

# SOCIAL STUDIES

**NEED:** pencil or pen

**DO NOW:** Quiz - Get  
Ready!

# Early Release Schedule

<b>HR</b>	<b>8:40-8:50</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>8:55-9:34</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>9:39-10:18</b>
<b>3A</b>	<b>10:23-10:53</b>
<b>LUNCH</b>	<b>10:53-11:13</b>

<b>3B</b>	<b>11:13-11:45</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>11:50-12:42</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>12:47-1:38</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>1:43-2:35</b>

# Korean War

## 4 CAUSES



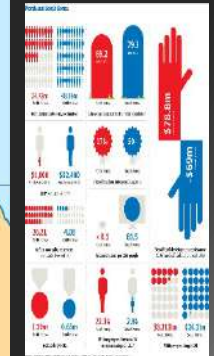
## 4 FIGURES



## 4 DETAILS



## 4 AFFECTS



# 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 FIGURES**

1

2

3

4

**4 DETAILS**

1

2

3

4

**4 EFFECTS**

1

2

3

4

## CAUSE 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.

# JAPAN AND KOREA

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE  
THE KOREAN EMPIRE  
THE MANTCHURIAN EMPIRE  
THE PHILIPPINE EMPIRE  
THE TAIWAN EMPIRE  
THE FORMOSA EMPIRE  
THE HAINAN EMPIRE  
THE HONGKONG EMPIRE  
THE SHANGHAI EMPIRE  
THE PEKING EMPIRE  
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THE BEIJING EMPIRE



THE KOREAN EMPIRE  
THE MANTCHURIAN EMPIRE  
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THE BEIJING EMPIRE

## CAUSE 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.





## CAUSE 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?**

## **CAUSE 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.



## FIGURE 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".



## FIGURE 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.





## FIGURE 3) Harry Truman

Harry Truman was the U.S. president at the close of WWII. 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.



## FIGURE 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 at the legitimate government of China. Therefore, Mao was willing to aid the North Koreans against the UN forces.



## **DETAIL 1) North Invades South**

In June of 1950, the communist government of North Korea crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> 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.



## DETAIL 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.





### **DETAIL 3) USSR/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 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.**



朝鮮人民軍中國人民志願軍勝利萬歲！

## **DETAIL 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.



## **AFFECTS 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 38<sup>th</sup> 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.

N O R T H  
K O R E A

S O U T H  
K O R E A

Military  
Demarcation  
Line

Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)

2nd Tunnel

4th Tunnel

38th Parallel

1st Tunnel

3rd Tunnel



## **AFFECTS 2) DMZ Established**

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 38<sup>th</sup> 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.





## **AFFECT 3) Decades of Tension**

**Besides common language and ethnicity, the two Koreas could not be more different.**

**North is communist, South is democratic.**

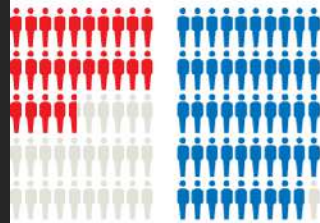
**South has thriving industry, North does not.**

**In terms of free press, trade, or travel, the**

**North is closed off to the world, the South is**

**not.**

## North and South Korea



**24.72m**  
North Korea

**48.96m**  
South Korea

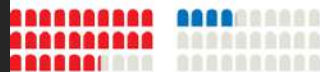
Population July 2013, estimated



**\$1,800**  
North Korea 2011

**\$32,400**  
South Korea 2012

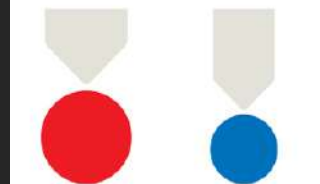
GDP per capita (PPP)



**26.21**  
North Korea

**4.08**  
South Korea

Infant mortality rate 2012  
per 1,000 live births



**1.19m**  
North Korea

**0.65m**  
South Korea

Active duty 2011



**69.2**  
Years old  
North Korea

**79.3**  
Years old  
South Korea

Life expectancy at birth, total population



**178<sup>th</sup>**  
North Korea

**50<sup>th</sup>**  
South Korea

Press freedom index ranking 2013



**< 0.1**  
North Korea

**81.5**  
South Korea

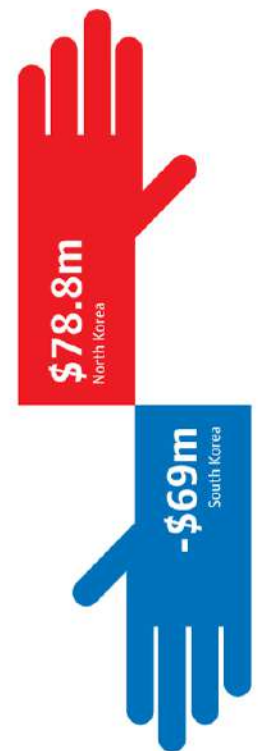
Internet users per 100 people



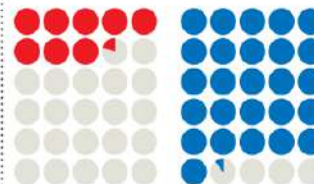
**22.3%**  
North Korea

**2.8%**  
South Korea

Military expenditure 2008  
as a percentage of GDP



Net official development assistance  
(ODA) and official aid (current US\$)



**\$8.213bn**  
North Korea

**\$26.1bn**  
South Korea

Military spending 2008

## **AFFECT 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.

