THE COLD WAR BEYOND EUROPE
By Mr. Cegielski

CAPTAIN AMERICA
Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Real Name: Steve Rogers
Occupation: Crime Fighter, (former) freelance artist
Legal Status: Citizen of the United States with no criminal record
Identity: Secret
Other Aliases: Nomad, the Captain
Place of Birth: New York City
Marital Status: Single
Known Relatives: Joseph (father, deceased), Sara (mother, deceased)
Group Affiliation: Former member of the Invaders, former partner to Bucky, the Falcon, and Nomad, current member of the Avengers
Base of Operations: New York City

Steve Rogers was born during the Depression and grew up a frail youth in a poor family. His father died when he was a child, his mother when he was in his late teens. Heartened by newsreel footage of the Nazis in Europe, Rogers was inspired to try to enlist in the Army. However, because of his frailty and sickness, he was rejected. Overhearing the boy's earnest plans to be accepted, General Chester Phillips of the U.S. Army offered Rogers the opportunity to take part in a special experiment called Operation: Rebirth. Rogers agreed and was taken to a secret laboratory in Washington, D.C., where he was introduced to Dr. Abraham Enright (code named: Prof. Einstein), the creator of the Super-Soldier formula.

After weeks of tests, Rogers was at last administered the Super-Soldier serum. Given part of the compound intravenously and another part orally, Rogers was then bombarded by "vita-rays," a special combination of short (10-414) wavelengths of radiation designed to accelerate and stabilize the serum's effect on his body. Steve Rogers emerged from the vita-ray chamber with a body as perfect as a body can be and still be human. A Nazi spy who observed the experiment murdered Dr. Enright mere minutes after its conclusion. Enright died without fully committing the Super-Soldier formula to paper, leaving Steve Rogers the sole beneficiary of his genius.

Rogers was then put through an intensive physical and tactical training program, teaching him gymnastics, hand-to-hand combat and military strategy. Three months later, he was given his first assignment, to stop the Red Skull. To help him become a symbolic counterpart to the Red Skull, Rogers was given the red, white, and blue costume of Captain America.

1) Why do you think Captain America became popular in 1941?
2) Who is the arch-enemy of Captain America?
3) Captain America's popularity soared during the 1950s. Why do you think that is so?
Election of 1948

- Rep. Control Congress
- Rep. – Tom Dewey – moderate
  Versus
- Democrats Split
  - Harry S. Truman
  - Strom Thurmond
  - Henry A. Wallace

The 1948 election was so close that some newspapers had misprinted the results, declaring Republican Candidate Dewey the winner. However, Truman had in fact won the election and had the last laugh!
Fair Deal

- Min. Wage
- Soc. Sec.
- Clear Slums
- Low Income Homes
- TVA
- But lost on...
- Civil Rights
- Nat’l Health Ins.
- Repeal of Tariff
- Fed aid to Education
- Farm Incomes

Korean War
[1950–1953]
The Key Players of the Korean War

- **Harry Truman** — President of U.S., 1945-1952
- **Syngman Rhee** – leader of South Korea
- **UN**
- **Douglas MacArthur** — Commanding general of U.S. Army

- **Omar Bradley** — Commanding general who replaced MacArthur
- **Kim Il Sung** – leader of North Korea
- **Mao Tse Tung** – Communist dictator of China
- **Stalin** – Communist dictator of USSR (Russia)

Could Containment work?

- Most Americans agreed with containment—the U.S. foreign policy of stopping communism’s spread throughout the world.
- Some wanted a more aggressive policy like MacArthur.
- More alliances were set up that were anti-Communist.
The Korean War, 1950-53
Should the USA get involved in Korea?

Background and Significance
The Korean War was significant for three main reasons:
(a) It was the first “Hot” spot of the “Cold” War (in other words, the first real military confrontation).
(b) It was the first real test for the new United Nations.
(c) It was the first time that the Cold War had spread outside of Europe.

Task 1: Complete this timeline using the notes you made and your textbook

Korea Timeline

- **1945** – Japan controlled Korea, until Japan surrendered to end World War II.
  - Then, the Soviets occupied the NORTH, America the SOUTH
  - The two halves were divided by the 38th Parallel
- **1947** – elections held in the South supported by the US; The North had its own govt. backed by the Soviets to 38th parallel
- Each government claimed to be the rightful rulers of Korea
The two Koreas: What’s the 38th Parallel?

North Korea
Communist country,
Influenced by China

South Korea
Democratic country,
Influenced by U.S.A.

“Domino Theory”—Countries will continue to fall to Communism unless its contained (by U.S.)!

North Korea declares Peoples Republic
North militarizes, South does not

Korea Timeline

- Each side was supported by the respective superpower even though they withdrew troops in 1948.
- 1948 – S. Korea – Syngman Rhee elected president
- N. Korea declares Peoples Republic
- North militarizes, South does not
Korea Timeline

- **1949** – China became Communist – supported N Korea
- **1950** – N Korea invaded S Korea
- **Sept 1950** – UN troops into S Korea at INCHON
  - N Koreans pushed back into N Korea
- **Oct 1950** Chinese invaded N Korea
  - UN troops pushed back to S Korea
- **1950-51** – STALEMATE around 38th Parallel

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There were several reasons why President Truman decided to call for military action against North Korea.

- His "Truman Doctrine" had promised help to free peoples resisting communism. If he failed to act, he would look weak.
- His "Domino Theory" argued that failing to stand up to aggression would lead to other countries falling to communism.
- Politically, Senator Joseph McCarthy was criticising him for being "soft on communism" (e.g. handling of the Berlin Airlift)
- Militarily, his top General, Douglas MacArthur assured him that victory over the communists was likely.
Task 2. List three reasons why Truman's decision to take military action could be seen as a BAD idea.

a. Politically,....

b. Militarily,....

c. Economically,....

d. Socially,....

Task 3: Jot down a few key points about each of the following men.

Warm up on Korean War
15 minutes!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Americans</th>
<th>Koreans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas MacArthur</td>
<td>Syngman Rhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Truman</td>
<td>Kim Il Sung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 1950
- General Douglas MacArthur
  - Wanted to keep pushing the U.S. military north
    - Pushes to Pusan
    - Invades Inchon

Sourcework:
Should Truman order MacArthur over the 38th Parallel into North Korea?

Source A: Ambassador George Kennan to Truman, Aug 23rd 1950
"I was not tolerable that communist control should be extended to South Korea, since this would have damaged our prestige in Asia... Nevertheless, it is not essential to us to see an anti-Soviet Korean regime extended to all of Korea for all time... it is impossible to keep Korea permanently out of Soviet influence..."

Source B: The National Security Council reports to Truman, Sep 9th 1950
"The political objective of the UN in Korea is to bring about the complete independence and unity of Korea. If the present UN action in Korea can accomplish this without substantially increasing the risk of general war with the Soviet Union or Communist China, we should support it...

Source C: CIA report, Sep 27th 1950
"There are no convincing indications of an actual Chinese Communist intention to resort to full-scale intervention in Korea... While full-scale Chinese Communist intervention in Korea must be regarded as continuing possibility, a consideration of all known factors leads to the conclusion that barring a Soviet decision for global war, such action is not probable in 1950... there will be no Soviet or Chinese communist intervention in Korea..."

Source D: UN Resolution, October 7th 1950
"The UN recommends that all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea..."

Source E: Radio Peking, Oct 10th 1950
"The American War of intervention in Korea has been a serious menace to the security of China from the very start... The Chinese people cannot stand idly by with regard to such a serious situation... The Chinese people firmly advocate a peaceful resolution to the Korean problem and are firmly opposed to the extension of the Korean War by America..."
Task 1: Complete this table after reading through the sources as a group, then take a class vote on what Truman should do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>&quot;Containment&quot;: Evidence that we should call a truce now</th>
<th>&quot;Rollback&quot;: Evidence that we should take the campaign into North Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class vote was:

Task 2

- The USA was very concerned that extending the war into North Korea could lead to the intervention of the USSR and/or China.
- Make a few notes about the leaders of each of these two countries using any sources available to you. Focus on why they were regarded as dangerous!
Mac Arthur on his own Mission

• Communist China threatens to attack if MacArthur continues north
• Mac Arthur pushes to the Yalu River
• “Volunteer” Chinese fight back
• MacArthur is pushed back to the 38th parallel

The Shifting Map of Korea [1950-1953]
Warm Up--President Truman Vs. General MacArthur—Who was correct?

• Read and complete the questions for “The Korean War—President Truman vs. MacArthur.”
Who was correct: Truman or MacArthur? Why was MacArthur dismissed?

Should the USA pursue a "Limited War" in Korea only, or be prepared to risk a "General War" with China / the USSR?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>October: MacArthur, with Truman's permission, strikes deep into North Korea in the hope of driving the communists out altogether. China protests that this is illegal aggression and demands that the troops pull back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>November: MacArthur's troops reach the Yalu river – the border between North Korea and China. He assures Truman that the Chinese will be crushed easily if they attempt to intervene in Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>December: The Chinese launched a massive attack on MacArthur, pushing him back into South Korea. MacArthur asks Truman to authorise a blockade and military attacks on China, but Truman refuses, fearing that this could lead to a Third World War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>April: Truman continues to insist the conflict remains a &quot;limited war&quot; and dismisses MacArthur for his outspoken criticism of this position. A stalemate develops with the two sides facing each other off at the 38th Parallel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity and Debate: Should Truman have dismissed MacArthur?

**Directions:** Read and complete the following:

2) “Truman, MacArthur and the Korean War.”
3) When finished, we will engage in a debate. Some students will be assigned the affirmative position: Fire MacArthur. Others will be assigned the negative position: Keep MacArthur and follow his policies. Finally, some students will be assigned to act as judges.
### CLASSROOM DEBATE RUBRIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Levels of Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Organization and Clarity:</td>
<td>Unclear in most parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viewpoints and responses are outlined both clearly and orderly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Use of Arguments:</td>
<td>Few or no relevant reasons given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reasons are given to support viewpoint.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use of Examples and Facts:</td>
<td>Few or no relevant supporting examples/facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>examples and facts are given to support reasons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Use of Rebuttal:</td>
<td>No effective counter-arguments made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arguments made by the other teams are responded to and dealt with effectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presentation Style:</td>
<td>Few style features were used; not convincingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tone of voice, use of gestures, and level of enthusiasm are convincing to audience.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- April 1951 – Mac Arthur removed from position – replaced by **General Omar Bradley**
Warm Up Questions:

1) How’s this cartoon an example of propaganda?
2) What’s its purpose?
3) Why is it disturbing?
On the Battle Front

Picture above: A grief stricken American infantryman whose buddy has been killed in action is comforted by another soldier. In the background a corpsman methodically fills out casualty tags, Haktong-ni area, Korea. August 28, 1950. Sfc. Al Chang. (Army)

William E. Anderson

Woodland, IL
Korean War Veteran of the United States Army

"Oh, maybe someone would make a comment about something with regard to where we were going or what we were observing, and maybe there was a response to it and maybe not. I recall nothing of importance spoken while moving along that dirt road. I guess it was more of a silent walk, and we pretty much knew where we were going and what we were getting into."

- William E. Anderson

• Analyze the quote above: There’s a powerful, hidden message with regard to the war. What’s the message?
Activity: Read a Diary, Write a Diary

• Directions: Read “KOREAN WAR DIARY” by Pt. P. J. Knowles. Entry: “The Quarrie, early April, '51” Complete the following:
  1) List five things which surprised you about conditions on the battlefront.
  2) How did Pt. P.J. Knowles feel about the enemy, the Chinese? How do we know this?
  3) Now, using your textbook or the Internet (koreanwar.com), choose a major battle of the Korean War and read about it. Write a 1-page diary entry, describing your role on the battlefield and the conditions you faced. Remember, to earn full credit, this diary entry must be realistic, by being based in historical fact and detail. Use the “Korean War Diary” and your other sources for inspiration! You may be asked to read this in front of class!

Question: Was anything accomplished between June 1950 and 1953? What was the point of the War?
Peace Talks

• Fighting continued until 1952

• **1952** – President Truman replaced by Dwight Eisenhower

• **1953** – Stalin died

• **July 1953** - Armistice signed

Demilitarized Zone
The Korean War Ends

- The Korean War becomes a major topic in the 1952 election.
  - "Ike" promises to get US troops home and end the war.
- July 27, 1953 Korea is divided into two nations at the 38th parallel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number Serving</th>
<th>Battle Deaths</th>
<th>Other Deaths</th>
<th>Wounds not Fatal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>5,720,000</td>
<td>33,652</td>
<td>3,262</td>
<td>103,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task: What did this war accomplish?

Task: Why did this conflict become known as the "Forgotten War"?

Task: Assess how the Korean War marked a change in the U.S. policy of Containment.

WHO WON????

- S KOREA REMAINED ‘FREE’
- Containment had worked
- Korea badly damaged
- The human cost
- Still two separate states today
- Still US troops in Korea
THE COST IN HUMAN LIFE

Casualties in the Korean War

780,000
500,000
70,000
30,000
4,500
NK & Chinese soldiers and civilians
SK civilians
SK soldiers
USA soldiers
Other UN soldiers

The Korean War, 1950-53
Consequences and Conclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequences</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
<th>Positives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The UN       | • It was obviously dominated by the USA.  
• 90% of UN troops came from America.  
• MacArthur took orders from Truman.  
• The Secretary General, Trygve Lie, was forced to resign by the USSR for being too pro-American. | |
| Korea        | • It remains divided to this day, a million troops are massed either side of the 38th Parallel and conscription exists in both North and South Korea.  
• Of 2 million people killed in the war, 1.5 million were Korean. | |
| The USSR     | • It repudiated the UN during the Korean War, and used its veto to block dozens of ideas proposed by the Security Council.  
• This showed the weakness of the UN's structure. | |
| The USA      | • It ended up looking aggressive and indecisive, and almost sparked off World War III with China.  
• Truman's popularity rating plummeted to 22% and he didn't run for President again in 1952. | |

Task 1
Complete the right hand column of this table with any ideas you can come up with after discussion in pairs, small groups or as a class.

Task 2
Read this source, then produce a reply either agreeing or disagreeing with its judgement in your own words.

"President Truman must be prosecuted and convicted. His hasty and vindictive removal of MacArthur is the culmination of years of acts which have shown that he is unfit, morally and mentally, for his high office. The American nation has never been in greater danger. It is led by a fool." – The Chicago Tribune, 1951
Debate Warm Up and Instructions:

Warm Up—4 minutes: Write down six questions total, three questions for the “negative” team who will be arguing that the Korean War was a mistake and three questions for the “positive” team who will be arguing that U.S. involvement in Korea was the right thing to do.

Debate Format—20 minutes: Fishbowl debate style! Positive versus negative team with three judges, who will be asking questions and determining the winner.