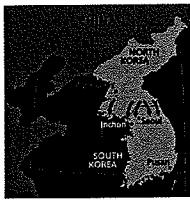


**U.S. History**  
**(15.4) The Korean War**  
**Guided Notes #4**



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Period \_\_\_\_\_

The 600-mile-long Korean Peninsula lies between \_\_\_\_\_ and Japan. The peninsula is also close to \_\_\_\_\_, which in 1950 was part of the Soviet Union. China, Japan, and Russia have long held a strong \_\_\_\_\_ over the Korean people. After 1905 Korea came under the control of the \_\_\_\_\_. Then in 1945 the Allies \_\_\_\_\_ the Japanese in World War II. At the Yalta Conference in February 1945, the Allies agreed that Korea should be \_\_\_\_\_ following the war. For purposes of accepting the Japanese surrender and providing postwar security in Korea, however, the Allies also agreed to temporarily \_\_\_\_\_ Korea into northern and southern parts. The dividing line was to be the parallel at \_\_\_\_\_ north latitude. The Soviet Union would control Korea north of the \_\_\_\_\_. South of it, the \_\_\_\_\_ would be in charge. The presence of the Soviets and Americans in Korea was meant to be \_\_\_\_\_. As in Germany, however, the start of the \_\_\_\_\_ led to problems. In North Korea, the Soviet Union tried to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ system of government. The \_\_\_\_\_ called itself the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Its first leader was \_\_\_\_\_, who sought to reunify North and South Korea under Communist control. In South Korea, the United States promoted a \_\_\_\_\_ system. South Korea, known as, the Republic of Korea, was led by president \_\_\_\_\_. Like Kim Il Sung, he hoped the two halves of Korea would be \_\_\_\_\_. Both the North and the South held the goal of bringing together the two Korean halves into one whole, but they had \_\_\_\_\_ ideas of how best reunify the country. In the end, however, these efforts led to \_\_\_\_\_. In the dark, early hours of June 25, 1950, more than 100,000 North Korean troops crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and \_\_\_\_\_ South Korea. Kim Il Sung had ordered the invasion, hoping to \_\_\_\_\_ all of Korea under his rule. The troops carried Soviet-made \_\_\_\_\_ and drove Soviet-made tanks. The attack came as a \_\_\_\_\_ to most leaders in the United States. \_\_\_\_\_ on the peninsula had been high, and some observers had noticed a buildup of North Korean forces along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. Still, nobody in the \_\_\_\_\_ administration had anticipated serious fighting there. In fact, American troops stationed in South Korea since the end of the war had recently completed their \_\_\_\_\_ from the country. Because of this, the United States was not well \_\_\_\_\_ to fight in Korea. Nevertheless, the decision to \_\_\_\_\_ was made quickly. In President Truman's mind, South Korea was where the United States had to take a stand against \_\_\_\_\_ aggression. South Korea was a small country, unable to defend itself against an enemy \_\_\_\_\_ by the Soviet Union or Communist China. Failure to defend South Korea might send a signal to other nations that the United States would not help defend their \_\_\_\_\_. It was even feared that a failure to act could lead to a wider \_\_\_\_\_. Within days of the invasion, the North Korean defenses had captured the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ realized something had to be done, and it had to be done soon. He ordered American naval and air forces to \_\_\_\_\_ South Korean ground troops. Then he asked the \_\_\_\_\_ to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion. The United Nations Security Council voted \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of the use of force. At the time of the UN vote on North Korea, the Soviet representative was \_\_\_\_\_, in protest over the UN's admission of Nationalist China. Therefore, the soviet representative was not there to \_\_\_\_\_ the use of force against North Korea. It soon became clear that \_\_\_\_\_ ground troops were needed. This was a step Truman had been \_\_\_\_\_ to take. He feared that sending ground troops might trigger the start of another \_\_\_\_\_ war. It soon became clear, however, that there was no other way to stop the North Korean \_\_\_\_\_. On June 30 Truman ordered American ground \_\_\_\_\_ into action. The military force sent to Korea would be a \_\_\_\_\_ force. Technically, the whole effort was referred to as a UN \_\_\_\_\_. The United States never declared \_\_\_\_\_. Its commander was to be none other than General \_\_\_\_\_. American soldiers had entered the battle in \_\_\_\_\_ Korea. Unfortunately, North Korean troops greatly \_\_\_\_\_ and outgunned South Korea's defenders. Throughout the month of July, the news from Korea was \_\_\_\_\_. By the end of the month, the North Koreans had \_\_\_\_\_ UN forces all the way to the southeastern tip of South Korea. Here the UN forces formed a line around the port city of \_\_\_\_\_. By early September, the Communist attack had \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, thousands of UN troops and tons of \_\_\_\_\_ were unloading at Pusan daily. Now MacArthur wanted to go on the \_\_\_\_\_. MacArthur's plan was \_\_\_\_\_ and brilliant. It called for UN forces to make an amphibious landing behind North Korean lines at the port city of \_\_\_\_\_, on South Korea's western coast. Inchon was an \_\_\_\_\_ place for such an assault. To MacArthur, the disadvantages of attacking at Inchon only meant that the North Koreans would not \_\_\_\_\_ it. \_\_\_\_\_ would be the key to his success. MacArthur's plan worked \_\_\_\_\_. Within 24 hours of the September 15 invasion at Inchon, a 70,000-troop force had secured a solid landing and \_\_\_\_\_ some ground. The Inchon landing helped bring about an amazing

\_\_\_\_\_ in fortunes in South Korea. UN forces quickly moved out from Inchon to recapture \_\_\_\_\_. The UN launched another \_\_\_\_\_ from Pusan. This attack \_\_\_\_\_ through the North Korean line and started marching northward. Huge numbers of North Korean troops were destroyed or forced to \_\_\_\_\_. The turnaround was \_\_\_\_\_. American leaders now faced the question of whether to stop at the \_\_\_\_\_. North Korea's forces were in \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ favored taking all of North Korea. One concern about his plan, however, was the possibility that the \_\_\_\_\_ or Soviets might come to the defense of North Korea. But the Americans decided the \_\_\_\_\_ was worth taking. There were some reports of \_\_\_\_\_ troops filtering into North Korea and joining the battle. By the end of November, however, MacArthur was \_\_\_\_\_ for a major push. He said his new plan would \_\_\_\_\_ the Korean war. Then just as the general's plan was getting under way, it happened: A huge force of \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese troops poured across the Yalu River, which was North Korea's border with China. With the Chinese attack, MacArthur's promise of a quick victory \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, the UN forces suddenly faced \_\_\_\_\_. According to MacArthur, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Chinese force was simply too large. Just as in the early days of the war, UN forces were soon in full \_\_\_\_\_. As 1951 began, the situation in Korea once again seemed \_\_\_\_\_ for the Americans and the UN. In MacArthur's view, the UN faced a choice between defeat by the \_\_\_\_\_ or a major war with them. He called for expanding the war by \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese mainland and bringing Nationalist Chinese forces into the fighting. He even called for the use of \_\_\_\_\_ weapons. MacArthur, as it turned out, was \_\_\_\_\_. In January 1951, a force led by Lieutenant General \_\_\_\_\_ not only stopped the Chinese onslaught but actually went on the offensive. By April 1951 Ridgway's men had pushed the Chinese back to the \_\_\_\_\_. Ridgway's success called into \_\_\_\_\_ MacArthur's harsh warnings about the need to expand the war. It especially called into question MacArthur's recommendation to use \_\_\_\_\_ weapons. Truman began to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ was possible without losing South Korea or triggering a larger war with China or even the Soviets. MacArthur was dismayed by Truman's \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted to see \_\_\_\_\_ defeated in Asia even if it meant expanding the scope of the war. Increasingly, he made public statements that \_\_\_\_\_ the authority of the president. Truman faced a serious \_\_\_\_\_. To many Americans, MacArthur was a major \_\_\_\_\_ of World War II. They \_\_\_\_\_ his goal of taking the war to the Chinese. Truman, though, wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ widening the war. Further, he could not allow a general to \_\_\_\_\_ the president and make his own policy. Truman decided he had to \_\_\_\_\_ MacArthur. The American public swiftly \_\_\_\_\_ to the MacArthur firing. While a few leaders supported the president's action, many Americans were \_\_\_\_\_. This anger only grew when MacArthur appeared before Congress for a dramatic \_\_\_\_\_ address. Some 30 million Americans watched his speech on \_\_\_\_\_. Before long, the uproar over the MacArthur \_\_\_\_\_ died down. Meanwhile, in July 1951, the United States entered into \_\_\_\_\_ talks to end the fighting. One major obstacle during the peace talks was the location of the \_\_\_\_\_ between North Korea and South Korea. UN forces by that point had actually managed to fight a short distance north of the \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ wanted the boundary to be there. But the Communists insisted on setting the boundary \_\_\_\_\_ at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. This dispute helped break off \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the summer. Meanwhile, the two military forces strengthened their \_\_\_\_\_. Now and then one side or the other would launch an \_\_\_\_\_. The goal was not to gain territory but to improve \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ resumed in October but again hit a major snag. This time the issue was \_\_\_\_\_ of war. Hoping that the UN would continue to fight for unification, Syngman Rhee refused to send North Korean or Chinese prisoners back to \_\_\_\_\_ countries. Few major moves were happening on the \_\_\_\_\_, but the steady shelling and sniping was a deadly threat. All of \_\_\_\_\_ passed in a similar way. Negotiators meeting in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ argued over details of a peace agreement. At the same time, small-scale fighting claimed thousands of \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, 1952 was a presidential \_\_\_\_\_ year in the United States. American voters elected the World War II hero \_\_\_\_\_. In his campaign, Eisenhower had promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the Korean War. At the same time, the \_\_\_\_\_ also seemed to want the war to end. Negotiators at \_\_\_\_\_ worked toward agreement. Though the end of the conflict was coming, the fighting remained \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, the Communists seemed to step up the fighting in the hope of gaining a last-minute \_\_\_\_\_. Finally the guns fell \_\_\_\_\_ on July 27. On that day, negotiators reached an \_\_\_\_\_ agreement. The Korean War had left the map of Korea looking much as it had early \_\_\_\_\_, before the war began. The North Koreans had lost only a small amount of \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ costs, however, were much more significant. Some 37,000 \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers had died. Communist forces suffered some 2 \_\_\_\_\_ casualties. Perhaps as many as 3 million North and South Koreans \_\_\_\_\_ were killed or injured.

