Containment of Communism
Korea & Vietnam
Standards

SS7H3 The student will analyze continuity and change in Southern and Eastern Asia leading to the 21st century.

e. Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea and Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism.
Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
The United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain made an agreement on how they would ____________________ after World War II. Each country was supposed to ____________________ the lands that were impacted by the war. They would work to ____________________ in order to spread this form of government. The United States would be in charge of Korea, and the Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel and the United States of America would promote a democratic system.

After World War II, Japan-occupied Korea was temporarily divided into two parts. One place where this struggle was seen was on the Korean peninsula. The United States and the Soviet Union worked hard to be sure that the occupied countries would not be held so that people could live as they wanted. The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel, and the United States would be in charge of Korea south of that line. The United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain made an agreement on how they would ____________________ after World War II. Each country was supposed to ____________________ the lands that were impacted by the war. They would work to ____________________.
The United States did not want any new communist countries from falling to the Communists, while the United States provided aid to North Korea.

Vietnam was divided into two countries, with North Vietnam remaining a communist state under the autocratic rule of Premier Kim Jong-il.

Today, South Korea has free elections and a containment of communism had worked. So, the Korean Peninsula was badly damaged, and North Korea remains a two countries.

The 38th parallel (stalemate) represented at the time the fighting finally ended in 1953.

The UN soldiers retreated, and the combined UN forces were forced back to the border by the North Koreans. The UN force, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur, forced the Korean soldiers out of South Korea and farther north to the 38th parallel. The United Nations responded quickly, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to protect South Korea and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to support South Korea.

The US President Truman was willing to go to war to keep communism from spreading to this area.

In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army to war. The US had to take a stand to contain communism from spreading to this area.

Korea War

Vietnam

• The country was divided into two parts, and the United States provided aid to North Vietnam.

• The UN forces, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur, forced the Korean soldiers out of South Korea and farther north to the 38th parallel.

• Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces went into North Korea, but the Communists fought back and forced the UN soldiers to retreat.

• The fighting finally ended in 1953, when the 38th parallel represented the border between the two countries.

Korea Today

• The Korean peninsula was badly damaged, and North Korea remains a two countries.

• Today, South Korea has free elections and a containment of communism had worked. So, the Korean Peninsula was badly damaged, and North Korea remains a two countries.

Vietnam

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Korea Today

• The Korean peninsula was badly damaged, and North Korea remains a two countries.
In 1965, the US became involved in the Vietnam War when it began to prevent the country from becoming communist.

Billions of dollars were spent and thousands of

Communism.

Many Americans believed the US War was a

interveined in both Korea and Vietnam to fight against the US.

In order to protect democracy and citizens’ democracy.

Today, South Korea has a similar nation.

Although there are still a few communist countries left in the world today, the US successfully ended in a

Vietnam Today

The People’s Republic of Vietnam was

The country was

Vietnam Today

In 1975, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good and

1973, US

and in

Vietnam to prevent the country from becoming communist.

in Vietnam War when it became involved in the Vietnam War.
End of WWII

- The United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain made an agreement on how they would put the world back together after World War II.
- Each country was supposed to temporarily occupy the lands that were impacted by the war.
- They would work to restore order and free elections would be held.
- The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38th parallel, and the Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel, and divided into northern and southern parts.
- After World War II, Japanese-occupied Korea was temporarily penninsular.
- One place where this struggle was seen was on the Korean Peninsula.

Post-WWII Korea

- Once peace was declared, the Soviet Union found themselves engaged in a Cold War, where they competed to become the dominating world power.
- The US and the Soviet Union found themselves engaged in a Cold War, where they could protect their individual rights.
- The US offered aid to the countries threatened by the Soviets so as to break the promises made after WWII.
- The United States was furious and saw this as breaking the promises made after WWII.

United States

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Soviet Union

- The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38th parallel, and divided into northern and southern parts.
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- The United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain made an agreement on how they would put the world back together after World War II.
The United States did not want any new communist countries formed in Southeast Asia. The United States supported South Vietnam from falling to the communists. Ho Chi Minh's communists led North Vietnam, while the United States supported anti-communist Premier Kim Jong-il. The country was divided into two parts in 1954.

Vietnam was also caught in the fight to contain communism.

In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army to invade South Korea.

The US had to take a stand against Communist aggression and was willing to go to war to keep communism from spreading to this area. US President Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support South Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.

The war finally ended in 1953, no one was truly victorious.

Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to turn the tide. Chinese soldiers out of South Korea and farther north to the north. The UN forces, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur, forced South Korean soldiers out of North Korea and farther south to the border. The UN, and 19 other nations, contributed troops to the area.

The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The Communist Chinese attacked, forcing the UN soldiers to retreat.

The Korean peninsula was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.

South Korea remained “free,” so containment of communism had worked.

Today, South Korea has free elections and a democratic constitution.

North Korea remains a communist country under the autocratic rule of Premier Kim Jong-il.

Korea today.

The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact between the two countries.

The Korean War

- • The United States provided military support to keep South Vietnam from falling to the communists.
- • The country was divided into two parts in 1954.
- • Vietnam was also caught in the fight to contain communism.
- • In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army to invade South Korea.
- • The US had to take a stand against Communist aggression and was willing to go to war to keep communism from spreading to this area.
- • US President Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support South Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.
Vietnam War

• In 1965, the US became involved in the Vietnam War when it began bombing North Vietnam.

• Billions of dollars were spent and thousands of lives were lost fighting in Vietnam to prevent the country from becoming a communist nation.

• Today, the US successfully contained the spread of communism.

• Although there are still a few communist countries left in the world, the US successfully contained the spread of communism.

• Today, the People’s Republic of Vietnam was declared a communist country, and in 1975, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good and the Vietnam War ended in a cease-fire.

• The Vietnam War was fought in Vietnam, and in 1973, US troops were withdrawn.

• Many Americans protested US involvement, and in 1973, US troops fighting in Vietnam to prevent the country from becoming communist.

Vietnam Today

• In 1975, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good and the Vietnam War ended in a cease-fire.

• The Vietnam War was fought in Vietnam, and in 1973, US troops were withdrawn.

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• The Vietnam War was fought in Vietnam, and in 1973, US troops were withdrawn.

• The People’s Republic of Vietnam was declared a communist country, and in 1975, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good and the Vietnam War ended in a cease-fire.

Democracy

• In order to protect democracy and citizens’ individual freedoms and rights, the US intervened in both Korea and Vietnam to fight against communism.

• Today, South Korea has a democratic republic similar to that of the US, while Vietnam is a communist nation.

• Although there are still a few communist countries left in the world, the US successfully contained the spread of communism.
Containment of Communism
Korea & Vietnam
The United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain made an agreement on how they would put the world back together after World War II.

Each country was supposed to temporarily occupy the lands that were impacted by the war.

They would work to restore order and free elections would be held so that the people could decide on their future government.
Once peace was declared, the Soviet Union found itself reluctant to leave its occupied countries.

The Soviet Union worked hard to be sure that the new governments were communist.

It eventually began to take over Eastern European and Asian countries by force in order to spread this form of government.
The Spread of Communism, 1945–1949

Notice the pattern of Communist nations in Europe.

Place: Look at the chart at right. Why do you think the Communist takeover of China worried the United States?

The United States was furious and saw this as breaking the promises made after WWII. The US offered aid to the countries threatened by the Soviets so that they could protect their individual rights. The US and the Soviet Union found themselves engaged in a Cold War, where they competed to become the dominating world power.
One place where this struggle was seen was on the Korean peninsula.

After World War II, Japanese-occupied Korea was temporarily divided into northern and southern parts.

The Soviet Union controlled Korea north of the 38\textsuperscript{th} parallel and established a communist government.

The United States would be in charge of Korea south of the 38\textsuperscript{th} parallel and promoted a democratic system.
In 1950, Kim Il Sung, the leader of North Korea, sent his powerful army to invade South Korea.

The US had to take a stand against Communist aggression and was willing to go to war to keep communism from spreading to this area.

US President Truman ordered American naval and air forces to support Korean ground troops, and asked the United Nations to approve the use of force to stop the North Korean invasion.
The United Nations responded quickly, imposing military sanctions. The U.S. and 19 other nations committed troops to the area.

The UN force, commanded by American General Douglas MacArthur, forced Korean soldiers out of South Korea and farther north to the Chinese border.

Despite initial heavy losses, the combined UN forces finally began to win.
Going beyond the 38th parallel into North Korea brought communist China’s well-trained and well-equipped army into the war.

The Communist Chinese attacked, forcing the UN soldiers to retreat.

When the fighting finally ended in 1953, no one was truly victorious (stalemate).

The 38th parallel dividing line remained intact between the two countries.
The Korean peninsula was badly damaged, and many lives were lost.

South Korea remained “free”, so containment of communism had worked.

Today, South Korea has free elections and a democratic constitution.

North Korea remains a communist country under the autocratic rule of Premiere Kim Jong-Il.
Vietnam was also caught in the fight to contain communism.

The country was divided into two parts in 1954.

Ho Chi Minh’s communists led North Vietnam, while the United States provided military support to keep South Vietnam from falling to the Communists.

The United States did not want any new communist countries formed in Southeast Asia.
Ho Chi Minh
Leader of North Vietnam
In 1965, the US became involved in the Vietnam War when it began bombing North Vietnam. Billions of dollars were spent and thousands of lives were lost fighting in Vietnam to prevent the country from becoming communist. Many Americans protested US involvement, and in 1973, US troops were withdrawn. The Vietnam War ended in a cease-fire.
Student Protestors in Wisconsin - 1965
Vietnam Today

• In 1975, North Vietnam took over South Vietnam for good and the country was reunited as one.

• The People’s Republic of Vietnam was declared a communist country.
In order to protect democracy and citizens’ individual freedoms and rights, the US intervened in both Korea and Vietnam to fight against communism.

Today, South Korea has a democratic republic similar to that of the US, while Vietnam is a communist nation.

Although there are still a few communist countries left in the world today, the US successfully contained the spread of communism.
Teacher Directions - Containment of Communism "YouTube Video"

- Have the students draw a scene from a movie (made-up) that shows US’ involvement with the containment of communism in Korea OR in Vietnam during this time period (1950s).
- They should write a description of what’s happening in the scene, when it occurred ("published"), and a title of the movie.
- They will also draw scenes from 4 related videos.
- *Project the directions slide (red) onto the board so that the students know what goes in each section.
Draw a screen capture of a video on either the containment of communism in Korea or Vietnam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title:</th>
<th>Write a catchy title.</th>
<th>Published:</th>
<th>Date this occurred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Write a summary of the event.</td>
<td>Likes #</td>
<td>Dislikes #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Published:</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
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Related Videos:
Teacher Info - Venn Diagram

• Have the students compare and contrast the US’ involvement with the containment of communism in both Korea and Vietnam.

• They can work with a partner to complete this activity.
Containment of Communism

Compare and Contrast

Korea

Vietnam
Teacher Info - Containment of Communism Caricatures

• Have the students create a caricature for different people during this time period. *You may need to explain what a caricature is (thought bubble & facial expressions that show what the person is thinking).

• The students will write a statement from the point of view of each person.

• The students should also draw facial expressions to represent each person’s feelings.
Directions: What would the different people during the 1950s say about the US' involvement with the containment of communism? Create a caricature (thought bubble) for each of the people listed below. Include their opinions and views on what they are experiencing. Add facial expressions to each person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American soldier in SE Asia:</th>
<th>North Korean boy who just escaped to South Korea:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Blank Image]</td>
<td>![Blank Image]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soviet government official:</th>
<th>Vietnamese farmer who supports Ho Chi Minh:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Blank Image]</td>
<td>![Blank Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher - Ticket Out the Door

“Pick Your Brain”

- Have the students write down which government that they felt was more successful (democracy vs. communism). They should briefly explain their opinion.

- Collect at the end of class, quickly read their opinion statements, and share a few during the next class.
Which government, the US' democracy or the Soviet Union's communism was ultimately more successful? Explain.
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Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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