

# American Military Illustrated

Writing, Drawings, Paintings and Graphic Design by Jim Robinson

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Published February 2020



WW2 Tripod Machine Gun:  
Browning .30 Caliber, Deactivated

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To my Cousin Sean and my Uncle Phil

# MEMORIAL

To The American Officer



ARMY • NAVY • AIR FORCE • MARINES

American Revolution (1775-1783) ♦ War of 1812 (1812-1815) ♦ Indian Wars (approx. 1817-1898)  
Mexican War (1846-1848) ♦ Civil War (1861-1865) ♦ Spanish-American War (1898-1902)  
World War 1 (1917-1918) ♦ World War 2 (1941-1945) ♦ Korean War (1950-1953)  
Vietnam War (1964-1975) ♦ Desert Shield/Storm (1990-1991) ♦ Iraq War (2003-2011)  
Afganistan War (2001-2014) ♦ Over 2.9 Million Missing, Injured or Dead.

# Forward

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According to Wikipedia resources, in the American Wars, there were a total of 1,354,664+ deaths, 1,498,240+ wounded and 40,031+ missing. America has been at war 222 out of 239 years since its birth. This book is a dedication to these men and women.



# American Wars Fought





# American Wars Fought

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The following is a partial list of the American Wars fought since our conception taken from the **US Department of Veteran's Affairs** and *Wikipedia*.

1. **American Revolution** (1775-1783)
2. **War of 1812** (1812-1815)
3. **Indian Wars** (approx. 1817-1898)
4. **Mexican War** (1846-1848)
5. **Civil War** (1861-1865)
6. **Spanish-American War** (1898-1902)
7. **World War 1** (1917-1918)
8. **World War 2** (1941-1945)
9. **Korean War** (1950-1953)
10. **Vietnam War** (1964-1975)
11. **Dessert Shield/Dessert Storm** (1990-1991)
12. **Iraq War** (2003-2011)
13. **Afganistan War** (2001-2014)

## **For all American Wars:**

Total Deaths - 1,354,664+

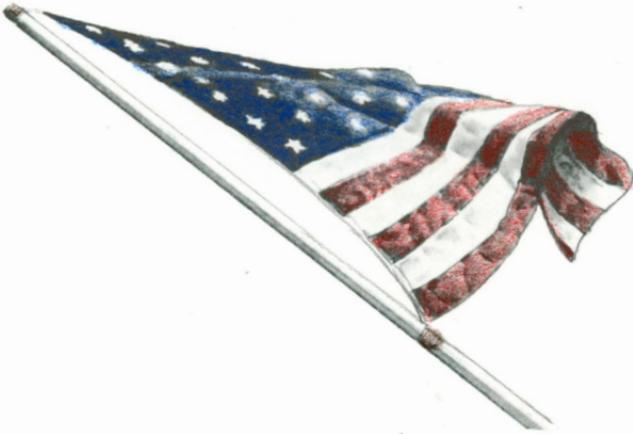
Total Wounded - 1,498,240+

Total Missing - 40,031+

The following pictorial is a survey and does not represent all of the wars on this list. All of the drawings are either modifications of photos and other artists works, reproductions of photo composites as drawings, or from the mind's eye. Information for the captions and surveys are from resources on *Wikipedia* and memory.



# The United States Bill of Rights and the Civil Rights Law





# Bill of Rights

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## *Preamble to the Bill of Rights*

\*Congress of the United States

begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

**THE** Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution. **RESOLVED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. **ARTICLES** in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg Speaker of the House of Representatives John Adams, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Attest, John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Sam. A. Otis Secretary of the Senate. \*On September 25, 1789, Congress transmitted to the state legislatures twelve proposed amendments, two of which, having to do with Congressional representation and Congressional pay, were not adopted. The remaining ten amendments became the Bill of Rights.

## **Amendment 1**

*- Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the Press*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the

# Bill of Rights

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freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

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## **Amendment 2**

*- The Right to Bear Arms*

A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

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## **Amendment 3**

*- The Housing of Soldiers*

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

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## **Amendment 4**

*- Protection from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

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## **Amendment 5**

*- Protection of Rights to Life, Liberty, and Property*

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall

# Bill of Rights

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be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

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## **Amendment 6**

- Rights of Accused Persons in Criminal Cases

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

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## **Amendment 7**

- *Rights in Civil Cases*

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

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## **Amendment 8**

- *Excessive Bail, Fines, and Punishments Forbidden*

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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## **Amendment 9**

- *Other Rights Kept by the People*

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

# Bill of Rights

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## **Amendment 10**

- *Undelegated Powers Kept by the States and the People*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

## Civil Rights Law (14th Amendment)

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Taken From the Library of Congress Research Guides:

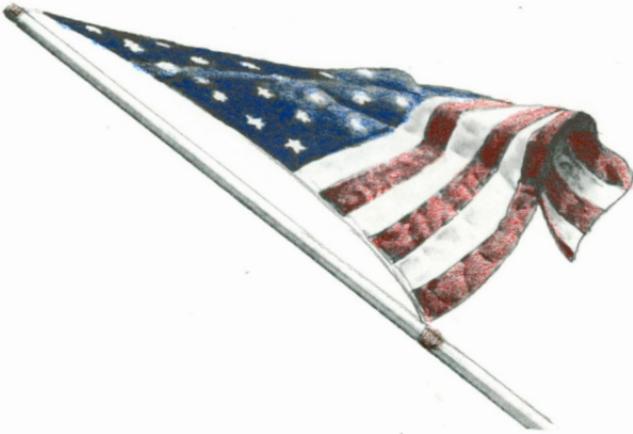
**The 14th Amendment** to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to **“all persons born or naturalized in the United States,”** which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, **it forbids states from denying any person “life, liberty or property, without due process of law” or to “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”** By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.

**The 14th Amendment reads:**

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws



# The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)





# The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

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Brittan first came to America in the late 16th century before the Pilgrim's Landed in New England on November 11, 1620. They established their first colony at **Jamestown** in 1607, and within the next 170 years, 13 colonies lined the western border of the country, all under British rule. The British **Parliament** began to strengthen itself against the colonies by taxing the Colonists unfairly, and the Colonist started a long route of revolt by claiming "no taxation without representation" in 1765 with the **Stamp Act Congress**. The Colonists had no representational body in Parliament. These protests escalated to the **Boston Massacre** killing 5 Colonists in 1770, followed by the **Burning of the Gaspee** in 1772 and the **Boston Tea Party** in 1773 when 342 chests of tea were thrown overboard from cargo ships into the harbor.

As a result of the peoples' revolts, the British rescinded the Massachusetts Bay's Colonist's right to self-govern by enacting a series of punitive laws. Other colonists set up their own form of government called the **Continental Congress** in 1774 formed of Patriot leaders. These governments resisted Britannica rule while other colonists retained their subordination to the Crown (Brittan) and were called Tories or **Loyalists**.

The conflicts between the Colonists and Brittan developed into a war when in battles erupted between the two forces with the Loyalists actually betraying the Colonists and fighting alongside the British. The French also joined the war to ally with the Patriots when King Georg's forces attempted to destroy Colonial military supplies at **Lexington** and **Concord** in April of 1775.

A **Provincial Congress** was formed by each the 13 colonies which assumed the authority of the Colonial government at that time, and they suppressed the Loyalists. The Congress drafted an army under the leadership of **George Washington**, and the body declared King George a tyrant who suppressed the Colonists' rights as Englishmen. The states were declared free and independent on July 2, 1776 in a **Declaration of Independence**. The Patriot leadership demonstrated philosophies of liberalism and republicanism and rejected the monarchy and aristocracy, proclaiming that all men are created equal in a **Bill of Rights** that was drafted by James Madison.

In March of 1776, the Colonial Army forced the British out of Boston, but that summer the British captured NYC and its harbor,

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

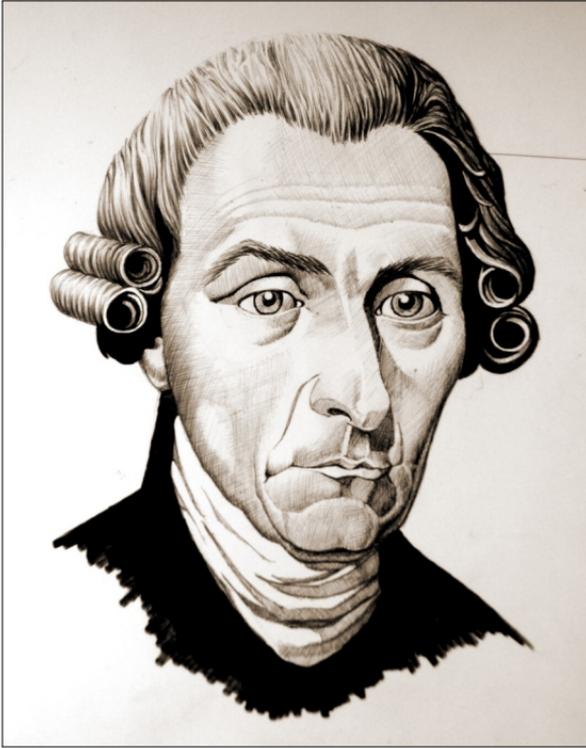
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And held onto it for the remainder of the war. France entered the war at this time and brought an army and Navy to help the Colonists. The war then moved south when the British attempted to gain control of the Southern states making them Loyalists in a army to betray the Colonists. The British General **Charles Cornwallis** captured a Continental Army at Charlton South Carolina in early 1780 but failed to change the minds of its men to get Loyalists into his army.

Finally, the Americans and French captured **Yorktown** from the British in the fall of 1781, and this ended the war. The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783 which announced America's total separation from British rule. The American government then took all the territories from the Mississippi River to south of the Great Lakes while the French gained Canada and the Spanish took Florida. The **United States Constitution** was adopted to strengthen the weak central government in America, and the people unanimously elected General George Washington as the first President of the USA. The Constitution has been defended by American in wars ever since its conception at this time.

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

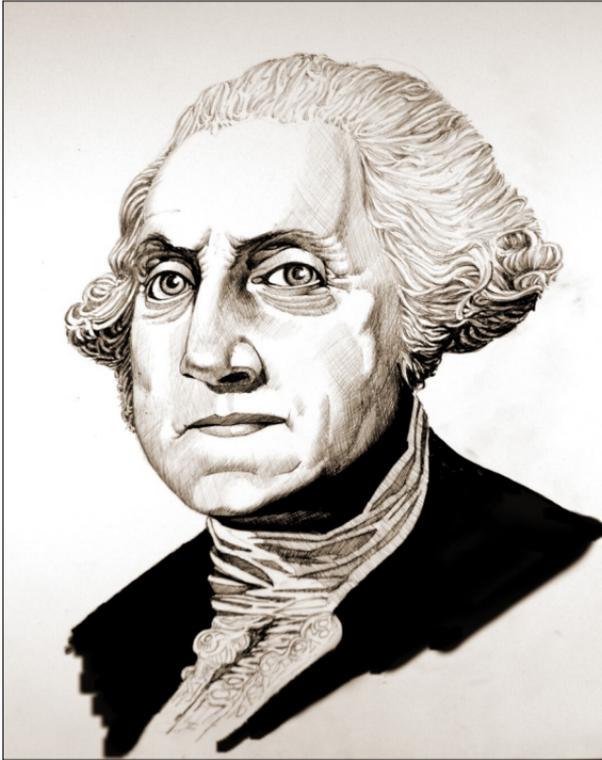
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**Patrick Henry's** Public Address roused the American Colonists to fight against the opposing British in a Revolutionary War with his famous statement, "**Give me liberty or give me death.**" This address was given on March 23, 1775 in Richmond VA.

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

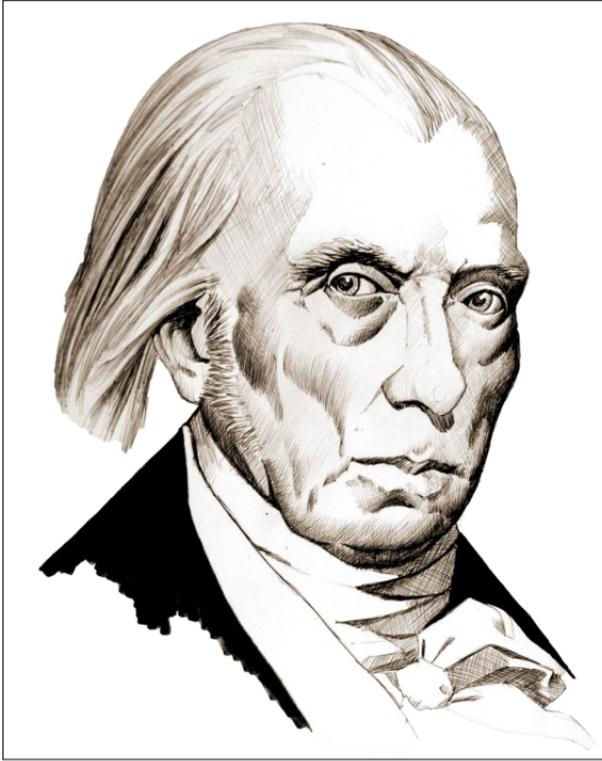
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**George Washington** was the General of the American Army at the time of the Revolutionary War, and he was known for fighting alongside the Minutemen (private soldiers). Washington was so well respected that the Colonists unanimously voted him the First President of the USA in 1789.

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

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**James Madison** was a Baptist Colonist who introduced the **Bill of Rights** (see frontpages) to the American Constitution as 10 Amendments. These rights were based on the statement that "**all men were created equal**" in relevance to their right to freedoms. The Bill then was defended in the years to follow with American wars .

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

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**The Minuteman** ("ready in a minute to fight") was America's first soldier as he fought against the British forces in the American Colonies. The Minuteman was not as decorated and pompous as the British soldiers were, and he was known for hiding in the woods and surprising the British (who wore stark red uniforms) with his musket (gun). A Minuteman is shown here during the **Encampment at Valley Forge** from December to June, 1777-1778, when many American soldiers froze to death.

## The Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

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**George Washington** and his men cross the Delaware River for a surprise attack on the drunken British in Trenton, NJ on the morning of Dec 26, 1776. The British were having a Christmas party. This drawing is based on the famous painting by **Emanuel Leutze**.



# The Civil War (1861-1865)





# The Civil War (1861-1865)

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## Survey

The American Civil war was fought between 1861 to 1865, in the United States. The opposing sides were the **Northern States** who remained loyal to the **Union** and the **Southern States** who had retracted from the Union to form the **Confederacy**. The primary cause of the Civil War was the controversy in America over **en-slavement of the Negro**. The Northern States wanted slavery abolished and the Southern States held to slavery. The North remained loyal to the Constitution which stated "all men are created equal," but South argued that the state had its own rights and powers, one of which was to uphold slavery. The federal troops of the North intervened when the Confederate Congress recruited states to join the South. Both the Union and Confederate States drafted and volunteered armies, and the war ensued between them when the original government (the Union) of the US was threatened by the Confederate government. The two sides fought mostly in the south for 4 years leaving up to **750,000** military men dead, more deaths than all other US wars combined.

**Abraham Lincoln** supported the banning of slavery after his inauguration in 1860, and he issued an **Emancipation Proclamation** in January 1, 1863 stating the at all blacks would be free. 4 million blacks then crossed Confederate lines to get to the Union, and the remaining slaves were freed by the state later on. **Harriot Tubman**, an abolitionist who escaped slavery, was instrumental in the **Underground Railroad** set up for the freedom path of the black in America.

The War ended on April 9, 1865 when General **Robert E. Lee** of the Confederate Army surrendered to General **Ulysses S. Grant** of the Union army at the **Battle of Appomattox Court House**. The remaining generals of the South also surrendered, the last one being on June 23. The war had left many of the South's cities destroyed, especially transportation systems. Slavery was abolished after the Confederacy collapsed and 4 million black slaves were freed. A unity of the nation was restored during the **Reconstruction Era** after the war, and the 14 the Amendment of the Constitution had introduced **Civil Rights**. These rights were not wholly recognized until almost 100 years later when the orations of **Dr. Martin Luther King** moved America to change social conditions to render blacks equal to whites.



## The Civil War (1861-1865)

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**Abraham Lincoln** was a woodsman from Hodgenville, Kentucky who became America's president in 1861-1865 after much failure and persistence in politics. Abraham was assassinated in 1865 by John Wilkes Booth after rearing up the **Emancipation Proclamation** stating "... **all persons held as slaves**" within the rebellious states "**are, and henceforward shall be free.**" The dictation was given on January 1, 1863, 3 years into the Civil War.

## The Civil War (1861-1865)

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**Harriet Tubman** was an abolitionist and political activist who had been freed from slavery and served in the Union as a scout and spy during the Civil War. She made 13 missions in the **Underground Railroad** and rescued some 70 blacks from slavery. As a child, Harriet had been beaten, whipped and injured with a metal weight by her master.

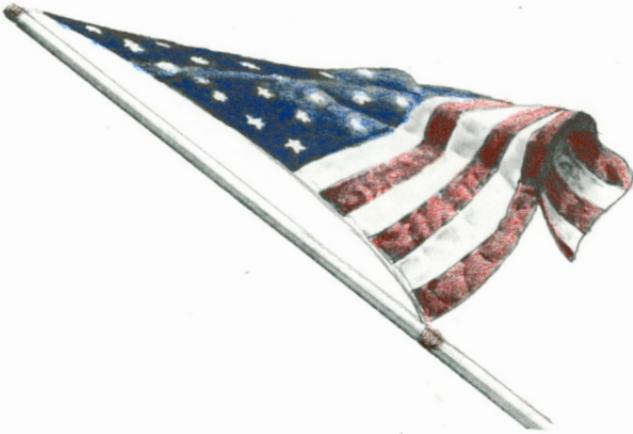
# The Civil War (1861-1865)

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# World War 1

## (1914-1918)





# World War 1 (1914-1918)

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## Survey

World War 1, which originated in Europe then brought in the United States, was fought from July 28 1914 to November 11, 1918. A total of over 3 million people died in the war from causes ranging from bullet wounds to a deadly gas exposure.

The sides of the war were the **Western Front** (France, Britain and Germany) and the **Eastern Front** (Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire). The two fronts wound up in a temporary stale mate at the end of the war with the Western Front in muddy trenches and the Eastern Front crumbling in chaos.

The weaponry for the First World War came from the Industrial Era which afforded advanced engineering including tanks, fighter planes, machine guns, high explosives and deadly gas. Nations like France suffered 4,010 damaged buildings and the Eastern Front (Allies) war costs totaled over 190 Billion (in 1914 dollar value). The war left no trees in certain vicinities spreading for miles, and tops of hills were completely blown off. Poison gases left green clouds that forced troops out in the open where they could be shot down by machine gunners. There was the advent of movie cameras that documented some of the war, but most actual footage came in photographs from the camera of which was perfected at that time in its old-fashioned form.

Europe, only 20 years before the war, was prosperous and peaceful, while the US was just emerging as a world power. The globe was enjoying the amenities of 75 after the Industrial Revolution, and the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 brought peaceful delegates from countries all over the world. It was "a great time to be alive."

This prosperity was interrupted with the assassination that started the war. In 1914, Archduke **Franz Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary was shot by a Serbian Nationalist. Serbia then rejected Austria's request to conduct an investigation of the murder, and consequently Austria declared war on Serbia and attacked Belgrade. The Allies then formed as the war started its course, and when Austria formed an army on Russia's border, Russia reciprocated with an army alongside Austria's borders. Germany then demanded Russia to remove its barricade and declared war on

## World War 1 (1914-1918)

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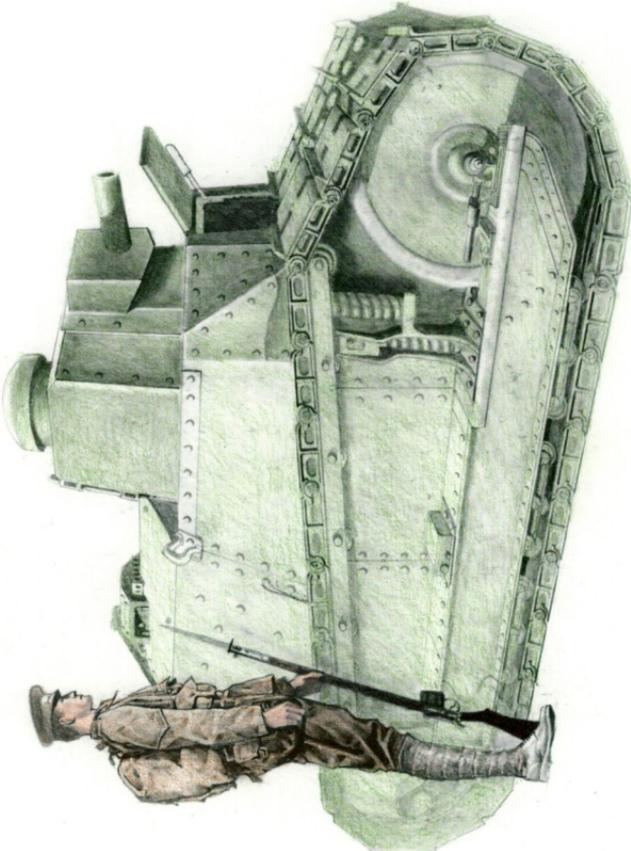
Russia when it refused. Germany developed a nationalism to have the greatest army in the world and **form an empire** promising to destroy all of its enemies. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war in Russia and France and 2 days later it invaded Belgium and arced around Paris. The world was at war. Brittan declared war on Germany and Italy joined the Allies. The war would "finally end grudges on all sides."

America had been neutral and enjoying a growing economy until **Theodore Roosevelt** began supporting the US going to war when a luxury ship was bombed killing Americans on board. In Jan of 1917, Germany declared it would attack any ship supporting the British trade in the waters, and consequently sunk 4 ships. Germany also made a secret deal with Mexico against America and on April 6, 1917, for these reasons, America declared war on Germany. 2 million US troops, called "doughboys", were sent overseas and landed in France.

But in 1918 neither side was winning and the world was at a stalemate, until the Allies prevailed and the war ended. 120,000 US soldiers died in the war, and the war shaped the world we live in today. New political philosophes were created, such as Fascism, and Iraq, Seria, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudia Arabia were formed when the Ottoman Empire fell. But most importantly, a man named **Adolf Hitler**, after fighting in the German trenches against the Eastern Front in WW1, emerged claiming he would **make Germany an empire**, and that alone led to WW2.

## World War 1 (1914-1918)

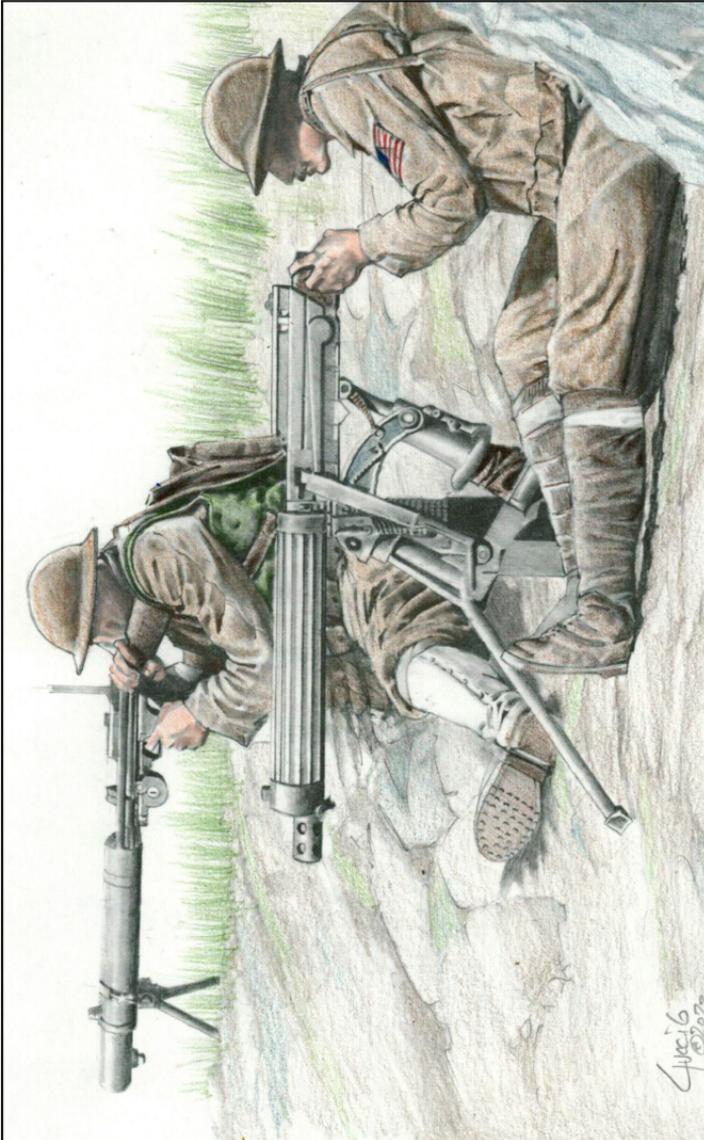
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France, an ally to America in WW1, used this tank, the **Renault FT-17** to fight alongside of us. The soldier shown here is wearing a typical uniform issued for the war (no helmet here) and his **Krag-Jorgensen rifle**.

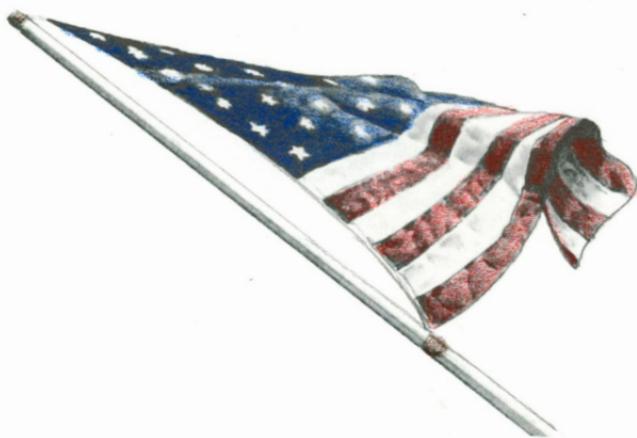
# World War 1 (1914-1918)

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WW1 Stationary Machine Guns given to the US by foreign nation to use in WW1.

# World War 2 (1939-1945)





# World War 2 (1939-1945)

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## Survey

World War 2 started after the **Great Depression** of 1929 -an economic fall that effected much of the world, including Germany. Prior to this in 1917, the **Russian Revolution** brought about the overthrow of the Russian Empire by the Bolsheviks, creating a **communist Soviet Union**. Communism was always an enemy of America, but surprisingly USSR joined the Allied forces. The two opposing military groups in the war were the **Axis** (Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria) and the **Allies** (US, Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China and 9 others).

WW1 left Germany with a humiliating reputation by its defeat. The peace settlement of WW2 denied Germany any military power and reduced its territory by 13%. This led to the rise of **Adolf Hitler** who gained popularity by demanding vengeance in 1933 as a Chancellor of Germany (much like a Prime Minister). At about this time, the US was rising to a global authority. Hitler ruled a coalition called the **Nazi Party**, and the party gained democratic power in the early 1930's in Germany with Hitler becoming a dictator who militarized the nation. With newspaper propaganda and public addresses, Hitler, as he represented the Nazi party, persuaded the citizens to follow terms of unconditional obedience to his leadership, threatening to terrorize, beat and hold the disobedient indefinitely. Hitler was called the **Furor of Germany**.

In 1933, the Nazis had successfully segregated Jews in a racial anti-Semitism. Jewish stores were vandalized and Synagogues were destroyed as Nazis claimed that inferior races and the disabled were "not worthy of life." The **Nazi concentration camps** for the extermination of the Jews and other weaker members of society were opened that same year (1933). German **Gestapo** raided homes and seized Jews for train rides to the camps where they would be experimented on and tortured then left to die in piled bodies. There has been no greater Holocaust against mankind than the Germans' genocide of the Jews killing 11 million innocent people.

The US was not neutral in the war. **Theodore Roosevelt** condemned Hitler as aggressor and wrong. The US helped to support the Allies with military arms and embargoed oil from Japan when they, and Italy, sided with Germany. Since the Japanese

## World War 2 (1939-1945)

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depended on oil for their war machine, they retaliated by bombing the US Pacific Fleet in of ships in **Pearl Harbor** in 1941. 12 of the fleet of battleships that were harbored there were destroyed or damaged. America joined WW2 as a direct result of Pearl Harbor.

America engaged in several battles during the war. The **Battle of Midway** in 1942 was fought by the Navy in the Pacific against Japanese aircraft and successfully resisted the attack. **The Battle of the Bulge** in 1944 was a successful attempt to prevent the Germans from pushing the Allied Front Line from Northern France to NW Belgium. In **The Battle of Iwo Jima** in early 1945, the US gained control of the Island of Iwo Jima where the Japanese had a stronghold of ships and aircraft. Th Allied forces invaded Normandy in June 1945 with landings of troops (also called **D-Day**) and many troops died in the month-long campaign. **The Invasion of Okinawa** in April– June of 1945 saw America successfully enter the Japanese homeland and occupy it with the Allied Forces. Okinawa was the last battle of the war.

When Okinawan was secure, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** had the option to invade Japan further to end the war, but he was warned that it would result in far too many American casualties. As a result, Eisenhower opted to use the atomic bomb on Japan to coerce the Japanese into a surrender. He had the bomb ignited first on Hiroshima then on Nagasaki leveling most of both cities and killing more than 220,000 innocent people. An additional 246,000 deaths years later resulted from exposure to the radiation **totaling 466,000 deaths**.

In May 1945, the Axis surrendered unconditionally and Hitler committed suicide about a week later. In 1951 a peace treaty was signed between America and Japan. A total of **70-85 million people died** as a result of WW2, and this accounted for 3% of the world's population in 1940.

## World War 2 (1939-1945)

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A mortar shell explodes while two WW2 Soldiers rush forward to enemy lines.

## World War 2 (1939-1945)



In the Japanese attack on **Pearl Harbor** in 1941, 12 battleships were bombed by Japanese Zeros (planes), 4 ships of which were sunk.

## World War 2 (1939-1945)

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**D-Day WW2: The Invasion of Normandy**, Landing the Shore. 6,603 American Soldiers were killed turned up missing in action during this operation.

## World War 2 (1939-1945)

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***The WW2 Holocaust Against the Jews: Hitler and His Piles of Dead Jewish Bodies In the Concentration Camp.***

The horrific man-made atrocities of WW2 alone have proven to God that mankind can not be trusted to govern himself. God has therefore prophesied that His Son, Jesus Christ, will come in the Millennium and reign on the Thorne of Israel over His Kingdom. The two remaining kingdoms, which man made for himself (both earth and hell), will govern themselves. In that manner, God's Kingdom, and His church, will prevail.

## World War 2 (1939-1945)

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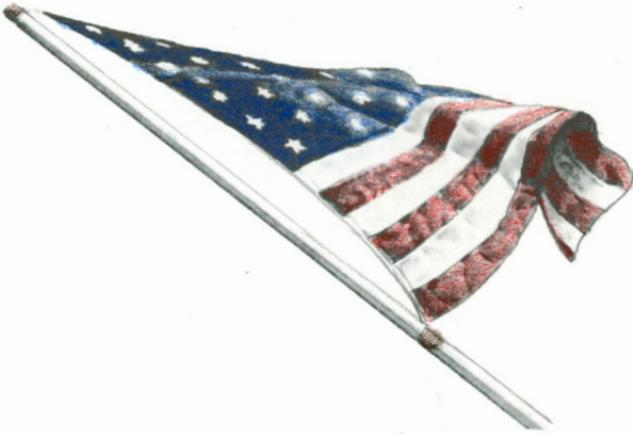


A Japanese boy ponders what is in a bottle in the **Aftermath of Hiroshima** as it represents the first use of nuclear warfare. Both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cities in Japan, were totally leveled by the atom bomb. Event though the operation ended WW2, it killed a total of more than 460,000 people from ground zero to radiation effects many years thereafter.



# The Korean War

(1950-1957)





# The Korean War (1950-1957)

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## Survey

The Korean War was fought between June 25, 1950 and July 27, 1957. The United States conflicted with North Korea, supporting South Korea, and several other nations became involved. At the end of WW2 in 1945, Korea was freed from Japanese control, but they remained occupied by foreign nations: the Soviets in the North and America in the South. The result was the nation being divided at the **38th Parallel**, with **Kim Il-Sung** ruling the North and **Syngman Rhee** ruling the South.

The Soviets withdrew in 1948 and the Americans withdrew in 1949. The North and South Koreans became enemies to each other, and neither of them would accept a boarder between the two as permanent. The North then attacked the South on June 25, 1950 advancing across the 38th Parallel. With 75,000 troops, North Korea defeated South Korea and captured all of Seoul except for Pusan.

**President Truman** wanted to prevent the spread of communism. He argued that if Korea became a communist nation it would cause a domino effect on other nations to do the same. South Korea then received support from America via the United Nations, and the UN Security Council made an appeal for the North to withdraw troops from the South. But this appeal was ignored and resulted in 16 nations forming under the UN who were sent to the South to help them defeat the North. The combined army was commanded by **US General Douglas McArthur**.

The UN troops landed in the South in July, and they pushed the North Korean army to a parameter around Pusan. When reinforcements arrived from American forces on September 15, the US troops pushed the North Korean army over the 38th Parallel. The Northern army then retreated and the Americans recaptured Seoul.

On October 7, 1950, the UN troops moved into the North and by October 12 they had captured Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. China then sent 250,000 troops to assist the North and they pushed the UN out of the North and captured Seoul for them.

McArthur then proposed the **atom bomb** to be dropped on Chi-

## The Korean War (1950-1957)

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na, but President Truman dismissed him and a policy of containment was set up. In June of 1951, UN troops drove the Northern army to the 38th Parallel and stabilized the front. A stalemate then set in, and peace talks began in July, but here was no compromise.

Meanwhile, fighting continued in the air between American and Soviet pilots, the Soviets using Chinese uniforms and jets and representing North Korea. After 2 years of negotiations, **Dwight D. Eisenhower** signed an armistice in 1953 at Pyongyang on the 38th parallel. A demilitarized zone was then set up there, and it still stands today. The war was over.



# The Vietnam War

(1955-1975)





# The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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## Survey

During WW2, Vietnam was invaded by Japanese forces, and Vietnam's Political leader **Ho Chi Minh** formed the **Viet Minh** to liberate the nation from both Japan and France. When Japan was defeated in WW2 in 1945, the Japanese withdrew their forces from Vietnam and left **Emperor Bao Dai** in control. The Viet Minh then saw an opportunity to gain control at this time and took the Northern city of Hanoi, Ho calling it **The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)** and serving as its president. In 1949, France induced Bao to gain control of the region, and he set up the **State of Vietnam** with **Saigon** as its capital.

Even though both sides wanted to unify the country, Ho wanted communism and Bao wanted the country to have close economic ties to the west. The South gained the US as an ally to defend it as a democracy. This is what caused the conflict that maintained a war that lasted 20 years from November 1, 1955 – April 30, 1975.

The war was heavily criticized by people back in the US who said it was not valid and only for political gain. More than 3 million people (including over 58,000 Americans) were killed in the Vietnam War, and more than half of the dead were Vietnamese civilians. This led to the rise of the freethinkers in America, also called hippies who promoted love instead of war with drugs and illicit sex. The music of that era reflected these ideologies, and it caused a rebellious youthful crowd, with its greatest expression at Woodstock in 1969.

After the victory of South Vietnam at **The Battle of Dien Bien Phu**, a treaty was signed at the **Geneva Conference** in 1954. This split Vietnam along the latitude known as the 17th Parallel, with Ho in control in the North and Bao in the South. The treaty also allotted national elections in 1956 for a unified Vietnam.

As a result of the **Cold War** (the opposing worldwide political positions of communism and democracy/capitalism), **President Dwight D. Eisenhower** supported South Vietnam. The North had developed a "**Viet Cong**" (or Vietnamese Communists) which was a militia force that caught, tortured and killed over 100,000 people from the South, many of whom were innocent civilians.

# The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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In 1957 the Northern Cong began attacking government officials and other targets in the South, and by 1959 the two sides were engaging in firefights.

In 1960, South Vietnam formed the **National Liberation Front (NLF)** to resist the North even further, but it was composed of both non-communists and some communists. In 1961, after **John F. Kennedy** was elected, Kennedy increased economic military and technical assistance to the South to fight the Viet Cong. Kennedy held strong to the domino theory that *if one nation fell to communism many others would be compelled to follow*. America's military presence in South Vietnam had increased to about 9,000 troops.

In November 1963, just before Kennedy was assassinated, a coup of the Southern leader Diem's own generals assassinated him which caused **Lyndon B Johnston**, Kennedys successor, to further increase assistance to the south. Johnston ordered the bombing of military targets in N Vietnam after their DRV torpedo boats attacked 2 US Destroyers in 1964. Johnson pursued regular bombing raids on North Vietnam after more authority was given to him by congress and he later executed the **Operation Rolling Thunder** in 1965. These raids lasted until 1973 (9 years of bombing) and eventually were not limited to Vietnam but stretched to Laos causing what the "**Secret War**". Laos then became the most heavily bombed country per capita in the world.

200,000 US combat troops had been dispatched into Vietnam by 1966 when Johnson pledged to help the struggling South. Several other countries also dispatched troops to the South to fight along with the Americans. This caused many Vietnam protests at home in America including a 35,000 man demonstration at the Pentagon in Washington in 1967. Many of these protestors said that the United States was supporting a corrupt dictatorship in Saigon.

US involvement in Vietnam was ended when Richard Nixon sign the **Paris Peace Accords**, but fighting continued between the North and South after all American troops were withdrawn in 1973. The war did not end until the **Fall of Saigon** on April 30, 1975.

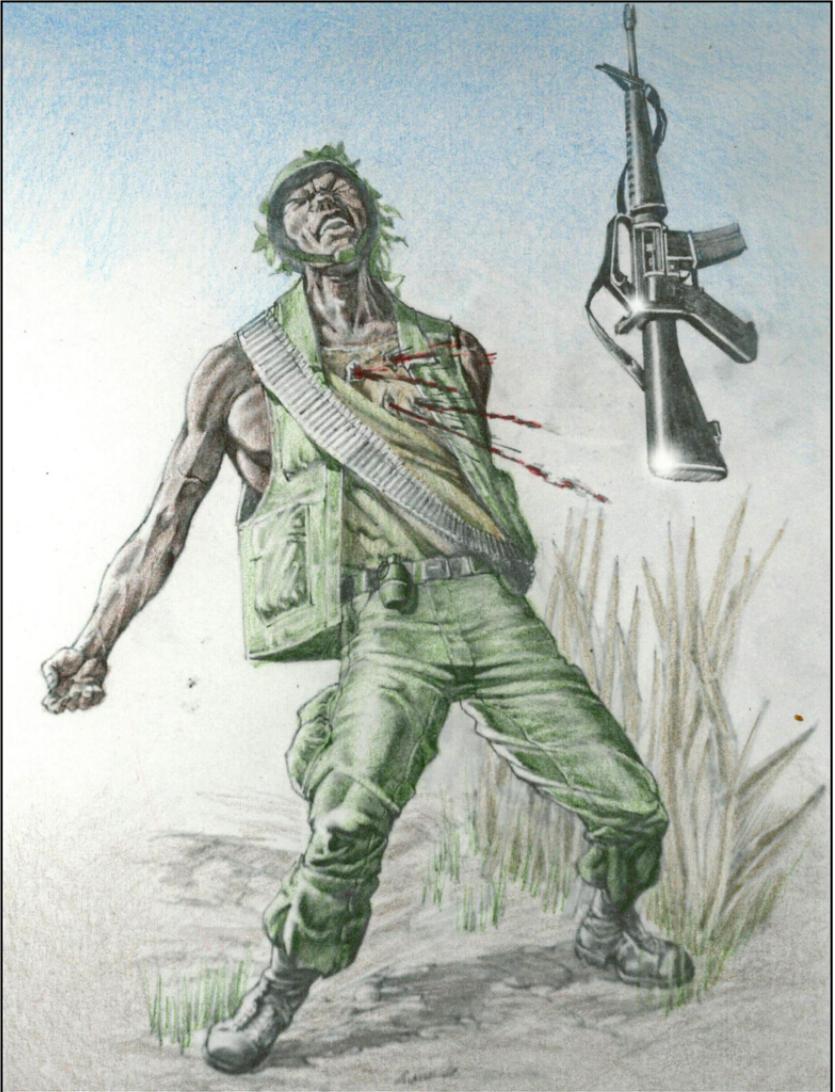
## The Vietnam War (1955-1975)



**The Horrors of War:** A Caucasian medic reaches out to help a wounded Asian soldier while a Negro soldier flanks with an M-16 cover spray. With his last breath, the soldier reaches for his gun.

## The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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A Vietnam American soldier takes bullets from the back. There were more than twice as many deaths of the Negro soldier in Vietnam than the Caucasian soldier.

## The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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An American Vietnam Soldier thrusts his bayonet into the **Viet Cong**. Many altercations in this war resulted in hand-to-hand combat because the Cong often hid in the woods. Other times, because the North and South Vietnamese looked the same, a soldier did not always know who his enemy was. A child would come around American soldiers with a bomb strapped to him and detonate it.

## The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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American-Vietnam Private in full uniform.

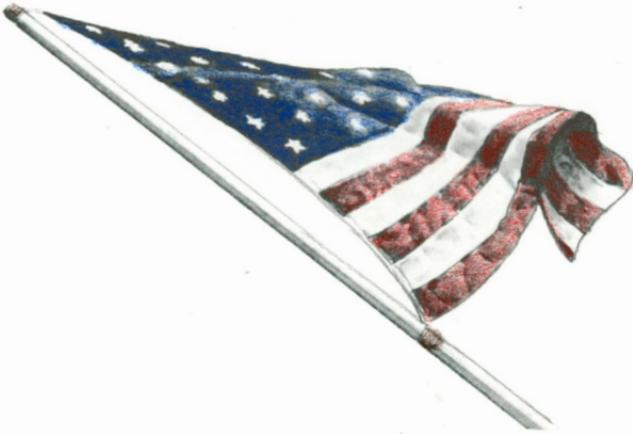
## The Vietnam War (1955-1975)

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**Spreading Agent Orange in Vietnam.** Agent Orange is a herbicide that has caused **14 different diseases** in man, many of which affected the American soldiers themselves after the war and caused **cancer and other diseases**. The chemical Agent Orange also caused environmental damage in Vietnam affecting over 3 million hectares of forest that were defoliated.

# War on Afghanistan

## (2001-present)





# War on Afghanistan (2001-present)

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## Survey

Although the timeline for this survey starts at **The Attack on the Twin Towers** (September 11, 2001), America has been at war with the Middle East since around 1979 when Iran took American hostages. The **War On Terror** resulted from the Attack, and Afghanistan was cited as housing Osama Bin Laden, the Muslim who claimed responsibility for masterminding the attacks. Consequently, America invaded Afghanistan a month thereafter to find Bin Laden and reciprocate for the horrific bombing in Manhattan that killed around 3,000 people, some of whom could be seen jumping out windows 100 stories high from the burning towers. Within the 17 years since the attack, thousands more people have died of the gasses that they breathed in at that time.

The Muslim religion can be broken down into three parts: the 10% **radical**, the 60% **lukewarm** and the 30% **passive**. Many Muslims are following family tradition and they have no real desire to go on bombing missions. The lukewarm Muslim will practice his religion, but he stays within the realms of keeping Muslim living standards and doing good and away from retaliating or punishing infidels. A passive Muslim will not care one way or the other. But the radical is the terrorist who maims and kills to promote the Muslim dominant around the world. The radical Muslim was responsible for the Twin Towers Bombing.

The US engagement with **Afgahnistan** and the war operations that have ensued since then have been taxing to the American military. Car bombs frequently took the lives of our soldiers, and many Muslim terrorist prided them selves in dismemberment and other forms of macabre displays to demoralize the Americans. Very often the Muslim extremists took their hate out on Christians among their own people with beheadings and imprisonment of anyone caught with Christian literature or claiming to be a Christian. Executions were flaunted in the daily news media of gruesome acts on other human beings as Muslims carried out their Quran's (Muslim Bible's) command to kill infidels (as it was written by Mohammad).

In 2011, American intelligence officers tracked one of Osama's couriers to find his location in Abbottabad. Navy SEALs Officer **Robert James O'Neill** claims to have fired the shot(s) that killed Osama bin Laden when O'Neil and others raided com-

## War on Afghanistan (2001-present)

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pound in Abbottabad on May 1, 2011. It took America 10 years to find and kill the man responsible for the second attack on American soil, this time among the innocent civilians of NYC.

The War on terror continues today as America engages in more operations with Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon and other Middle Eastern nations. Bagdad in Iraq was the subject of invasion by American forces, and the city was seized by the US in April 2003 losing 2,000 Iraqi troops. War operations today conducted by the US against Middle Eastern nations include a drone execution of Iranian General **Qassim Suleimani** in January of 2020. According to some presidential aides, Soleimani and his forces were planning an major attack that threatened American lives. America also has allies in the Middle east: **Qatar** and **Dubai**.

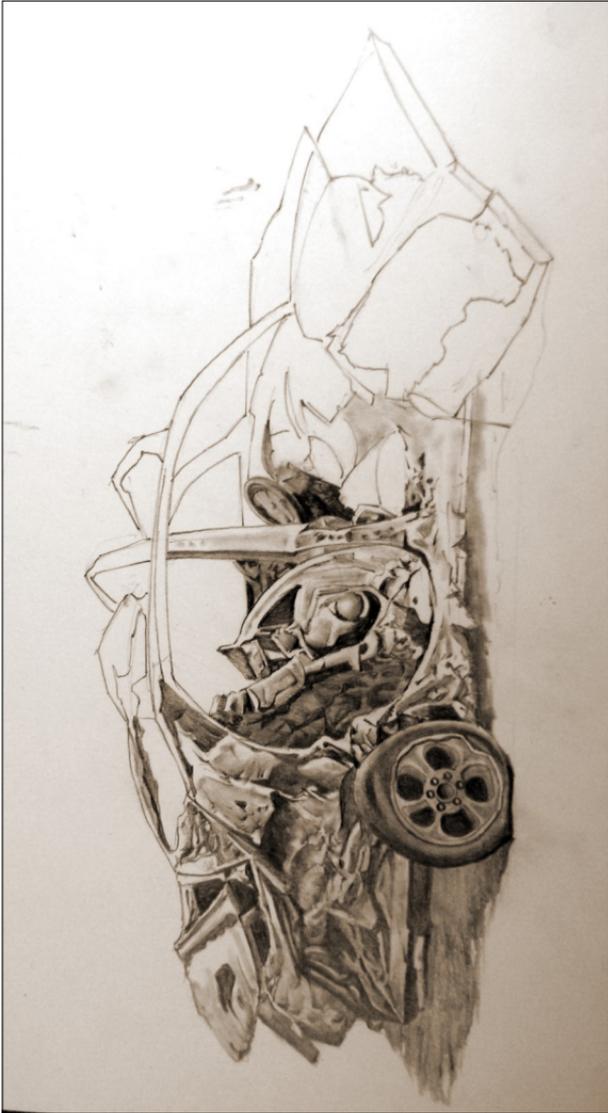
## War on Afghanistan (2001-present)

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A specialist searches through the rubble with a metal detector looking for bodies in the aftermath of the September 11 attack in 2001 on the **Twin Towers**. The **Afghanistation War** then in this book is the name given to any military conflict resulting from this attack.

## War on Afghanistan (2001-present)

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A typical **car bombing in Bagdad**, this one in 2013. Muslim radical terrorists would often bomb a car in an attempt to kill several surrounding people including American soldiers, often hitting their own innocent people also.

## War on Afghanistan (2001-present)

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**Operation Desert Storm**, fought mostly on sand dunes, was Americas response to threats made by the Middle East to our country. **The M1 Abrams Tank** accompanied several firearms including the **M249 machine gun** were used in the war.









**GI Carries the Injured.**

