

FQ: Was containment the right policy to use in the Korean War?	
Korea after World War II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea had been a colony of Japan since 1910. • In 1945, the United Nations divided Korea at the 38th parallel: The North was occupied by Soviet troops and the South was occupied by American troops. • Soviet troops kept Koreans from participating in free elections to decide on re-unification. • The Soviet Union set up a communist government in North Korea under the direction of Kim Il-Sung and equipped him with a strong military. • The United Nations supervised elections in the South and established an anti-communist government headed by President Syngman Hea.
Using page 111 in AHIBD: The Cold War, explain why there two Koreas by 1949.	
American Interests in Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1950s, Americans felt that communism was getting stronger around the world. • In 1949, Communist forces had over taken China. • American spies reported to President Truman that Stalin was using Burma, the Philippines, and Korea as communist bases. • American politicians believed that Communist countries were acting together to spread communism. • Truman felt that with China falling to communism other Asian countries would follow in her footsteps, toppling like dominoes.
Using page 112 -113 in AHIBD: The Cold War, explain how Mao and Stalin support Kim's plans to invade South Korea.	
Communist aggression against South Korea (1950 – 1953)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1950, North Korean communist forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. • The United Nations Security Council promptly recommended that UN members furnish military assistance to South Korea. (Without the presence of the Soviet Union who had walked out of the UN in protest of the US barring China from the UN). • The UN Army consisted chiefly of American and South Korean units. • Initially, the communist forces were pushing deep into South Korean territory; however, after American reinforcements arrived, MacArthur pushed almost to the Manchurian (Chinese) border. • Communist Chinese armies crossed into North Korea and attacked the UN forces and compelled MacArthur to retreat. • By Mid-1951, the battle line had stabilized near the 38th parallel.

<p>What did you learn about the Korean War from the video clip?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
<p>MacArthur – Truman controversy (1951)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truman dismissed General MacArthur for insubordination. • Truman believed the MacArthur had disregarded orders too many times. • They disagreed over the course of action to be taken in the Korean War. • MacArthur believed the US should take the Korean War to China and urged an all-out victory over communism in Asia. • Truman feared that an invasion of Manchuria would lead to war with the Soviet Union. • He wanted the US to fight a limited war in Asia so as to not leave Western Europe, the key to American security defenses.
<p>What did you learn about the MacArthur-Truman controversy from the video clip?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
<p>Peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace talks began in 1951 but intense fighting still raged on. • The peace talks took almost two years because both sides could not agree on the repatriation of prisoners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communists wanted all prisoners returned to North Korea, but the UN claimed that many of the North Korean prisoners of war did not want to return to Communist Korea. ○ Finally, the conference agreed that all prisoners be given freedom of choice (eventually 2 out of every 5 prisoners refused to return to North Korea).
<p>Using page 120-121 in AHIBD: The Cold War, explain the consequences of the Korean War.</p>	

