The fall of Saigon

April 30th, 1975.

North Vietnam (NVA), South Vietnam (ARVN), and the US.

South Vietnam had little to no protection at all to defend themselves from the powerful north Vietnam army.

President Ford ordered the evacuation of American civilians and South Vietnam refugees.

American civilians and military personnel were evacuated by helicopter, Operation frequent wind—one of the largest helicopter evacuations in history.

The lack of materials and resources contributed to the weakening of South Vietnam.
During the fall...
- The president of South Vietnam surrendered to General Minh of North Vietnam.
- Many of the important South Vietnam cities had fallen.
- On April 30th, two US marines were killed in a rocket attack, they were the last Americans to die in the fall of Saigon.
- April 30th, communist forces captured the presidential palace in Saigon which ended the Second Indochina War.

Education camps
- They sent people to education camps to help educate their people after the horrible fall.
- The camps were very brutal.
- The people tried to escape the country by all means that they found necessary.

The evacuation
- President Ford ordered the evacuation of American civilians and South Vietnam refugees.
- The ambassador commenced the launch of the Operation Frequent Wind.
- 30,000-40,000 people died of starvation during those days.
- In only 19 hours, 81 helicopters carried 7,000 people to safety.

After the fall...
- On April 30th, two US marines were killed in a rocket attack, they were the last Americans to die in the fall of Saigon.
- Saigon was then renamed Ho Chi Minh.
- The fall of Saigon signified the end of the Vietnam War.