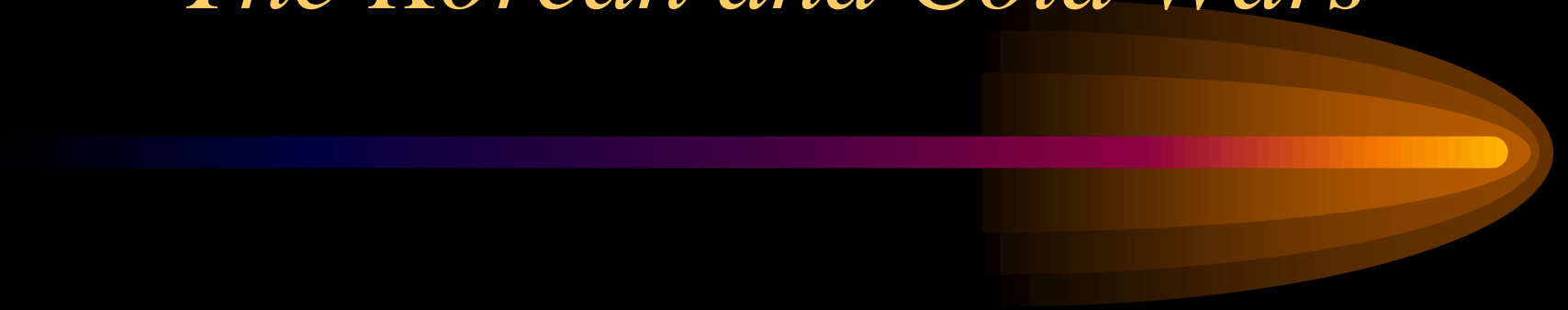


The Korean and Cold Wars



**Already
KNOW**

NEED to Know

Will Learn

Empty space for notes under 'Already KNOW'.

Empty space for notes under 'NEED to Know'.

Empty space for notes under 'Will Learn'.

Words to Know

- Confucianism
- World War II
- United Nations
- North Korea
- South Korea
- Kim Il-Song
- Pusan Perimeter
- Containment
- Kim Jong-Il
- Cold War

What was the Cold War?

- ❖ Who were the main participants?
- ❖ What was the argument?
- ❖ Where did they fight?
- ❖ Who were their friends?



Cold War: What does this remind you of?

- Take the two most popular kids in school.
 - What might happen between them?
 - What about their friendship?

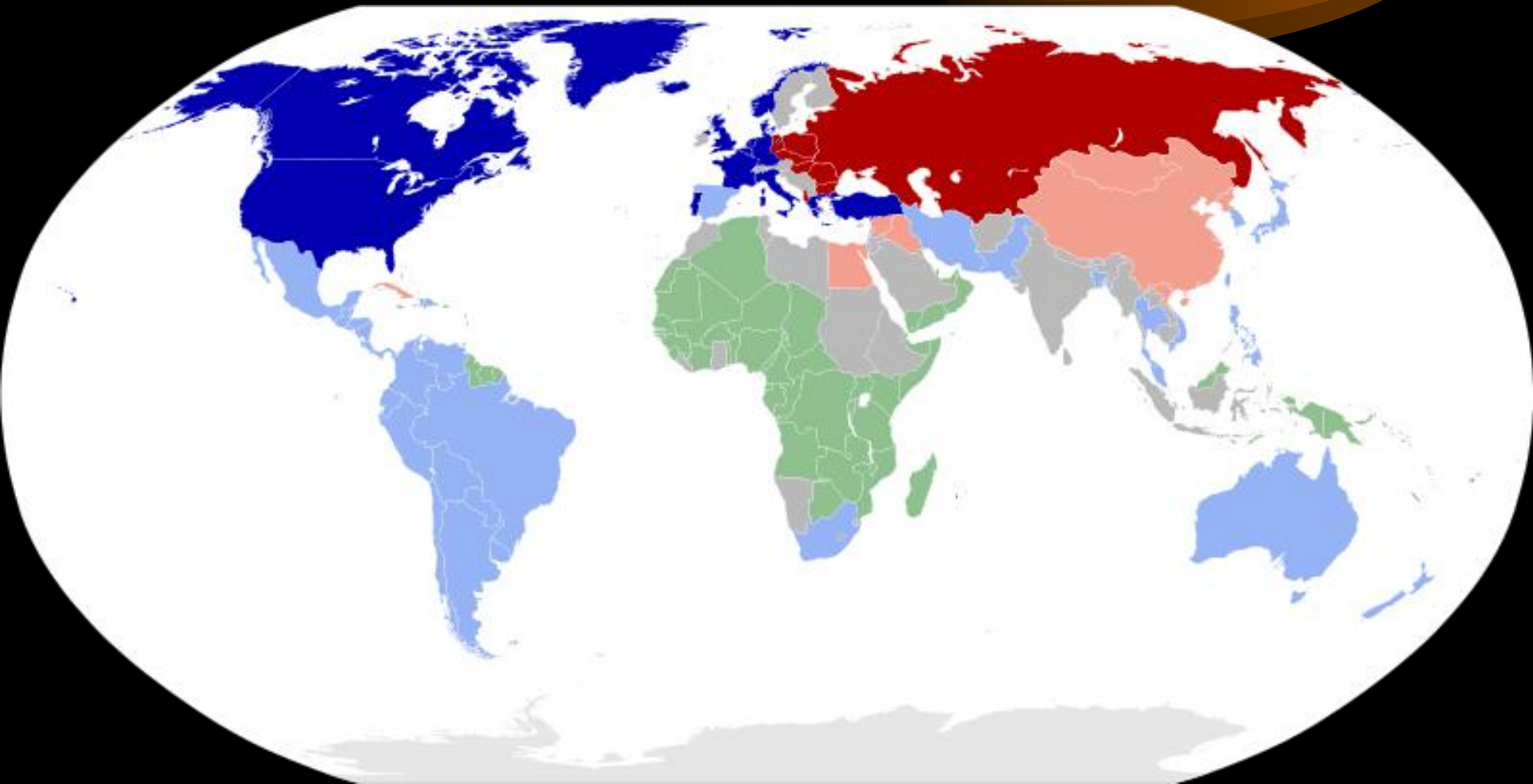


What was the Cold War?

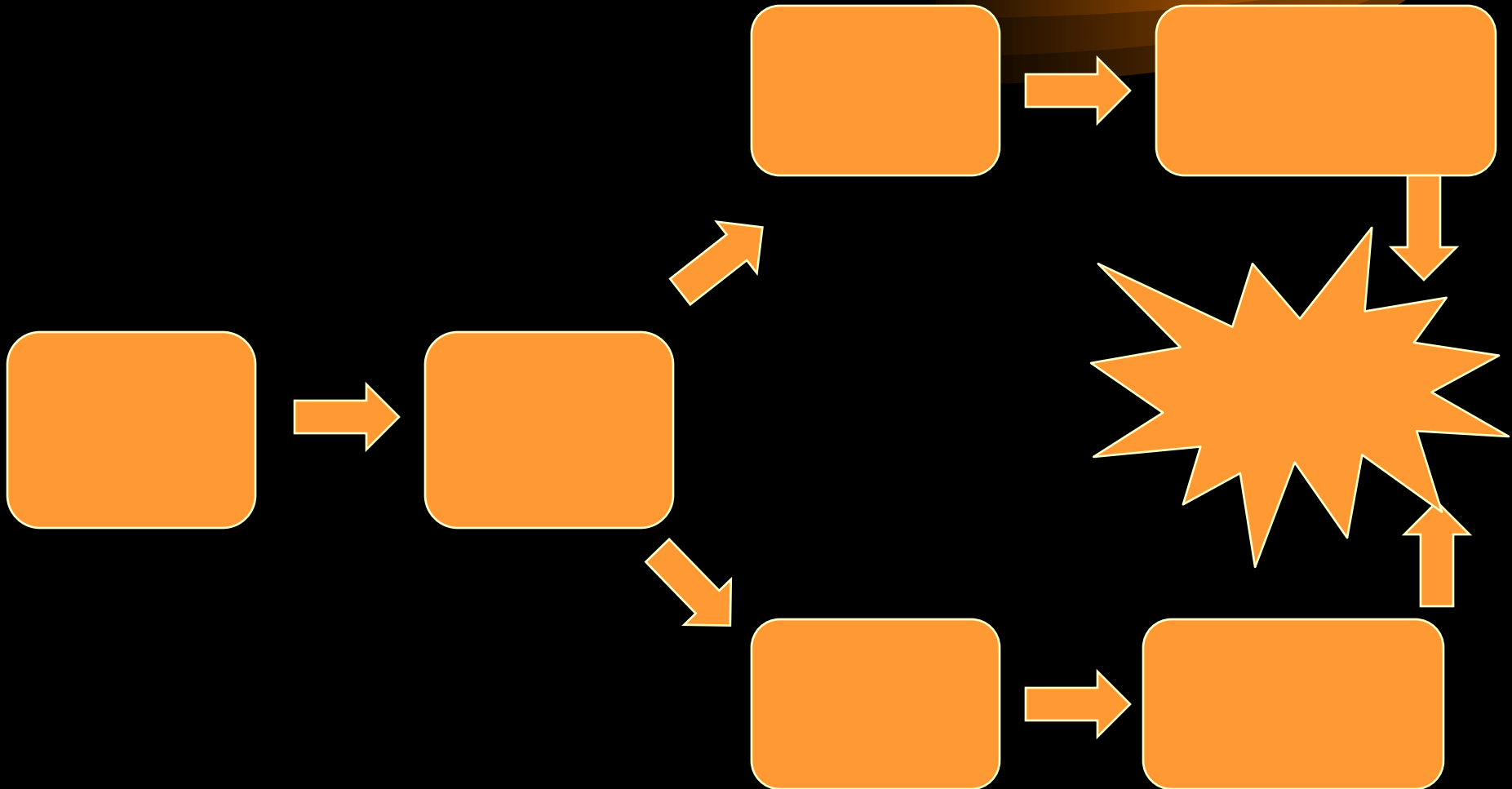
- term used to describe the shifting struggle for power and prestige between the Western powers and the Communist bloc from the end of World War II until 1989. Of worldwide proportions, the conflict was tacit in the ideological differences between communism and capitalist democracy.
- Cold War Video

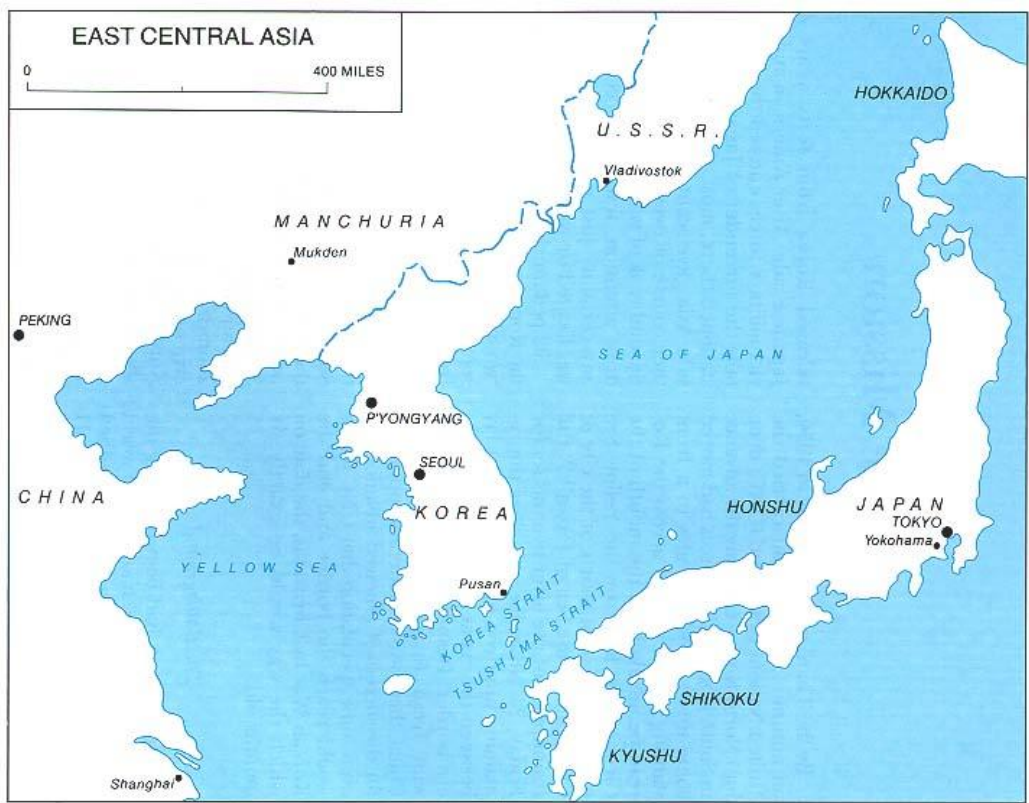
Cold War Counties

Red=Communists Blue=Democracies



Graphic Organizer





MAP 1

From: Ebb and Flow, November 1950-July 1951
 Center of Military History, 1990
 By Billy C. Mossman

Background

- Aka “Land of the Morning Calm”
- First known use of the name Korea: 918AD
- First known human inhabitants: 2333BC
- Main religions: Confucianism & Buddhism
- Fought off invasion by Mongols, Chinese, Japanese, and European colonists.
- 1910 Japan annexed Korea, forcing it to become a province of Japan.



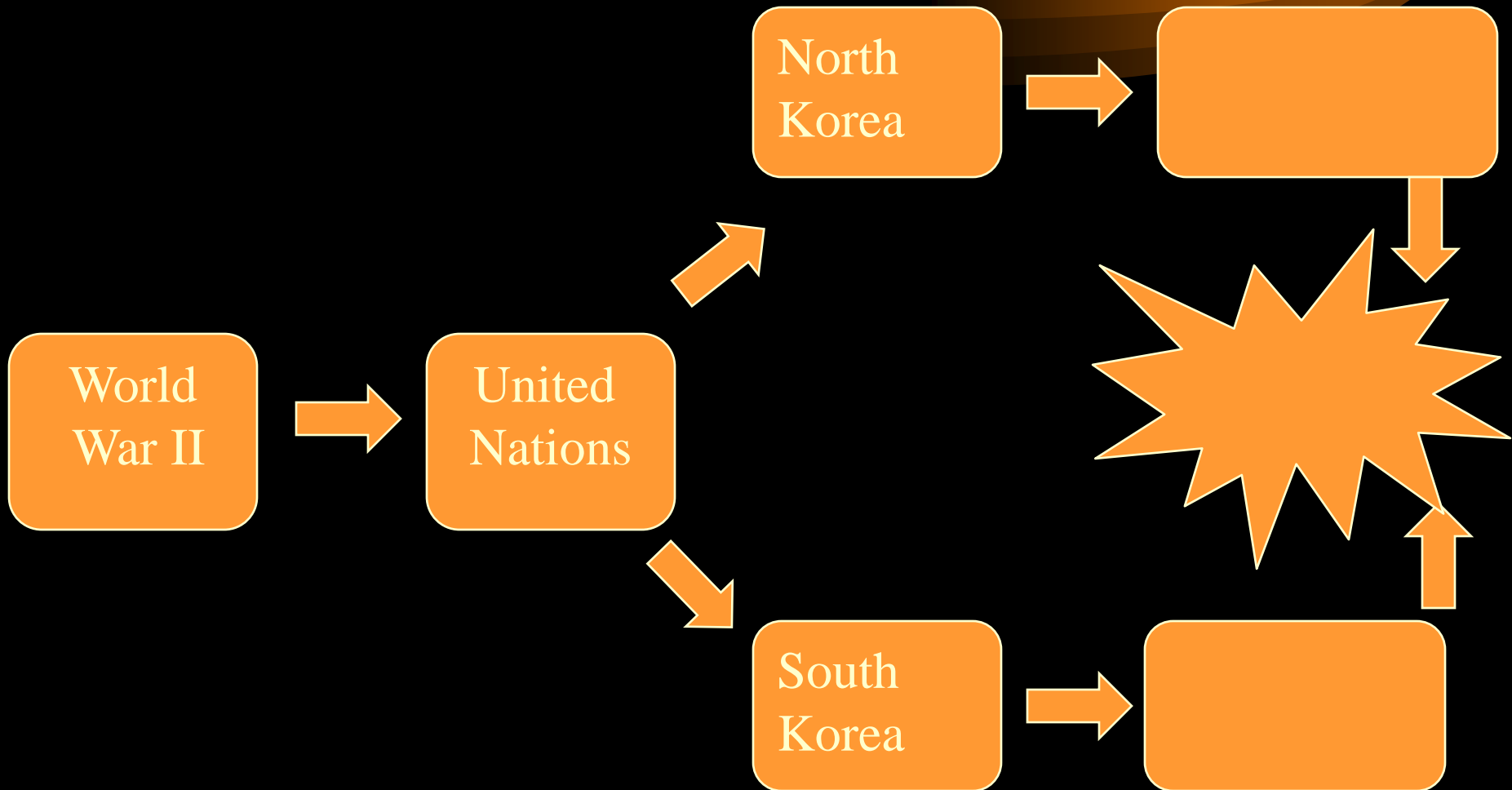
Post World War II



- The end of WWII found Korea occupied by the USSR in the north and the US in the south.
- The United Nations divided Korea into two separate countries: North Korea and South Korea.
- The two countries were divided along the 38th Parallel (Latitude)



Graphic Organizer



Interactive Notebook Question

(Left Side)

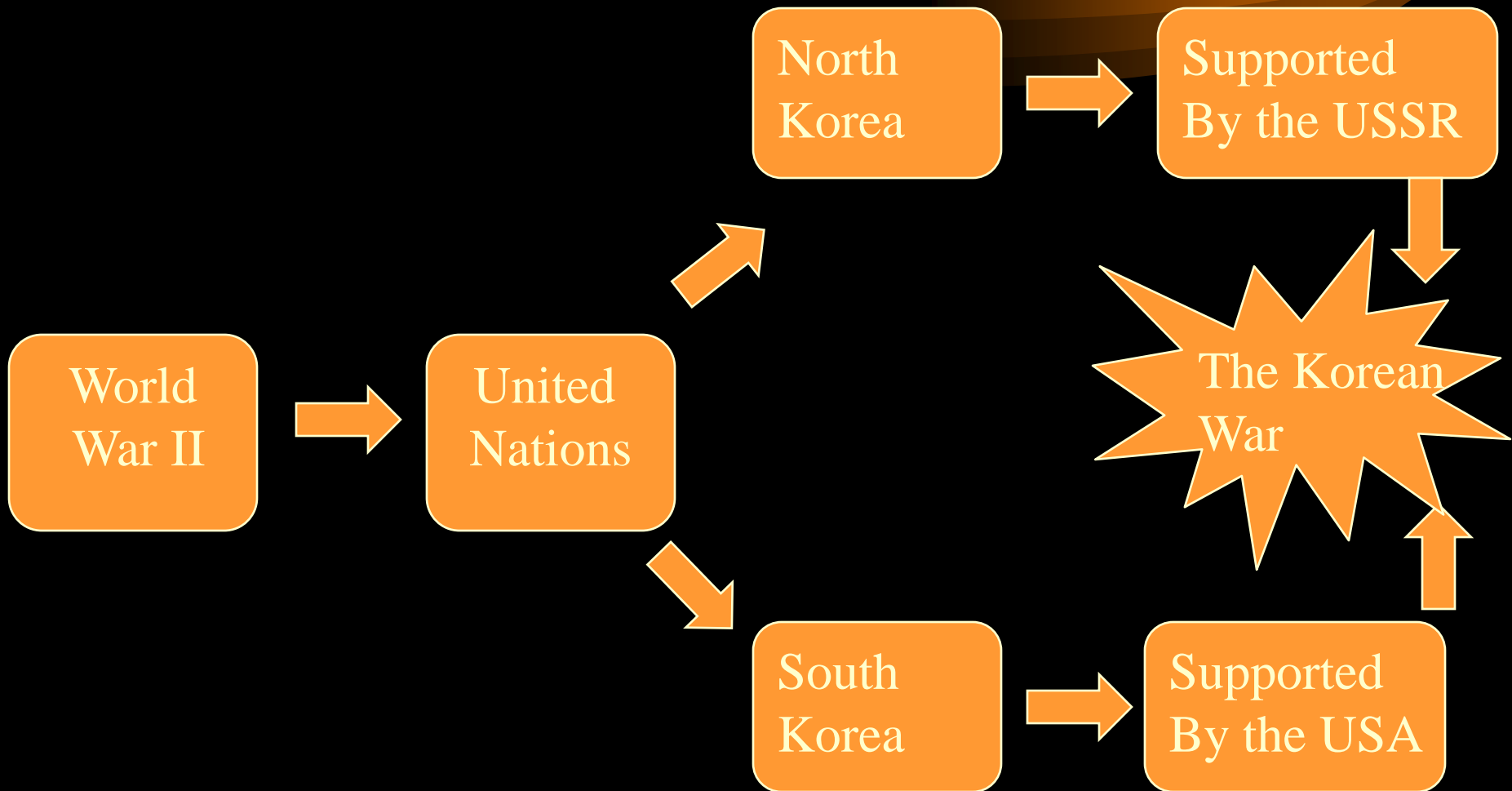
- Think-Pair-Share
 - Why were the U.S. and U.S.S.R. so interested in the two Koreas?

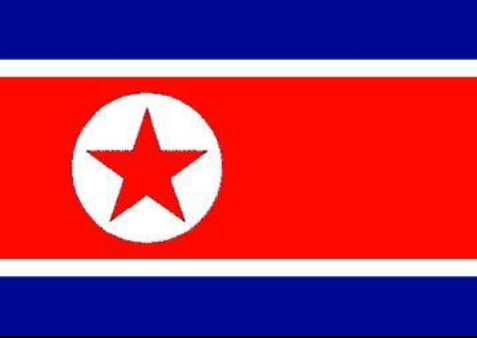


Kim Il Sung

Born into a peasant family on April 15, 1912, in Mangyondae, Korea, **Kim Il Sung** was still a child when his parents left Japan-occupied Korea for Manchuria. There Kim attended Chinese schools. In 1932, he became the leader of a small group of Korean partisans, which he led in various raids against Japanese outposts in Korea. In 1941, Kim fled Manchuria for the Soviet Far East where he received military training. **In 1945, Kim returned to his homeland as a major in the Soviet army.** The Soviets put him in charge of the formation of a provisional system of government in Soviet-occupied Korea. In 1948, **he became the first premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** Strongly favoring national unification by military means, Kim's regime waged a guerrilla war against the South, and with strong Soviet support built up a large military.

Graphic Organizer





Korean War 1950-1953

- June 25, 1950 the North Korean Army crossed the 38th parallel and began a drive south to take over South Korea.
- The North Korean offensive was halted near the city of Pusan in the southeast corner of the Korean peninsula. This became known as the Pusan Perimeter.



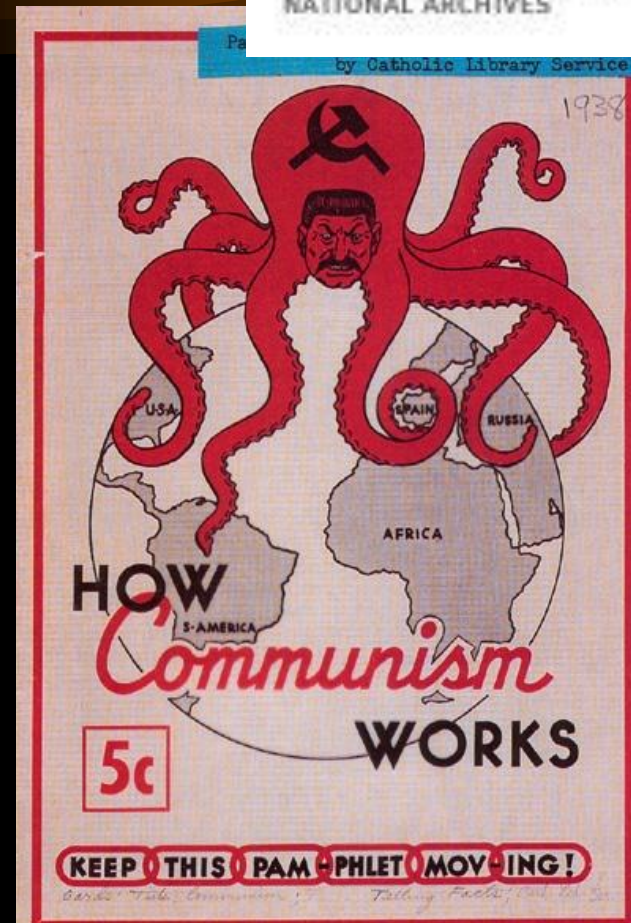
The Domino Theory

- President Eisenhower later described the situation in Southeast Asia as a set of Dominos in that if one country in the region became communist then the rest would “fall” into communism. The theory would become US foreign policy and create a situation in which communism was to be contained and prevented to spread. This set the stage for the Vietnam War.



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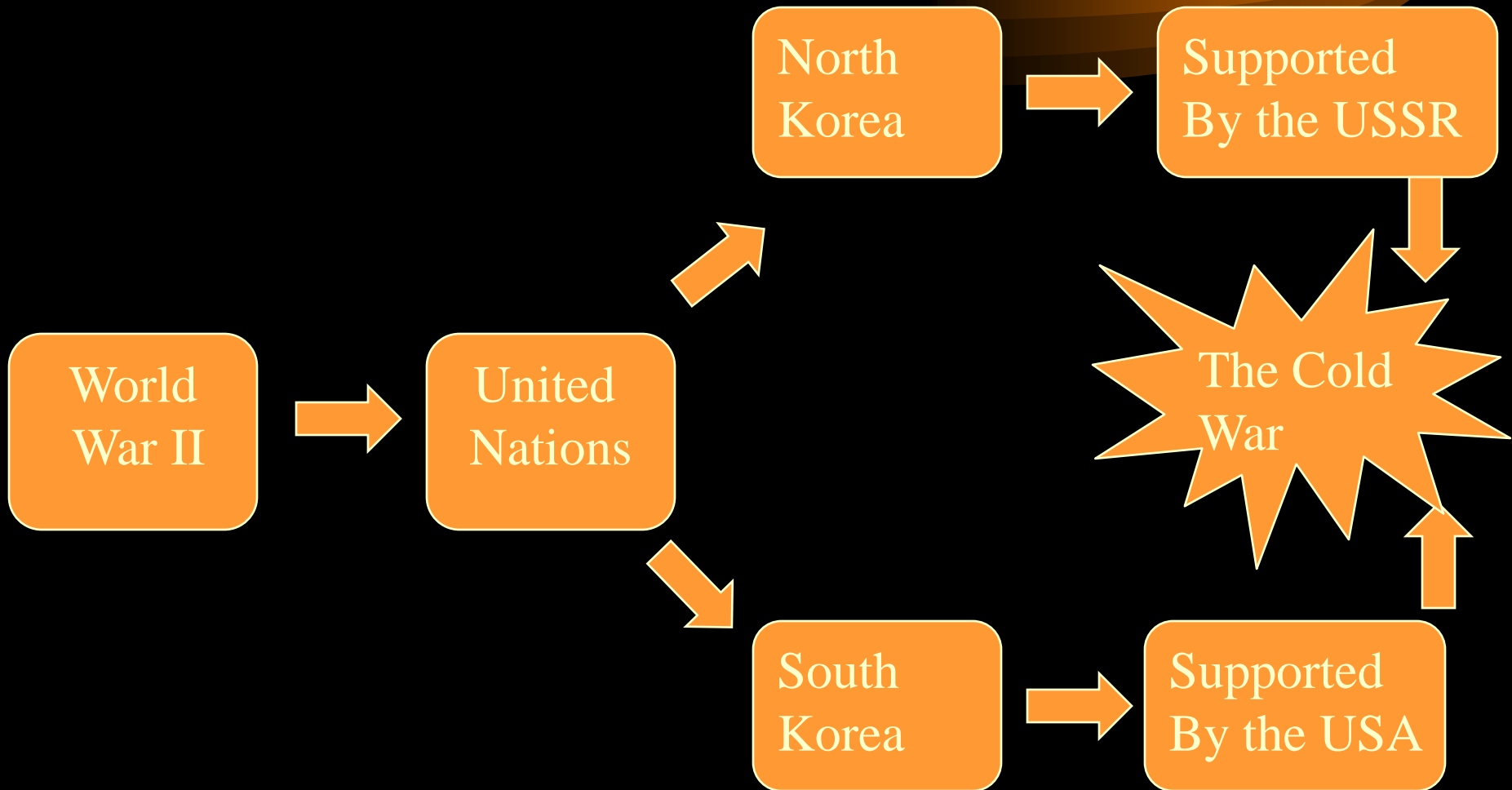
- Following the policy of Containment, **President Truman sent thousands of US military personnel into the conflict without a formal declaration of war by congress.**
- The United Nations Security Council agreed that North Korea must be stopped from conquering the south; the UN decided to join the US in the war.

Interactive Notebook Question

(Left Side)

- Think-Pair-Share
 - If the “Domino Theory” became a reality, which countries could be next after Korea and China?

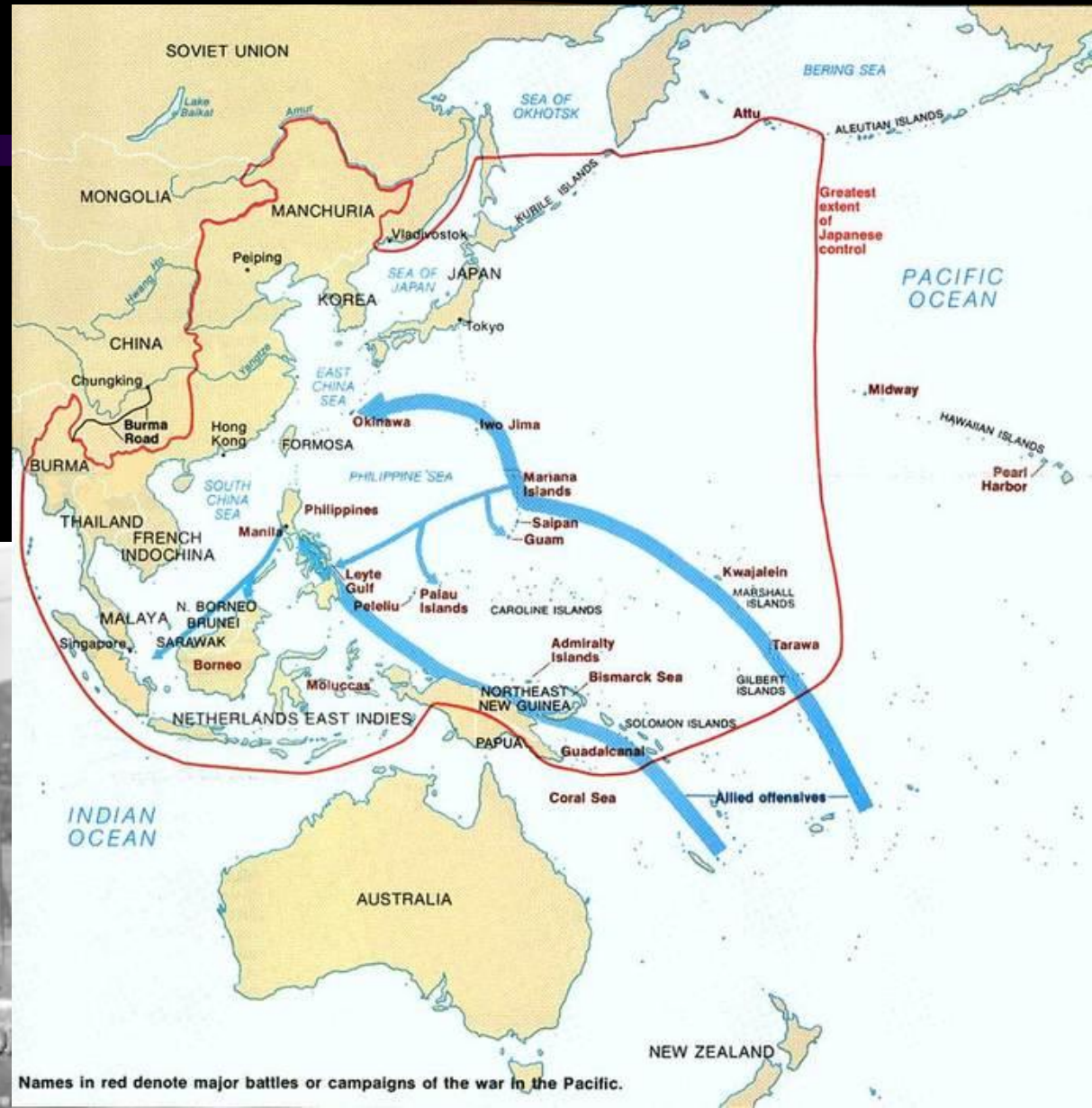
Graphic Organizer





General Douglas MacArthur

American Hero of World War Two, MacArthur is picked to lead the United Nations forces in South Korea



Names in red denote major battles or campaigns of the war in the Pacific.



PictureHistory

Number of Soldiers sent by UN countries:

Australia 2,282	Belgium 900
Canada 6,146	Colombia 1,068
Ethiopia 1,271	France 1,119
Greece 1,263	Holland 819
Luxembourg 44	New Zealand 1,385
Philippines 1,496	South Africa 826
South Korea 590,911	Thailand 1,204
Turkey 5,453	United Kingdom 14,198
United States 302,483	





Inchon Landing



- While US/UN troops were fighting in the Pusan Perimeter, MacArthur decided on an amphibious invasion behind enemy lines at the port of Inchon on the west coast of Korea.
- The surprise tactic worked and the North Korean forces were cut in half.





The Chinese Connection

- **Mao Tse-Tung (1893 - 1976)**
- **The Korean War was one of the first world wide tests of Communism vs. Democracy. The stakes were high for both the USSR and the USA to prove that their way of thinking (ideology) was right.**
- Both the USSR and China wanted to help North Korea in order to make Communism look better.
- MacArthur may have sent special forces into southern China in an attempt to see what they were up to. Whether that actually happened or not, the Chinese claimed the US Army violated their territory.

■ U.N. FORCES ■ COMMUNIST FORCES



*“This will be over
by Christmas*

- By late 1950 the US/UN forces had pushed the North Koreans almost to the North Korea/China border.

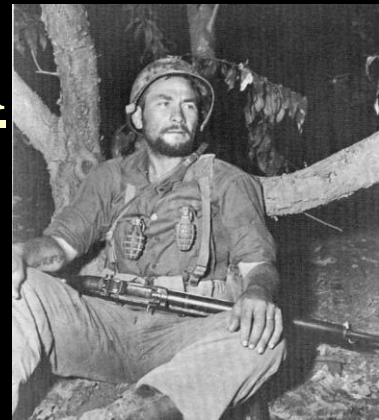




- Alarmed by the possibility of a Communist defeat Stalin gave the OK for Mao Zedong to send in the Chinese Army



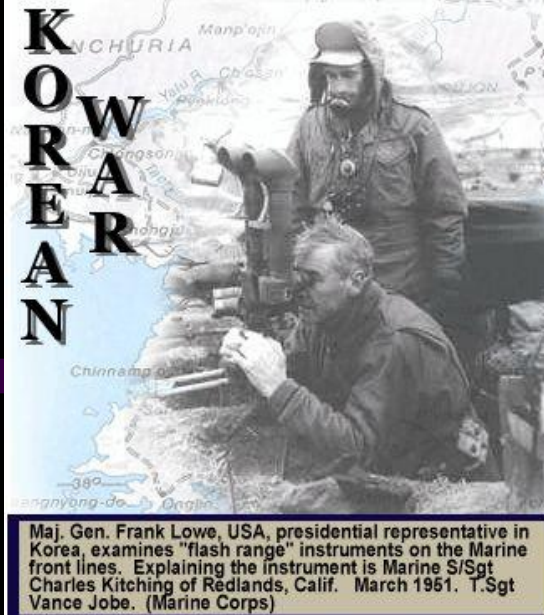
- Thanksgiving of 1950 300,000 Chinese troops poured across the Yalu river and attacked the US/UN. A completely new war had begun.







Conflict and Consequence:
The Korean War and its Unsettled Legacy



Maj. Gen. Frank Lowe, USA, presidential representative in Korea, examines "flash range" instruments on the Marine front lines. Explaining the instrument is Marine S/Sgt Charles Kitching of Redlands, Calif. March 1951. T. Sgt Vance Jobe. (Marine Corps)



- **With the Chinese in the war the fight bogged down to a standstill. A war of attrition developed.** Thousands of soldiers on both sides were killed for only a few feet of land.
- MacArthur wanted permission to bomb China. Truman feared this would escalate the war into a global fight (WWIII?)
- After MacArthur went public with his dislike of Truman, the President had him replaced as Supreme Commander.





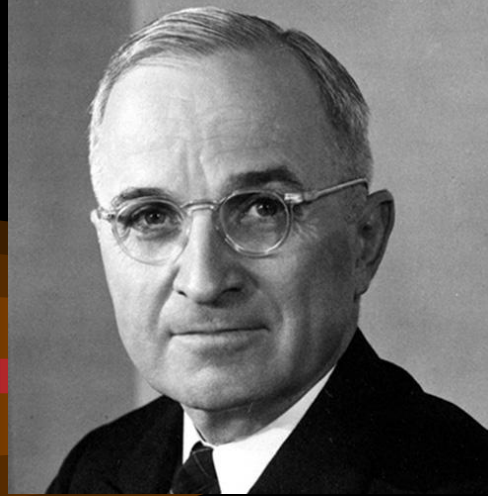
Back to where we began

- Some 20,000 U.S. Marines and Army infantry fought their way out of a Chinese encirclement at the Chosen Reservoir. The U.S. Navy evacuated tens of thousands of refugees and U.N. personnel from the ports of Hungnam and Wonsan.





- In 1952 President Truman announced he would not run for re-election.
- Adlai Stevenson, D. vs.
Dwight Eisenhower, R.
- In the spring of 1953 Eisenhower sent word to Mao that the US would use Nuclear Weapons if they did not negotiate a cease fire.
- July 27, 1953 a cease fire was signed at Panmunjom.





Which one is Adlai Stevenson and which is Dwight Eisenhower?





American Generals at the cease fire declaration signing

Cease Fire

- The cease fire did not officially end the war.
- The cease fire line basically fell near the 38th parallel.
- Korea is still divided between North and South.



Korean Peninsula



After all of that, where did we end up?

Interactive Notebook Question

(Left Side)

- Think-Pair-Share
 - What was the real cause of the Korean War?



The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today.





This was the first war to deploy jets as the main fighter aircraft. At the start of the war the MIG was the obvious winner, however by the end of the war the F-86 had taken the top spot.



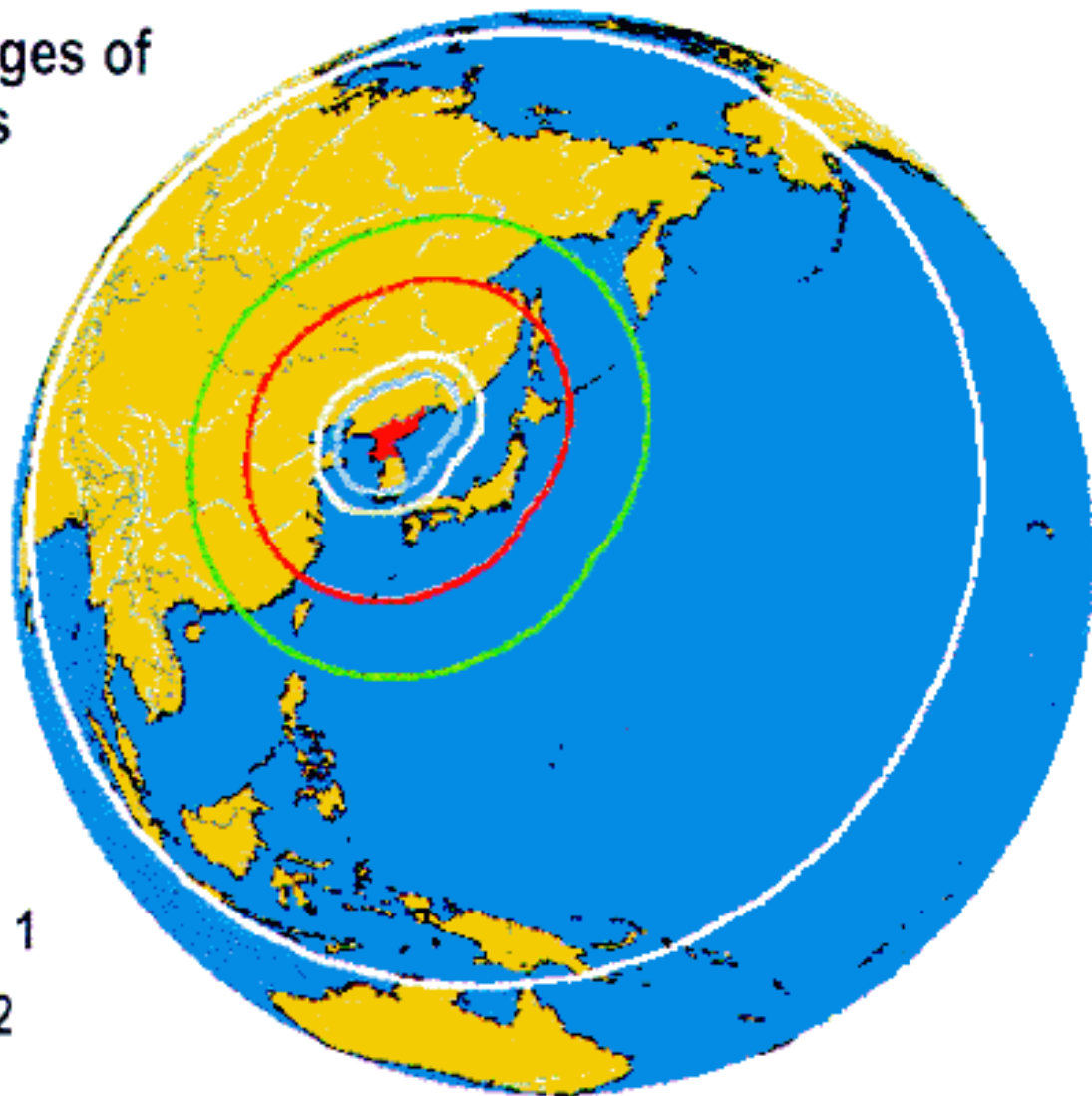
Country	Dead	Wounded & Missing	Total
Australia	339	1,245	1,584
Belgium	97	355	452
Canada	309	1,235	1,544
China	?	?	900.000(?)
Colombia	140	517	657
Ethiopia	120	536	656
France	288	836	1,124
Greece	169	545	714
Netherlands	111	593	704
New Zealand	31	78	109
North Korea	?	?	520.000(?)
Norway	3	?	?
Philippines	92	356	448
South Africa	20	16	36
South Korea	415,004	428,568	843,572
Soviet Union	299(?)	?	?
Thailand	114	799	913
Turkey	717	2,413	3,130
United Kingdom	670	2,692	3,362
United States	29,550	106,978	136,978





Approximate Maximum Ranges of North Korean Missiles

- Inner Ring—SCUD B
- Second Ring—SCUD C
- Third Ring—No Dong
- Fourth Ring—Taepo Dong 1
- Outer Ring—Taepo Dong 2





Kim Jong-Il

- He succeeded his father Kim Il-sung, founder of North Korea, who died in 1994, and commands the 5th largest standing army in the world. North Korea officially refers to him as the "Dear Leader".





Who will be the next leader of North Korea?



- Kim Jong Un, the youngest son of Kim Jong Il, was promoted to the rank of four-star general of the Korean People's Army clearly places him in a position to succeed his father as the ruler of North Korea.
- The younger Kim is thought to have studied at the International School of Berne in Guemligen, Switzerland, under a pseudonym before returning to a military academy in Pyongyang. There are varying reports that he can speak German, French and English. He has also been reported as overweight, diabetic, and possibly prone to health conditions in the wake of a car accident.





North Korean Education

- North Korean students start each day with songs dedicated to their ‘Dear Leader’. There is no internet access for private use.



Kwan-li-so No. 22 Haengyong North Section

FEATURE

1. Quarters for Prisoners with Families
2. Threshing House
3. Quarters for Prisoners with Families
4. Vegetable and Freight Depot
5. Furniture Factory
6. Quarters for Prisoners with Families



Satellite Image: DigitalGlobe
Photographed May 21, 2002
Annotations: Far Eastern Economic Review



• Human Rights

- North Korean citizens can be imprisoned for political crimes such as freedom of speech.





Culmination Project



- Learning Log
 - Write three paragraphs of what you learned about the Korean War, the US involvement in East Asia, and the current situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Movies about the Korean War

[An Annapolis Story](#)

[Battle Circus](#)

[Battle Hymn](#)

[The Bridges at Toko-Ri](#)

[M*A*S*H](#)

[Pork Chop Hill](#)

[The Manchurian Candidate](#)

[Men of the Fighting Lady](#)

[Steel Helmet](#)

Documentary

[The Korean War: Fire And Ice](#)

Summarizing Activity 1

Left hand side

- Draw the Cold War...
 - Who were the main participants?
 - What were their goals in the war?
 - Where did the Cold War turn hot?

Summarizing Activity 2

Left hand side

- Place the following events in chronological order:
 - The Cold War officially begins
 - US drops atom bomb on Hiroshima
 - The Korean War begins
 - The Soviet Union attacks Japanese forces in China
 - Japan surrenders

Summarizing Activity 3

Left hand side

- Place the following events in chronological order:
 - China enters the Korean War
 - A cease fire is negotiated pausing the Korean War
 - Korea is divided between Communist North and Democratic South
 - Japan Surrenders ending WWII
 - North Korea invades the South

Summarizing Activity 4

Left hand side

- For each of the following people; explain their role in the Korean War, what country they are from, and their ultimate goals in the Cold War.
- Kim Il Sung
- Joseph Stalin
- Douglas MacArthur
- Mao Zedong
- Harry Truman
- Dwight Eisenhower

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March 31, 2008