

TIMELINE

1945 Korea is divided into two
1947 Truman Doctrine
1948 Berlin Blockade
1948 Kim IL Sung takes power
1948 Syngman Rhee elected
1949 China becomes communist
1949 USSR tests its first nuclear bomb
1949 Soviet Boycott of the UN
Feb 1950: Treaty of Friendship
April 1950: Stalin supports an invasion of the south
25 th June 1950: North invades South Korea
27 th June 1950 UN Resolution 82
14 th September 1950 North Korea reached Pusan
15 th September 1950: Inchon Landings
October 1950: Chinese Soldiers cross the Yalu River
April 1951: MacArthur Fired
July 1951: Peace talks begin
November 1952: Eisenhower elected and vows to end the Korean War
July 1953: North and South Korea sign armistice (DMZ)

Paper 1: Conflict & Tension

Korean War

Key Tasks:

1. RAG and define key words
2. Link statistics to timeline/people
3. Connect knowledge to questions

KEY PEOPLE

- Truman
 - Eisenhower
 - Stalin
 - Chiang Kai-Shek
 - Kim Il Sung
 - Syngman Rhee
 - General Peng
 - MacArthur
 - Trygve Lie
 - Mao Zedong
- *Who were these people?*
- *What did they do?*
- *What events do they link to?*

KEY STATISTICS

Operation Ratkiller dropped 635,000 tons of bombs.	America spent over \$2 Billion in china trying to prevent communists taking over china.	The USA provided 50% of the armed forces, 86% of Naval forces and 93% of the air forces.
80% of Korea's government and industrial buildings were destroyed during the war.	Over 200,000 Chinese soldiers crossed the Yalu River.	16 countries provided troops to the UN forces.
The US was spending 14.1% of its money on the Korean War each year	The Korean war was costing \$30 billion a year by 1953	During the war UN lost 3500 planes and the communist forces lost 3000.
The war resulted in an Arms Race between the Soviet Union and US. The USA increased its nuclear weapons from 100 in 1948 to 750 by 1952.	North Korea lost 400,000 soldiers in the war. China lost 600.000. The US 36,000 and the UN 3,000	<p>Can you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain why the Korean war started 2. Explain why there was a stalemate 3. Explain why the war ended

Question stems/types:

1. Source A opposes/Supports/Criticises _____ How do you know? (4 marks)
2. How useful are source B and source C to a historian studying _____? (12 marks).
3. Write an account of how _____ (8 marks)
 - E.G Write an account of how events in the Korean war resulted in stalemate.
 - E.G Write an account of events in Korea became an international crisis in 1950
4. _____ How far do you agree (16marks + 4 SPAG)
 - The US Arms industry was the biggest victory in the Korean War. How far do you agree?
 - Stalin's actions were the main cause of the Korean war. How far do you agree?

KEY WORDS

38th Parallel	NSC 68
All terrain war	Operation Ratkiller
ANZUS pact	Panmunjom
Armistice	Pusan
Arms Race	PVA
Arms Industry	Race
B29 superfortress	ROK
Berlin Blockade	SEATO
Boycott	Security Council
Cold War	Seoul
Communism	Stalemate
Containment	Treaty of Friendship
Defect	Truman Doctrine
DMZ	UN Resolution 82
Guerrilla warfare	United Nations
Inchon Landings	US 7th Fleet
Juche	Veto
KPA	Yalu River
League of Nations	
MiG-15	

- *Can you define these key words?*
- *Can you link these key words to people and dates?*

TIMELINE

WW2 Japan Rules over Vietnam
1946-54 Indochina War
1954 Dien Bien Phu
1954 Geneva Agreement
1954 Eisenhower uses the term domino theory for the first time.
Oct 1955 Diem "wins" early election
Dec 1960 Vietcong is formed
1960 Students for a democratic society formed
Jan 1961 JFK becomes president.
1961 JFK increased advisors and involvement.
1963 Thich Quang Duc act of protest (self immolation)
1963 Diem killed
1964 First large scale draft burning
August 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident
August 1964 Tonkin resolution
1965 Operation Rolling Thunder
1968 Tet Offensive
1968 My Lai Massacre
1969 My Lai revealed to public
1969 Washington anti war protest

Paper 1: Conflict & Tension

Vietnam War

Key Tasks:

1. RAG and define key words
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KEY STATISTICS

By 1945 over 2 million Vietnamese people had starved to death under Japanese control.	During Dien Bien Phu 10,000 French soldiers were surrounded by 50,000 Vietminh	Against the Geneva Agreement Diem held elections in 1955 where he "won" 98.2% of the vote.
In the 1950s America was supplying South Vietnam with \$1.6 billion of equipment.	JFK increased US involvement by increasing the amount of advisors to 16,000. Also sending in 300 helicopters.	Operation Rolling thunder was meant to only last 8 weeks but lasted 3 years.
By the end of 1965 over 200,000 US soldiers had arrived in Vietnam.	The Ho Ch minh trail supplied 60 tons a day	The average age of a Vietnam soldier was 19. the average age of death was 20.
	300km of Vietcong tunnels were built.	
Black Americans made up 11% of US troops but 22% of the casualties.	84,000 Vietcong troops attacked during the Tet offensive.	By 1968 the war was costing \$30 billion a year.
Over 500,000 people protested in Washington in 1969	In the first half of 1968 there were over 100 demonstrations in colleges and universities.	By 1961 93% of Americans had a television.

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 - E.G Write an account of how events in the Korean war resulted in stalemate.
 - E.G Write an account of events in Korea became an international crisis in 1950
4. _____ How far do you agree (16marks + 4 SPAG)
 - The US Arms industry was the biggest victory in the Korean War. How far do you agree?
 - Stalin's actions were the main cause of the Korean war. How far do you agree?

KEY PEOPLE

- Diem
 - Madame Nhu
 - Ho Chi Minh
 - Eisenhower
 - JFK
 - LBJ
 - General Westmoreland
 - Walter Cronkite
 - Martin Luther King
 - Muhammad Ali
- *Who were these people?*
- *What did they do?*
- *What events do they link to?*

KEY WORDS

17th Parallel	My Lai
Agent Blue and Orange	Napalm
Agroville	Nepotism
Ak 47	Operation 34A
ARVN	Operation Rolling thunder
Charlie Company	Punji Sticks
Containment	Saigon
Dien Bien Phu	SDS
Domino Theory	Search and Destroy
Draft dodgers	Self immolation
Geneva Agreement	Strategic Hamlets
Great Society	Television
Guerrilla warfare	Tet offensive
Gulf of Tonkin	Tonkin Resolution
Hanging on the belts	Tunnels
Ho Chi Minh Trail	USSS Maddox
Indochina	Vietcong
M-16	Vietminh
Mac Sog	

- *Can you define these key words?*
- *Can you link these key words to people and dates?*

TIMELINE
1968 Tet Offensive
1968 My Lai Massacre
1969 My Lai revealed to public
Jan 1969 Peace talks begin
1969 Washington anti war protest
May 1969 Bombing of Cambodia
May 1969 Battle of Hamburger Hill
June 1969 25,000 troops withdrawn
Dec 1969 Final public peace talks
Feb 1970 Secret peace talks resume
April 1970 US invades Cambodia
May 1970 Kent State shooting
Feb 1971 US invade Laos
Jan 1972 Nixon reveals secret peace talks have been taking place
Feb 1972. Nixon visits china
March 1972 US retaliates with a bombing campaign after the North attacks the south.
May 1972 Nixon visits the USSR
Oct 1972 North Vietnam proposes a ceasefire and the US accepts. They supply the south with \$1 billion of military equipment.
Jan 1973 Paris Peace Accords
March 1973 last US troops leave
Dec 1974 North attacks the South. US government votes not to get involved
April 1975 Saigon is take over and communism takes over Vietnam

Paper 1: Conflict & Tension

Ending of the Vietnam War

Key Tasks:

1. RAG and define key words
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KEY STATISTICS		
Over 900 soldiers died on their first day in Vietnam.	Around 30% of US soldiers used heroin in the war	The USA spend \$170 billion on the war
Life magazine shocked the public by publishing the names and faces of 242 soldiers killed in one week.	Around 58,000 Americans were killed in the war, with an average age of 23. Over 300,000 were wounded	By 1961 93% of Americans had a television.
During the Kent state massacre, nine students were injured and 4 killed.	A survey in 1972 showed 66% of Americans wanted the war to end as quickly as possible.	Nixon had withdrawn over 400,000 troops by 1971
Only 76 out of 2300 news reports between 1965 to 70 showed heavy fighting.	Over 7 million tonnes of bombs were dropped on Vietnam during the war.	Over 500,000 people protested against the war in Washington, which was the largest protest in the US.

Question stems/types:

1. Source A opposes/Supports/Criticises _____ How do you know? (4 marks)
2. How useful are source B and source C to a historian studying _____? (12 marks).
3. Write an account of how _____ (8 marks)
 - E.G Write an account of how events turned public opinion against the Vietnam war
 - E.G Write an account of Vietnamisation between 1969 and 1972
 - E.G Write an account of how the Vietnam War came to an end.
4. _____ How far do you agree (16marks + 4 SPAG)
 - The main reason the US failed to win the war in Vietnam was tactics of the Vietcong. How far do you agree?
 - The main reason for the changing public opinion in America towards the war was its cost. How far do you agree

KEY PEOPLE

- Nixon
 - Henry Kissinger
 - Walter Cronkite
 - Gerald Ford
 - Le Duc Tho
 - General Loan
 - John Lennon
 - Martin Luther King
 - Muhamad Ali
- *Who were these people?*
- *What did they do?*
- *What events do they link to?*

KEY WORDS

Battle of Hamburger Hill	Operation Barrel roll
Cambodia	Paris Peace Accords
Fall of Saigon	Pathet Lao
Five o'clock follies	Peace with honour
Kent State	Tet Offesnive
Khmer Rouge	Vietnamisation
Laos	Washington
My Lai Massacre	Watergate scandal

- *Can you define these key words?*
- *Can you link these key words to people and dates?*

Reasons why the USA lost

Vietcong Tactics	US tactics
Vietnamese peasants supported the Vietcong	The Vietcong were supplied locally and by China and USSR
Loss of public support/Protests	Media

Can you explain how these reasons led to the USA failing to win in Vietnam?