

Korean War

4 CAUSES



a

b

4 FIGURES



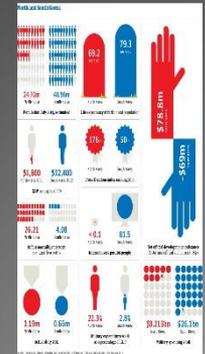
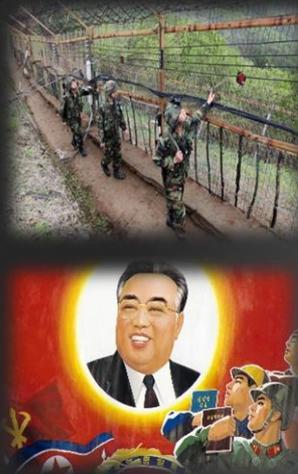
c

4 DETAILS



d

4 EFFECTS



Korean War

Using a blank piece of paper, make four boxes, each with four boxes inside of them. Label the boxes like this, follow along, and list 4 causes, 4 figures, 4 events & 4 effects.

4 CAUSES

1

2

3

4

4 DETAILS

1

2

3

4

4 FIGURES

1

2

3

4

4 EFFECTS

1

2

3

4

Korean War

4 CAUSES



a

1) Japanese Occupation

Korea had been subject to colonization as early as 1904, when the Russians and Japanese fought over the region. The Japan-Korea Annexation treaty in 1910 forced Korea to recognize that they were subjects to the Japanese Emperor, not the Korean emperor. Japanese rule in Korea lasted until 1945. When Japan surrendered to the Americans in 1945, Koreans were left to pick up the pieces.



Korean War

4 CAUSES



a

2) Soviet & U.S. Occupation

Joseph Stalin agreed the Soviets would help fight the Japanese a few months after the Yalta Conference in the spring of 1945. As a result, both the Soviets (from the north) and the Americans (from the south) liberated Korea from the Japanese at the close of WWII. Both sides hoped Korea would soon be unified with democratic elections. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union left Korea by 1949.



Korean War

4 CAUSES



VOTING?



a

3) Uniting Elections Planned

Both the Americans and the Soviet Union agreed that the Koreans would organize elections to decide the fate of their own government.

Whether the election brought about communism, democracy or something else was yet to be decided. Both sides hoped that the entire Korean peninsula would soon be unified with these elections. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union left Korea by 1949.



VOTING?

Korean War

4 CAUSES



a

4) Conflicting Ideologies

Ultimately, each Cold War theater that emerged into conflict was caused by conflicting ideologies. In the case of Korea, leaders from the North favored communism, while leaders from the South did not. Communism (economic equality) versus Capitalism (economic freedom), as well as totalitarianism vs. democracy were themes of this conflict.



Korean War



1) Kim Il Sung

North Korea's *Kim Il Sung* is North Korea's beloved first president. He almost completed an invasion of South Korea before UN intervention in 1950. He was in power during the terms of 6 South Korean presidents, 7 Soviet leaders and 10 U.S. Presidents. He is considered North Korea's "Eternal President".



Korean War



2) Douglas MacArthur



Douglas MacArthur was the top-ranking U.S. general during and after WWII. He brilliantly led U.S. and U.N. forces in aiding South Korea in 1950, and even prepared to invade China. Though he was highly respected and almost untouchable, president Truman removed him from the Korean War since he spoke out publicly against Truman's leadership.

Korean War



3) Harry Truman

Harry Truman was the U.S. president at the close of World War Two. He oversaw the majority of the Korean War (Eisenhower was elected at the end of the war). Truman famously removed MacArthur from leading the war effort after he spoke out publicly against the president's policies.



Korean War



4) Mao Zedong

Mao Zedong was China's revolutionary leader from the late 1940s until his death in the 1970s. During the Korean War, the UN did not recognize Mao's Communist regime as the legitimate government of China. Therefore, Mao was willing to aid the North Koreans against the UN forces.



Korean War

4 DETAILS



c

1) North Invades South

In June of 1950, the communist government of North Korea crossed the 38th parallel (near the center of the Korean Peninsula) and began an invasion of democratic South Korea. North leader Kim Il Sung intended to unify Korea under his communist regime. He had more soldiers and was moving deep into the south. South Koreans were on the retreat, and many were even defecting to the North Korean side.



Korean War

4 DETAILS



c

2) UN Resolution 83

The United Nations met to discuss. The Soviets not present since they protested the fact that the UN didn't recognize the PRC as the government of China. The UN passed *Resolution 83*, recommending UN members to intervene on behalf of South Korean. Led by the US, a force of nearly 1,000,000 joined the South. A series of victories pushed the North to the Chinese border. China warned they would intervene against the UN if they felt threatened.



Korean War

4 DETAILS



3) Chinese Intervention

Stalin sent Mao a personal telegram asking him to enter the war (China likely would have intervened anyway). China soon involved more than 1,350,000 troops, many of whom had no weapons, but were to pick them up as they went. A series of Chinese and North Korean offensives brought the war back near the 38th parallel.



Korean War

4 DETAILS



c

4) An agreed Cease-fire

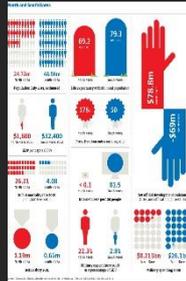
From 1951 to 1953, fighting between the two sides was at a stalemate, with little territorial change. Leaders met to negotiate but combat and UN bombing of North Korea continued. Negotiations stalled because many North Korean POWs did not want to be returned to the north. In 1953, an armistice ended the conflict.



Korean War

4 EFFECTS

c



1) A Divided Korea

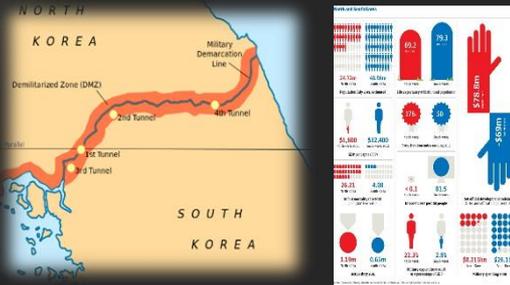
The immediate effect of the war was the fact that the Korean peninsula was indefinitely split in two. A new border was established almost exactly where the 38th parallel once stood as a temporary border before the war. North Korea gained some territory near the west, and South Korean gained some territory to the east.



Korean War

4 EFFECTS

c



2) DMZ Established

Along the new border (near the 38th parallel), a demilitarized zone was established. To this day, both sides patrol this DMZ around the clock. Occasionally, the two sides arrange to have family reunions and other common gatherings. But these festivities are few and far between.



Korean War

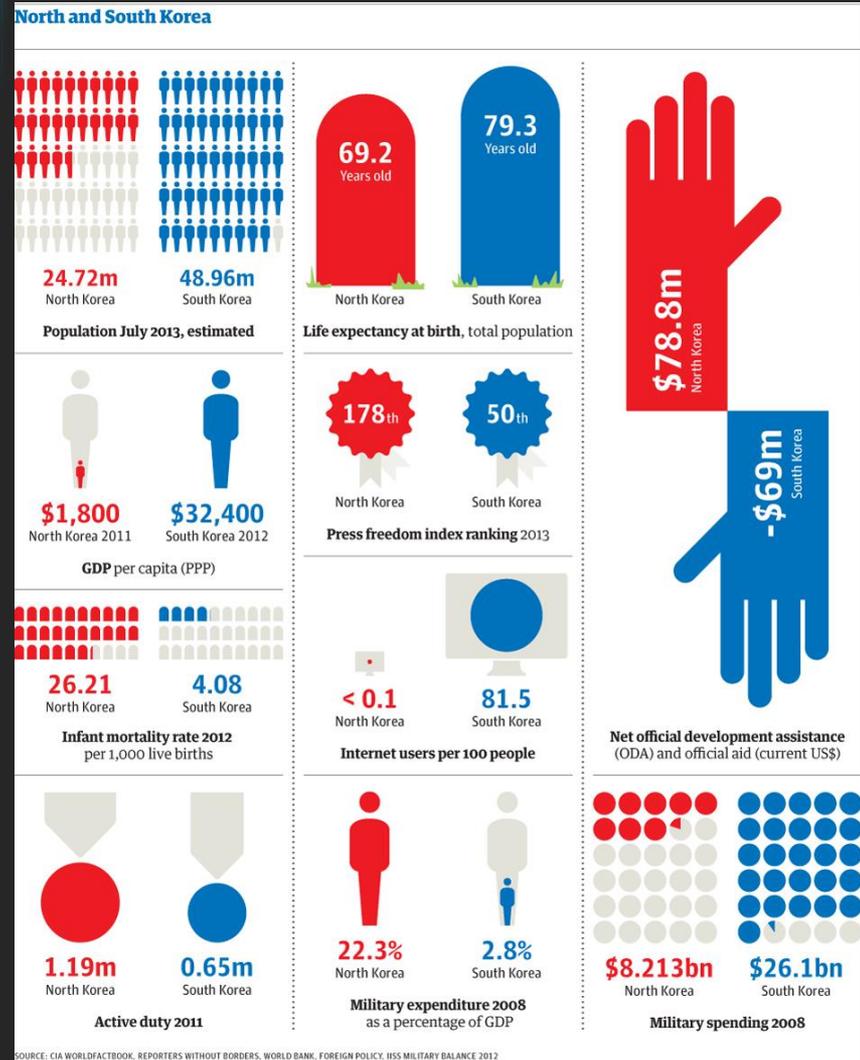
4 EFFECTS

C



Besides common language and ethnicity, the two Koreas could not be more different. North is communist, South is democratic. South has thriving industry, North does not. In terms of free press, trade, or travel, the North is closed off to the world, the South is not.

3) Decades of Tension



SOURCE: CIA WORLDFACTBOOK, REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS, WORLD BANK, FOREIGN POLICY, IHS MILITARY BALANCE 2012

Korean War



4) Cult of a Leader

Kim Il Song's birthday is a North Korean Holiday called the "Day of the Sun". To many, he is a villain like Stalin or Mao, leading a regime that killed over 1 million in labor camps and executions. But to many North Koreans, he is the founder with cult-like, heroic status (there are over 500 statues of him in North Korea today). His son (Kim Jong Il) and grandson (King Jong Un) enjoy similar cult-like status.



Korean War

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4 FIGURES



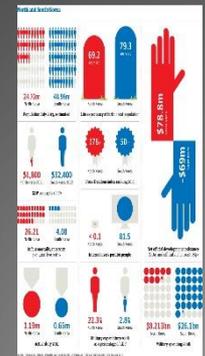
4 DETAILS



c

d

4 EFFECTS



Historical Stick Figure Assignment

Person: **Kim Il Song**

"Brain" – Ideas and philosophies
What did they think about people or about the world?

"Mouth" – a famous quotation by or about the person
What did they say?

"Right Hand" – Actions
What did they do or accomplish?

"Achilles Heel" – weaknesses, setbacks, mistakes, hardships
What did they overcome or deal with? What mistakes were made?

"Foundation" – background, influences, origins, family
*Where did they grow up? Who/what taught or influenced them?
What was the family like? Did something major happen?*



your name: _____

"Eyes" – visions, goals & hopes
What kind of future did they want for themselves or others?

"Shoulder" – strengths & positive attributes
What are they good at?

"Left Hand" – contributions to History
Why is this person remembered?

"Heart" – objects or people that they values
What/who did the person love or value?

"The Road" – List 5 important events from the person's life

Event ↓	Date ↓
1 Born on _____	_____
2 _____	_____
3 _____	_____
4 _____	_____
5 Died on _____	_____