Appendix 6.1 – Korean War Timeline

**Korean War Timeline**

* **June 25, 1950**: Communist North Korea invades South Korea, beginning the Korean War**.** In less than a week, the South Korean capital, Seoul, is captured.
* **September, 1950:** United Nations Forces recapture Seoul, beginning a counter offensive.
* **October, 1950:** North Korean Capital, Pyongyang, falls to UN forces. China enters conflict shortly thereafter in support of North Korea, pushing UN forces back into South Korea by December.
* **January, 1951:** Chinese and North Korean Forces capture Seoul.
* **March, 1951:** UN Forces recapture Seoul. Vicious fighting ensues for the remainder of the year, with very little progression from either party. May Massacre (May), Battle of Bloody Ridge (August), Battle of Heartbreak Ridge (September).
* **1952:** Highlighted by failed POW agreements and Peace talks. Heavy fighting continues throughout 1952-3, with massive air and artillery strikes leading to a higher number of casualties.
* **July 27, 1953**: Ceasefire signed. Armistice ends the Korean War.

**Casualties**

**United Nations and South Korean forces**: 300-350,000 killed, close to 1,000,000 wounded or MIA

**Chinese and North Korean forces**: Estimates vary depending on source. Chinese estimates are 150,000 killed and 280,000 wounded or unaccounted for. United States estimates are 1,500,000 North Korean and Chinese killed, two-thirds of which were Chinese.

Appendix 6.2 – Vietnam Timeline

**Vietnam Timeline**

**1945** – The Viet Minh, a broad group of Vietnamese patriots and nationalists controlled by the Communist Party seize power. Leader Ho Chi Minh announces independence.

**1946** – Colonial French forces engage the Viet Minh in November sparking the war of resistance against France.

**1950** - Democratic Republic of Vietnam is recognized by China and USSR.

**1954** – French defeated at Dien Phu Bu. At the Geneva Conference, Vietnam is divided into North and South. French presence in the area dissolves.

**1956** - South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem begins campaign against political dissidents, with support from the United States.

**1957** - Beginning of communist insurgency in the South.

**1959** – Militants and weaponry from North Vietnam begin infiltrating the South in support of the newly formed guerilla movement Viet Cong, whose goals include the ‘liberation’ of South Vietnam and the overthrow of the anti-communist Southern government. The Viet Cong receive extensive support from North Vietnam and the U.S.S.R.

**1960** - American aid to Diem increased as fears of communist proliferation in the region mirror that of the Korean War. U.S. Military support to the South increases substantially in the years after.

**1963** – The Viet Cong begin to defeat the South Vietnamese Army in a series of battles. President Diem overthrown.

**1964** - US destroyer allegedly attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats. This would be the spark that led to war as the United States begins a bombing campaign in North Vietnam.

**1965** - 200,000 American combat troops arrive in South Vietnam, engagement with guerilla Viet Cong begins in Battle of la Drang.

**1966** - US troop numbers in Vietnam rise to 400,000, then to 500,000 the following year as engagement with Viet Cong increases.

**1968** - Tet Offensive - a combined assault by Viet Cong and North Korean People’s Army on US positions - begins. My Lai Massacre perpetrated by U.S. forces, over 500 civilians killed.

**1969** - President Nixon begins to pull US ground forces out of Vietnam.

**1973** - Ceasefire agreement reached in Paris Peace Accords. The United States pull out remaining forces by March.

**1975** – North Korean troops invade South Vietnam and seize control of the South after President Duong Van Minh surrenders.

**1976** – The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is officially proclaimed.

**Casualties**

Nearly 60,000 United States troops. Between 3-5 million Vietnamese and Cambodian.

Appendix 6.3 – The Korean War

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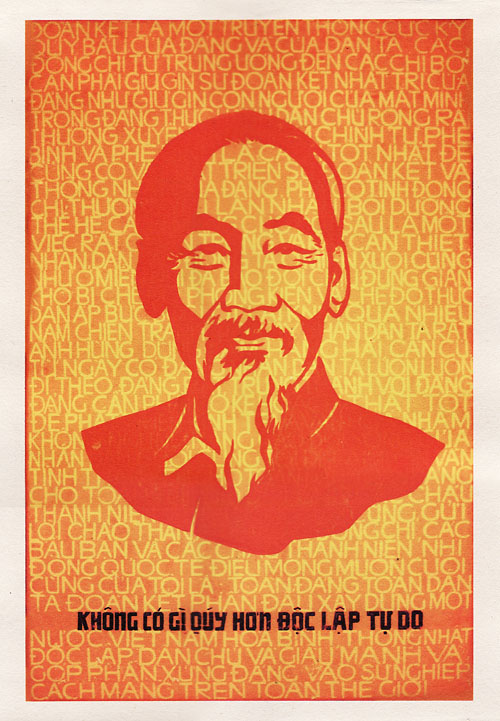
Designer: Xu Ling  
ca. 1950  
The Chinese people absolutely cannot condone the encroachment of other countries, and cannot listen to whatever Imperialist who thinks that it can wantonly encroach its own neighbours without acting. The man in uniform is a caricature of Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American troops in Korea. While he is committing war crimes in Korea, an American airplane bombs a factory in China.

****

Designer: [Zhang Biwu (张碧梧)](http://www.chineseposters.net/artists/zhangbiwu.php)  
1951, January  
It's glorious to take part, to oppose America, support Korea, protect the home and the nation. Family and neighbours bidding farewell to a volunteer leaving for the Korean front.

**Vietnamese Propaganda**

Nothing is More Important than Independence and Freedom (Ho Chi Minh)



  
Designer: Central Academy of Industrial Arts collective work (中央工艺美术学院供稿)  
ca. 1968  
Advance victoriously while following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and the arts. At the height of the Mao worship, Mao appears as radiant sun, high above the masses.

**Under Uncle Ho’s Flag We Are the Invincible Army**



**Resolve to Win U.S. Invaders**



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Perspectives of the Vietnam war**  Appendix 6.4 – Debate Worksheet | **Democratic – United States** | **Communist – Viet Cong** |
| **Why fight this war?** |  |  |
| **What are you fighting for?** |  |  |
| **What is your impression of the enemy?** |  |  |
| **Imperialist or Liberator?** |  |  |

Appendix 5 – Self Evaluation

**Self Evaluation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Score | Evidence and comments |
| Asserts perspectives and views with clarity | \_\_\_/5 |  |
| Willing to defend or reconsider position | \_\_\_/5 |  |
| Respectful of persons who have different perspectives | \_\_\_/5 |  |
| Arguments and perspectives are well informed | \_\_\_/10 |  |