite the country. (Storey, et, al. 2018). It is asserted that South Vietnam and the United States insisted on supervising the election so that any fraud can be avoided. This idea was rejected by the Soviet Union and North Vietnam. The country remained divided until the Fall of Saigon in 1975 that signaled the end to the Vietnam War. After reunification in 1975, the newly unified Vietnam faced a number of hardships and difficulties that included isolation from the International Community and Internal Repression due to the Cold war. There was a change in the economic policy of the country with a series of reforms in the private sector. Side by side, there was American economic embargo and Vietnamese invasion of Columbia. A political movement Doi Moi was started that was led by Prime Minister Vo Van Kite in 1986, that was an ultimate source of changing economic policy. After WWII, the country's economic system was established and Vietnam was enjoying substantial economic growth. (Storey, et, al. 2018).

**Vietnam's relationship with the US before the cold war**

At the end of Second World War, when Vietnamese were continuously struggling against the French Colonial presence, the leader of the Viet Minh blended three basic ideologies named as, Anti French sentiments, Vietnams Communist Party and the successfully blended nationalism with theories of Marxist Leninist revolutionism. It was the time when there was a massive and considerable involvement of the United States with South Vietnam that stemmed from 20 years of political and economic actions. (Osgood, et, al. 2019). The French forces and the allies’ of the United States were actually backed by America. There was increased military and financial assistance to the French forces who were fighting in Vietnam. (SarDesai, et, al. 2018). With the passage of time, there was an acceleration in military assistance from the United States with an aim to restrict the domination of Communists in the government of Vietnam, taking into account that it would ultimately lead to the chain of countries adopting the same framework. The United States foreign policy established a national security interest that was disturbed due to the rise of the communist group and their expansion that strived to take all possible measures to end external interference and tribulations of security. (SarDesai, et, al. 2018).

**Vietnam's relationship with western countries after the cold water**

In accordance with the emerging scholarly synthesis, it has been highlighted that the interpretation of the war in global context is varied. It is highlighted that as a result of the cold war, there was a boost in the economics of Vietnam in coordination with the East Asian and European nations. Between Vietnam's communist north and the noncommunist south, war was resumed by means of southern insurgents and infiltration. The intervention of the United States, Soviet Union and China in the civil war of Vietnam and Cambodia turned it into a field for proxy wars (Osgood, et, al. 2019). The role of China in Vietnam is actually critical and more argumentative because China threatened to enter the war if the United States would invade North Vietnam. Vietnam’s relationship with the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaya, and the position of Vietnam after the Cold War is more like a pathway to several senseless decisions and impractical approaches. (SarDesai, et, al. 2018).

**Vietnam's relationship with the United States after the Cold War**

Vietnam War hung heavily over early 1960 and 1970. It was a part of the overall Cold War confrontation, as well as the American struggle against the spread of Communism. Domino theory was the prime platform through which the US justifies its military interventions, asserting if one of the counties would fall under the impression of communism, the countries surrounding that country would follow inevitably. (Hall, et, al. 2018). Lyndon B Johnson strives to see peace in South East Asia and maintain America's political and economic interests by stepping up the country's involvement and expanding the presence of troops from 23000 to 540,000. In January 1968, the Communist Tet Offensive escalated the cnflict by plunging Americans into doubt, while they had previously been confident about their glamorous victory. It is asserted that the American public was shocked by the televised coverage related to the heavy loss of life and hostility of war. It resulted in the withdrawal of military forces from the country. (Storey, et, al. 2018). Accompanied by the new carpet bomb raids that were carried out by the US Air Force, adhering to the orders of President Nixon, the peace negotiations were initiated in May 1968. It is highlighted that as soon as the Paris Agreement provided the United States with an opportunity to get out of the conflict, South Vietnamese ally was left to stand alone only for the time span of two years before falling to North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong. (Hall, et, al. 2018). The fall of Saigon was the actual end of the Vietnam War where American military interventions weighed heavily on the Policies of the United State and resulted in serious damage to the international representation of the country.

Work Cited

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