

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

N°:



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

The US involvement in the Korean War: Causes and effects

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial fulfilment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

Candidate:

ARSLANE Dhahbiya

Supervisor:

Mr. BOUTKHIL Gumide

2017 /2018

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FOREIGN
LANGUAGES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES
STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE
OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

The US involvement in the Korean War: Causes and effects

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial fulfilment of
the Requirements for the Master's Degree

Candidate:

ARSLANE Dhahbiya

Board of Examiners

Mr.DJMOUAI Saber	University of M'sila	Chairperson
Mr. BOUTKHIL Gumide	University of M'sila	Supervisor
Mr.BOUNAAS CHawki	University of M'sila	Examiner

2017 /2018

Dedication

To my beloved family

To my Mother and father

Whom brought nothing but joy to my life

To my dear brothers and sisters

To my best friends

Thanks for being in my life

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Allah for his never ending blessings.

I want to offer my thank and gratitude to Mr Boutkhil Guemide for his understanding, support, patience and guidance.

Once again , I wish to give special thanks and high appreciation to all those who helped in this study especially to all the teachers of M'sila English department and good greetings to the best ever : Hanane, Asma, Marwa, Leyla, Fouad.

This achievement is not the end of the path.

Declaration

I declare that this dissertation is my own original work .all the literature I used is properly quoted and is listed in bibliography.

I declare that I worked on my final master's dissertation on my own using only cited literary sources, other information and sources in agreement with the disciplinary regulations for the Faculty of Letters and Languages at the University MohammedBoudiaf of M'sila and with the regulations and laws of research of the Ministry of higher education and Scientific Research in Algeria.

I agree with the storage of this work in the library of the Faculty of Letters and languages at the University Mohammed Boudiaf of M'sila and making it accessible for study purposes

ARSLANE Dhahbiya

M'sila :

ABSTRACT

The Korean war was a unique crisis in the cold war that paved the way for US involvement. The dissertation sheds light on facts related to the US involvement in the Korean War. It examines the US practice of Containment policy in the Cold War era, during the US involvement in the Korean War between 1950 -1953. The research, hence, aims to analyze both causes and consequences of the US involvement in the war. Focusing on this issue, the first chapter gives an overview about the location, people and history of Korean peninsula. The second chapter explores the civil war between South and North Korea. Also, it discusses the reasons that led to the outbreak of the said war. The third chapter examines the role played by the US during the Korean war. It shows the reasons behind the US involvement. Furthermore, it outlines the main ideologies and tools used by the US during the war. Finally, the fourth chapter cites the results of the US involvement in the Korean war on both the US and the participants. The study uses descriptive analytical method of the available data to meet the stipulated objectives. All in all, the study examines the US ideology used to fight the spread of communism in the region and its tools, further more, the most important events that led to the outbreak of the civil war between Northern and Southern Korea.

Key words : Korean war – soviet union : containment policy: US involvement: communism

List of abbreviations

US :commonly known as the United States .

USSR: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, also known as the Soviet Union.

ROK: South Korea (international vehicle registration).

DPRK: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea).

DMZ: Demilitarized Zone .

UN: United Nations.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

MDL: the Military Demarcation Line.

KPA: The Korean People’s Army .

SOF: special operations force.

MRLs: multiple rocket launchers .

APC: Armored personnel carriers .

SPF: special Purpose Forces .

SAMs: surface-to-air missiles .

AAA: anti-aircraft artillery.

MANPADS: man-portable air-defense systems .

List of tables

Table 1 : Population of South Korea.....p.21.

Table 2 : Population of North Korea.....p.22.

Table of contents

General introduction..... 6

Chapter one:The Korean peninsula: A Brief history of the land, geography, and the people

Introduction..... 7

1. The Physical Geography of the Korean Peninsula..... 7

1.1. Location and Landscape..... 8

1.2. The Climate of the Korean Peninsula..... 13

1.3. The Resources of the Korean Peninsula..... 15

2. The People of the Korean Peninsula..... 17

2.1 Ethnic Groups..... 20

2.2.Religion Shamanism..... 21

2.3.The Language in Korean Peninsula..... 24

2.3.2. Language Variation..... 25

3. A Brief History of the Formation of Korean Republic..... 26

3.1 Ancient Korea..... 27

3.2.The Silla in Korea (668-935)..... 27

3.3.The Goryeo in Korea (918-1392)..... 28

3.4.The Joseon in Korea (1392-1910)..... 28

3.5.The Korean Empire (1897–1910)..... 29

3.6.The Arrival of the Europeans in Korea..... 29

3.7. The Japanese Colonial Period in Korea (1910-1945)..... 30

Conclusion..... 31

Chapter two:The Outbreak of Korean War

Introduction..... 32

1. The Coming of the Cold War to Korea..... 32

2. The Origins of The Korean War..... 33

2.1 The Division of the Korean Peninsula..... 34

2.2. Creating the 38° Parallel..... 35

3. The Military Capabilities of the Two Korea..... 35

3.1. North Korea..... 36

3.1.1. Defense Strategy..... 37

3.1.2. The Gound Force..... 38

3.1.3. The North Korea Popular Army (NKPA)..... 38

3.1.4. Artillery..... 39

3.2. Air Power..... 40

3.2.1. DPRK Air Force..... 40

3.2.2.The North Korea Navy Force..... 41

3.2.2. The Sino- Soviet support..... 41

3.3. South Korea..... 42

3.3.1. The Army of the Republic of Korea..... 42

3.4. The Navy of the Republic of Korean..... 43

3.4.1. Amphibious Warfare..... 43

4. The Military Operations in the Korean War..... 44

5.1. North Korea’s Surprise Attack..... 46

6. The UN Response..... 46

7.1. United Nations Security Council Resolution..... 47

5.2.The Composition of the UN Army..... 48

5.3.United Nations' Invasion: The Breach of Peace (July– August 1950)..... 48

5. The Sino- Soviet Intervention..... 49

Conclusion..... 49

Chapter Three:The US Involvement in Korean War:

Introduction..... 50

1. The US Relationship with Korea : A Brief History..... 50

2. South Korea Relationship with US 51

3. The Truman Doctrine and US policy toward Korea, 1945–1950..... 52

4. The US Intervention in the Korean War..... 53

5. Containing USSR Effort to Spread Communism..... 54

6. Competition with the USSR for World Domination..... 55

7. MacArthur's Dismissal..... 55

8. Armistice and the Long Path of Negotiations 55
Conclusion..... 56

Chapter Four: The Impacts of the Korean War on the US

Introduction..... 57
1. The Korean War Causalities..... 58
1. The Effects of the War on Korea and the World..... 58
2.1. The Effects of the War on the World..... 58
2. The Effects of the War in Korea..... 59
3. The Effects of the War on USSR..... 59
4. The Effects of the War on Other Participants in the War and the World Order..... 61
Conclusion..... 61
General Conclusion..... 62
References..... 63
Glossary..... 68

General introduction

1. Background Information :

Although many observers agree that the second World War culminated with peace and prosperity to most Americans, many others see that it also created a heightened state of tension between the ex USSR and the United States. Fearing that the Soviet Union intended to "export" communism to other nations, The US foreign policy focused its efforts on containing the USSR and its communism, both at home and abroad. Despite the fact that the formulation of the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and the Berlin Airlift suggested that the United States had a particular concern with the spread of communism in Europe, the US foreign policy of containment extended to Asia as well. Indeed, Asia proved to be the site of the first major battle waged in the name of containment: the Korean War.

The Korean War erupted on June 25, 1950 in the middle of the burgeoning Cold War, an international struggle between the US and the USSR for world domination of their competing ideologies, Democracy/ Capitalism versus Communism. While the Soviet Union never got directly involved in the fighting, it did supply North Korea with weapons and supplies. The US, on the other hand, did commit its own troops as part of a UN international-peace keeping force. In reality, the UN force was in name only; the troops were made up of almost entirely US forces, with some US allies. The Korean War was the first instance that it became clear that the UN could be used by the US as a foreign policy tool.

The Korean War ; thus, represented an important shift in US Cold War policy. By 1950, a loss to communism anywhere was thought of as a loss everywhere. The beginnings of the later Domino Theory were already present in an early form.

On June 25, 1950, the Korean war began when some 75,000 soldiers from the North Korea people's Army poured across the 38th parallel, the boundary between the Soviet backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the south. This invasion was the first military action of the cold war. By July, American troops had entered the war of south Korea's behalf. As far as American officials were concerned, it was a war against the forces of international Communism itself. After some early back-and-forth across the 38th parallel, the fighting stalled and casualties mounted with nothing to show for them. Meanwhile, American officials worked anxiously to fashion some sort of armistice with the north Koreans. The alternative, they feared would be a wider war with Russia and China or even, as some warned, third World War.

The US got involved in Korea to save face and to appear strong against communism, not because Korea was vital to American interests. The US had the responsibility to preserve Korea from becoming Communists. Also because the Domino Theory, Truman did not want to lose another country to Communism. Lastly, due to the containment of Communism in the Truman doctrine.

One of the significant results of the Korean War was that it gave the US reason to increase its military expenditure four-fold. Under Truman, military expenditure increased rapidly, laying the foundations for the so-called military industrial complex that existed throughout the Cold War. Perhaps on a more positive note, it was during the Korean War that black and white troops were first integrated in the US army, an important step on the road to civil rights. The Korean War also strengthened the US relationship with Britain, which sent troops for the UN peacekeeping force. Finally, it was during the Korean War (and partially because of it) that the Democratic monopoly of the Presidency, going back to before World War II, finally ended with the election of Eisenhower.

Another result of the Korean War was the ascendance of the People's Republic of China onto the world stage. Fighting against the US, China received aid from the Soviets, helping them to become a major military power. The US had proved the fulcrum in both World War One and World War Two, with its forces providing the force needed for its European allies to overcome its enemies. The Chinese forces, however, fought the US to a standstill, as represented by the reinstatement of the 38th parallel as the dividing line between North and South; in fighting against the US in the first war the United States entered and did not win, China established itself as a power to be reckoned with, and a communist power at that.

The Korean War also proved the tenacity and skill of the Communist Asian militaries, something that would be reaffirmed by the Vietnam War in the 1960s. In fact, remarkable similarities exist between the Korean War and the Vietnam War; from the US support of a dictatorial and corrupt anti-communist regime to its conception of communism as a monolithic entity, under which all communist nations were necessarily allies, rather than individuals to be dealt with separately. However, though those parallels, Vietnam era policy-makers did not apply the lessons of the Korean War to the Vietnam War. Rather, they did not seem to recognize those lessons as lessons at all, and repeated in the Vietnam War many of their previous mistakes.

Finally, the Korean War demonstrated the new terms of the new post-WWII era, and showed how difficult it would be to fight a limited war under those terms. Although the United States attempted to keep the war on a very small scale, it quickly snowballed out of proportion, involving China, at times seeming as if it might become a World War I.

2. The Statement of the Problem :

The cold war played an important role in causing the Korean war. The fact that seeking unification from Northern Korea was the first reason which made the civil war broke out.

Secondly, North Korea was a purely communist nation commanded by Kim Il Sung who had strong relationships with the ex- USSR. On the other hand, South Korea was a true democratic country presided by Syngman Rhee who was backed by the US. In 1949, both nations sent small raids over the 38 parallel which divided the Korean peninsula into two Koreas. However, the hostility between the two states spilled into a full war in 1950.

The US got involved in the Korean War to protect its interests and sphere of influence in the Pacific. Also the US had the responsibility to preserve South Korea from falling into Communism. i. e. The Domino Theory made the US preserve the country from falling into Communism. On June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea, with the help of the Soviets, invaded the Southern part of Korea. However, because of resentment to Communism, the US felt its responsibility towards protecting Southern Korea and engaged in the war. As a result, the US intervention made it successful for the Korean army, together with the UNO's forces, which won over North Korea. They obliged their forces to retreat beyond 38th parallel which reestablished the borders between North and South Korea.

As an important issue which deals with the Cold War era, this dissertation seeks to explore facts related to the US involvement in the Korean War. The focus; then, will be on analyzing both causes and consequences of the US involvement in the war.

3. The Literature Review:

The forgotten war, the Korean War is called because historians give more importance to the end of WW2, then to the Vietnam War rather than the Korean conflict. Despite the fact that it has not been tackled as it deserves, several studies analyzed different aspects of this conflict.

Leckie (1962) wrote about the beginning of the Korean War and how did Truman respond when he received a call from the secretary of the state Dean Acheson to inform him

about the invasion of North Korea. Immediately a meeting of the United Nations Secretary Council was formed to do its responsibility towards North Korea.

In addition to that, Cumings (1980a, 1991b) described the history of the Korean War in which he touched many aspects of the war since its beginning. He believed that the time of the Korean War started effectively in 1950 by Stalin and Kim II Sung, and ended in 1953. Also, there was less presence than absence which reflected the US adoption of 'forgotten war'.

Furthermore, Smith (2007) tackled another aspect of the war which is the role of the Marine Corps in what some historians sometimes characterized as the "Forgotten War". The Korean Conflict was without parallel in Marine Corps history, and no one who experienced it, or lived through this era could ever forget the difficulties that they would encounter there.

In his article, Robinson (2014) listed three main reasons for the US involvement in the Korean War: (1) The Truman Doctrine: its America's job to contain Communism and keep Capitalism, (2) America feared the Domino effect in Asia, and (3) China became Communist in 1949, which led people to believe that the US was weak; so, it got involved the war to prove the opposite.

4. Significance of the Study:

The Civil War between the two Koreas signified one of the most important faces of the struggle between the two superpowers, and the starting point to post the era of conflict from Europe to Asia, also an episode in the series of the Cold War which has been changed to be indirect hot conflict. The Russian support to North Korea was hushed by the American support to South Korea for many considerations, one of them is the Truman Doctrine which is the Truman's warning to the American Congress to contain Communism and keep Capitalism through military and economic aid in the case of any communist attack to a capitalist country, in other words

containing Communism, and facing the Domino Theory. So that Korea became an international battlefield, and the people of one country was divided into two enemies.

So, the US involvement in the Korean War is an important topic that shows some aspects of the US foreign policy and strategies during the Cold War.

5. Research Questions :

The present research centers around the following research questions:

What were the causes of the Korean Civil War?

What was the US policy towards Korea?

How did the US get involved in the Korean war?

What was the results of the US involvement in this war?

In response, the following hypotheses have been put forth in the light of the present research.

These are as follows:

To have general overview about causes of the Korean War.

To Find out the reasons behind the US involvement in Korean War and the main results.

To Examine the US ideology used to fight the spread of communism and the tools;

Events that led to the civil war between Northern and Southern Korea.

6. The Structure of the Study :

The present master dissertation analyzes the US involvement in the Korean War : causes and effects. It is divided into four chapters. The first chapter gives an overview about the location, people and history of Korea. The second chapter tackles the civil war between South and North Korea. Also, it discusses the reasons that led to the outbreak of the said war. The third chapter examines the role played by the US during the Korean War. Also, it shows the reasons behind

the US involvement. Furthermore, it outlines the main ideologies and tools used by the US during the war. Finally, the fourth chapter cites the results of the US involvement in the Korean war on both the US and the participants.

Chapter one: The Korean peninsula: A Brief history of the land, geography, and the people:

Introduction:

Being strategically located in the Asian continent, Korea is a mountainous peninsula surrounded by the sea on three sides. It shares its northern borders with China and Russia, and its closest southern neighbor is Japan, which lies across a narrow strait. The Korean peninsula measures approximately six hundred miles from its northern tip to its southern end.

Although the Koreans have governed themselves for several centuries, the Korean peninsula has been subject to foreign invasions throughout recorded history. Korea was ruled by the Chinese for several hundred years in the early centuries . After many wars, Korea was taken over by Japan, which brutally ruled it from 1910 to 1945. Following World War II (1939–45), the peninsula was divided by the Soviets and the Americans. The thirty-eighth parallel became the line separating the zones.

This chapter focuses on a brief history of the Korean peninsula. Precisely, it seeks to give an overview about the physical geography of the Korean peninsula. In addition, this chapter describes the origin of the Korean people, their language and religion.

2. The Physical Geography of the Korean Peninsula:

The Korean peninsula is located in East Asia. It extends southward from the main part of the Asian continent for about 683 miles (1,100 km) into the Pacific Ocean. As a peninsula, it is surrounded by water on three sides and there are five bodies of water that touch it. These include the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Korea Strait, which connects the first two bodies of water, the Cheju Strait, and Korea Bay. It covers a total land area of 84,610 miles (219,140 km)(Sangcheol, 2016, p.15).

Most of the areas in Korean Peninsula are mountainous regions, covering seventy percent of the land, with some arable lands on the plains between the mountain ranges. These regions are in the east and north; the highest mountains are in the northern part. People, here, practice agriculture and grow cereals such as rice and barley and vegetables. The vegetables are mainly for the local market. The main mountain ranges are Nangmin in the north and T'aebaek in the south, while the highest mountains are the Baekdu (or Paektu) Mountain found in the north (2,744 m), it is a volcano and it is located on the border between North Korea and China, and Hallasan Mountain (1950 m) in the south, in Chejudo. In addition to that, the Korean Peninsula consists of thousands of islands, in total, there are about 3,579 islands off the coast of the peninsula, of which the most important are Ullungdo in the East Sea and Chejudo in front of the south-western corner of the Korean peninsula (Sangcheol, 2016, p.15).

The coastline of the Korean Peninsula is irregular; the main rivers in the northern side of the Korean peninsula are the Amnok River, the Tuman River, the Taedong, the Chongchon and the Chaeryong Rivers. In the South the main rivers are; the Naktong River, the longest in South Korea, Han River, the river of Seoul, Kum River, and Yongsan and Tongjin Rivers (Sangcheol, 2016, p.15).

3.1. Location and Landscape:

The Korean Peninsula, located in East Asia, extends southwards from the Asian continent for approximately 1,100 km (683 miles). Since the end of World War II, it has been divided into the countries of North and South Korea. Prior to the division of the peninsula, it was simply recognized as Korea. It's surrounded on three sides by water, including the Sea of Japan (East Sea), Yellow Sea, Korea Strait, Cheju Strait and Korea Bay. It's separated from the Asian continent and bordered on the north by the countries of China and Russia. The Korean

Peninsula's land area is 219,140 sq km (84,610 sq miles), with a total coastline length of 8,458 km (5,255 miles),(PALKA&GALGANO,2002,p.7-8)

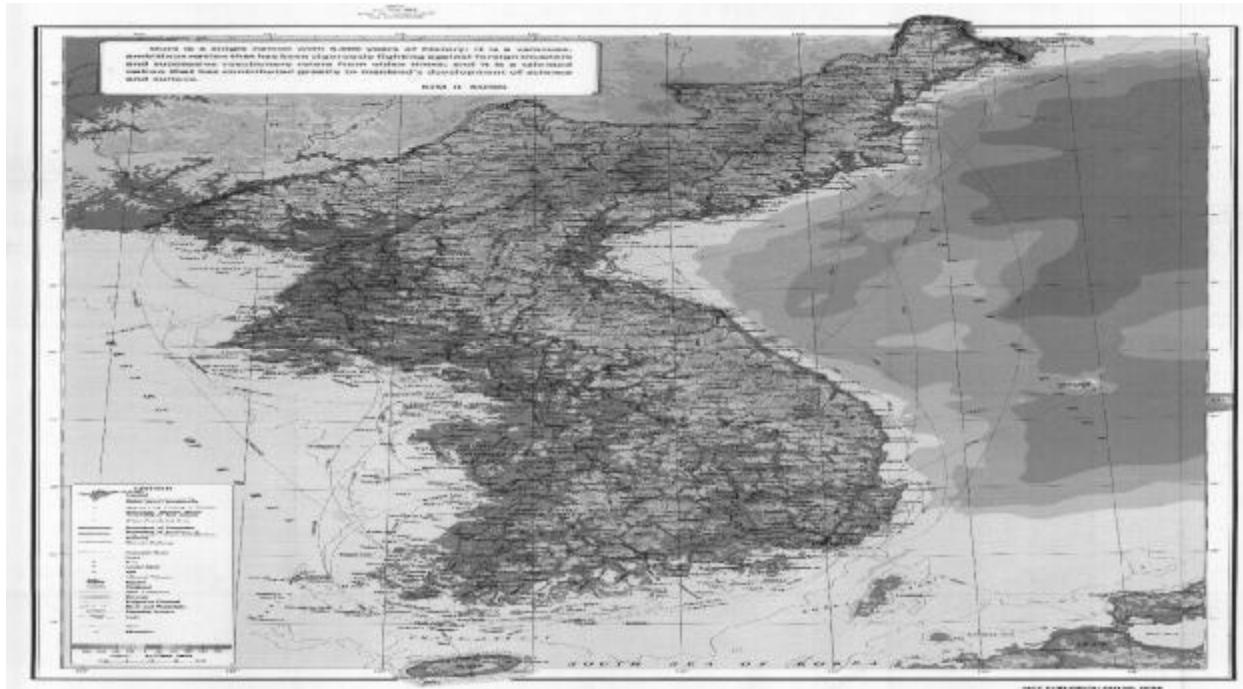


Fig. 1: Map of Korea (South Korea and North Korea). (Kim Il Sung (1986). Map Publishing House, DPRK, Pyongyang. KP).

Being an extension of the eastern side of the Eurasian continent, Korea is a relatively small though prominent peninsula. One can easily locate Korea on a world map or globe by following 127° east meridian north from the equator to the middle latitudes. That exact intersection is located near the heart of the Korean peninsula. It is also quite close to an important geopolitical feature called “the demilitarized zone,” or DMZ. The DMZ is a temporary political boundary formed by the Korean Armistice of 1953, which ended the hostilities of the Korean Conflict (1950–53).(PALKA &GALGANO,2002,p 7-8)

The Korean Conflict began as a civil war, expanded into an international conflict fought on Korean soil between communism and capitalism, and has yet to be resolved after almost fifty

years under an uneasy truce. The DMZ divides the peninsula by separating North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) from South Korea (Republic of Korea). The DMZ is 2.4 miles wide and centers on a demarcation line that extends for 151 miles between the Yellow Sea and the East Sea (or the Sea of Japan). The DMZ represents a strange combination of peace within tension. There is peace within the zone because it is "demilitarized" and "off limits" to soldiers and civilians: that means plants and animals inhabiting the zone are protected from humans. Yet, there is an uneasy tension between the opposing combat-ready forces of North and South who still face and intimidate each other across the zone..(PALKA & GALGANO, 2002, p 7-8)

At present South Koreans call the peninsula *Hanguk*, while North Koreans call the peninsula *Choson*. South Korea is administratively and politically divided into nine provinces and six special cities. On the other hand, North Korea is divided into nine provinces and three special cities. The Korean peninsula is about 600 miles long, but at its shortest width, near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). It is only 120 miles from coast to coast. Many South Koreans, especially younger ones, describe their peninsula as *tiger-shaped*. The tiger is a traditional symbol that drives away misfortune, but it also represents the urban and aggressively successful modern South Korean economy. Other Koreans, especially older ones, still think of the peninsula as *rabbit-shaped*. The rabbit represents the wisdom of the peninsula's traditional agricultural economy, which is rapidly becoming a memory. Both the tiger and rabbit appear in many Korean folktales and paintings and even on South Korean exports. At nearly the same size and latitude as the state of Utah, the entire landmass of the Korean peninsula measures 84,565 square miles..(PALKA & GALGANO, 2002, p 8).

The DMZ division allocated more territory to the North (47,541 square miles) than to the South (38,024 square miles). However, in 2000, the population in the South (est. 46,000,000) far exceeded that of the North (est. 24,300,000). Just south of the DMZ, in vulnerable proximity to North Korean military forces, is Seoul, South Korea's capital. The fourth-largest urban center in the world, Seoul has crowded, bustling, streets, skyscrapers, subways, industries, grime, smog, and almost ten million inhabitants, most of them live in lofty apartments that resemble thousands of beehives surrounding the central city. (PALKA & GALGANO, 2002, p 8)

Likewise, to the north of the DMZ (and at a safer distance from South Korean military forces) is the city of Pyongyang, the moderately sized and meticulously clean capital city of North Korea. Both of these cities are located near the western coast and along rivers that flow into the shallow Yellow Sea. Indeed, most urbanized areas on the peninsula are located along or near the highly indented western and southern coasts, where there are numerous fishing villages and vast tidal flats. (PALKA & GALGANO, 2002, p9).

Additionally, modern Korean engineering and ingenuity have overcome many natural obstacles to ocean commerce along the shallow coast of the Yellow Sea. Artificial ports are crucial to the productive agricultural and industrial economies of large concentrations of inland populations, like those of Seoul, Taejon, and Kwangju. There are wide coastal plains in the southwest. Mokp'o, a large city and port near the southwestern tip of the peninsula, is threshold to a vast archipelago of thousands of islands and islets. The archipelago region extends eastward from Mokp'o, past the naval port of Chinhae, to Pusan. In contrast to the serrated Yellow Sea coastline and southern archipelago, the peninsula's eastern seaboard is generally uniform with extensive unprotected coastlines. Except for the extreme northeast and southeast coasts and river

valleys, the East Sea coastal plains are narrow and relatively unpopulated(Jung& Ryu ,2015,p.3-4).

Although East Sea coastal waters are much deeper than those of the Yellow Sea, there are few natural deepwater ports. Even the harbors of Pusan, Ulsan, and P'ohang in the South, and Wonsan in the North, are more engineering miracles than gifts of nature. The poetic interpretation of the word Korea—"Land of High Mountains and Sparkling Streams"—derived from the word *Koryo*, the name of an ancient kingdom on the peninsula. Mountains and streams are indeed the dominant characteristics of Korean terrain. Korean artists over the centuries have tried to capture the peninsula's dramatic landscapes of peaks and valleys in their paintings (Jung& Ryu ,2015,p.5)

There are so many mountains on the peninsula that only one fifth of the land can be cultivated. The rest is too high or steep. Most of the mountainous terrain is located north of the DMZ, where there are few arable, farmable, and plains. The few remaining dense forests are located in the far north. These rugged regions are sparsely inhabited and mountain dwellers often live isolated lives in dispersed hamlets. Although the highest mountain chains are found in the far north, they also extend southward, running parallel and close to the peninsula's eastern seaboard (Jung& Ryu ,2015,p.5-6).

More farmable lowlands and river valleys are found in the south and west, where populations are larger and highly concentrated. The only major inland city is Taegu, in the south. The highest Korean mountain is Paektu "No Head" Mountain, a magnificent ancient volcanic landmark. Rugged riverine boundary between North Korea and its neighbors, China and Russia, is formed by the diverging flows of the Amnok (Yalu) and Tuman Rivers from their sources near Paektu Mountain. North Korea's border with China is 640 miles long, but its border with Russia

measures only ten miles. The highest mountain in South Korea is Halla Mountain, a volcanic peak at the center of Cheju Island. It is located about 90 miles south of Mokp'o, across the Cheju Straits. Halla Mountain can be translated into English as "The Peak that Touches the Milky Way"(Jung& Ryu ,2015,p.6)

The Korean peninsula, together with many of its southern offshore islands, forms a nearly complete land bridge from Chinese Manchuria (in the northwest) to Japan (in the east). The southern tip of the boundary between North Korea and its neighbors, China and Russia, is formed by the diverging flows of the Amnok (Yalu) and Tuman Rivers from their sources near Paektu Mountain. North Korea's border with China is 640 miles long, but its border with Russia measures only ten miles. The highest mountain in South Korea is Halla Mountain, a volcanic peak at the center of Cheju Island. It is located about 90 miles south of Mokp'o, across the Cheju Straits. Korea's strategic location between China and Japan explains a great deal about the political, economic, and cultural history of East Asia (Jung& Ryu ,2015,p.6-7).

3.2. The Climate of the Korean Peninsula:

The climate of the peninsula is highly varying according to the location and it differs from North to South. For example, in the South, it is relatively snug and wet because it is affected by the East Korean Warm Current, while the North is usually much colder because more of its weather comes from northern locations; such as, Siberia. However, the Asian Monsoon is also affecting the entire peninsula; rain is very common in midsummer and the frequent incidence of typhoons in the fall. Although the Korean Peninsula receives some typhoons it is less vulnerable than other parts of East Asia such as Japan, Taiwan, and the eastern coast of China.(KMA,2010,p.8)

Generally, the Korean peninsula has four distinct seasons. Autumn and spring are the best, as the weather is mild and the days are usually sunny; the weather in summer and winter is quite extreme. Winters can be very cold, in fact, the movement of air from the Asian continent brings cold temperatures and generally dry conditions; while the summers are quite Swale, warm and it rains a lot because of the monsoon. Besides, temperature in summer is not very high, but it feels very hot because of the high humidity levels. For instance, the southern coast and Cheju Island have warmer and milder weather than other parts of South Korea. Snowfall also occurs along the southern coast, and droughts are not infrequentthe entire peninsula, however, is affected by similar climactic patterns, including the East Asian monsoon in mid summer and frequent typhoons in autumn. The majority of rainfall takes place during the summer months, with nearly half during the monsoon alone. Winters are cold, with January temperatures typically below freezing outside of Jeju Island. Winter precipitation is minimal, with little snow accumulation outside of mountainous areas.(KMA,2010,p.8-9)

Although relatively small, Korea has a surprisingly diverse climate. One of the outcomes of the peninsula's mid-latitude location is its seasonal climate. There are very distinct temperature and moisture patterns for each season. Spring is short and characterized by the sudden onset of warm, melting the snow of the long, cold Korean winter, particularly in the north. As the snow melts and harsh March winds subside, the brown hills and plains suddenly turn green. The rainy season begins in late June or early July. Summer is very hot and wet, particularly in the southern half of the peninsula. These conditions are typical of a summer monsoonal East Asian climate. Monsoon is an Arabic word meaning “seasonal wind shift”.(KMA,2010,p.9)

During the summer, drifting masses of moist air move inland from the Pacific Ocean toward Russian Siberia. During the winter the winds “shift” to the opposite direction. Annual late summer storms called “typhoons” also can bring torrential rains and powerful winds, causing floods, landslides, and extensive damage to property and crops. The end of the typhoon season coincides with the onset of fall. The reverse monsoon drives the moist air back out to sea, and cool, dry air masses out of Russian Siberia make skies increasingly clear. Fall is short and delightful, both clear and colorful, but the winds grow bitter cold again too soon. The increased cloudiness and snowfalls of the long Korean winter return.(KMA,2010,p.9-10)

The seasons do not manifest themselves in the same way everywhere on the peninsula. Because of the peninsula’s north-south orientation, the differing heights and positions of mountains and plains, and the varying distances of inland locations from the surrounding seas, seasonal conditions can be very different in various areas. For example, January at the snowless foot of Halla Mountain on Cheju Island is much milder than January at the snowbound foot of Paektu Mountain in North Korea.(KMA,2010,p.11)

3.3. The Resources of the Korean Peninsula:

Although a fair diversity of natural resources, throughout most of Korea’s history Korea’s human resources is often described as the most valuable. This was true in traditional agricultural times, as it is in the modern industrial age. Clean water and wood for fuel were readily available to support agricultural productivity. Forests were once thick and wildlife abundant. Also, there was always an array of ocean resources to help provide for nutritional needs. However, many of these resources have been depleted as Korea has modernized and become more densely populated. In this case more human resources are a mixed blessing the economy prospers while the environment suffers. Environmental quality has especially

deteriorated in South Korean cities such as Seoul and Pusan, which are full of high-rise apartments and automobiles. The air quality has declined with excessive auto emissions. Even in the countryside there are increasing pesticide drifts that poison the air. Korea's important freshwater and ocean resources are damaged by overexploitation, toxic runoff, and situation. The natural soils of Korea's mountainous terrain are poor. Yet, many centuries of careful cultivation and fertilization by traditional farmers have brought significant improvement(Park, 2003, p. 3).

Today special chemical fertilizers and pesticides are widely used in plant cultivation, and traditional varieties of rice have been replaced by genetically engineered rice almost everywhere. Slightly more arable land is available in the South (19%) than in the North (14%), but food production, transportation and the exchange system in the South is much more efficient than in the North. However, agriculture no longer constitutes the major sector of the economy of either South Korea (only 8%) or North Korea (only 25%). Both are now industrial and/or service economies and their resource needs have changed dramatically(Park, 2003, p. 3-4).

Urban-industrial economies have tremendous energy needs. If the domestic energy resources essential to economic growth are lacking, they must be imported. For example, Korea lacks petroleum resources. In South Korea, the export of manufactured goods from light industries pays for petroleum imports to support modern manufacturing industries and transportation networks as well as to satisfy residential and commercial demands. Fortunately, the peninsula's many rivers and streams also have been generous producers of electrical energy for urban-industrial growth(Park, 2003, p. 4).

In addition, North Korea possesses plenty of coal and iron as well as other minerals (lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnetite, copper, gold, pyrites, salt and fluorspar) for industrial development. South Korea has coal (and some tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, and lead) but

must import iron ore to support its heavy industries. Nuclear power plants have also been built in both North and South Korea to help offset insufficient energy resources. With South Korea's recent "miracle" economy, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is fifteen times greater than that of North Korea. South Korea's successful economic strategy is due to: increasing the output of export industries, while limiting the import of consumer goods and pushing the labor force to work harder and sacrifice more (Park, 2003, p. 4).

Unlike South Korea, which is a major player in the global capitalist economy, North Korea continues to adhere to communism and economic self-sufficiency. The result is lower living standards and slower economic development. Recent reports have indicated that there may even be widespread malnutrition and starvation in North Korea. (Park, 2003, p.5).

4. The People of the Korean Peninsula:

Based on the latest United Nations estimates, the table below shows the current population of the Republic of Korea. Accordingly, the population of South Korea is estimated to 51,133,711 (May, 1, 2018). South Korea population is equivalent to 0.67% of the total world population. It ranks number 27 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population. (HOMER, & HERBERT, 1905, p.15)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Country's Share of World Pop	World Population	South Korea Global Rank
2018	51,164,435	0.36 %	182,223	40,000	41.3	1.25	526	81.1 %	41,740,471	0.67 %	7,632,819,325	27
2017	50,982,212	0.37 %	190,293	40,000	41.3	1.25	524	81.4 %	41,511,797	0.68 %	7,550,262,101	27
2016	50,791,919	0.39 %	198,257	40,000	41.3	1.25	522	81.3 %	41,275,898	0.68 %	7,466,964,280	27
2015	50,593,662	0.42 %	208,161	33,927	40.8	1.23	520	81.1 %	41,031,163	0.69 %	7,383,008,820	27
2010	49,552,855	0.34 %	168,872	-31,307	38.0	1.17	510	80.1 %	39,701,200	0.71 %	6,958,169,159	26
2005	48,708,497	0.55 %	264,437	16,258	34.8	1.21	501	78.5 %	38,259,141	0.74 %	6,542,159,383	25
2000	47,386,312	0.91 %	417,540	31,868	31.9	1.50	487	77.3 %	36,607,487	0.77 %	6,145,006,989	24
1995	45,298,611	1.08 %	475,096	14,301	29.3	1.68	466	77.1 %	34,936,193	0.79 %	5,751,474,416	24
1990	42,923,131	1.02 %	422,912	34,125	26.9	1.57	441	73.9 %	31,732,377	0.81 %	5,330,943,460	24
1985	40,808,569	1.41 %	551,629	18,607	24.3	2.23	420	64.4 %	26,275,888	0.84 %	4,873,781,796	23
1980	38,050,424	1.46 %	532,783	-33,029	22.1	2.92	391	55.8 %	21,242,246	0.85 %	4,458,411,534	23
1975	35,386,507	1.90 %	635,439	-41,981	19.9	4.00	364	47.1 %	16,673,688	0.87 %	4,079,087,198	23
1970	32,209,314	2.19 %	660,449	-9,729	19.0	4.65	331	39.7 %	12,796,196	0.87 %	3,700,577,650	24
1965	28,907,071	2.67 %	713,231	0	18.9	5.65	297	31.8 %	9,185,316	0.87 %	3,339,592,688	24
1960	25,340,918	3.31 %	761,917	83,858	18.6	6.33	261	27.4 %	6,948,101	0.84 %	3,033,212,527	24
1955	21,531,331	2.31 %	463,989	0	18.9	5.65	221	24.0 %	5,163,411	0.78 %	2,772,242,535	24

Table 1: Population of South Korea (Source: Worldometers, 2018).

The table below shows the current population of North Korea. The population is estimated to be 25,590,433 in 2018. These statistics are based on the latest United Nations estimates. North Korea population is equivalent to 0.34% of the total world population.

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Country's Share of World Pop	World Population	DPRK Global Rank
2018	25,610,672	0.47 %	119,707	-2,031	34.3	1.94	213	60.7 %	15,683,237	0.34 %	7,632,819,325	52
2017	25,490,965	0.48 %	122,345	-2,031	34.3	1.94	212	61.0 %	15,557,359	0.34 %	7,550,262,101	52
2016	25,368,620	0.49 %	124,703	-2,031	34.3	1.94	211	60.8 %	15,434,020	0.34 %	7,466,964,280	51
2015	25,243,917	0.52 %	130,464	-5,403	34.0	1.95	210	60.7 %	15,313,311	0.34 %	7,383,008,820	51
2010	24,591,599	0.57 %	137,486	-4,936	33.0	2.00	204	60.0 %	14,751,886	0.35 %	6,958,169,159	47
2005	23,904,167	0.84 %	195,018	-3,438	31.5	2.00	199	59.6 %	14,241,596	0.37 %	6,542,159,383	47
2000	22,929,075	0.96 %	213,355	-2,786	29.4	2.01	190	59.2 %	13,569,935	0.37 %	6,145,006,989	45
1995	21,862,299	1.50 %	313,849	0	27.3	2.25	182	58.8 %	12,844,558	0.38 %	5,751,474,416	42
1990	20,293,054	1.46 %	283,163	0	25.0	2.36	169	58.1 %	11,790,239	0.38 %	5,330,943,460	41
1985	18,877,238	1.56 %	281,020	0	23.5	2.80	157	57.3 %	10,824,363	0.39 %	4,873,781,796	40
1980	17,472,140	1.43 %	239,480	0	21.8	2.85	145	56.6 %	9,884,766	0.39 %	4,458,411,534	38
1975	16,274,740	2.46 %	372,868	0	19.6	4.00	135	56.7 %	9,227,780	0.40 %	4,079,087,198	36
1970	14,410,400	2.81 %	372,575	0	21.0	4.39	120	54.2 %	7,810,438	0.39 %	3,700,577,650	37
1965	12,547,525	1.89 %	224,670	-113,682	19.1	3.46	104	45.1 %	5,657,767	0.38 %	3,339,592,688	36
1960	11,424,176	2.52 %	267,437	0	19.9	5.12	95	40.2 %	4,591,911	0.38 %	3,033,212,527	36
1955	10,086,991	-0.89 %	-92,496	-113,682	19.1	3.46	84	35.5 %	3,577,107	0.36 %	2,772,242,535	36

Table 2: Population of North Korea (Source: Worldometers, 2018).

Ethnologically we may say that the people are of a mixed Mongolian and Malay origin, although this question has as yet hardly been touched upon. The language of Korea is plainly agglutinative and may, without hesitation, be placed in the great Turanian or Scythian group. The population of Korea is variously estimated from ten to twenty millions. We shall not be far from the truth if we take a middle course and call the population thirteen millions. Somewhat more than half of the people live south of a line drawn east and west through the capital of the country. (HOMER, & HERBERT, 1905, p.15)

The Koreans are the descendants or an admixture of the ancient people who settled in the Korean Peninsula, historically said to be Siberian or Paleo-Asian. Archaeological evidence suggests that proto-Koreans were migrants from Manchuria during the Bronze Age. It is

noteworthy to mention that there were already people (possibly Japonica speakers) living on the Korean peninsula from the Paleolithic age and Neolithic age, and thus it is logical to assume that there was intermingling between these populations.(HOMER, &HERBERT,1905,p.15-6)

Linguistic evidence indicates speakers of proto-Korean languages were established in southeastern Manchuria and northern Korean peninsula by the Three Kingdoms of Korea period, and migrated from there to southern Korea during this period.(HOMER, &HERBERT,1905,p.16)

On the Korean Peninsula, people of the same ethnicity have been divided into two ; north and south for more than half a century. Even today, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and North Korea pit their ground forces of about 1.6 million against each other across the DMZ.Maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is vital for the peace and stability of the entire East Asian region, to say nothing of Japan. (HOMER, &HERBERT,1905,p.16).

4.1. Ethnic Groups:

Primarily,theKorean ethnic group originated in the Korean Peninsula. During the 1860s, when there were severe natural disasters for years, the ancestors of the Korean ethnic group migrated to China in large numbers then crossed the Yalu and Tumen rivers in succession and went to the northeast region of China. In 1885, the Qing government rescinded the sealing up of “the land of dragon” and allocated the area to the north of the Tumen River to the Korean people fore reclamation only. As a result, large groups of Koreans migrated to yanbian, Tonghua, Changbai, Ji’an and Dandong and settled down there .(Deuchler,1973, p. 256).

Also, there was another wave of migration took place when Japan annexed Korean and drove many landless peasants and the patriots to China. After the September 18 Incident of 1937,

the Japanese Imperialists began to force the migration which drove some of the Korean people to the remote areas of the Manchurian provinces. (Deuchler,1973, p.256).

2.2. Religion:

Korea differ from some cultures where a single religion can be found, in Korean culture there is a multiple variety of religious elements that have shaped the people's way of thinking and behavior. In the early stages of history in Korea, religious and political functions were combined but later became distinct. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution in Korea. According to a 1995 social statistics survey, 50.7 percent of Koreans follow a specific religious faith. Buddhists account for some 46 percent followed by Protestants at 39 percent and Catholics at 13 percent of the religious population (Deuchler,1973, p. 256).

2.2.1. Shamanism:

Shamanism is a primitive religion which does not have a systematic structure but permeates into the daily lives of the people through folklore and customs. Neolithic man in Korea had animistic beliefs that every object in the world possessed a soul. Man was also believed to have a soul that never dies. So, a corpse was laid with its head toward the east in the direction of the sunrise. Neolithic man believed that while good spirits like the sun would bring good luck to human beings, evil spirits would bring misfortune. (Smith, 2014, p. 7).

Shamanism gradually gave way to Confucianism or Buddhism as a tool for governing the people but its influence lingered on. The shaman, mudang in Korean, is an intermediary who can link the living with the spiritual world where the dead reside. The shaman is considered capable of averting bad luck, curing sickness and assuring a propitious passage from this world to the next. The shaman is also believed to resolve conflicts and tensions that might exist between the living and the dead. Korean Shamanism includes the worship of thousands of spirits and demons

that are believed to dwell in every object in the natural world, including rocks, trees, mountains and streams as well as celestial bodies. (Smith, 2014, p. 8).

Shamanism in ancient Korea was a religion of fear and superstition, but for modern generations, it remains a colorful and artistic ingredient of their culture. A shamanistic ritual, rich with exorcist elements, presents theatrical elements with music and dance. The introduction of more sophisticated religions like Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism did not result in the abandonment of shamanistic beliefs and practices. They assimilated elements of shamanistic faith and coexisted peacefully. Shamanism has remained an underlying religion of the Korean people as well as a vital aspect of their culture. (Smith, 2014, p. 8).

Confucianism and Shamanism have been practiced on the Korean peninsula for centuries. Buddhist teachings came to Korea in the fourth century, becoming the State religion in AD 668. Confucianism rose to prominence at a similar time and eventually became the dominant philosophy of the Korean Peninsula, purposefully eroding the official holder of Buddhism. However, despite this, Buddhism retained its popularity with the working classes. Both Buddhism and Confucianism were brought to the Korean people via China. Koreans also first heard of Roman Catholicism through China. In 1644, members of the royal court returned from China, baptized. Christian books continued arriving in Korea through trade links with China. (all party Parliamentary Group, 2014, p.9)

In 1785, a young man called Yi Seung hun returned from meeting with Jesuits in China and established a secret church. In 1786 Christianity was banned in Korea and the authorities clamped down on its followers. Despite this, the Christian population rose from 4,000 in 1790 to 10,000 in 1800. Execution and torture were regularly used against these early Christians, as

vividly described by Msgr. Richard Rutt in *Martyrs of Korea*: “Savage beating caused bloodshed and there are accounts of martyrs whose flesh fell off in shreds, even of bones being exposed. Wooden blocks and ropes were employed to bend the leg and arm bones, even to break them and dislocate joints.” Most visiting priests were executed, as was Korea’s first ordained priest, St Andrew Kim, who was ordained in 1844, executed on 16 September 1846, and canonized in 1984.(allParty Parliamentary Group, 2014,p.9)

By 1945 there were an estimated 145,000 Roman Catholics in Korea. Other Christian denominations arrived later. In 1866, a Welsh Presbyterian, Robert Thomas, was accepted onto the American trade ship ‘The General Sherman’, bound for Korea. The ship came into military conflict with Korean troops. Most of the crew was killed and Robert was arrested and beheaded. During the voyage, Robert had been distributing Bibles and he gave his final copy to his executioner, Park Chun kwon, who later became a Christian and established a church in Pyongyang. Subsequently, missionaries were allowed into Korea to establish institutions such as medical training facilities, schools and orphanages. Although they also supported the local besieged Christians, it was the latter who were mainly responsible for sharing their faith with other Koreans. Of particular note were the spiritual revivals of the 1907 which gave “Pyongyang the nickname ‘the Jerusalem of the East’.”(all Party Parliamentary Group, 2014,p.10)

By 1945, approximately 200,000 Korean citizens followed Protestant traditions of Christianity. Although a relatively small part of the population, Protestants were highly visible around Pyongyang, wielding disproportionate influence because they educated their congregations. Another religion on the Korean peninsula was Chondokyo, or Tonghak. Tonghak was “largely based on Confucianism, but... also prominently incorporated elements of Taoism,

Shamanism, Buddhism, and Catholicism. Promulgated as Eastern Learning in contrast to Western Learning (Sohak), i.e. Catholicism, Tonghak taught that God was in human beings, heaven could be made on earth, and history could be driven by common people as opposed to the yangban aristocratic elite.”In 1945, out of a population of 26 million, roughly 1 million of those were adherents of Tonghak. (allParty Parliamentary Group, 2014, p.11)

Between 1910–1945, Japan occupied the Korean peninsula. During this period, and particularly during the 1930s, Koreans were forced to take part in Japanese Shinto worship – worship of the emperor. Some religious groups felt able to accommodate this. Those that did not were brutally oppressed. (allParty Parliamentary Group, 2014, p.11)

2.3. The Language in Korean Peninsula:

Korean, known in the language itself as Kugo, is the language of the Korean Peninsula in northeast Asia. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, or North Korea) there are 20 million speakers and in the Republic of Korea (ROK, or South Korea) there are 42 million speakers. Korean is also spoken by almost 2 million people in China, mainly in the provinces bordering North Korea. There are approximately half a million speakers in Japan and Russia, as well as significant numbers in the United States (over 600,000) with large communities on the west coast and in New York. Other communities are found in Singapore, Thailand, Guam, and Paraguay. The total number of speakers is 72 million. (Lee, 2015, p.3-4)

Korean has been listed as a critical language by the American State Department because of our strategic business and security interests in the Korean-speaking world, as well as a heritage language due to the number of American citizens of Korean heritage. (Lee, 2015, p.3-4)

2.3.2. Language Variation:

Generally, there are two standard varieties of Korean in Korea: the Seoul dialect in South Korea and the Pyongyang dialect in North Korea. The dialects are distinguished and regulated by each country's national language policy. Regional dialects roughly correspond to province boundaries. Thus, South Korean regional dialects are Kyongsang, Chungchong, Cholla, and Cheju Island. The North Korean regional dialects are Hamkyong, Pyongyang, and Hwanghae. Some of the dialects are not easily mutually intelligible. The Korean language is part of a northern Asian language known as Altaic that includes Turkish, Mongolian and Japanese, suggesting early Northern migrations and trade. Korean was also heavily influenced by Chinese; however, it has adopted its own writing system in the 16th century.(Lee, 2015, p. 6).

As far as its history is concerned, Korean is among the world's most misunderstood and misrepresented languages because its origins are obscure and the subject of ongoing scholarly debate. Evidence suggests that Korean and Japanese belong to the Altaic language family, which also includes Turkish and Mongolian. Chinese, although it belongs to a completely different language family, influenced Korean greatly. Many believe that the language emerged from a single cultural source. But just as the Korean people of today did not descend from a single homogeneous race, the Korean language of today did not evolve from a single language. Various groups who populated the Korean peninsula in ancient times merged into a homogeneous people with a single language during the unifications of the sixth to the fourteenth century. By the fifteenth century, Korean had emerged as the language we now know.(Lee, 2015, p. 12).

The modern Korean writing system, Hangeul, was devised in 1443 during the reign of King Sejong, perhaps the greatest monarch of the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910). Before Hangeul, other

Korean scripts used a complex system of Chinese characters to represent the sounds of Korean. However, because of the differences between Chinese and Korean, Chinese characters could not adequately denote Korean speech.(Lee, 2015, p. 12).

Furthermore, only the elite could afford the time necessary to study Chinese, so King Sejong (1397-1450) commissioned the invention of a phonetic script both more efficient and more accessible to the common people. Described as one of the most scientific alphabets ever devised, hangul consists of 24 letters: 14 consonants and 10 vowels. Combinations of these letters represent 5 double consonants and 11 diphthongs. The letters, grouped in clusters of 2, 3, or 4, form syllables and words. The invention of hangul marks a major achievement in the history of Korean culture because it has contributed to one of the highest literacy rates in the world.(Lee, 2015, p. 13).

A variety of grammatical forms reveal the high value Koreans traditionally placed on expressing and receiving respect. Korean verbs have several forms to indicate the inferior, equal, or superior status of one speaker to another. Koreans now use only a few respectful styles, a change reflecting growth of the middle class and greater social equality.(Lew, 2000. p. 19).

Modern Korean still reflects China's deep influence over the centuries. Roughly half the Korean vocabulary consists of words derived from Chinese, mainly through the Confucian classics. Today South Koreans generally use a hybrid writing system in which words derived from Chinese are written with Chinese characters, while Korean words are written in han'gul. (North Koreans totally eliminated Chinese characters and write even Chinese words in han'gul.) Despite word borrowing, Korean is completely distinct from Chinese, in sound and in sentence structure.(Lew, 2000. p. 19).

5. A Brief History of the Formation of Korean Republic:

According to several research reports, the Paleolithic era in the Korean peninsula began half a million years ago. Additionally, the earliest known Korean pottery dates back to 8000 B. C., and the Neolithic period began after 6000 B. C., followed by the Bronze age by 800 B. C., and the Iron age around 400 B. C. More specifically the formation of the Korean Republic explained in the following ancient Korea. (Kim, 2003, p.16-17).

3.1 Ancient Korea

The earliest settlers of Korea were farmers who set foot in Korea by 4000 B. C. During the Stone Age. With the arrival of the Bronze Age in 1000 B. C., they learned how to use bronze and iron to make tools and weapons in 300 B. C. It is worth to mention that Korea was first divided into tribes: The Goguryeo in the north, and Silla and Baekje in the south. According to legend, Silla was founded in 57 BC. by BakHyeokgeose, and Jumong founded Goguryeo in 37 BC, and Onjo founded Baekje in 18 BC. These three kingdoms emerged later between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. By the 4th century, they were highly civilized since they were influenced by Chinese civilization. (HOMER, & HERBERT, 1905, p.9_10)

The aforementioned kingdoms of Korea fought for supremacy. China tried to defeat the northern kingdom of Goguryeo twice; however, they were defeated by General EuljiMundeok. Moreover, the Chinese made an alliance with the Silla Kingdom against the other two. The Baekje Kingdom was defeated by 660 AD. And became part of Silla. Goguryeo followed in 668. Korea was then united under the Silla. (HOMER, & HERBERT, 1905, p.10)

3.2.The Silla in Korea (668-935):

Even though Korea was united under one monarch, it was still largely a tribal society and that was clear by the existence of the Hwabaek which was composed of a council of tribal leaders. It had the power to decide who succeeded the throne. On the other hand, the Korean society was hierarchical in which populations were divided into ranks. Later, Buddhism was introduced into Korea in the 4th century AD. And soon many Buddhist temples were built. (Kwak, 2014, p.10)

By the late 8th century AD, there was a local fight over who would be the King and succeeded to the throne which led to the breaking down of the Silla kingdom. Also, local warlords began to break away from the government in the capital, Gyeongju, and formed their own states. After that, there was warlord called Wang Geon formed a state called Goryeo in 918. He defeated his rivals and in 935 became ruler of Silla. (Kwak, 2014, p.10-11)

3.3.The Goryeo in Korea (918-1392):

Unfortunately, the Kingdom of Goryeo in Korea was neighbored by an aggressive person called the Jurchens, they conquered North China and fought the Koreans. After China fell into the Mongols, they invaded Korea in 1231. At first, the Korean Royal Family fled to the island of Ganghwa, but later they surrendered in 1258. However, the Koreans fought back, and the Mongols were never able to subdue Korea completely. (Kwak, 2014, p.11-12)

In the 13th century, the Goryeo dynasty was in decline. In 1392, a General named Yi Seong-gye was ordered to lead an army against the Ming rulers of China. However, he turned against his own ruler, led a coup d'état, and became the new king of Korea. (Kwak, 2014, p.12)

3.4.The Joseon in Korea (1392-1910):

Historically, this was the longest period in Korea's Kingdoms. During the ruling of the Joseon dynasty, art and culture flourished. The scientific inventions and the extensive scholarship that originated at that time shaped the culture and identity of Korea mainly due to royal patronage and religious practices. (Kwak, 2014, p.12)

However, at that time the Korean society influenced by several religions and philosophies. Confucianism became dominant. However, Buddhist and Daoist ideals intermingled, creating a unique blend of thought and religion that guided all aspects of society. The highest artistic achievements of the Joseon dynasty were found in the objects produced for the King and the royal court. Also, grand in scale and made with luxurious materials; such as, gold, silk, and imported minerals. The objects made for the court influenced art and culture of the Joseon society. The paintings, sculptures, and decorative arts produced during the Joseon dynasty exemplified the complicated social system and segregation of social classes, official ranks, and genders. Joseon society was fully civilized under Confucianism, modesty, filial piety (respect for one's parents and ancestors), frugality, pursuit of knowledge, and proper etiquette were highly valued. In addition, men and women were required to occupy different roles and spaces, even in their own households. (Kwak, 2014, p.13)

3.5.The Korean Empire (1897–1910):

In October 1897, the great Korean Empire was proclaimed after the Donghak Peasant Revolution of (1894-1895) and Gabo Reforms that swept the country (1894–1896). Later, Korea became a protectorate of Japan and in August 1910. The Japanese colonial rule in Korea began when the Korean peninsula was annexed outright by Japan. (Kim, 2005, p.40).

3.6.The Arrival of the Europeans in Korea:

By 19th century, Korea refused to trade with Westerners. At that time, Korea adapted an isolationist policy. This policy was successful at first. Until 1866, some French priests were killed in Korea. As a result, the French sent a gunboat to avenge them, but they were killed by the Korean defense shore. Also, the United States sent ships in 1871 to Korea, but they were defeated, too. (Longford, 1918, p.216-217)

However, Korea's policy of isolation decreased its industry and technology. So, in 1882 the king Gojong made reforms and introduced the slogan of "Eastern ethics, Western technology". However, these attempts failed and resisted by conservative officials and people because religion at that time was very conservative and radical change was difficult. (Longford, 1918, p.216-217)

In 1876, Japanese merchants forced the Koreans to sign a treaty of trade in order to be allowed to trade in all ports, with no tariffs on their goods. Accordingly, this treaty stated that Japan and Korea were independent Nations. Later, Korea signed similar treaties with USA in 1882, which was followed by treaties with Great Britain and Germany in the same year. In 1884, Korea signed a trade treaty with Russia and with France in 1886. (Longford, 1918, p.217)

After the Japanese treaty, Japan made all possible effort to increase their influence over Korea. In 1894, a rebellion rose by members of the Donghak religion and discontented peasants in which they demanded certain reforms. Furthermore, China and Japan fought each other a war. The Japanese success marked an end of Chinese influence over Korea, and the Japanese influence began under the Japan domination in 1910. (Longford, 1918, p.217)

3.7. The Japanese Colonial Period in Korea (1910-1945):

During this colonial period, the Japanese exploited Korea to supply their country. At that time, Korea was predominantly agricultural. However, they also built factories, railways, and roads. This helped the urban population to grow rapidly. Although the Japanese rule was extremely repressive, the Koreans made peaceful demonstrations asking for their freedom in 1919. The Japanese responded by arresting and executing most of them. Later, they made some reforms in which the Koreans were allowed to print newspapers and held meetings. They also granted religious freedom. (Sill, 1999, p.10)

Furthermore, in 1930s reforms were superficial. The Japanese tried to assimilate the Koreans by persuading them to adopt Japanese names and Shinto. In addition, education was preceded only through Japanese in 1938. Children were forbidden to speak Korean at schools. During World War II, many Koreans either volunteered, or were forced to work in Japan. In 1945, the attempts to turn Korea into part of Japan vanished when the Japanese surrendered to the allies (Sill, 1999, p.11)

Conclusion

The history of the Korean peninsula has been quite dramatic. From its ancient beginnings, the Korean people began as scattered groups of continental hunting and gathering which ended into a mixed culture. Those people eventually grew and mixed into what is now globally recognized as prosperous civilization, especially Southern Korea. Has been successful in developing its industrial-economic sector and became to play a major role in the global economy. In general; Koreans achieved the attractiveness and serenity of their peninsular homeland by working on it and led productive lives. Throughout its history, Korea became successful and known as “The Land of the Morning Calm,” and nowadays, as “tiger economy” like a thunder heard around the world.

Chapter two: The Outbreak of Korean War

Introduction:

After World War II, there emerged a fierce struggle between the US and the ex- USSR over who could dominate parts of the world, exert its influence, and spread its ideology. Following the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonialism in 1945, both countries divided the Korean peninsula. During the civil war between the two Korea's, USSR dominated the northern part of the peninsula, and the US dominated South Korea accordingly to their military purposes.

The current chapter explores the historical background of the Korean War. Moreover, it gives important information about the South and the North of Korea at that time, including the military capabilities of both; in addition to the division and the invasion of the North Korea to the South and the intervention of the US and the UNO forces.

Furthermore, the following chapter covers the response of the UN and the support of the Sino-Soviet and the main battles fought in that period.

3. The Coming of the Cold War to Korea:

The issue of the spearhead of the Korean War has been a vexed question among historians and scholars. It constituted the political conflict, military tension, and economic competition that existed between the US and the USSR. Some of them trace its origins to the period immediately following the Second World War; others argued that the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union emerged during the 19th century (Bouaziz, 2009, p. 4).

In the early beginning of the struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the American represented communism as a devil that should not be spread to other countries. In fact, communism is not an evil; it is just another way of organizing a country. Both

Capitalism and Communism have their own ideas on how a government should be run, and the way the governors should govern their people (Bouaziz, 2009, p. 4).

Korea had been under the Japanese rule since 1910. The Soviet Red Army liberated Korea in 1945, and the two superpowers of the US and USSR divided the country between them for military purposes. The division was on the 38th parallel; Russia occupied the north and America the south of the district. As a result, two distinct regimes developed in the country. After 1946, the Soviet Union sent military aid and advisers to build up the army of Kim II Sung, the United States, which had withdrawn its troops from the south in 1948-1949, provided military and economic aids to the ruler of South Korea Syngman Rhee, first president of South Korea 1948-1960. In January 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea; Stalin knew that the United States of America could not intervene to save the corrupted and dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee, and that the USA did not have a formal treaty of alliance with South Korea (Bouaziz, 2009, p. 5).

4. The Origins of The Korean War:

The Korean War is said to be a civil war between South and North Korea with its historical roots partly in the Japanese colonial experience and legacy. Under the Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945, the Japanese imperial government implemented the “divide and rule” policy, which demarcated the Korean peninsula, according to its geographic characteristics to utilize and exploit the natural resources more effectively. The mountainous northern part, rich with raw minerals and geographic advantages, was suited for heavy industry, while the southern part concentrated on light industry and production of rice and other crops. More importantly, this delineation coincided with the ideological division within Korea. The communist groups increasingly made their way to the north, where they engaged in guerrilla warfare as the form of

resistance against the Japanese, while conservative and collaborationist groups congregated and operated in the south Korea (Cumings, 2010, p. 1).

At the end of World War II, when Japan surrendered to the Allies in 1945, Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule only to be divided and occupied by the two major superpowers of the Cold War era. The United States occupied the southern half and the Soviet Union occupied the northern half. Under the occupation rule by the two ideologically opposing foreign regimes on each side of the 38th parallel, two separate Korean governments were formed in 1948. Backed by the United States, the government of the Republic of Korea (ROK) was headed by Syngman Rhee, while the northern government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was headed by Kim IL-sung with the support of the Soviet Union. Both Syngman Rhee and Kim IL-sung aimed to reunify Korea under their own political systems. While Rhee called for a democratic government, Kim wanted to establish a communist government for the reunified Korea. Such competing interests created tensions and mutual enmity between the South and the North and persecutions of the groups and individuals who exhibited affiliation to the opposing political system in each half of the peninsula further polarized Korea (Cumings, 2010, p. 2).

2.2 The Division of the Korean Peninsula:

The Korean Peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel in August 1945. Once the guns fell silent in the Korean War with the July 1953 Armistice, the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) roughly hewed to the 38th parallel. The 1945 division of Korea, considered a temporary military expediency to denote a line above and below which Soviet and American forces were to accept the surrender of Japanese troops, was portentous. The dividing line remains 67 years later, even after having been reshaped by battle. No one could have

dreamed in 1945 that a temporary American designation of surrender zones would become permanent, now a relic of both World War II and the cold war (Barry, 2012, p. 33- 4).

2.2. Creating the 38° Parallel:

The 38th parallel was thus given a military and political meaning in addition to its geographical one, because it was chosen to facilitate the Japanese surrender and foster conditions for a possible multi-national trusteeship in Korea. Physically, it divided the Korean peninsula, cutting more than 75 streams, 12 rivers, 181 small cart roads, 104 country roads, 15 provincial all-weather roads, 8 good highways, 6 north-south rail lines, and even a single house. Economically, from the northern and southern parts of Korea were largely complementary to each other both agriculturally and industrially, the division it was not acceptable for the daily lives of the Koreans. Politically, because of the subsequent American and Soviet military occupations in the two parts of the peninsula, the line also divided the Korean people into the two different blocs of the ideological, political, economic values and systems. All in all, the 38th parallel, the artificial line, only promised to exacerbate the situation in the Korean peninsula (Chang- II, 2010.p. 22- 3).

3. The Military Capabilities of the Two Koreas:

The Korean People's Army (KPA) is a large ground-centric military, supported by a large ballistic missile arsenal, extensive special operations force and limited air and naval forces. With approximately 70 percent of its ground forces and 50 percent of its air and naval forces deployed within 100 km of the demilitarized zone, which has served as the de facto shared border since 1953, The KPA poses a continuous threat to the ROK and deployed U.S. forces. However, after decades under a failed economy and the resulting food shortages, the KPA is a weakened force

that suffers from logistical shortages, aging equipment, and poor training ('Military and Security Developments Involving the Democratic Peoples of Korea', 2017, p. 8).

Moreover, North Korean SOF are likely some of the most highly trained, well-equipped, best-fed, and most motivated forces in the KPA. As North Korea's conventional capabilities decline relative to the ROK and United States, we believe North Korea increasingly regards SOF capabilities as a vital tool for asymmetric coercion. Strategic SOF units dispersed across North Korea appear designed for rapid offensive operations, internal defense against foreign attacks, or limited attacks against vulnerable targets in the ROK as part of a coercive diplomacy effort. SOF operate in specialized units of light infantry, reconnaissance, airborne and seaborne insertion, commandos, and other specialties, all emphasizing speed and surprise. SOF may be airlifted by AN-2 COLT and helicopters (and possibly Civil Air Administration transports), maritime insertion platforms, overland, and via underground, cross-border tunnels to attack high-value targets like command and control nodes or air bases ('Military and Security Developments Involving the Democratic Peoples of Korea', 2017, p. 9).

3.1. North Korea:

North Korea is a country in East Asia. It occupies the northern portion of the Korean peninsula, which juts out from the Asian mainland between the East Sea (Sea of Japan) and the Yellow Sea; North Korea covers about 55 percent of the peninsula's land area. The country is bordered by China and Russia to the north and by the Republic of Korea (South Korea) to the south. The national capital, Pyongyang, is a major industrial and transportation center near the west coast (Bae, Ick, Ho Halm, and Chan Lee, n. d., p. 423).

North Korea faces South Korea across a demilitarized zone (DMZ) 2.5 miles (4 km) wide that was established by the terms of the 1953 armistice that ended fighting in the Korean

Wa(1950–53). The DMZ, which runs for about 150 miles (240 km), constitutes the 1953 military cease-fire line and roughly follows latitude 38° N (the 38th parallel) from the mouth of the Han River on the west coast of the Korean peninsula to a little south of the North Korean town of Kosŏng on the east coast (Bae, Ick, Ho Halm, and Chan Lee, n.d., p. 423).



Fig. 2: The Flag of North Korea. Source: (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 2018)

7.1.1. Defense Strategy:

The defensive strategy is to prevent any invasion across the DMZ or any amphibious landing on either of its coasts. If such an attack would occur, the DPRK would mobilize not only its 7.7 million reserve personnel but likely declare a total war in which all North Korean citizens would be obligated to defend their country. To deter any foe from attacking the country, the DPRK has threatened the use of nuclear weapons against South Korea, Japan, or any reachable US military facility in Asia. The DPRK also has no qualms about the use of chemical or offensive biological weapons. The military decision-making process to invade North Korea could be delayed as its enemies debate its ramifications as long as the DPRK still retains control of its NBC arsenal (Cleaves, 2015, p. 15).

7.1.2. The Ground Force:

The KPA's ground forces are dominated by conventional and light infantry units, supported by armor and mechanized units and heavy concentrations of artillery. These forces are forward deployed, are fortified in several thousand underground facilities, and include long-range cannon and rocket artillery able to fire deep into the ROK from their garrisons. The ground forces possess light and medium tanks armored personnel carriers, and multiple rocket launchers (MRLs). This large artillery force includes long-range, 170-mm guns and 240-mm MRLs, many of which are deployed along the DMZ and pose a constant threat to northern The KPA's concept of "mechanization" is different from that currently used by the ROK or U.S. military forces. With regard to infantry forces, "mechanization" is designed to provide rapid protected movement to combat. The vast majority of the KPA's mechanized infantry forces will travel via trucks or armored personnel carriers (APC), not infantry fighting vehicles. Once these KPA units arrive at their destination, they will debark and fight as conventional infantry. However, the KPA has enhanced the mobility of its infantry forces and the protection of its tanks, self-propelled artillery and self-propelled anti-aircraft systems, not the acquisition of large quantities of armored personnel carriers (APCs) or infantry fighting vehicles. Thus, anywhere from 40-60 percent of any KPA mechanized infantry unit actually is truck, mobile (Scobell and Sanford, 2007, p. 49- 5).

3.1.3. The North Korea Popular Army (NKPA):

The army comprises the largest portion of the North Korean military with 85% of all personnel serving in the ground forces. The army is responsible for all KPA ground units, the Special Purpose Forces (SPF), and low-level air defense missions. The KPA positions about 70% of all ground forces along the demilitarized zone (DMZ) between North and South Korea. Much of the KPA artillery is located in hardened positions located forward along the border in order to

maximize its weapons systems' ranges without needing to reposition to fire its opening salvos. While useful for offensive operations, the closeness of the artillery to the DMZ may make it vulnerable during defensive operations. The KPA features a combination of armor, mechanized, and basic infantry units. The KPA also fields seven tank regiments and five to eight independent river crossing regiments. The KPA specializes its units for the tasks they are expected to complete if and when the war on the peninsula resumes between North and South Korea (Cleaves, 2015, p. 6).

3.1.4. Artillery

The North has spent the past few years transforming much of its artillery from 1940s to 1950s-style Soviet towed weapons into a self-propelled force. It has accomplished this by mounting 122-mm, 130-mm and 152-mm weapons on armored personnel and tractor chassis, usually with limited crew protection and traverse capabilities. Nevertheless, these conversions have greatly increased the North Korean artillery's ability to follow and support advancing maneuver units. In addition, the North has deployed a number of long-range, self-propelled 180-mm guns, which would certainly be used very early in any war in terror-shell Seoul for propaganda purposes (Gordon, 1990, p. 11).

North Korea is a major threat to the Republic of Korea. The North's army is large, apparently well-trained and armed with a large number of services able but increasingly outmoded weapons. The artillery arm of its army is formidable, with the ability to generate the massive fire power needed to crack ROKA defensive positions along the DMZ. (Gordon, 1990, p. 12).

7.2. Air Power

It is comprised of four air divisions, two tactical transportation brigades, two snipers brigades, and air defense units all of which are under the direct control of the Air Force Command. Except for the aircraft introduced after 1980, most North Korean aircraft are decrepit. However, an apparent change in its military capacity has not been seen with the introduction of a new fighter. The Air Force divided the entire territory into four districts when deploying its units. Of the total force size, 40 percent is deployed to forward bases located south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, thus guaranteeing a readiness to launch surprise attacks on the South's major facilities (Kwan, 2010, p. 32).

7.2.1. DPRK Air Force

The Air Force is primarily responsible for defending North Korean air space. Its other missions include special operations forces insertion, transportation and logistics support, reconnaissance, and bombing and tactical air support for KPA ground forces. However, due to the technological inferiority of most of its aircraft fleet and rigid air defense command and control structure, Much of North Korea's air defense is provided by surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and anti-aircraft artillery (AAA). The NKAF's most capable combat aircraft are its MiG-29 and MiG-23 fighters and its SU-25 ground-attack aircraft. However, the majority of aircraft are less capable MiG-15s, -17s, -19s (F-6), and -21s. The NKAF operates a large fleet of AN-2 COLT aircraft, 1940s vintage single-engine, 10-passenger, bi-planes, which are likely tasked with inserting SOF into the ROK. The air force is rounded out with several hundred helicopters, predominantly Mi-2/HOPLITE and U.S Military and Security Developments Involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made MD-500 helicopters (obtained from circumventing U.S. export controls in 1985). The rotary-wing fleet is used both for troop

transport and ground attack. North Korea possesses a dense, overlapping air defense system of SA-2/3/5 SAM sites, mobile and fixed AAA, and numerous man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), like the SA-7. (Kwan, 2010, p. 33).

7.2.2. The North Korea Navy Force:

The North Korean Navy (NKN), the smallest of the KPA's three main services. This coastal force is composed primarily of aging, though numerous, small patrol craft that employs a variety of anti-ship cruise missiles, torpedoes, and guns. The NKN maintains one of the world's largest submarine forces, with around 70 attacks-, coastal, and midget-type submarines. In addition, the NKN operates a large fleet of air-cushioned (hovercraft) and conventional landing craft to support amphibious operations and SOF insertion (Kwan, 2010, p. 33).

7.2.3. The Sino- Soviet support:

The Sino-Soviet alliance served as the cornerstone of the PRC's foreign policy in its early years. Strategic co-operation between China and the Soviet Union and communications between Mao and Stalin, though not free from trouble, were generally substantial, comprehensive, and effective. Since Liu Shaoqi's visit to the Soviet Union in July and August 1949, the CCP and the Soviet Union had virtually divided spheres of responsibilities between them, leaving the promotion of revolutionary movements in East Asia primarily as China's duty. While it is still unclear to what extent China was involved in Kim IL-sung's preparations for unifying his country by military means (an answer to this question will depend upon materials to come out in the future), it seems certain that both China and the Soviet Union supported, or at least did not oppose, Kim's determination. And before the outbreak of the Korean War, both the CCP and the Soviet Union had underestimated America's ability and willingness to engage in major military operations in East Asia. China's decision to enter the Korean War, though basically a Chinese

decision (or more accurately speaking, Mao's decision), was backed by the perceived support of the Sino-Soviet alliance (JIAN, 1992, p. 34- 5)

7.3. South Korea:

South Korea is a country in East Asia. It occupies the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. The country is bordered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) to the north, the East Sea (Sea of Japan) to the east, the East China Sea to the south, and the Yellow Sea to the west; to the southeast it is separated from the Japanese island of Tsushima by the Korea Strait. South Korea makes up about 45 percent of the peninsula's land area. The capital is Seoul (Soul) (Bae, Lew, Ho Halm, & Chan Lee, n. d., p.).



Fig. 3: The Flag of South Korea. Source: (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 2018).

7.3.1. The Army of the Republic of Korea:

The army consists of the Army Headquarters, the three army commands, the Aviation Command, and the Special Warfare Command. The army possesses component units including 11 corps, 49 divisions, and 19 brigades, some 560,000 troops, some 2,360 tanks, 5,180 pieces of field artillery, and 2,400 armored vehicles. of the Army Headquarters, the three army commands, the Aviation Command, and the Special Warfare Command. The army possesses component units

including 11 corps, 49 divisions, and 19 brigades, some 560,000 troops, some 2,360 tanks, 5,180 pieces of field artillery, and 2,400 armored vehicles ('Republic of Korea Army', n. d., para. 1).

7.4. The Navy of the Republic of Korea:

The South Korean fleet consists of 177 ships and submarines with 12 destroyers, a large deck amphibious vessel, 9 frigates, 12 submarines, 109 corvettes and coastal/patrol vessels, 10 mine warfare ships, and 24 support ships. The ROK Navy has 68,000 personnel including 27,000 marines compared to 522,000 in the south Korean army and 65,000 in the air force (Lea and McDevitt., 2012, p.66).

7.4.1. Amphibious Warfare

Amphibious warfare is implemented on the operational level if it is a means for prosecuting particular campaigns or battles rather than the war as a whole. Amphibious assaults serve operational strategy through two types of actions. First, amphibious assaults frequently are a means of outmaneuvering an opponent and gaining an operational advantage. The sea provides scope to strike the opponent at an unexpected location. In particular, amphibious operations can outflank enemy forces by landing formations behind their lines. Some of the best-known amphibious assaults, such as Hollandia and Inchon, were implemented with this purpose in mind (Malkasian, 2002, p.17).

At Inchon in September 1950, MacArthur, commanding the U.S.-led forces, mounted another amphibious assault that outmaneuvered the opposing forces. Dubbed Operation Chromite, it was explicitly planned as an operational maneuver to cut off North Korean forces in South Korea and thereby facilitate their annihilation. The first U.S. Marine Division would land at Inchon, the port for Seoul. MacArthur believed the North Koreans would never expect such a bold move and would not have strong forces at Inchon. Once ashore, the Marines would drive

through Inchon to Seoul, the most important communications hub in Korea, cutting off the North Koreans to the south. Indicatively, during the critical planning conference for the landing, MacArthur said: "We shall land at Inchon, and I shall crush them." Indeed, the assault caught the North Koreans off guard and routed their forces in South Korea (Malkasian, 2002, p.18).

8. The Military Operations in the Korean War:

US forces under the aegis of "maintaining and restoring international peace," the US decided to mobilize their soldiers onto the Korean peninsula when North Korea's armed forces attacked South Korea. The US Eighth Army soldiers who stumbled into action in Korea at the beginning of July 1950 were an ill-prepared lot, pulled away from their job of occupying Japan. The US soldiers were composed of boys in their teens and early twenties who couldn't understand the nature and immense complexities of the problems in Asia. "Nobody taught them that the Korean peninsula had been in turmoil before the war; they were only told that the Soviet Union was behind North Korea's attack." (Kim, 2005, p. 529).

To further complicate matters, the North's surprise attack generated a severe refugee problem, clogging roads with civilians surging to the south. Fearing North Korean infiltration of these ranks of refugees, US leadership and soldiers as well panicked. Under these circumstances, the US Eighth Army, the highest commanding force in Korea, issued unreasonable orders to stop all Korean civilian refugees and fire at everyone trying to cross the lines." The panic and ill-preparedness of the US commanders might be partly responsible for the savagery that followed aborting out whole villages and shooting randomly into crowds of refugees, among whom North Koreans were suspected to be hiding. In 1999, the AP and BBC discovered top secret papers showing that US commanders issued orders to forces under their control to kill them all." The No Gun RI incident, which might make one of the largest single massacres of civilians by American

forces in the twentieth century, occurred under this condition of confusion and panic of the early days of the war (Kim, 2005, p. 531).

After killing civilians at No Gun RI, US soldiers went on to demolish two bridges in the North KyungSang province, Ouguan bridge and Dugsung bridge, that were jammed with refugees, including women and children. Directives ordering US soldiers to treat the refugees "enemies" might enable such indiscriminate shooting and bombing by American soldiers. Though it is understandable that these inexperienced soldiers could hardly distinguish their enemies from ordinary citizens, we have no records indicating that disguised North Korean columns attacked US soldiers. In the end, it is clear that the great uncertainty of the combat situation and the extreme fears of the soldiers who felt they were surrounded by an enemy disguised as civilians helped push American soldiers to commit unrestrained killings (Kim, 2005, p. 539).

However, neither panic nor the confusion of US commanders can explain the continued killings of Korean civilians. For example, on 11 July 1950, the US Air Force bombed the peaceful Iri railway station located far south of the combat line and killed about 300 civilians, including South Korean government officials. US warplanes also bombed and strafed gathered inhabitants or refugees in Masan, Haman, Sachon, Pohang, Andong, Yechon, Gumi, Danyang and other regions. Roughly 50 to 400 civilians were killed at each site, and several times of that number were severely wounded. In dozens of villages across southern South Korea, US planes engaged in repeated low-level strafing runs of the "people-in white". In the southeast seaside city of Pohang in August of 1950, US naval artillery bombarded the calm villages and killed more than 400 civilians (Kim, 2005, p. 545).

In addition, another fifty-four separate cases of attacks equivalent to No Gun RI are logged with South Korean authorities but have not yet been investigated. It has been known that "saturation bombing" by American air forces and naval bombardment destroyed some North Korean cities like Wonsan and Pyongyang, leaving them almost completely in rubble with no more than a few buildings standing (Kim, 2005, p. 553).

8.1. North Korea's Surprise Attack:

Looking back on the events of June 25-30, it would appear: that we were surprised by the North Korean attack, even though we had a great deal of intelligence material on their capabilities, that there was no carefully prepared war plan for resisting the North Korean aggression, that although the President consulted with many members of the NSC, he did not call formal meetings of the full Council, that although the President received advice from the Chiefs of Staff individually, he did not receive the formal views of the JCS as a body, that although all the members of the Armed Forces Policy Committee attended the Blair House conferences, they did not act formally as a body, that military commitments in Korea in June and July developed largely in response to the military collapse of the South Korean army, and that the possibility of becoming involved in war with China and the Soviet Union received some consideration and was accepted as a calculated risk (DeWeerd, 1992, p.20).

9. The UN Response:

By September 1950, Three months after the surprise attack by North Korea (backed by Peking and Moscow) into South Korea, President Truman had become persuaded that the conclusions and recommendations in NSC-68 were essentially correct and should be acted on without further delay. On September 30, he approved an implementing directive which specified three broad objectives. The first was to bolster our conventional capabilities, both to deal effectively

with the emergency in Korea and to be in a better position to respond should similar emergencies arise elsewhere. Second, we should strengthen our strategic nuclear forces, so they could present a more credible deterrent to aggression against our truly vital interests. Finally, we should assist our allies, especially in Europe, in improving their deterrent military postures.(McNair,1994,p.15).

9.1. United Nations Security Council Resolution

The security council recalling the finding of the general assembly in its resolution 293(IV) of 21 October 1949 that the government of republic of Korea is a lawfully established government having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the united nations temporary commission on Korea was able to observe and consult and in which the great majority of the people of Korea reside that this government is based on elections which were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate of that part of Korea and which were observed by the temporary commission, and that this is the only such government in Korea ('UN Security Council Resolution', 1950, p.4).

Mindful of the concern expressed by the general assembly in its resolution 1950 (III) of 12 December 1948 and 293(IV) of 21 October 1949 about the consequences which might follow unless member states refrained from acts derogatory to the results sought to be achieved by the united nations in bringing about the complete independence and unity of Korea ,and the concern expressed that the situation described by the united nations commission on Korea in its report menaces the safety and well being of the republic of Korea and of the people of Korea and might lead to open military conflict there ('UN Security Council Resolution', 1950, p.4).

Noting with grave concern the armed attack on the republic of Korea by forces from north Korea,determines that this action constitutes a breach of the peace and calls for hostilities,

calls upon the authorities in north Korea to withdraw forth with their armed forces to the 38th parallel ('UN Security Council Resolution', 1950, p.4).

5.2.The Composition of the UN Army:

The military component can be made up of three groups: Formed units or contingents: These can include armor, infantry, aviation, engineers and various support units, some of which can provide logistic support, including specialists. In explosives and weapons destruction. Normally the support element of the force is designed primarily for the needs of the military component. The tasking of the logistic support, aviation and engineering units is actually controlled by the mission's chief of integrated support services (i.e., a civilian who is not part of the military component); Military observers (MILOBs): MILOBs are unarmed officers normally provided by Member States for 12 months and operating in small teams of between two and six. Where possible, MILOBs are incorporated into the force command structure; Staff officers: Although technically part of contingents, individual military officers serve in staff posts, both within the force headquarters and in various specialized positions where they are integrated with civilian staff, e.g. in sections such as Integrated Support Services('UN Military Roles and Responsibilities', 2006, p.2).

5.3. United Nations' Invasion: The Breach of Peace (July– August 1950)

On 25 June 1950, the Deputy Representative of the United States transmitted to the Secretary-General a report from the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea that North Korean forces had invaded the territory of the Republic of Korea at several points in the early morning hours of 25 June (Korean time) (White, 1997, p. 354).

At the 473rd meeting on the same day, the message was included in the agenda under the title, “Complaint of Aggression upon the Republic of Korea”, together with a cablegram from the United Nations Commission on Korea concerning the same question.

In this cablegram the Commission, after describing the military situation in Korea, drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the “serious situation developing which is assuming character of full-scale war and may endanger the maintenance of international peace and security” (White, 1997, p.55).

6. The Sino- Soviet Intervention:

One of the many unexpected and paradoxical consequences of the Korean War was that the Sino-Soviet alliance was greatly strengthened in the short run and weakened in the long run. The alliance received a shot in the arm from China's intervention in the Korean War, consolidating the Moscow-Beijing axis on a foundation of shared values and shared fears. The war against American troops in Korea shaped and cemented the alliance in ways that neither Beijing nor Moscow could have predicted in 1950. By creating a sense of accomplishment on the Chinese side and a sense of socialist solidarity with the Soviet Union that had stood by them, the Korean War bolstered the relationship between the People's Republic and the Soviet Union (Kim, 2011,p.29)

Conclusion

The outbreak of the civil war between South and North Korea, was due to working each one to get the country under its control both governments considered themselves the legitimate representatives of Korea. However, the interference of the communist forces and the forces of the United Nations made from it an international war.

Chapter Three: The US Involvement in Korean War:**Introduction**

This chapter examines the role played by the US during the Korean War. Also, it shows the reasons behind the US involvement. Briefly spot the light on the important issues and relationship of US with the Korean War. What follows discussed the causes that led the US to intervene in the forgotten war.

9. The US Relationship with Korea : A Brief History

There are few bilateral relationships in the world which have been more consistently difficult than the relationship between the U.S. and North Korea. For decades after the Korean War, there was nearly no direct diplomatic contact between the two countries. Since the end of the Cold War, the United States and North Korea have engaged in on-and-off nuclear negotiations, which have ultimately failed to stop Pyongyang from building a small nuclear arsenal. The two countries have not established diplomatic relations, and a peace treaty ending the Korean War has not been signed. (Wertz & Gannon, 2015, p.1).

In conjunction with its alliance with South Korea, U.S. policy towards North Korea has emphasized deterring conflict on the Peninsula, preventing Pyongyang from developing nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and more recently, seeking improvements in Pyongyang's human rights record. For its part, Pyongyang has sought the removal of U.S. forces from South Korea, recognition as a nuclear state, food and energy assistance, sanctions relief, and the conclusion of a peace treaty. Despite periodic back channel communication through the DPRK Mission to the UN in New York, there has been almost no formal diplomatic contact between the U.S. and

North Korea since April 2012, with the collapse of the “Leap Day Agreement” on North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs.(Wertz & Gannon, 2015,p.1)

10.South Korea Relationship with US

While the U.S.-South Korea relationship is highly complex and multifaceted, five factors arguably drive the scope and state of relations between the two allies, as well as congressional interest in U.S.-South Korea relations:

- Ø the challenges posed by North Korea, particularly its weapons of mass destruction programs and perceptions in Washington and Seoul of whether the Kim Jong-un regime poses a threat, through its belligerence and/or the risk of its collapse.
- Ø China’s rising influence in Northeast Asia, which has become an increasingly integral consideration in many aspects of U.S. South Korea strategic and economic policymaking.
- Ø South Korea’s transformation into one of the world’s leading economies—with a strong export-oriented industrial base—which has led to an expansion in the number and types of trade disputes and helped drive the two countries’ decision to sign the South Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA), which Congress approved in 2011.
- Ø South Korea’s continued democratization, which has raised the importance of public opinion in Seoul’s foreign policy; and the growing desire of South Korean leaders to use the country’s middle power status to play a larger regional and, more recently, global role.

Additionally, while people-to-people ties generally do not directly affect matters of “high” politics in bilateral relations, the presence of over 1.8 million Korean Americans and the hundreds of thousands of trips taken annually between the two nations has helped cement the two countries together. South Korean President Park Geun-hye and her predecessor, Lee Myung-bak, spoke before joint meetings of Congress, in May 2013 and October 2011, respectively. Six South Korean presidents have addressed joint meetings of Congress since the ROK’s founding in 1948.(Manyin et al.,2014,p.6)

11.The Truman Doctrine and US policy toward Korea, 1945–1950

The policy of the containment is a concept usually associated with the different policies of the American president Harry S Truman. He refused to follow the policy of coexistence with the Soviet Union, but he accepted the policy of containing the Russian expansion. Under the policy of containment, the Truman administration committed itself to resist any of the Soviet interventions. The application of this policy came in the eastern Mediterranean. In February, 1947, Great Britain convinced the United States to help Greece, which was disturbed by the communist guerrillas during the civil war, under what was called the Marshall Plan, which was the primary program of the USA, from 1947 to 1951, for rebuilding and strengthening the economy of the countries of West of Europe. The idea was that, if Greece fell Turkey would soon become communist country, and the Mediterranean could become a Russian lake . Therefore, on March 12, 1947 Harry Truman asked Congress for \$ 400 million, for economic and military help to Greece and Turkey. Congress accepted the president's request, and Truman named it the Truman Doctrine. The situation in the eastern Mediterranean was a simple example; the whole of Europe needed an assistance to reconstruct after the Second World War. General George C. Marshall, who became Secretary of State early in 1946, proposed, in June 5, 1947, a

program for the rehabilitation of Europe. Although the Soviet and its satellites refused to join the plan, many other European nations accepted it. The program was an economic one, so America benefited from helping Europe. The plan was very successful; it helped in rebuilding the European economy, achieving political stability and diminishing communism's appeal.(Bouaziz,2009,p.9-10)

The plan also saved France and Italy from socialism and weakened the movement in other countries. In February, 1946, the communist took over the democratic state of Czechoslovakia, it was feared that the Soviet's sphere of influence would spread. In December, the British and American occupation zones in Germany unified. Therefore the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall plan drew the United States closer to Europe than at any time since the colonial period. The fact that Marshall-aid funds had to be spent in America helped in strengthening the American national economy.(Bouaziz,2009,p.9-10)

12.The US Intervention in the Korean War

The United States became involved with the Korean conflict for two major reasons: the Soviet Union successfully detonated a nuclear bomb in 1949, and in the same year, Mao Zedong led the Communists to power in the revolution in China (National Archives, 2012). Since the DPRK, with Soviet support, invaded the ROK, the US immediately saw this as another example of communism's expansion. President Truman even believed this was a plan by the Chinese to infiltrate the entire Korean peninsula. In light of these events, the US continued to provide the republic of Korea military support under the guise of the United Nations in order to prevent the spread of communism. As of now and going forward, the United States will have to determine what is necessary for its own national security if it

continues to support the Republic of Korea. Along with the strategic position of the ROK, (surrounded by China, the Russian Federation, and Taiwan), and the current conflicts they might entail, the US national security strategy needs to be revisited in order to create policies for the future. (Smith, 2013,p.3-4)

The conflict between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea has been complicated and slow-moving in tangent of a solution towards the reunification of the peninsula. The US even supports the DPRK with humanitarian aid and food supplies, though Pyongyang and the military are the actual recipients of the aid. The US national security strategy will be determined on how each states behaves and how the US responds to the current political, economic, and military actions of the two Koreas.(Smith, 2013,p.3-4)

13.Containing USSR Effort to Spread Communism :

Harry Truman ordered the US army and navy to help the democratic Korea(South Korea) fighting the Communist invasion by North Korea on June 27,1950. This meant US intervention in the Korean War in order to fight and stop the spread of Communism. The United States believed that the Soviet Union was behind these attack. So , US along with UN sent forces under the instruction of general MacArthur. (History staff,1950).

US was determined to help South Korea against the North and USSR to stop the penetration of Communism and communist regimes in the east of Asia. This policy become known as "Containment". (History staff,1950)

14.Competition with the USSR for World Domination

The strategic arms competition is, of course, only one part of a much wider competition in which the United States is engaged with the Soviet Union. This wider competition involves not only military forces but also political, economic, and cultural ones. These other aspects of the competition are largely ignored in what follows, but some of them have major relevance, particularly those related to factors that influence the efficiency and effectiveness with which the United States is able to produce strategic forces. Over the long term, the comparative military economics of the United States and the Soviet Union are extremely important.(Marshall ,1972,p.3)

15.MacArthur's Dismissal

President Harry Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur from Korea In 1951 occurred as a result of bureaucratic politics. For forty years, historians have portrayed this decision as a straight-forward conflict between two strong-willed individuals. In reality, the President's decision was a result of a breakdown in communication due to misconceptions, inadequate third party advice, and partisan politics.('SEORTAL, 1995,p.1)

16.Armistice and the Long Path of Negotiations

The Korean War Armistice Agreement (KWAA) was signed on 27 July 1953between the military commanders of United Nations Command (UNC), the ChinesePeople's Volunteer Army (CPVA) and the Korean People's Army (KPA) of the DPRK.According to KWAA Article II, Para A, Sub Para 13 (C), several islands of the westcoast of Korea, Paengyong-do, Taechong-do, Sochong-do, Yonpyong-do, and U-do, also known as the Five Northwest Islands (hereafter "the five islands") are specifically designated to remain under the control of the Commander-in-

Chief, UNC (CINCUNC). Because of the islands' unique strategic location, the surrounding area of the five islands became one of the primary potential sources of conflict between the two Koreas. (Bong Ryoo, 2009, p.2).

Conclusion

After three years of bloody war the armistice signed on July 27, bringing the Korean war to an end, established a committee of representatives from neutral countries to decide the fate of the thousands of prisoners of war on both sides. which gave South Korea some additional territory and demilitarized the zone between the two nations.

Chapter Four: The Impacts of the Korean War on the US

Introduction

As a result of the Korean war, which lasted for three years between south and north Korea both sides agreed to a cease fire along the present DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) which was created to be like a buffer between North and South Korea. It approximately splits the Korean peninsula in half, and acts as the border between the two countries. After all, no conclusive winner emerged. Instead, North and South Korea remained divided and The 38th parallel was set as the boundaries. The US did succeed in checking Communist expansion; however, it did so at great cost in money and lives.

This chapter discusses the result of the Korean war on the US, the country itself, its population, the effects of the war on the participants and the world.

2. The Korean War Casualties

U.S. casualty statistics are information on war fighters who have fallen in global or regional conflicts involving the United States. The data are gathered on deceased, wounded, ill, or injured active duty U.S. military personnel and Guard/Reservists. The Defense Casualty Analysis System (DCAS) is maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).

Inclusive dates are June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953. Casualty dates after the end date represent service members who were wounded during the period and subsequently died as a result of those wounds and service members who were involved in an incident during the period and were later declared dead. (name redacted, 2017, p. 8).

5. The Effects of the War on Korea and the World

The three-year long Korean War (June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953) devastated both South and North Korean economies. It broke out when the two Koreas barely managed to maintain socioeconomic stability and restore pre-WWII industry production capability to some extent. The distorted and exploited economy by Imperial Japan was demolished by the brutal war. It started out as the appearance of a civil war, but in effect was carried out as an international war. Thus, it was a severe and hard-fought one between UN forces (including South Korea and 16 other nations) and North Korea and its allies (China and USSR). Although it took place in a small country in the Far-Eastern Asia, it developed into a cross between world powers, East and West, and left treacherous and incurable wounds to both Koreas. Nearly four million people were presumed dead, and much worse were the property and industrial facility damages. Its impact on the Korean economy was so immense that consequential, economic systems and policies re-framed the course of economic development in the following years. In spite of such enormous impacts of the Korean war on the economy, few studies exist. Of those that do, most are centered around describing or estimating war-related damages, while some focus on the long-term effects of US aid on the Korean economy. (Won Lee, 2001, p.97).

2.1. The Effects of the War on the World

The Korean War had two faces. One grew out of the internal conditions of Korea, extending back to the period of Japanese rule. The war was fought almost entirely within the confines of a small Asian country located far from Europe, the geographical focal point of great power competition. Whether in casualties suffered, property destroyed, or lives disrupted, Koreans endured the greatest burden of the war. In one sense, the fighting pitted Korean against

Korean in a struggle to determine the balance of political power within the country. (Stueck, 2004, p. 10)

6. The Effects of the War in Korea

The impact of the war on Korea Devastating casualties was ten Percent of the entire Korean population reported as killed, wounded or missing. 600,000 homes were destroyed, the population in the North declined from 9million to 7 million, Korea peninsula remained divided and the two Koreas from then had developed differently; North Korea has remained as what is in 1950 with the primitive dictatorship regime and low standard of living, South Korea remained authoritarian state for many years. The US agreed to offer South Korea protection, but insisted there would be no attacks on the North. Democracy slowly developed in South Korea, could be argued as justified war, as it fulfilled the hopes of the UN and Truman to install a Democratic country in the South Korea. (Haron, H. Feb10, 2013).

7. The Effects of the War on USSR

The Soviets generally were not happy about the course of the war, and had mixed feelings about the conflict throughout. Though the war tied down extensive American forces, and made China dependent, it improved Mao's position vis-à-vis the Soviets and weakened Soviet influence in North Korea. Accordingly, though the Soviets wanted peace in Korea, it may not have a top priority for them. (Campbell, 2014, p. 19)

For the Soviet Union, the Korean War was in many ways the wrong war, but it played a crucial, yet indirect, role in it. Stalin and the post-Stalinist leadership exhibited classical realist thinking about Soviet national interests, i.e., national interests, national security, and maximization of national goals took precedence over other foreign policy considerations.

Whatever his motivations, which apparently centered on both global and regional considerations, Stalin at least consented in Kim's attack on South Korea. He probably thought that, despite clear risks, the war was likely to yield benefits in both traditional strategic and geopolitical terms. In international relations terms, it has been suggested that Stalin was a defensive realist, i.e., seeking only sufficient power to maintain the balance of power, so that no other power can endanger either the overall international system or a country's own, yet the Soviet leader's realism was much more idiosyncratic than this would suggest. Stalin pragmatically, albeit often misguidedly, employed any means necessary to protect the territorial integrity of the Soviet homeland. His "paranoia" (and occasional rigidity) about the external environment was manifest by the 1930s, and then powerfully shaped by the Soviet Union's World War II trauma. In Korea, he took special pains to not involve Soviet forces in the war, so as to avoid military conflict with the U.S. Stalin's endorsement of the risky North Korean scheme may also be taken as an illustration of normal Soviet foreign policy decision making, the "operational code" outlined by Alexander George, i.e., initiating an exploratory action in a fluid context to see what results can be obtained. The code may amount to little more than a combination of classical realism and Marxist-Leninist imperatives, and the leadership styles of post-Stalinist officials differed markedly from Comrade Stalin's approach, but it summarizes common Soviet foreign policy approaches. It may have seemed a near-perfect set-up: a swift blow by a proxy without any direct Soviet connection. The Soviets would derive all the benefits, and none of the blame. (Campbell, 2014, p. 22-3).

8. The Effects of the War on Other Participants in the War and the World Order

The Korean War had an impact abroad. In China, the war brought several benefits; the Soviet assistances improved the Chinese army and air forces, and thus the creation of a powerful army. To the United States of America, the war brought a major change in its containment strategy against the Soviet Union. Instead of relying principally on economic and political tools like Marshall Plan, International Monetary Funds, the World's Bank, and the NATO, supported by a small nuclear deterrent force, containment's emphasis shifted during the war to military means. (Bouaziz, 2009, p.37).

The Korean War was a characteristic 20th century tragedy. It was started for ideological reasons, without any evidence of popular support. It killed 34,000 Americans, a million Koreans, and a quarter of a million Chinese. It achieved no purpose, but just destruction and division of Korea. All its consequences were accidental. (Bouaziz, 2009,p.38).

Conclusion

To conclude, the Korean War was another course of the Cold War in which the two superpowers fought to show that their way of life was better than the other. The underlying reason for the American involvement in the Korean War was due to containment which meant that the US would do anything to prevent anymore countries becoming communist.

General Conclusion

Through the previous analysis one can understand what pushed the United States to intervene in the Korean war, and what kind of impact it created among regional international, and domestic relations. The Korean war has changed significantly to a great extent since the United States of America's involvement. As a big American's perception of the war is related to the concept of containment. This led to generate support for South Korean defense and also increased the support of a Soviet presence.

Since the mid twentieth century till the 1991, the impact of the American foreign policy has grown larger, as it dominated by the cold war. So This period featured by its significant international military presence and greater political involvement of the United States in the world Beside, the later years were characterized by the lack of global wars.

The U.S picked Korea as its "showcase of democracy" in Asia to illustrate how the American way of life could be better than communism and as a key of the containment of communism in East Asia.

Additionally, the decade following the war, South Korea became an economic powerhouse. Meanwhile, the North Korea transformed into the world's most powerful garrison state with the fourth largest army in the world.

References

Books:

Bae Im, H., Ick Lew, Y., Ho Halm, B, and Chan Lee, W. Y. (n.d.) *Republic of Korea, Taehan Min'guk*. Retrieved May 21, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/contributor/Woo-ik-Yu/4223>.

Cumings, B.(2010). Overview: the Korean War and its Legacy. *Space Stanford*, 1. Retrieved from <http://spice.stanford.edu>

Deuchler, M. William E. Henthorn. (1973). *A history of Korea*. New York: Free Press; London.

DeWeerd, H. A. (1992). *Strategic Surprise In The Korean War*. California.

HOMER, B.&HERBERT, A.(1905). *The history of Korea*. 9/10. Seoul: The Methodist House.

Kim, I. (2003). *Modern history of Korea*. 14/15.

Kim, K., D. (2005). *The history of Korea*. London: Greenwood Press.

Kwak, N. (2014). *Korean history*. 10/12. Michigan: Educator Workshop.

Lew, I., Y. (2000). *A breif history of Korea*. New York: Korean Society.

Lew, I., Y., Ha Lee, J., Ho Halm, B., Lee, C., & Ikyu, W. (2018). *North Korea*. Retrieved May 21, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/place/North-Korea>.

Longford, H., J. (1918). *The story of Korea*. New York.

McNair, F. L. (1994). *NSC-68: FORGING THE STRATEGY OF CONTAINMENT* . 15.

Washington, DC: NDU Press.

Nemeth, J., D. (n.d.) *Center for global education*. Retrieved May 2, 2018, from <https://asiasociety.org/education>.

PALKA , E., & GALGANO, F. (2002). *North korea a geographic overview*. 6/7. United States, NEW YORK .

Pike, J. (n.d.). *GlobalSecurity.org*. Retrieved May 23, 2018, from <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/rok/army.htm>.

Sangcheol, K., Jonghyuk, K., Eui-Han, L., & Chi-Young, J. (2016). *Geography of Korea* . Korea: Souel Selection.

Scobell, A. & Sanford, J. M. (2007). *North Korea's Military Threat: Pyongyang's Conventional Forces, Weapons Of Mass Destruction, and Ballistic Missiles*. Retrieved from <http://www.StrategicStudiesInstitute.army.mil/>.

Stueck, W. (2004). *The Korean War in World History* . 1/12. University Press Of Kentucky.

White, N. (1997). *Keeping the Peace: The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security*.

Articles and Journals:

(name redacted) (2017). American War and Military Operations Casualties: Lists and Statistics. *Congressional Research Service*, 8. Retrieved from www.crs.gov

“UN Military Roles and Responsibilities.” (2006). *Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards*. Retrieved from <http://www.unddr.org>.

“United Nations Security Council Resolution 82 on Korea”.(June, 1950). *History and Public Policy*.

all-Party Parliamentary Group (2014). International Freedom of Religion or Belief. . *Freedom Declared*, 7/8. Retrieved from <https://appgfreedomofreligionorbelief.org>

Barry, M. (2012). “The US and the 1945 division of Korea: Mismanaging the big decisions.”*International Journal World Peace* Vol. 4, pp. 33- 4.

- Bong Ryoo, C. (2009). The Korean Armistice and the Islands. *Strategy Research Project*, 1-2.
- Campbell, J. R. (2014). The Wrong War: The Soviets and the Korean War, 1945-1953. *International Social Science Review*, 88 (3), 19. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.northgeorgia.edu/issr/vol88/iss3/1>
- Chang-II, O. (2010). "The Causes of the Korean War, 1950-1953." *International Journal of Korean Studies*.
- Gordon IV, J. G. I. (1990). "Rok Artillery." *Field Artillery Officer Branch*.
- JIAN, C. (1992). *The Sino-Soviet Alliance and China's Entry Into The Korean War*, pp. 34/35. Washington, D.C.
- Jung & Ryu (2015). Sustaining a Korean Traditional Rural Landscape in the Context of Cultural Landscape. *Sustainability*, 3/4. Retrieved from www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability
- Kim, D. (2004). "Forgotten war, forgotten massacres the Korean War (1950/1953) as licensed mass killings." *Journal of Genocide Research*, Vol. 6, No. 4. DOI: 10.1080/1462352042000320592.
- Kim, S. S. (2011). "Reactions of the Sino-Soviet Bloc to the U.S.-ROK Alliance." *International Journal of Korean Studies* Vol. 1, No. 29.
- Korea Meteorological Administration KMA.(2010). Summary of Korea Global Atmosphere Watch 2009 Report. KMA, 8pp.
- Kwan, J., K. (2010). "The Defense White Paper." 32/33.
- Lea, K., C., & A.McDevitt, M. (2012). "Workshop Two: Naval Developments in Asia." *CNA Maritime Asia Project*, 66. Retrieved from www.dtic.mil.
- Lee, S. (2015). "A Sketch of Language History in the Korean Peninsula." *Plos One*. Retrieved from DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0128448.

- Malkasian, C. A. (2002). "Charting the Pathway to OMFTS: A Historical Assessment of Amphibious Operations From 1941 to the Present." *Mark Center Drive*, 17/18. Retrieved from CRM D0006297.A2/ Final.
- Manyin, M., Chanlett-Avery, E., & Beth Nikitin, M. (2014). U.S.-South Korea Relations. *Congressional Research Service*, 6. Retrieved from www.crs.gov
- Marshall, W. (1972). Long-Term Competition with the Soviets: A Framework for Strategic Analysis (U). *UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PROJECT RAND*, 3.
- Park, S. (2003). "The North Korean Economy: Current Issues and Prospects." *the Association of Korean Studies*.
Party Parliamentary Group on International Freedom of Religion or Belief. Retrieved from www.freedomdeclared.org.
- SEORTAL, L. (1995). President Truman's Dismissal of General MacArthur: A Case Study in Bureaucratic Politics. *NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE*.
- Sill, G. (1999). JAPANESE OCCUPATION IN KOREA 1910-1945. *The Korea Society*, 10-11.
- Smith, M. (2013). The Korean Conflict and the United States National Security. *Pepperdine Public Policy Review*, 6 (1). Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.pepperdine.edu/ppr/vol6/iss1/10>
- Smith, Z. (2014). *Religion and Belief in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*. All
- Wertz, D., & Gannon, C. (2015). A History of U.S.-DPRK Relations. *The National Committee On North Korea*, 1. Retrieved from www.ncnk.org
- Won Lee, J. (2001). The Impact of the Korean War on the Korean Economy. *International Journal of Korean Studies*, 5 (1), 97.

Online Sources:

Cleaves, J.S.(2015). *Threat tactics report: North Korea. TRADOC G-2 ACE Threats Integration*. Retrieved from:<https://publicintelligence.net/usarmy-north-korea-tactics>

Haron , H. (Feb10,2013). *The Consequences Of The Korean War*. Retrieved from <https://www.slideshare.net/mobile/HafidzHaron/topic-4-the-consequences-of-the-korean-war-16448842>

History Staff. (1950). Truman orders U.S. forces to Korea. Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/truman-orders-u-s-forces-to-korea-2>

Office of the security defense. (2017).*Military and security developments involving the Democratic people's of Korea.A Report to CongressPursuant to the National Defense Authorization Actfor Fiscal Year 2012*. Retrieved fromhttps://http://www.andrewerickson.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/DoD_North-Korea-Report_2017_20180422.pdf

Program Digital Archive, United Nations documentation center. Retrieved from <http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116190>

Dissertations and Theses:

Bouaziz,R.(2009).*The Koran War: A Distortion of The American Containment Policy*. Published Master Thesis. Retrieved from<http://bu.umc.edu.dz>theses>BOU1167>

Glossary

Communism : an ideological and a socialpoliticalmouvement. Its aim is to set up a communist society. This society would be based on the common ownership of the means of production and would have no social classes money or state. No large society has ever achieved this.

Imperialism : A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.

Containment : an act or policy of restricting the territorial growth or ideological influence of another, especially a hostile nation.

Truman doctrine : an American foreign policy whose stated purpose was to counter Soviet geopolitical expansion during the cold war.

Marshall plan : also known as the European Recovery Program, channeled over \$13 billion to finance the economic recovery of Europe between 1948 and 1951.

Berlin airlift : a military operation in the late 1940 that brought food and other needed goods into west Berlin by air after the government of east Germany ,which at that time surrounded west Berlin had cut off its supplies .was one of the early events of the cold war.

Democracy : is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in election.

Capitalism : an economic system and ideology based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit.

Douglas MacArthur : (26 January 1880 – 5 April 1964) was an American five_stars general and field Marshall of the Philippine army. He was cheif of staff of the united states army during the 1930s and played a prominent role in the pacific theater during world war two .

Dwight D. Eisenhower :34th president of the United States, promoted Atoms for Peace at the United Nations General Assembly in order to ease Cold War tensions.

38th parallel : popular name given to latitude 38° N that in East Asia roughly Democrats north Korea and south Korea..

Domino theory : a theory that if one nation becomes Communist-controlled the neighboring nations will also become Communist-controlled.

Syngman Rhee : Lunisolar calendar March 26 , 1875 – July 19, 1965) was a South Korean politician, the first and the last Head of State of the provisional government of the republic of korea, and president of south Korea from 1948 to 1960.

Kim Il Sung :born 15 April 1912 – 8 July 1994) was the leader of North Korea from its establishment in 1948 until his death in 1994.[2] He held the posts of premier from 1948 to 1972 and President from 1972 to 1994. He was also the leader of the worker’s party ofKorea (WPK) from 1949 to 1994 (titled chairman from 1949 to 1966 and general secretary after 1966).

Harry S. Truman:(May 8, 1884 – December 26, 1972) was an American statesman who as the 33rd president of united States (1945–1953), taking the office upon the death of Franklin D.Roosevelt..

Wright wing : The conservative or reactionary section of a political party or system.

Left wing : The liberal, socialist, or radical section of a political party or system.

Bruce Cummings : (born September 5, 1943) is an American historian of East Asia, professor, lecturer and author. He is the Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor in History, and former chair of the history department at the university of Chicago. He specializes in modern Korean history and contemporary international relations.

الملخص:

كانت الحرب الكورية أزمة فريدة في الحرب الباردة و التي مهدت بدورها الطريق لتدخل الولايات المتحدة. تلقي الأطروحة الضوء على الحقائق المتعلقة بتورط الولايات المتحدة في الحرب الكورية. بالإضافة الى ذلك تقوم الدراسة بدراسة الممارسة الأمريكية لسياسة الاحتواء في حقبة الحرب الباردة ، خلال تدخل الولايات المتحدة في الحرب الكورية بين 1950 و 1953. يهدف البحث إلى تحليل الأسباب والعواقب المترتبة على التدخل الأمريكي في الحرب. يقدم الفصل الأول لمحة عامة عن الموقع ، والأشخاص وتاريخ كوريا. بينما يستكشف الفصل الثاني الحرب الأهلية بين كوريا الجنوبية وكوريا الشمالية. كما يناقش الأسباب التي أدت إلى اندلاع الحرب المذكورة. يدرس الفصل الثالث الدور الذي لعبته الولايات المتحدة خلال الحرب الكورية. ويبين الأسباب الكامنة وراء تدخل الولايات المتحدة. وعلاوة على ذلك، فإنه يحدد الأيديولوجيات والأدوات الرئيسية المستخدمة من قبل الولايات المتحدة خلال الحرب. وأخيراً، يستشهد الفصل الرابع بنتائج تورط الولايات المتحدة في الحرب الكورية على كل من الولايات المتحدة والمشاركين. تستخدم الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي للبيانات المتاحة للوفاء بالأهداف المحددة. بشكل عام ، تفحص الأطروحة الأيديولوجية الأمريكية المستخدمة لمكافحة انتشار الشيوعية وكذا مختلف الأساليب و الأحداث التي أدت إلى الحرب الأهلية بين شمال وجنوب كوريا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحرب الكورية – الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية – الدول السوفياتية - سياسة الاحتواء –

الاشتراكية