

WAR IN KOREA

I. War erupts in Korea:

A). Peninsula of Korea = _____

1. In 1910 Japan took over Korea until _____
2. After World War II Japan surrendered: North of the _____ went To Russia. South of the line went to the United States.
3. Two different countries developed, which was not supposed to happen.

B) In 1947 the U.S. brought the question of a unified Korea before the U.N.

1. In 1948 elections were held in the American zone = _____
(what we know as South Korea)

2. South Korea included Seoul, two-thirds of the people, and most of the farmland.

3. in 1949 the U.S. withdrew its troops from South Korea, although provided them with defensive weapons.

C) The Soviets boycotted the U.N. elections and developed _____ what we know as North Korea.

1. North Korea has most of the mineral wealth and industry.

2. The soviet withdrew their troops from North Korea after arming them heavily.

D) Dean Acheson (Secretary of State) in a speech said "The U.S. will not go into and fight in Korea, west of the perimeter".

1. This might have given the green light to the communist.

2. _____ troops from the North Korea crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea.

II. THE UNITED NATIONS TAKES A STAND:

A). President Truman decided to resist.

1. He ordered MacArthur to air-drop food, weapons, and ammunition to the South Korean Army.

2. The U.S. 7th fleet was sent to the Formosa Strait.
3. Naval and air support was ordered for South Korea.
4. U.S. ground forces from _____ were ordered into Korea.
5. All U.N. troops in _____ were now under MacArthur and this became known as a “police action”
6. The _____ was now boycotting all U.N. meetings.

B). The first five months of the war went very bad for the U.S. and the United Nations.

1. _____ advanced into South Korea.
2. At Pusan the U.N. troops dug in and awaited reinforcements.
3. By September of 1950 MacArthur was ready to launch a counter-attack.

III. SOUTH KOREA IS FREED:

A). In 2 weeks the U.N. and South Koreans forces recaptured _____

1. 130,000 North Koreans surrendered.
2. Another 130,000 North Koreans went back across the 38th parallel.

B). MacArthur cleared the South of the North Koreans, that was the goal.

1. If the U.N. decides to cross the 38th parallel its turns a defensive war into an offensive war.
2. The Allies agreed that _____ should be unified.
3. The U.N. recommended that MacArthur should cross the _____, on October 7, 1950.
 - The _____ said they would help North Korea if the U.N. crossed the 38th parallel.
 - MacArthur was quoted “We will be back by Christmas”.

C). The U.N. advances into North Korea.

1. In October of 1950 _____ Communist were found in North Korea.

2. There were eight Chinese divisions supported by Russian made planes.

D). By November 26 of 1950 there were 300,000 Chinese soldiers in Korea.

1. _____ forces had to retreat.

2. By Christmas of 1950 U.N. forces were back 100 miles below the 38th parallel.

3. The U.N. lost _____ for a second time.

4. _____ = extend the war into China, naval blockade, invade southern China, use the atomic bomb if needed.

- Truman said no = probably would start World War III

E). MacArthur = We will be wiped out if the request was not granted.

1. Field Commander _____, head of the 8th Army was now put in charge of the U.N. forces.

-U.N. forces began to advance, _____, Seoul was retaken.

-The U.N. forces were now north of the 38th parallel = back to the beginning.

IV. GENERAL MACARTHUR IS REMOVED:

A). MacArthur continued to urge a full scale war against _____ to bring the war to a quick end.

1. The president and the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not agree.

2. MacArthur tried to go over the _____.

3. Wrote letters to newspapers and magazines.

4. On April 11, 1951 President Truman relieved MacArthur of his command.

5. The public supported MacArthur – He was given a hero's welcome when he returned to the U.S. (first time since before World War II)

-“Old soldiers do not die they just fade away”

-At the time 70% of the American public supported MacArthur.

6. The U.S. was not ready to accept a military stalemate.

7. The public soon realized that _____ had properly acted.

B). A suggestion for ending the war was made by the _____.

1. Negotiations for a cease-fire began in July of 1951.

-a cease-fire line at the _____

-a demilitarized zone between the opposing sides.

2. Another year was spent arguing about _____.

-45,000 _____ Koreans did not want to be sent home.

-Problem solved = The South Korean guards set them free.

3. An _____ was signed in July of 1953.

D). It was a limited victory in a limited war.

1. North Korean invaders had been pushed back.

2. _____ had been contained without the use of atomic weapons.

3. On the negative side - _____ had become two nations.

4. The cost of the war was high:

- _____ million casualties/80% were Korean civilians.

-U.S. = _____ dead, 103,000 wounded, _____

Missing, _____ billions dollars in cost.

*LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

*AUGUST 1945

*38TH PARALLEL

*REPUBLIC OF KOREA

*DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KOREA

*JUNE 25, 1950

*JAPAN

*KOREA

*SOVIET UNION

*NORTH KOREA

*SEOUL

*KOREA

*38TH

*CHINESE

*CHINESE

*UNITED NATIONS

*SEOUL

*MACARTHUR

*MATTHEW B. RIDGEWAY

*MARCH 1951

*CHINA

*PRESIDENT

*TRUMAN

*SOVIET UNION

*38TH PARALLEL

*PRISONERS

*NORTH KOREANS

*ARMISTICE

*COMMUNISM

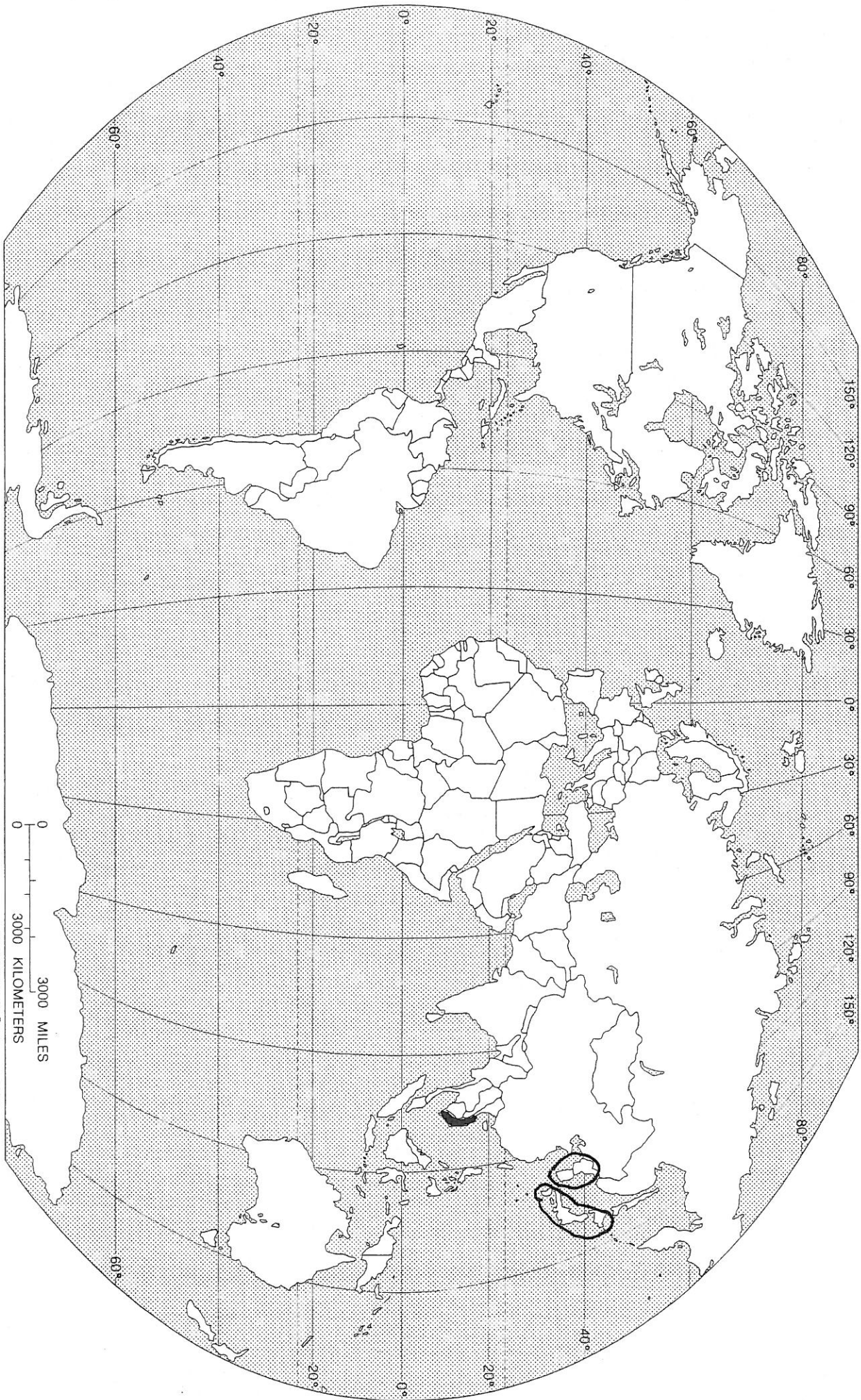
*KOREA

*TWO

*33,000

410

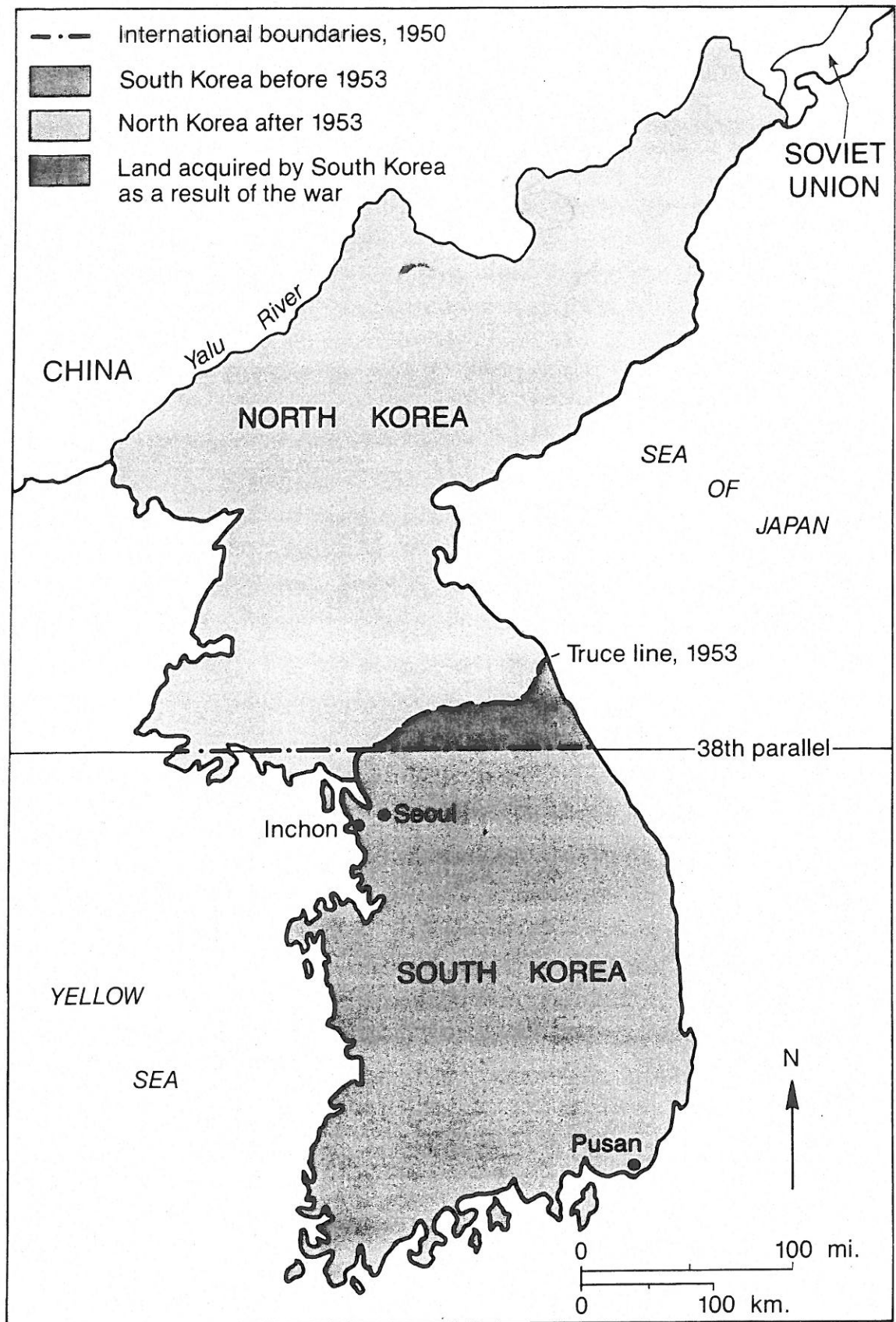
15

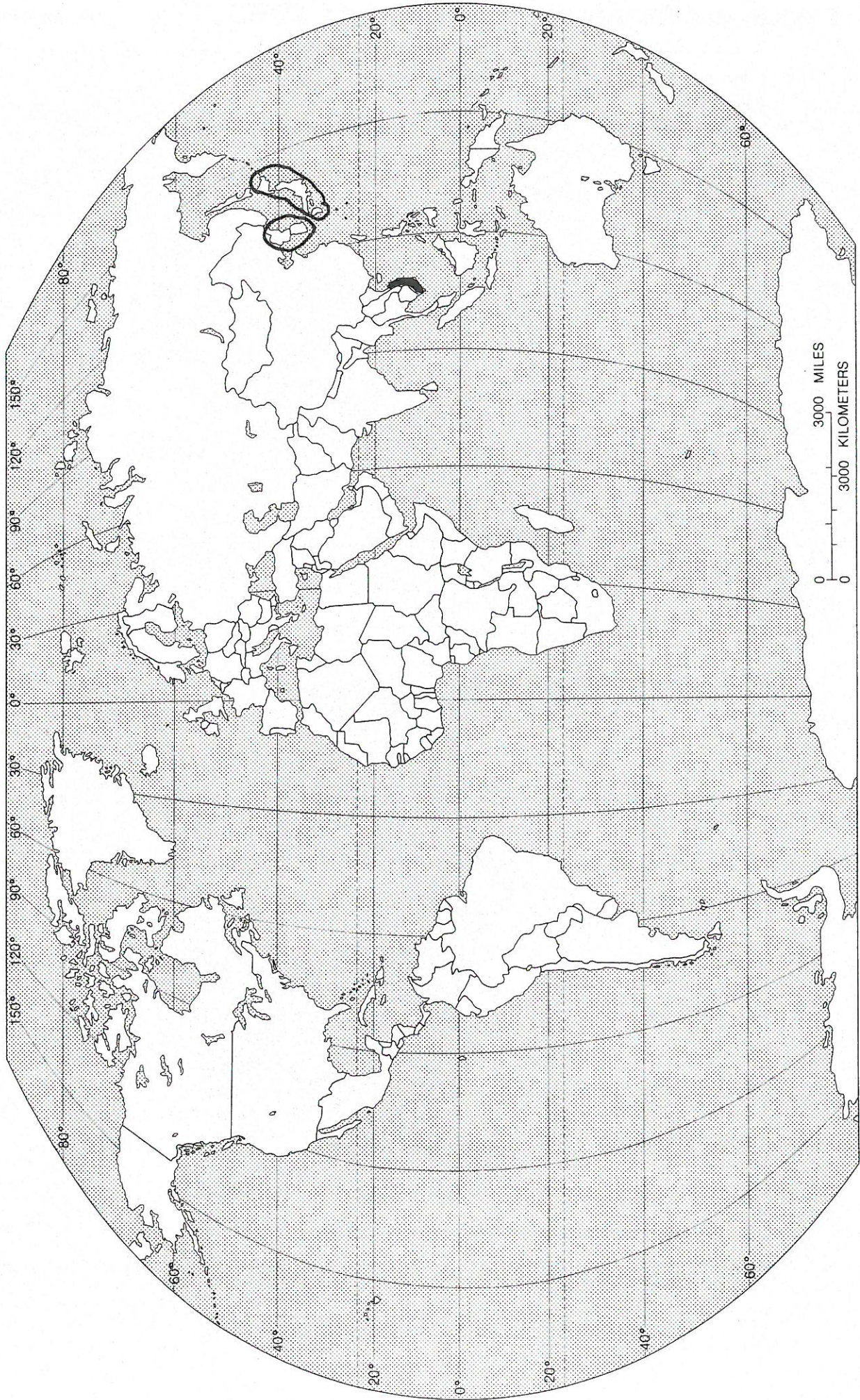


BYU Geography Dept. 1991

0 3000 6000
MILES
0 3000 6000
KILOMETERS

North and South Korea, 1945 and 1953





Korean Stalemate

