Tet is a Vietnamese holiday, celebrating the Vietnamese New Year epitomizing Vietnam’s cultural identity.

Tet is celebrated, around mid February, on the Lunar new year.

The Vietnamese declared a cease-fire with the Americans, to have a peaceful time to celebrate their holiday.

The North Vietnamese Army
The Viet-Cong
The United States military
The South Vietnamese Army

The Tet Offensive took place in South Vietnam, at an American base North of Khe Sanh.

The Tet Offensive occurred on January 30th, 1968, during the Vietnamese holiday of Tet.

The Viet-Cong saw the advantage of a surprise attack during the cease-fire, as Americans would be off guard.

Who was involved?
- The North Vietnamese Army
- The Viet-Cong
- The United States military
- The South Vietnamese Army

When and Where did the Tet Offensive Occur?
- The Tet Offensive took place in South Vietnam, at an American base North of Khe Sanh.
- The Tet Offensive occurred on January 30th, 1968, during the Vietnamese holiday of Tet.

Cities Included
- Khe Sanh
- Saigon
- Hanoi
- Hue

What and Why?
- The Tet Offensive was a surprise attack on Americans based North of Khe Sanh, breaking a cease-fire that had been called for the Vietnamese holiday of Tet.
- The Viet-Cong saw the advantage of a surprise attack during the cease-fire, as Americans would be off guard.
The communist forces were surprised at the resistance put forth by the American and South Vietnamese troops. The Viet-Cong were heavily suppressed and repelled very quickly resulting in an almost instantaneous victory for the U.S., however at the cost of many lives.

Although a loss to the Viet-Cong the Tet Offensive showed American forces another, more capable side of their enemy, one which they did not like.

The North Vietnamese media called it a victory for the VC calling it a display of how the communist forces are capable of strategic decisiveness in being able to strike from the "rear". This made the VC and NVA seem more powerful to the citizens of North Vietnam.

Despite a victory for the U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, heavy casualties caused less and less people supported the war on the home front.

The Tet Offensive was a quick victory for the U.S., however the Viet-Cong showed their capabilities through the elements of surprise. All in all the communists were recognized as a force to be reckoned with, but were not strong enough that time around.
Citations