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The Vietnam War divided the United States into two separate categories: Hawks and Doves. Supporters of the war were known as Hawks, while pacifists were known as Doves. The Hawks believed the aggression North Vietnam displayed forced the United States into war, whereas Doves felt the civil war in Vietnam was not the United States responsibility and it was causing unnecessary costs and deaths. Not too long before the Vietnam War, a movement called the Red Scare flourished throughout America. The Red Scare promoted fear of a potential rise in communism. A commonly believed idea to the hawks, known as the "Domino Theory, supported this agitation. This notion states if one country transitions towards communism then the surrounding countries show more content Furthermore, the Doves held a substantial amount of anti-war protests. Many students participated in sit-ins and marches, young men burned their draft card, and protesters took over buildings and destroyed property at various universities. They believed American lives and money were being wasted on an unjust war. Such antiwar protests fed a widespread spirit of rebellion. Young people of the 1960's and 1970's refused to follow traditional American culture and values. The Doves changed the way they dressed, the music they listened to, and overall way of life. People believed in the judgment of Doves due to the peaceful and civil manner in which they believed the war should conclude. The Doves were against the bombing of Vietnam and desired the removal of troops from foreign land. Moreover, they assumed the Vietnamese people could improve their own government without any American intervention. Though the Doves presented logical and well-thought through arguments, I agree considerably more with the Hawks perceptions over the Vietnam War. It was crucial in the achievement of world peace and aimed to help Vietnam through a detrimental What are Hawks and Doves in the Vietnam War? The Vietnam War, a prolonged and devastating conflict between the communist forces of North Vietnam and the government of South Vietnam, supported by the United States, was a complex and multifaceted event. One of the most significant aspects of this war was the divide within the American public and the government over the countrys involvement in the conflict. This divide was often personified by the terms "hawks" and "doves," which referred to individuals who took opposing views on the war. What are Hawks? Hawks were individuals who advocated for a strong military presence in Vietnam and supported the war effort. They believed that the United States had a moral obligation to stop the spread of communism and protect its allies in South Vietnam. Hawks often saw the war as a necessary and winnable conflict, and they were willing to take risks and make sacrifices to ensure a US victory. Some notable hawks of the Vietnam War include: President Lyndon B. Johnson: Johnson was a strong supporter of the war and believed that a US victory would be swift and decisive. General William Westmoreland: Westmoreland, the commander of US forces in Vietnam, advocated for a more aggressive military strategy and believed that the US could win the war with a sustained bombing campaign and increased troop presence. Senator Barry Goldwater: Goldwater, a Republican senator from Arizona, was a vocal supporter of the war and believed that the US should use more military force to achieve its goals. What are Doves? Doves, on the other hand, were individuals who opposed the war and advocated for a peaceful resolution or a withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam. They believed that the war was misguided, unwinnable, and causing unnecessary suffering and destruction. Doves often saw the war as a civil conflict that was none of the USs concern and believed that the country should not be involved. Some notable doves of the Vietnam War include: Senator Eugene McCarthy: McCarthy, a Democratic senator from Minnesota, was an early opponent of the war and believed that it was unwinnable and unjust. Martin Luther King Jr.: King, a prominent civil rights leader, spoke out against the war, believing that it was a distraction from the fight for racial equality and a threat to international peace. Anti-war activists: Many anti-war activists, including students, intellectuals, and ordinary citizens, protested against the war and advocated for an immediate withdrawal of US troops. Key Issues Several key issues contributed to the divide between hawks and doves: Tactics: Hawks advocated for a more aggressive military strategy, including the use of napalm, herbicides, and other brutal tactics, while doves believed that these methods would only lead to further violence and suffering. Goals: Hawks believed that the US should aim to defeat the North Vietnamese Army and protect South Vietnam, while doves believed that the US should focus on negotiating a peaceful settlement and withdrawing its troops. Cost: Hawks believed that the cost of the war was worth the goal of stopping communism, while doves believed that the cost in lives, treasure, and international reputation was too high. Conclusion The terms "hawk" and "dove" were used to describe the opposing views on the Vietnam War, with hawks advocating for a strong military presence and doves advocating for a peaceful resolution or withdrawal of US troops. The divide between hawks and doves reflects the complexity and controversy of the war, and its impact on American society and politics. DOVES AND HAWKS are terms applied to people based upon their views about a military conflict. A dove is someone who opposes the use of military pressure to resolve a dispute; a hawk favors entry into war. The terms came into widespread use during the Vietnam War, but their roots are much older than that conflict. The association of doves with peace is rooted in the biblical story of the Great Flood: the dove that Noah released after the rains had stopped returned with an olive branch, the symbol of peace and a sign that the waters had receded from the ground. "War hawk" was applied to advocates of war in the United States as early as 1798 when Thomas Jefferson used it to describe Federalists ready to declare war on France.The juxtaposition of the two terms originates in a 1962 account of the Kennedy administration's decision making process during the Cuban missile crisis. The hawk-dove antithesis quickly became a popular way of labeling partisans in the Vietnam debate. But it also oversimplified their differences. The term "dove" was applied both to those who supported U.S. intervention to stop the spread of communism, but who opposed military means, and to those who opposed U.S. intervention altogether. The latter were also sometimes called other names such as "peaceniks."Use of the terms declined in the post-Vietnam years, but reappeared in the 1990s during debates over U.S. policy in the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq.BIBLIOGRAPHYAnderson, David L., ed. Shadow on the White House: Presidents and the Vietnam War, 19451975. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1993.Egan, Clifford L. "The Path to War in 1812 through the Eyes of a New Hampshire 'War Hawk'." Historical New Hampshire 30, no. 3 (Fall 1975): 147177.Gerster, Friedrich Wilhelm. "Linguistic Aspects of the Vietnam War." Amerikastudien/American Studies 20, no. 2 (1975): 307319.Jacob E.CookeCynthia R.Poe/h. s.See alsoWar Hawks ; War of 1812 . Dover, Sir K(enneth) J(ames) Dover, K(enneth) J(ames) 1920- Dover, Hon. Mildred, B.A. (Tracadie-Fort Augustus) Minister of Education Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc. Dove, Rita (Frances) 1952- Doval, Teresa de la Caridad 1966- Dow Jones & Company, Inc. Dow, Ellen Albertini 1918(Ellen AlbertiniDow, Ellen Dow) Dow, James R(aymond) 1936- The Vietnam War represents a significant chapter in American history, characterized by deep divisions in public opinion. The contrasting perspectives of Hawks and Doves shaped not only the wars trajectory but also the political landscape of the United States during the Cold War. This article delves into the nuances of these opposing viewpoints, examining how they influenced military strategy, public opinion, and the broader anti-war movement. Understanding the Hawks and DovesThe terms Hawks and Doves emerged as shorthand labels for two distinct groups in American politics during the Vietnam War. Hawks advocated for military intervention and a strong stance against communism, believing that U.S. involvement was essential to prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. Doves, on the other hand, opposed the war, emphasizing diplomacy, negotiation, and the need for a peaceful resolution.Hawks: This group consisted primarily of government officials, military leaders, and conservative citizens who viewed communism as a grave threat. They believed that a robust military presence in Vietnam was crucial for maintaining American credibility and deterring Soviet expansion.Doves: Comprising a diverse coalition of students, activists, and liberal politicians, Doves argued that the war was unjust, costly, and counterproductive. They emphasized the human toll of the conflict and sought to promote peace through activism and dialogue.The Cold War ContextThe backdrop of the Vietnam War was the Cold War, a period characterized by intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. This geopolitical tension fueled fears of communism spreading globally, leading to a domino theory that suggested if one country fell to communism, others would follow. In this context, Hawks believed that U.S. intervention in Vietnam was necessary to uphold democratic values and prevent the expansion of communism in Southeast Asia.Conversely, Doves questioned the validity of this theory, arguing that the U.S. should not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. They contended that military engagement in Vietnam undermined Americas moral authority and credibility on the world stage.The Role of Public OpinionPublic opinion played a pivotal role in shaping the Vietnam War narrative. Initially, there was considerable support for U.S. involvement, bolstered by government propaganda that framed the war as a noble cause. However, as the conflict escalated, so did public discontent, leading to a profound shift in attitudes.Key events, such as the Tet Offensive in 1968 and the My Lai Massacre in 1969, catalyzed anti-war sentiment across the nation. Graphic images of the wars brutality, coupled with reports of civilian casualties, led many to question the justifications for U.S. involvement. This shift was reflected in protests, marches, and a burgeoning anti-war movement that called for an end to military engagement.The Anti-War Movement: A Voice for DovesThe anti-war movement emerged as a powerful force, uniting diverse groups under the common goal of peace. Students, veterans, civil rights activists, and various religious organizations rallied to demand an end to the Vietnam War. The movement was characterized by peaceful protests, sit-ins, and a growing culture of dissent.One of the most iconic events was the 1969 Woodstock Festival, which not only celebrated music but also served as a platform for peace activism. The movements influence extended into the political realm, culminating in the election of anti-war candidates and increased pressure on the government to withdraw troops.Military Strategy and the DebateThe contrasting views of Hawks and Doves also influenced military strategy during the Vietnam War. Hawks pushed for increased troop deployments and aggressive military tactics, believing that a show of force would ultimately lead to victory. This culminated in a significant escalation of U.S. forces in the late 1960s, with troop numbers peaking at over 500,000.Doves, however, advocated for a reevaluation of military tactics. They argued that reliance on bombing campaigns and ground troops was not only ineffective but also counterproductive. The Doves emphasized the need for a diplomatic approach, advocating for negotiations with North Vietnam to seek a peaceful resolution.Public Opinions Impact on PolicyThe divergence between Hawks and Doves had tangible effects on American politics and policy. As public discontent grew, policymakers faced increasing pressure to reconsider their approach to the war. The 1970 Kent State shooting, where four students were killed during a protest, further galvanized opposition and highlighted the rift between government actions and public sentiments.In response to mounting pressure, President Richard Nixon began to implement a policy known as Vietnamization, which aimed to gradually withdraw U.S. troops while transferring the responsibility for the war to the South Vietnamese forces. This strategy reflected a recognition of the changing public opinion and the need to de-escalate U.S. involvement.A Lasting LegacyThe Vietnam War left an indelible mark on American society and politics. The fierce debates between Hawks and Doves not only shaped the course of the war but also influenced future U.S. foreign policy. The lessons learned from the Vietnam experience continue to resonate in contemporary discussions about military intervention and diplomacy.Moreover, the anti-war movement laid the groundwork for subsequent social movements, fostering a culture of activism that emphasized civic engagement and the importance of holding government accountable. The legacy of the Vietnam War serves as a reminder of the complex interplay between military strategy, public opinion, and the pursuit of peace.FAQsWhat were the main arguments of the Hawks during the Vietnam War?The Hawks argued that U.S. involvement was necessary to stop the spread of communism and maintain American credibility on the global stage.How did the Doves respond to U.S. military involvement?Doves opposed the war, advocating for diplomatic solutions and highlighting the humanitarian costs of military engagement.What role did public opinion play in the Vietnam War?Public opinion shifted dramatically over the course of the war, with increasing dissent leading to protests and demands for troop withdrawal.How did the anti-war movement impact American politics?The anti-war movement influenced elections and led to increased pressure on the government to reconsider its military strategy and policies.What is Vietnamization?Vietnamization was a policy implemented by President Nixon aimed at gradually withdrawing U.S. troops while transferring the responsibility for the war to South Vietnamese forces.What is the legacy of the Vietnam War?The Vietnam War left a lasting impact on American society, shaping public attitudes towards military intervention and fostering a culture of activism.ConclusionThe Vietnam War remains a poignant example of the complexities inherent in American politics, where the voices of Hawks and Doves clashed over fundamental issues of war and peace. As we reflect on this tumultuous period, its crucial to recognize the importance of dialogue, understanding, and the power of public opinion in shaping policy. The lessons learned from the Vietnam War continue to inform contemporary discussions about military engagement and the pursuit of peace in an ever-changing global landscape.For further reading on the Vietnam War and its implications on American politics, check out this in-depth analysis.Additionally, you can explore more about peace activism and its evolution from the Vietnam era here.This article is in the category People and Society and created by VietNam Team By Ryan Myers The Vietnam War mainly divided Americans into two camps, Hawks and Doves. While Hawks supported American intervention, Doves opposed it. Hawks supported American involvement in Vietnam because they saw the conflict as evidence of communist expansion. The Doves argued the conflict in Vietnam did not impact Americans and that the United States should remain on the sidelines. Hawks consisted of older men, more on the Republican/Conservative side of the political spectrum. Doves attracted younger people mainly college-aged students and many women who were mothers of the boys being sent overseas. The terms Hawks and Doves did not originate during the Vietnam War. They derived from the War of 1812. Prior to that conflict, according to author Matthew Wills, those clamoring for military action against Great Britain in the name of American honor and territory were labeled by Congressman John Randolph of Roanoke as War Hawks. The term caught on quickly and became part of the political lexicon. The term Doves came from the term Laughing Doves a term coined by author Aaron McLean Winter in discussing the antiwar opposition to the Hawks. Doves became synonymous with antiwar movements. While Hawks and Doves are the most popular terms that are synonymous with the Vietnam conflict, there is also a third term that goes along with the two, the Canaries. Canary birds are commonly used in coal mines to show how far a worker might journey before experiencing lethal exposure to carbon monoxide. The term Canaries was also used by author Brenda Oppermann to describe women who were able to show a conflict in an area was imminent when she states, women living in areas of conflict and instability are a chief source of critical early warning information. Hawks and Doves have become synonymous with the Vietnam War, but the term Canary is equally as important and shows that there is more of a connection between gender and war than most Americans would think. The Hawks and Doves were two protest groups during the Vietnam War. The doves wanted peace and the hawks encouraged the Vietnam War. The hawks also wanted increased bombing raids and more troops sent to Vietnam. More people were doves rather than hawks. There were many protests during the Vietnam War, some even deadly, including the shooting at Kent State University where four students were shot and killed. On November 15, 1969 over 250,000 citizens occupy Washington D.C. On this day the occupiers set a record for the largest antiwar movement in the Vietnam War. There was also a protest in which two high school students wore peace armbands and got suspended for wearing them.Electronics such as TVs and radios had a huge impact on the war due to the fact that people could go home and watch the news and see the death toll on TV. That caused people to lash out against the war. Even though World War 2 had way more deaths than the Vietnam War, there were still more protests due to the fact that people could easily find out the death toll on TV. And there werent TVs as widely used as in the Vietnam War.These two sides are significant because without the hawks the war would have ended sooner. Without the doves the war could have lasted longer.If iwere alive back then I would have been a dove because we were fighting a war that wasnt even our war and brave soldiers were dyeingbecause of it. There also wasnt really a point to the war because it was justa fight over killing the other sides soldiersand there wasnt a reason toeven fight the war besides to stop the spread of communism. That is justmy point of view of the Hawks and Doves of the Vietnam War someone may disagree. Fifty years ago, a year after U.S. ground troops arrived in South Vietnam to help that country fight off the communist North Vietnamese, Gallup interviewers explained to Americans in a nationwide poll that hawks were people who wanted to step up the fighting in Vietnam, and doves were people who wanted to slow it What were the views of the group called the doves during the war?Terms in this set (10) Doves were the anti-war Americans who outnumbered the Hawks sentiment on the US home-front swings. and protested the Vietnam War.What was an argument of doves against the Vietnam War?The doves believed that the hawks were supporting this unjust war in order to enlarge the profits of companies like Dow Chemical. They also believed that the hawks were pursuing an untenable foreign policy goal, all at the cost of many American lives.Why did the doves oppose war?What were some of the reasons that doves opposed war? War is immoral, this was isnt our concern, and war was draining our economy. Held anti-war demonstrations, burned draft cards, and head to Canada and other foreign countries.What are hawks and doves?Popularly, hawks are those who advocate an aggressive foreign policy based on strong military power. Doves try to resolve international conflicts without the threat of force.Who were the hawks and doves?DOVES AND HAWKS are terms applied to people based upon their views about a military conflict. A dove is someone who opposes the use of military pressure to resolve a dispute; a hawk favors entry into war. The terms came into widespread use during the Vietnam War, but their roots are much older than that conflict.What were the hawks and doves?In what ways did the views of hawks and doves differ after the Vietnam War?How did doves and hawks differ? Doves were people in favor of the U.S. withdrawing from the Vietnam War while hawks believed the U.S. should continue its military efforts in Vietnam.What were hawks in the Vietnam War?What does hawk mean in Vietnam War? DOVES AND HAWKS are terms applied to people based upon their views about a military conflict. A dove is someone who opposes the use of military pressure to resolve a dispute; a hawk favors entry into war.What is Dove in Vietnam War?Definition. 1. A person who opposed the vietnam war and believed that the United States should withdraw from it. 2.What are doves in Vietnam War?Definition. 1. A person who opposed the vietnam war and believed that the United States should withdraw from it.What was the difference between the Hawks and doves?The Hawks and Doves were two protest groups during the Vietnam War. The doves wanted peace and the hawks encouraged the Vietnam War. What did the Doves believe about the Vietnam War?Doves thought that the problem in Vietnam was a civil war. They thought that the United States had no right to intervene in their conflicts. They also believed that the money that was spent there could be much better invested in America for domestic programs. The doves had many antiwar protests. What were the Hawks trying to do in the Vietnam War?The hawks also wanted increased bombing raids and more troops sent to Vietnam. More people were doves rather than hawks. There were many protests during the Vietnam War, some even deadly, including the shooting at Kent State University where four students were shot and killed. On November 15, 1969 over 250,000 citizens occupy Washington D.C. What is the Hawk-Dove antithesis?The hawk-dove antithesis quickly became a popular way of labeling partisans in the Vietnam debate. But it also oversimplified their differences. The term dove was applied both to those who supported U.S. intervention to stop the spread of communism, but who opposed military means, and to those who opposed U.S. intervention altogether. The war divided the country into two different sections; people who wanted war and the ones who did not. The ones who wanted war were known as the "Hawks" and who didn't were known as the "Doves." The hawks believed that due to theaggressionof North Vietnamese it forced the US into war.They thought that the United States should do what ever was necessary to win. Doves thought that the problem in Vietnam was a civil war. They thought that the United States had no right to intervene in their conflicts. They also believed that the money that was spent there could be much better invested in America for domestic programs. The doves had many antiwar protests. The most common place for them was on Collage Campuses. Many students had sit-ins and marches and many young men burned their draft cards. At some universities protesters took over buildings and destroy property.They said that American lives and money were being wasted on an unjust war. Desire for non-violence; Opposition to military action; Voice in the wilderness; Eyes set on peace. Horror of community control; Answered the call of duty; War is the answer; Knights of democracy -Kevin J. Suss Fifty years ago, a year after U.S. ground troops arrived in South Vietnam to help that country fight off the communist North Vietnamese, Gallup interviewers explained to Americans in a nationwide poll that "hawks" were people who wanted to step up the fighting in Vietnam, and "doves" were people who wanted to slow it down. Given these definitions, 47% of Americans described themselves as hawks and 26% as doves, while 27% couldn't say. Are you more inclined to agree with the "hawks" or the "doves" (on the issue of fighting in Vietnam)? U.S. adults % Hawks 47 Doves 26 No opinion 27 Gallup, March 24-29, 1966 Shortly afterward, Gallup asked Americans how they would vote on the choice of "continuing the war in Vietnam or withdrawing our troops during the next few months," and the results corroborated the hawks-versus-doves finding. About half (48%) said they would vote to continue the war, while 35% would vote to withdraw and 17% weren't sure or had other views. At the same time, Americans were not unrealistic about the difficulty of keeping the North Vietnamese out of South Vietnam. Just 17% in May 1966 predicted the war would end in all-out victory for the U.S. and the South Vietnamese. Most of the rest thought it would end in a compromise peace settlement (54%) or total defeat (6%). One can more clearly see the flaw in judging the past with the hindsight of the present by reviewing some of Americans' personal reflections on Vietnam that Gallup recorded in the spring of 1966. At the time, fewer than four in 10 Americans thought the U.S. had made a mistake in sending troops to Vietnam. "You really don't win a war like the one in Vietnam. But, as long as you don't really lose it to the communists, you're ahead of the game. I hate war, but you just can't pull out." -- 35-year-old Louisville, Kentucky, housewife "It's a necessary evil. If we can't convince these smaller nations that the U.S. is willing to protect their freedom, they won't be free for long." -- Ravena, New York, mother of three "The whole thing beats me. I'm sure everyone would like to see an end to this war. But what else can we do -- get out and let all those poor people suffer? I'm glad I don't have to make that decision." -- St. Louis toolmaker "I don't think we are doing enough to end it. We're playing games with our young men by having them chase snipers through the jungles. We need to have a showdown, so that we can bring all our boys home. If we have to fight at all we might as well win and win it big." -- California engineer "Let's give up and get out of there. We spend all of our time fighting other people's wars. Look what that policy got us in Korea." -- Philadelphia schoolteacher "We should have followed the example of the French and never gotten involved with our troops in the first place. A year ago, who would have said it was going to turn out like this? Well here we are." -- California machinist Within about two years -- by August 1968 -- the California machinist's view had become the dominant one in the U.S., as a majority of Americans for the first time said the country had made a mistake in entering Vietnam. In view of the developments since we entered the fighting in Vietnam, do you think the U.S. made a mistake sending troops to fight in Vietnam? Yes, a mistake No, not a mistake No opinion % % % Jan 12-15, 1973 60 29 11 May 14-17, 1971 61 28 11 Jan 8-11, 1971 59 31 10 May 21-26, 1970 56 36 8 Apr 2-7, 1970 51 34 15 Jan 15-20, 1970 57 33 10 Sep 17-22, 1969 58 32 10 Jan 23-28, 1969 52 39 9 Sep 26-Oct 1, 1968 54 37 9 Aug 7-12, 1968 53 35 12 Apr 4-9, 1968 48 40 12 Feb 22-27, 1968 49 41 10 Feb 1-6, 1968 46 42 12 Dec 7-12, 1967 45 46 9 Oct 6-11, 1967 46 44 10 Jul 13-18, 1967 41 48 11 Apr 19-24, 1967 37 50 13 Jan 26-31, 1967 32 52 16 Nov 10-15, 1966 31 51 18 Sep 8-13, 1966 35 48 17 May 5-10, 1966 36 49 15 Mar 3-8, 1966 25 59 16 Aug 27-Sep 1, 1965 24 61 15 Trend during Vietnam war; full postwar trend available in Gallup Analytics Gallup These data can be found in Gallup Analytics. Read more from the Gallup Vault.

Who were the doves who were the hawks. Hawks and doves vietnam. Who were the hawks and doves of the vietnam war.

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