

Critical Thinking Skills

The Korean War

Skills For Critical Thinking		Location and Geography	Background and Causes	Major Figures	Major Battles	Weapons of the War	The Air War	Consequences and after math of the War	Remembering the War
LEVEL 1 Remembering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List Details/Facts Recall Information Match Vocabulary to Definitions Recognize Validity(T/F) 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 2 Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize Describe Interpret Compare/Contrast 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 3 Applying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Outside Resources/Tools Application to Own Life Organize Facts Apply Vocabulary Words in Sentences 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 4 Analysing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw Conclusions Identify Cause and Effect Make Inferences 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 5 Evaluating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and Defend an Opinion Evaluate Explain 	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 6 Creating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prediction Imagine Self Interacting with Subject Imagine Alternatives 		✓		✓			✓	✓

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy

NAME: _____



Location and Geography



1. Below is a map of East Asia. Locate where you think Korea is and explain your choice.



2. From your choice above explain what you believe the weather would be like and why?

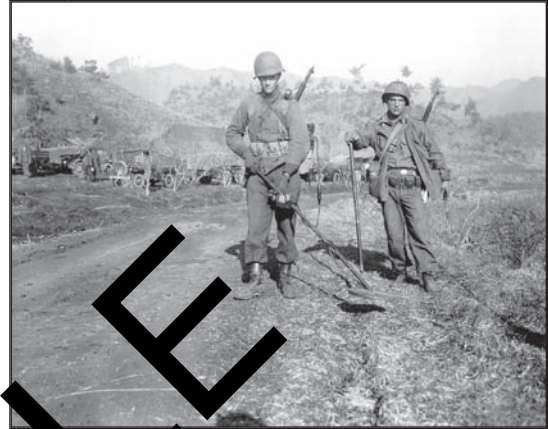
3. Go onto the classroom computer and find a map to locate Korea. Were you correct in your choice above? How far off were you?

4. Define the word **peninsula**. Use a dictionary to look up the word and write the definition. Do you think Korea is a peninsula?



Major Battles

The North Korean Army continued its' southern advance and by August of 1950, United Nations (UN) and South Korean forces had retreated to an area around the southern coastal city of Pusan. Their situation was desperate with North Korean forces now holding most of the peninsula. The Battle of Pusan Perimeter was fought throughout August and September. At Pusan the UN forces were able to resupply their troops and land reinforcements. With more troops and equipment flowing in, the UN troops were able to secure the Pusan perimeter and the North Korean advance was finally stopped.



The next major engagement was the Battle of Inchon. With the Pusan Perimeter secure, General MacArthur believed that a flanking assault had to be made. He chose to make an amphibious landing at the coastal city of Inchon, which served as the port for the capital city of Seoul. On September 15th and 16th, 1950 the 1st Marine Division stormed ashore and took Inchon without major casualties. The Battle of Inchon was over quickly and from there the Marines headed inland to recapture Seoul, which only lay around twenty miles away. At the same time, UN forces were able to break through the Pusan Perimeter and advance north. The North Korean army was in retreat all over the country but some made a stand in Seoul. After five days of house-to-house fighting Seoul was liberated by the UN forces.

At this phase in the war, MacArthur received permission to pursue the North Korean army across the 38th parallel. After heavy fighting at first the North Koreans began a headlong retreat to the north, and by the end of October

NAME: _____



Consequences and Aftermath of the War

1. Choose the answer to each question that is most correct.

a) **The Korean War took place during the:**

- A Cold War
- B World War II
- C Vietnam War
- D Iraq War

b) **How many South Koreans died?**

- A Two Million
- B One Million
- C Three Million
- D One Hundred Thousand

c) **How many North Koreans died?**

- A Two Million
- B One Million
- C Three Million
- D One Hundred Thousand

d) **North Korea controlled most of the Peninsula:**

- A At the end of the war
- B During the war
- C At the beginning of the war
- D None of the above

2. Fill in the blanks below with the scrambled words.

There was a great deal of _____ suffering during the Korean War. Many Koreans from the North and South died, _____ or were injured during the war. Millions became _____ put out of their homes by the fighting. Many _____ on both sides were jailed or executed because of their political beliefs. They were often _____ in mass graves. U.N prisoners of war were badly _____. They were often badly beaten, forced to do hard labor, _____ and even executed. Korea as a whole was _____ by the war.