Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

War in Korea and Vietnam hw

Korea

1. When World War II ended, Korea became a divided nation at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dividing line).
2. In June of 1950, what happened in Korea?
3. By October 1950, the North Koreans were losing—most of the Korean peninsula was controlled by the South Koreans (led by U.S. General MacArthur). What did the Chinese do that changed things?
4. By 1952, UN troops had regained control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What occurred in July 1953?
5. Describe North Korea after the war.
6. Describe South Korea after the war.

Vietnam

1. Vietnam had been a French colony. At the end of WWII, France lost a war against the Vietnamese and was forced out of Vietnam in 1954. When France is defeated, U.S. President Eisenhower felt there was threat called the Domino Theory. Explain this theory.
2. Indochina (Vietnam) was divided along the \_\_\_\_\_\_ north latitude.

Who ruled north of that line?

Who ruled south of the line?

1. The U.S. got involved in the struggle in Vietnam because of the fear that Ho Chi Minh and the communists would take over South Vietnam. By 1965, more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American soldiers were fighting on Vietnamese soil.
2. What were the 2 major difficulties for the American soldiers in Vietnam?
3. What was Vietnamization? Whose plan was it? What year did it begin?
4. In 1975, communist North Vietnam took over South Vietnam (so today Vietnam is NOT divided). Describe what happened after 1975 in Vietnam.

Korean War and Vietnam War

War in Korea

When World War II ended, Korea became a divided nation. North of the **38th parallel**, a line that crosses Korea at 38 degrees north latitude, Japanese troops surrendered to Soviet forces. South of this line, the Japanese surrendered to American troops. As in Germany, two nations developed. One was the Communist industrial north, whose government had been set up by the Soviets. The other was the non-Communist rural south, supported by the Western powers.

On June 25, 1950, North Koreans swept across the 38th parallel in a surprise attack on South Korea. Within days, North Korean troops had penetrated deep into the south. President Truman was convinced that the North Korean aggressors were repeating what Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had done in the 1930s. Truman’s policy of containment was being put to the test. And Truman resolved to help South Korea resist communism. South Korea also asked the United Nations to intervene. When the matter came to a vote in the Security Council, the Soviets were absent. They had refused to take part to protest admission of Nationalist China (Taiwan), rather than Communist China, into the UN. As a result, the Soviet Union could not veto the UN’s plan to send a force to Korea to stop the invasion. A total of 15 nations participated under the command of General **Douglas MacArthur**. Meanwhile, the North Koreans continued to advance. By September 1950, they controlled the entire Korean peninsula except for a tiny area around Pusan in the far southeast. That month, however, MacArthur launched a surprise attack. Troops moving north from Pusan met with forces that had made an amphibious landing at Inchon. Caught in this “pincer action,” about half of the North Koreans surrendered. The rest retreated.

The UN troops pursued the retreating North Koreans across the 38th parallel into North Korea. They pushed them almost to the Chinese border. The Chinese felt threatened by these troops. In October 1950, they sent 300,000 troops into North Korea.

The Chinese greatly outnumbered the UN forces. By January 1951, they had pushed UN and South Korean troops out of North Korea. The Chinese then moved into South Korea and captured the capital of Seoul.

Over the next two years, UN forces fought to drive the Chinese and North Koreans back. By 1952, UN troops had regained control of South Korea. Finally, in July 1953, the UN forces and North Korea signed a cease-fire agreement. The border between the two Koreas was set near the 38th parallel, almost where it had been before the war. In the meantime, 4 million soldiers and civilians had died.

After the war, Korea remained divided. A demilitarized zone, which still exists, separated the two countries. In North Korea, the Communist dictator Kim Il Sung established collective farms, developed heavy industry, and built up the military. At Kim’s death in 1994, his son Kim Jong Il took power. Under his rule, Communist North Korea developed nuclear weapons but had serious economic problems. On the other hand, South Korea prospered, thanks partly to massive aid from the United States and other countries. In the 1960s, South Korea concentrated on developing its industry and expanding foreign trade. With the 1987 adoption of a democratic constitution South Korea established free elections. During the 1980s and 1990s, South Korea had one of the highest economic growth rates in the world. Political differences have kept the two Koreas apart, despite periodic discussions of reuniting the country. North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons is a major obstacle. The United States still keeps troops in South Korea.

War in Vietnam

Much like its involvement in the Korean War, the involvement of the United States in Vietnam stemmed from its Cold War containment policy. After World War II, stopping the spread of communism was the principal goal of U.S. foreign policy.

In the early 1900s, France controlled most of resource-rich Southeast Asia. (includes:Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.) But nationalist independence movements had begun to develop. A young Vietnamese nationalist, **Ho Chi Minh**, turned to the Communists for help in his struggle. During the 1930s, Ho’s Indochinese Communist party led revolts and strikes against the French. Vietnamese Nationalists and Communists joined to fight the French armies. In 1954, the French suffered a major military defeat and surrendered.

The United States had supported France in Vietnam. With the defeat of the French, the United States saw a rising threat to the rest of Asia. President Eisenhower described this threat in terms of the **domino theory**. The Southeast Asian nations were like a row of dominos, he said. The fall of one to communism would lead to the fall of its neighbors. This theory became a major justification for U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War era.

After France’s defeat, an international peace conference met in Geneva to discuss the future of Indochina. Based on these talks, Vietnam was divided at 17° north latitude. North of that line, Ho Chi Minh’s Communist forces governed. To the south, the United States and France set up an anti-Communist government with Diem as the leader.

Diem ruled the south as a dictator. Opposition to his government grew. Communist guerrillas, called Vietcong, began to gain strength in the south. While some of the Vietcong were trained soldiers from North Vietnam, most were South Vietnamese who hated Diem. Gradually, the Vietcong won control of large areas of the countryside. It appeared that a takeover by the Communist Vietcong, backed by North Vietnam, was inevitable.

Faced with the possibility of a Communist victory, the United States decided to increase its involvement. In August 1964, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson told Congress that North Vietnamese patrol boats had attacked two U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. As a result, Congress authorized the president to send U.S. troops to fight in Vietnam. By late 1965, more than 185,000 U.S. soldiers were in combat on Vietnamese soil. U.S. planes had also begun to bomb North Vietnam.

By 1968, more than half a million U.S. soldiers were in combat there. The United States had the best-equipped, most advanced army in the world. Yet it faced two major difficulties. First, U.S. soldiers were fighting a guerrilla war in unfamiliar jungle terrain. Second, the South Vietnamese government that they were defending was becoming more unpopular. At the same time, support for the Vietcong grew, with help and supplies from Ho Chi Minh, the Soviet Union, and China. Unable to win a decisive victory on the ground, the United States turned to air power. U.S. forces bombed millions of acres of farmland and forest in an attempt to destroy enemy hideouts. This bombing strengthened peasants’ opposition to the South Vietnamese government.

During the late 1960s, the war grew increasingly unpopular in the United States. Dissatisfied young people began to protest the tremendous loss of life in a conflict on the other side of the world. Bowing to intense public pressure, President Richard Nixon began withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam in 1969. Nixon had a plan called Vietnamization. It allowed for U.S. troops to gradually pull out, while the South Vietnamese increased their combat role. To pursue Vietnamization while preserving the South Vietnamese government, Nixon authorized a massive bombing campaign against North Vietnamese bases and supply routes. He also authorized bombings in neighboring Laos and Cambodia to destroy Vietcong hiding places. In response to protests and political pressure at home, Nixon kept withdrawing U.S. troops. The last left in 1973. Two years later, the North Vietnamese overran South Vietnam. The war ended, but more than 1.5 million Vietnamese and 58,000 Americans lost their lives.

After 1975, the victorious North Vietnamese imposed tight controls over the South. Officials sent thousands of people to “reeducation camps” for training in Communist thought. They nationalized industries and strictly controlled businesses. They also renamed Saigon, the South’s former capital, Ho Chi Minh City. Communist oppression caused 1.5 million people to flee Vietnam. Most escaped in dangerously overcrowded ships. More than 200,000 “boat people” died at sea. The survivors often spent months in refugee camps in Southeast Asia. About 70,000 eventually settled in the United States or Canada. Although Communists still govern Vietnam, the country now welcomes foreign investment. The United States normalized relations with Vietnam in 1995.

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