#### WARM UP:

- The Korean War started in 1950. How did events leading up to it after WWII contribute to the war?
  - Think about factors that brought conflict between the US & USSR after WWII

#### WHY A WAR IN KOREA?

- Why did the North Koreans invade South Korea?
- Did the Soviet Union help North Korea?
- Why did the UN go and help South Korea?

#### SATELLITE NATIONS

- Stalin needed a "buffer zone" for future protection
- Instilled communist gov'ts in:
  - E. Europe
  - North Korea
  - North Vietnam



#### BIRNEY'S WAR IN KOREA

- When did Birney arrive in Korea? How long was he there?
- Did Birney receive military training like regular soldiers? Describe.
- What is the name of his medical unit?
- What are the 3 levels of triage?
- What is the 4<sup>th</sup> group that they didn't talk about? Why were they put in that group?
- List 3 questions you'd like to ask Dr. Birney Dibble tomorrow?

### **KOREAN WAR**

#### THE KOREAN WAR

- Japan had ruled Korea until 1945 when it partially surrendered to the Soviets and Americans
- The split was the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel line
- Two nations developed, one communist and one democratic
  - What does this remind you of?
- US had the South Soviets the North
- June 25, 1950
- North Korea invades South Korea starting the Korean War



#### KOREAN WAR CONT.

- South Korea called on the UN for support the Soviet Union was not present b/c they were boycotting
- The vote passed
- Truman sent over soldiers that were stationed in Japan and also some of the Navy Fleet to defend Taiwan
- 16 nations sent 520,000 troops to aid South Korea
- Over 90% of them were American troops

These combined forces were placed under General Douglas

MacArthur



#### FIGHTING

- N Korea has success at first, taking Seoul
- Then MacArthur launches an even more successful counter attack
- As they went further North China got worried and joined the fight with North Korea
- With the help of China the Americans were pushed back and Seoul was taken
- Fighting continues for a while with no large gains
- Eventually the Americans are able to push them back to the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel
  - They are back where they started



## Farthest US/UN Advance

A seesaw war The North Korean invaders pushed the South Koreans and American reinforcements south to Pusan 1. Landing at Inchon 2.

U.N. troops counterattacked and draw lowerd the Chinese border at the Yolu River 2. China came to the aid of the North Koreans and forced the allies back into South Korea \* Finally, another American and UN counteroffensive pushed the Chinese and North Koreans north to the 38th war had begun. Coromanist American-S. Korean and othersive U.H. forces offensive Approximate line during \* Pyongyang Southernmost Chinese advance BEA OF JAPAN Amphibious landing (Sept. 15, 1950) Pusan perimeter Regiment MacArthur's Command Ship Mr. McKining JAPAN

38th Parallel Line

Farthest Chinese Advance

Farthest N. Korean Advance 1950

# FOLLOW THE LINKS FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE FIGHTING

- http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/macarthur/maps/koreatxt.html
  - Read through each stage of the fighting and look at every map as you do so
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zuglToo oITY
  - Watch this youtube video to get a sense of the progression of the fighting

#### CHINA

- MacArthur suggests attacking China and using nuclear weapons on them
- Truman says no because it would lead to WWIII
- MacArthur continues to promote his views that we should attack China and goes above the President's head
- Truman was furious with his behavior and fired him
  - This is an issue because he was thought to be a hero
- Truman let people be mad for a while and carefully timed stepping back into the limelight, when he did people were on board with his plans again



#### STALEMATE

- Cease fire 1953
- They established a cease fire and a demilitarized zone between the two nations
- Communism was NOT eliminated but it was contained for now
- Americans were upset with how many died fighting and how expensive it was considering they were unsuccessful
- They were eager to elect a Republican President and WWII hero:
   Dwight D. Eisenhower

