

Acrostic

Guerrilla tactics during the Vietnam War

This revision activity works best if you do it with a friend, and talk about it as you do it.

Use the fact sheet and the clues to fill in all the answers on the grid below. This will reveal the term in the vertical grey box, which is the final stage of a guerrilla war, when the enemy's morale has been broken:

Clues – harder

- 1 75 miles of tunnels
- 2 Too close to bombard
- 3 A leaping landmine
- 4 NVA's general
- 5 There are none!
- 6 He literally wrote the book on it
- 7 Secret destruction
- 8 To bring down a helicopter
- 9 Hidden pitfalls
- 10 A foreign journey to fetch supplies
- 11 Dressed as an ordinary peasant
- 12 Russian airplanes
- 13 Mind your step
- 14 You never know who may be lying in wait
- 15 The idea is to do this until you leave

Clues – easier

- 1 A 75-mile network of tunnels near Saigon
- 2 The tactic of staying close to the Americans so they could not use air or artillery
- 3 The nickname for a kind of Vietcong landmine
- 4 The North Vietnamese military leader
- 5 Mao Zedong declared that there were none of these in guerrilla warfare
- 6 The Chinese leader who wrote the book On Guerrilla Warfare
- 7 A key Vietcong tactic (e.g. blowing up bridges)
- 8 A high-tech weapon supplied to the Vietcong by China and Russia
- 9 A Vietcong tactic to kill unsuspecting or careless American soldiers
- 10 The supply line which passed safely through Laos and Cambodia
- 11 A Vietcong tactic to trip up unsuspecting or careless American soldiers
- 12 Air power supplied to North Vietnam by Russia
- 13 A key Vietcong tactic (e.g. against US search-and-destroy raids)
- 14 The critical guerrilla tactic: 'To and weaken the enemy'
- 15 The second phase of a guerrilla war was to the enemy

[illegible]