

**1. Capitalism vs communism**

1	Features of a capitalist country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governments should be elected by the people through fair elections,</li> <li>People should have opportunity to become very wealthy</li> <li>Society is made up of free individuals</li> </ol>
2	Features of a communist country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One unelected political party runs the country.</li> <li>Wealth is to be shared between citizens.</li> <li>No private businesses, the government controls the production of goods and food.</li> <li>The collective is more important than individuals</li> </ol>

**2. The Cold War**

1	Why did the USA and USSR disagree after WW2?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After victory in WW2 both sides disagreed because the Soviets wanted to keep Germany weak and America wanted to help them recover to trade.</li> <li>Communist Russia came to control most of eastern Europe and Americans saw this as a threat to their way of life</li> </ol>
2	Why did tensions increase?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1945 - USA dropped the first ever atomic bombs on Japan which led the USSR to be more aggressive in taking control of countries in Eastern Europe.</li> <li>1947 - USA set up the Marshall Plan to give billions of dollars to help countries in Europe recover from the war as part of the 'Truman Doctrine' to contain communism.</li> <li>1947 - USSR set up setting up the Cominform for communist countries to co-operate against America and the west.</li> </ol>

**3. The division of Korea**

1	Korea in WW2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Korea was invaded by Japan</li> <li>Korea was freed by both the USA and the USSR</li> </ol>
2	Why was Korea split?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>So that no one ideology had an advantage, it was decided that Korea would be divided along the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel</li> <li>The UN said this was temporary until an election to unite the country</li> </ol>
3	Why did tensions increase?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stalin put communist Kim Il Sung in charge of the North and the US held elections which placed Syngman Rhee in charge of the South</li> <li>Both leaders were nationalists and wanted to unite Korea under their own ideology</li> <li>The divide put the capital, Seoul, in the South</li> <li>The 38<sup>th</sup> parallel divided families, farms, railway lines and more</li> <li>Both superpowers wanted to keep influence in Korea</li> </ol>

**4. China and the UN disagreement**

1	How did China become communist?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China has been in a civil war between the Chinese government and Mao's communist forces</li> <li>The USA had supported the government with weapons and supplies</li> <li>The Communists took control in 1949</li> </ol>
2	Why did this worry the USA?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>¼ of the world's population was now living under communism</li> <li>USA had been focusing on Europe but now there was a risk of Asia being overrun by communism</li> <li>China bordered North Korea</li> </ol>
3	How did this cause trouble in the UN?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before Mao's victory, China had been one of the 5 permanent members of the security council</li> <li>After the communist takeover, China had to reapply for it's place but the USA vetoed the decision</li> <li>This angered the USSR who stormed out and decided to boycott the UN meetings</li> </ol>

**5. Stalin and North Korea**

1	How did the USSR help North Korea?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Korea was dependent on the USSR for military and economic support</li> <li>In March 1949 Kim Il Sung asked Stalin to support an invasion of the South – he didn't give permission</li> </ol>
2	Why did Stalin change his mind?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In April 1950, Stalin gave his permission</li> <li>US kept withdrawing troops and gave South Korea limited military equipment, leaving them vulnerable</li> <li>The USSR had successfully tested a nuclear bomb</li> <li>China had become communist</li> </ol>

Key word	Definition
<b>38<sup>th</sup> parallel</b>	Line dividing that US and USSR used to divide Korea in to two zones.
<b>Cominform</b>	Group set up by Stalin to coordinate actions of communist countries against the West.
<b>Communism</b>	Political ideology opposed to capitalism where government distributes wealth among citizens.
<b>Containment</b>	US policy from 1947 to prevent communism from spreading any further.
<b>Limited Warfare</b>	Where Superpowers do not use their full force to prevent a larger conflict
<b>MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction</b>	The idea that because both superpowers had nuclear weapons using them against each other would destroy both countries.
<b>Marshall Plan</b>	US policy to provide aid to countries to prevent them becoming communist.
<b>Nationalism</b>	The idea, held by both Korean leaders, that Korea had its own special identity and should be one country.
<b>Proxy War</b>	Where two powerful nations use a smaller conflict to advance their interests
<b>Stalemate</b>	Neither side can win. This was the situation in Korea from March 1951
<b>Superpower</b>	A very powerful and rich country. (USA and USSR)
<b>Truman Doctrine</b>	President Harry Truman's pledge to stop the spread of communism (1947)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations – set up after WW2 to prevent conflict
<b>Veto</b>	The right to block a decision made by others

**6. Timeline of events**

1	June 1950	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. North Korea invaded South Korea</li> <li>2. The UN called an emergency meeting and decided to intervene to protect South Korea</li> <li>3. This happened because the USSR were boycotting the UN meetings</li> </ol>
2	June-Sept 1950	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The North pushed South quickly and captured Seoul within 3 days</li> <li>2. By early September the North had captured all of the South but a small area around Pusan</li> </ol>
3	Sept 1950	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The US put General MacArthur in charge of the UN troops.</li> <li>2. He planned attacks to land at Inchon and from Pusan</li> </ol>
4	Oct 1950	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The UN and South Korean troops recaptured Seoul and quickly pushed the North Korean troops back above the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel</li> <li>2. The UN and US troops chose to push on into North Korea in an attempt to unite the country</li> <li>3. China became worried about the advance of these troops and Mao issued a warning that they would intervene – MacArthur ensured Truman that this was a bluff</li> <li>4. On the 14<sup>th</sup>, 200,000 Chinese troops crossed the Yalu River to support the North Koreans</li> </ol>
5	1951	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The entry of China's large army pushed the US and UN forces back across the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel</li> <li>2. By January, they captured almost all of Korea</li> <li>3. But their supply lines were over-stretched and the US and UN forces pushed them back to the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel</li> <li>4. Stalemate had been reached</li> </ol>
6	April 1951	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. President Truman wanted to avoid a full-scale war with China and felt the US was successful in containing communism.</li> <li>2. MacArthur wanted to continue the attack and even sent a letter China threatening to use nuclear weapons</li> <li>3. He had gone too far and was sacked by Truman in April.</li> </ol>

**6. Timeline of events**

7	July 1951	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both sides suffered heavy casualties as they tried to break the stalemate</li> <li>2. Peace talks began in July, but broke down as both sides kept fighting to try to gain an advantage</li> </ol>
8	1952	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The USA began heavy bombing raids in the North aimed at military targets</li> <li>2. Heavy damage was taken by the civilian population especially when napalm was used</li> </ol>
9	Nov 1952	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Truman decided not to run for re-election, having lost popularity over the Korean War</li> <li>2. The Republican Eisenhower won. He received support from strong anti-communists</li> </ol>
10	March 1953	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The death of Stalin had a huge effect on world relations</li> <li>2. Many believed that the Cold War tensions could begin to ease.</li> </ol>
11	27 <sup>th</sup> July 1953	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An armistice was signed by the USA, China and North Korea.</li> <li>2. South Korea refused to sign but had to accept it</li> </ol>

**7. Impact of the Korean War**

1	Terms of the peace treaty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. North and South Korea would remain, independent separate countries divided at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel</li> <li>2. A 3KM wide demilitarised zone was placed between the two countries to act as a buffer where no armed forces were allowed to go.</li> </ol>
2	South Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 217,000 troops died, over 400,00 wounded &amp; 1 million civilians killed</li> <li>2. Overall Korea lost 80% of its infrastructure</li> </ol>
3	North Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human cost: Over 400,000 troops died &amp; 1.5 million wounded. 600,000 civilians killed</li> <li>2. Damage: North Korea was damaged most by bombings – housing shortage was so severe after that people had to live in caves</li> </ol>
4	USA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human cost: 36,568 troops dead with 100,000 wounded</li> <li>2. Financial cost: The USA spent billions on the war and more than \$60 billion on developing nuclear bombs in 1952.</li> <li>3. Weapons build-up: During the war the USA was in an arms race with the USSR – they increased the number of nuclear bombs to 750 and growing their army by 50% to 3.5 million.</li> <li>4. Relationships: The USA made many alliances with non-communist countries in Asia and beyond as part of the Truman Doctrine - began helping the French in Vietnam. Cut off all dealings with China.</li> </ol>
5	UN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human Cost: 3,063 military deaths and 11,817 wounded</li> <li>2. Reputation : gained respect for taking quick and decisive action &amp; the USSR returned to the security council. However, many other countries believed the war had shown the US to be a 'puppet' of the USA.</li> </ol>
6	USSR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human Cost: Only USSR troops were used as fighter pilots, so lost very few troops.</li> <li>2. Financial Cost: Spent huge amounts on nuclear weapons during the war as well as vast sums of money on military aid to North Korea and China.</li> <li>3. Relationships: Achieved a closer relationship with China. Increased tensions with the USA</li> </ol>
7	China	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial Cost: China was a very poor country &amp; the cost of the war had a drastic effect on the country.</li> <li>2. Relationships: China became closer to the USSR and were now seen as a major military power. End to trade with the world's richest country for almost 25 years.</li> </ol>