

I'm not a bot



Ap gov exam 2024

Wikipedia, free online encyclopedia, has over 6 million articles in English and more than a million active contributors. In Fiji, veiqia is a traditional female tattooing practice among the indigenous people. The tattoos are usually applied to the groin and buttocks area by older female tattoo artists and were considered an essential part of a woman's beauty and cultural identity. This text is a compilation of various historical events that took place on May 12 throughout different years. The first event mentioned is the War of the Austrian Succession, where Habsburg ruler Maria Theresa was crowned Queen of Bohemia after driving French troops out of the territory. Another notable event from this date is the 1938 intercepting of the Italian ocean liner SS Rex by US Army Air Corps bombers during an exercise to demonstrate air power. The text also highlights significant events in nuclear development, with the UK announcing its independent development of nuclear weapons in 1948. Additionally, it mentions the Vietnam War, specifically the Australian Task Force's defense of Fire Support Base Coral in 1968. Moving on to more recent events, the text notes that four students were killed by Indonesian soldiers at Trisakti University in Jakarta in 1998, leading to widespread riots and President Suharto's resignation nine days later. The latter part of the text shifts focus to sports and gaming. It provides information about Seattle Reign FC, a women's soccer team that has played eleven full seasons in the National Women's Soccer League (NWSL). The team has won several league honors and has not yet claimed an NWSL Championship but has finished as runners-up on three occasions. Finally, the text mentions the unveiling of the Xbox 360 console by Microsoft, which took place on May 12, 2005. Wikipedia and Its Functions The US launched Operation Marsden in 1969, where they discovered and destroyed large caches of weapons and supplies, including the main hospital servicing local Communist forces. In April 1970, Operation Townsville resulted in the capture of VC operational signals codes and one-time cipher pads used by the VC headquarters. This led to significant intelligence gains for senior US commanders, who referred to it as "the biggest intelligence coup of the war." The Australian Task Force (1 ATF) was formed in 1966, with a initial force of 4,500 men, including armour, aviation, engineers and artillery support. Australian forces focused on deliberate patrolling using dispersed companies supported by artillery, armored personnel carriers and helicopters to separate VC from population in villages. This approach allowed them to pursue operations more independently using their own methods. The Australian Task Force was allocated its own Tactical Area of Responsibility (TAOR) in Phuoc Tuy Province, enabling them to concentrate efforts in a single area to achieve greater recognition. The task force known as 1 ATF was formed during the Malayan Emergency. It would be led by Brigadier David Jackson, an experienced infantry officer who had served in World War II and the Korean War. Due to the short time frame of less than two months given for deployment, Australia rapidly prepared the new force. The headquarters of the 1st Brigade was used to establish 1 ATF. New Zealand was offered a choice between attaching its 161st Battery, Royal New Zealand Artillery to the US 173rd Airborne Brigade or joining 1 ATF in Phuoc Tuy. They decided to integrate their battery into 1 ATF in June 1966, and from 1967 onwards, they also contributed infantry and NZSAS units. The main goal of 1 ATF was to dominate its TAOR and carry out operations throughout Phuoc Tuy as required. It aimed to secure Route 15 for military movement, ensuring allied control over the port at Vung Tau. Politically, it sought to extend government authority in Phuoc Tuy. The task force would be based in a rubber plantation at Nui Dat, and a logistics base would be established in Vung Tau with direct access via road. The 1st Australian Task Force (1 ATF) was a multi-unit formation comprising the 1st Field Squadron, 21st Engineer Support Troop, 103rd Signals Squadron, 161st Reconnaissance Flight, and an intelligence detachment. Operating Cessna 180s and Bell H-13 Sioux helicopters, as well as UH-1B Iroquois choppers from No. 9 Squadron RAAF, the task force received support from the 1st Australian Logistic Support Group (1 ALSG) based at Vung Tau. US forces provided significant assistance, including artillery, close air support, and helicopter gunships, with six M109 self-propelled howitzers permanently attached to Nui Dat. Despite being hastily assembled and lacking direct experience in counter-insurgency operations, 1 ATF was required to rapidly deploy and begin operations in a complex environment. The task force arrived at Vung Tau between April and June 1966, and from May 17 to June 15, US and Australian forces secured the area around Nui Dat during Operation Hardihood. The Battle of Long Tan marked a significant turning point in the Vietnam War for the Australians. In August 1966, D Company 6 RAR successfully repelled a large VC force with artillery support, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. The battle showcased the task force's dominance over the region and enabled them to pursue operations to restore government authority. However, this success was short-lived as Australian casualties mounted in February 1967 during Operation Bribie, with 16 men killed and 55 wounded. The minefield laid by 1 ATF Command proved to be a tactical blunder, as it allowed the VC to reuse the mines against the Australians and New Zealanders. The security of the minefield was ineffective, leading to further escalation of the war. To address this issue, 1 ATF was heavily reinforced in December 1967 with the arrival of additional infantry battalions and troops. This included a third infantry battalion from the Royal Australian Regiment and an extra infantry company from New Zealand. The deployment of Centurion tanks and Iroquois helicopters further increased the task force's combat power. By March 1968, the total number of Australian troops had reached its highest level during the war, with a strength of 7,672 combat troops. This marked a significant increase in the task force's capability to counter the growing VC threat. Australian Battalion Formed, New Zealand Integration in Vietnam In 1967, an Australian minefield was laid and later relaid or booby trapped, claiming the lives of 11 soldiers (6 from New Zealand and 5 from Australia) and injuring 54 others (10 Kiwis and 44 Aussies). The incident on July 21, which inspired Redgum's song "I Was Only 19," was particularly tragic. Operation Marsden in December 1969 aimed to weaken the PAVN/VC forces in the area, with Aussie and Kiwi troops taking part. They discovered a massive stores dump containing anti-personnel grenades, mines, and explosives on December 8. The following day, B Company found signs of hospitals, while V Company located another hospital with large bunkers on December 11. On the same day, W Company encountered an enemy camp in the Song Rai River area, but managed to kill one VC. Over the next few days, D and V Companies uncovered a pharmacy, dental post, orderly room, and massive cache of medical supplies at the K76A Hospital. By December 29, all rifle companies had conducted search-and-destroy missions, with only four Australians killed in action (no Kiwis were injured) and 22 VC soldiers neutralized, including 21 prisoners taken from the hospital. Australian forces captured a significant amount of pharmaceuticals, the largest ever seized by allied forces during the war. Other notable Australian actions included the Binh Ba and Long Khanh battles in June 1969 and 1971, respectively. The Australian withdrawal from Vietnam started in November 1970, with 8 RAR not being replaced at the end of its tour. The New Zealand infantry company W Company was also withdrawn during this period. As part of a phased withdrawal, Australian combat forces were reduced further in 1971. The Battle of Nui Le on September 21 proved to be the last major battle fought by Australian and New Zealand forces, resulting in five Australians killed and 30 wounded. The NZ SAS troop and artillery battery were withdrawn in February and May, respectively. On October 16, Australian forces handed over control of the base at Nui Dat to South Vietnamese forces, while 4 RAR sailed for Australia on December 9, 1971. V Company and the New Zealand medical team were also withdrawn during this time. The 1st Australian Task Force (ATF) was a military unit established in Vietnam during the 1960s. It consisted of various branches and units, including engineers, artillery, APCs, armored units, and reconnaissance flights. The ATF worked closely with New Zealand forces, which included rifle companies, an artillery battery, and a SAS troop. The Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV) was a separate entity from the 1st ATF and reported directly to the Australian Force Vietnam headquarters in Saigon. The 1st ATF had its own commanders, including Brigadier O.D. Jackson and others, who led the unit throughout its operations. Despite being largely pushed out of Phuoc Tuy Province by 1968-69, the situation was challenged during several military offensives, including the Tet Offensive in 1968, mid-1969, and the Easter Offensive in 1972. The unit also faced attacks on radio stations (RF) outposts and village incursions. The 1st ATF operated under various commanders and experienced different levels of success throughout its operations. The Australian Army's involvement in Vietnam lasted from 1962 to 1972, with the unit playing a significant role in the country's military history. No paraphrased text provided. Please note that the text appears to be a list of references and citations for a historical study on the Australian military involvement in the Vietnam War. Greville, Phillip (2002). Paving the Way: The Royal Australian Engineers 1945 to 1972. Moorebank, New South Wales: The Corps Committee of the Royal Australian Engineers. ISBN 1-876439-74-2. Grey, Jeffrey (2006). Diggers and Kiwis: Australian and New Zealand Experience in Vietnam. Oxford: Osprey. pp. 156–173. ISBN 184603020X. Horner, David, ed. (2008). Duty First: A History of the Royal Australian Regiment (Second ed.). Crows Nest, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 9781741753745. Kuring, Ian (2004). Redcoats to Camo: A History of Australian Infantry 1788-2001. Loftus, New South Wales: Australian Military Historical Publications. ISBN 1876439998. Lyles, Kevin (2004). Vietnam ANZACs – Australian & New Zealand Troops in Vietnam 1962-72. Elite Series 103. Oxford: Osprey. ISBN 1-84176-702-6. McAulay, Lex (1986). The Battle of Long Tan: The Legend of Anzac Upheld. London: Arrow Books. ISBN 0099525305. McGibbon, Ian, ed. (2000). The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History. Auckland, New Zealand: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780195583762. McGibbon, Ian (2010). New Zealand's Vietnam War: A History of Combat, Commitment and Controversy. Auckland: Exisle. ISBN 9780908988969. McNeill, Ian (1993). To Long Tan: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1950-1966. The Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts 1948-1975. Vol. 2. St Leonards, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 1863732829. McNeill, Ian; Ekins, Ashley (2003). On the Offensive: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1967-1968. The Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts 1948-1975. Vol. 8. St Leonards, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 1863733043. Odgers, George (1988). Army Australia: An Illustrated History. Frenchs Forest, New South Wales: Child & Associates. ISBN 0-86777-061-9. Palazzo, Albert (2006). Australian Military Operations in Vietnam. Australian Army Campaigns Series. Vol. 3. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory: Army History Unit. ISBN 1-876439-10-6. Smith, Barry (2002). The Role and Impact of Civil Affairs in South Vietnam 1965-1971. In Dennis, Peter; Grey, Jeffrey (eds.). The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1962-1972. Proceedings of the 2002 Chief of Army's Military History Conference (PDF). Canberra: Army History Unit. pp. 229–239. ISBN 0-642-50267-6. Richardson, Thomas (2017). Destroy and Build: Pacification in Phuoc Tuy 1966-72. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-18973-7. Ross, Andrew; Hall, Robert; Griffin, Amy (2015). The Search for Tactical Success in Vietnam: An Analysis of Australian Task Force Combat Operations. Australian Army History Series. Port Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-09844-2. Australian War Memorial: Vietnam War 1962-1972 The 1st Australian Task Force Organisation Chart as at 31 December 1966 The Australian Defence Force Academy Retrieved from Page 3 The following pages link to 1st Australian Task Force External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Australian Army (links | edit) Harold Holt (links | edit) January 24 (links | edit) May 12 (links | edit) Vietnam veteran (links | edit) Boeing CH-47 Chinook (links | edit) Bell UH-1 Iroquois (links | edit) History of Australia (links | edit) ATF (disambiguation) (links | edit) Royal New Zealand Air Force (links | edit) Special Air Service Regiment (links | edit) Task force (links | edit) Tet Offensive (links | edit) Tim Fischer (links | edit) HMAS Melbourne (R21) (links | edit) Centurion (tank) (links | edit) Long-range reconnaissance patrol (links | edit) New Zealand Special Air Service (links | edit) 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment (links | edit) HMAS Sydney (R17) (links | edit) Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (links | edit) HMAS Hobart (D 39) (links | edit) Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) Battle of Long Tan (links | edit) Burnham Military Camp (links | edit) New Zealand Army (links | edit) Military history of Australia (links | edit) Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment (links | edit) Royal Regiment of New Zealand Artillery (links | edit) 1st Armoured Regiment (Australia) (links | edit) 3rd/4th Cavalry Regiment (Australia) (links | edit) Corps of Royal New Zealand Engineers (links | edit) 4th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (links | edit) Donald Dunstan (governor) (links | edit) History of the Australian Army (links | edit) 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) 1st Brigade (Australia) (links | edit) 3rd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) Military history of New Zealand (links | edit) 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) Royal Australian Army Educational Corps (links | edit) Operation Crimp (links | edit) No. 9 Squadron RAAF (links | edit) Battle of Coral-Balmoral (links | edit) 2nd Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment (links | edit) II Field Force, Vietnam (links | edit) 20th Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery (links | edit) Flames of War (links | edit) Royal Australian Survey Corps (links | edit) Set-based questions include quantitative analysis of numerical data as well as applications of text-based sources for qualitative insights. The exam consists of two main sections: Set-based questions covering both quantitative and qualitative aspects, and a free-response section where students must apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios or analyze given data.