

World history and american history

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World History and American History The Original Posting The first Mesoamerican culture was the Olmec Society. The society emerged around 1400 BCE and had a greater influence on larger portions of Central America for centuries. They had an excellent knowledge of the trade. They widely traded in various regions, specifically in Central America. An evidence of this is the remains of the collected artefacts. The trade made them stronger. Societies borrowed from the Olmec culture. For instance, the 'divine' ball game, the Mesoamerican calendar and the writing dominated in the Mesoamerican culture. Another ancient culture that contributed much was the Chavin. They emerged around 900 BCE. They had a long lasting culture in Peru, for about 100 years. They contributed artefact like the cast bronze artwork that spread around Peru. They used bronze for artwork and not for making weapons. The Chavan never lasted for a longer period as the Olmec (Rosenswig, Robert 167)

The Southeast Asia Babylift Operation

The Operation was developed by the U. S government to transport the Vietnamese orphans out of the war-torn country. The first flight was to leave Saigon on 4th April 1974. During the last days of the war, the United States began boarding the Vietnamese children into the military transport. The aim was to let the children adopted by American, European, Canadian and Australian families. The first plane crashed and killed approximately 138 Vietnam children. Other children, transported by McDonald and other volunteers, succeeded to reach the destination safely (Wise, Phillip 223).

The mechanics or logistics of the operation was by the airlifting of the children who were believed to be orphans. The process was through a seated cargo plane. Inside the plane, the children sat in small cardboard boxes lined <https://assignbuster.com/world-history-and-american-history/>

with blankets (Wise, Phillip 251). The plane had caretakers with volunteers inside. Babylift operation was seen as the last desperate attempt to get sympathy for the war. As the war was towards its end, food became inadequate, and gasoline became very expensive as one moved towards the north. Therefore, the children's lives were at risk. So they had to be taken to America so as to seek help.

The outcome of the operation was successful to some level. The first plane that left Saigon crashed several minutes after its takeoff and killed 138 people, most of which included the children. Despite the crash, the operation managed to remove more than 3300 children out of Vietnam. It appeared that most of the children had families and were not orphans. The rumors were that most of the children's parents got desperate to escape. For instance, the South Vietnamese were most affected. The parents of the children sought that sending the children to America was the only hope for the survival of their young ones. Other parents also could not feed their children. Therefore, poor parents also placed their children in orphanages and could check on them later. Since the children were given out under duress during wartime, they had to be returned to their families. Eventually, only twelve children got reunited with their Vietnamese parents. Others could not succeed in finding their birth parents due to lack of papers (Wise, Phillip 302). Therefore, they remain adopted.

Works Cited

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