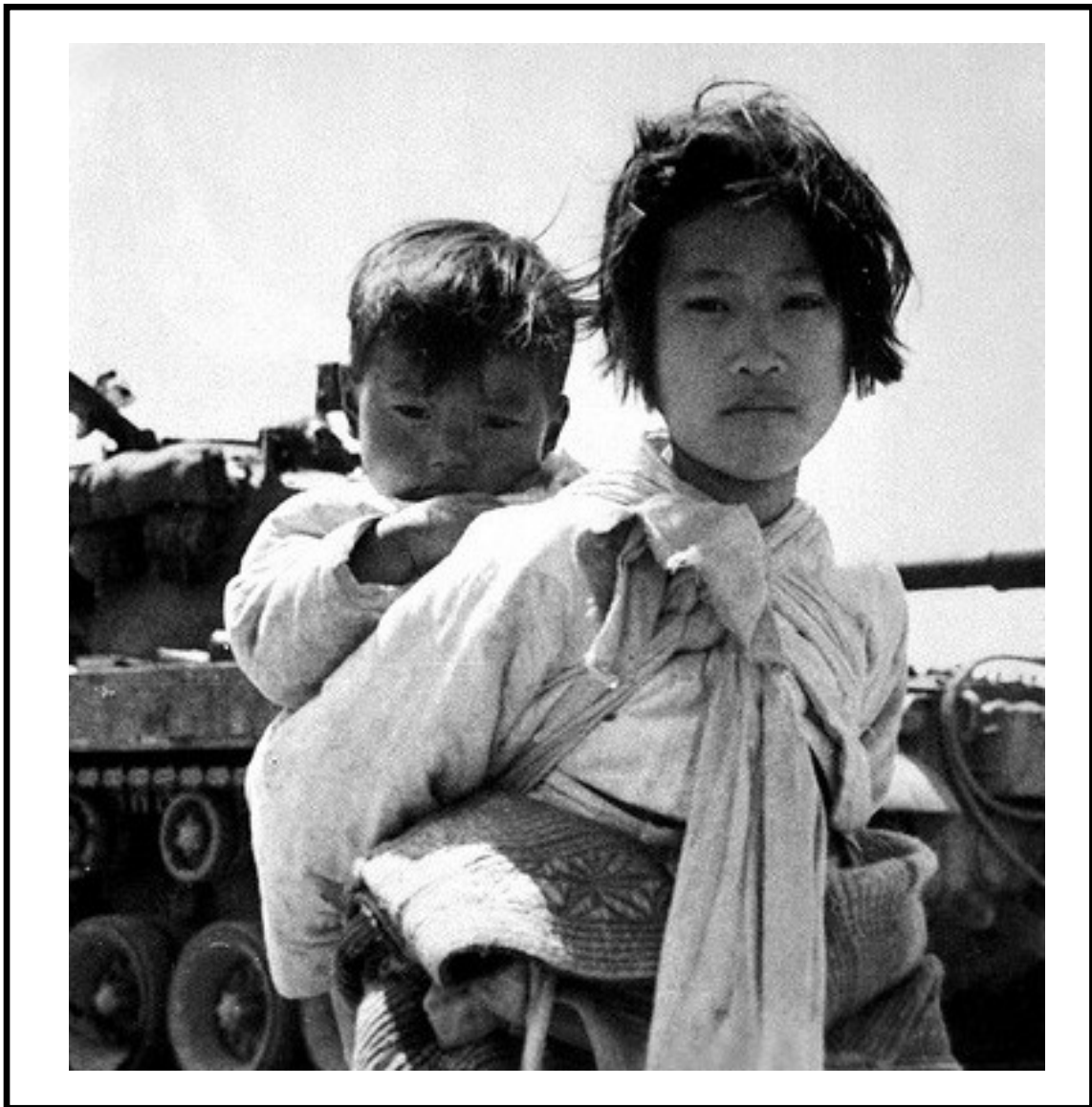


# The Korean War

## Lapbook



Designed by  
Melissa Noll

L-KORW



Korean War Lapbook

Copyright © 2014 Knowledge Box Central

www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com

ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-261-5

Printed: 978-1-62472-262-2

Ebook: 978-1-62472-263-9

Assembled: 978-1-62472-264-6

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

Written by: Melissa Noll

Edited by: Cyndi Kinney

<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following:

[www.iclipart.com](http://www.iclipart.com), [clipart.com](http://clipart.com) .

## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

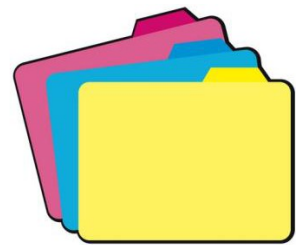
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# The Korean War Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

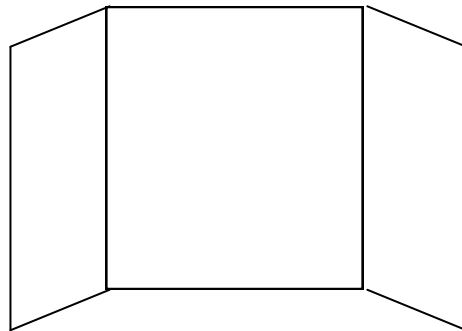
### Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

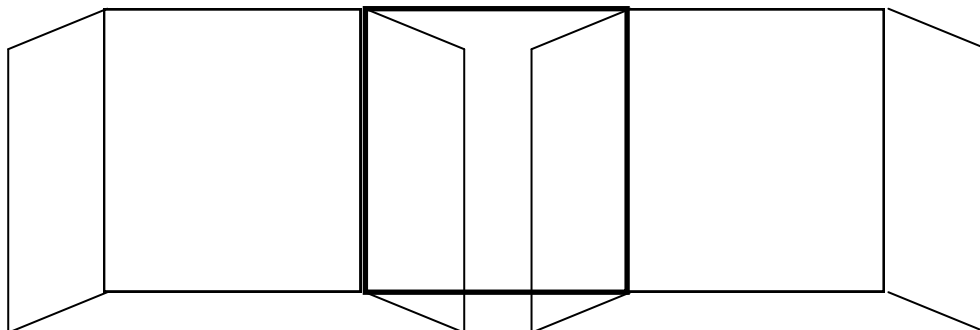
For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

**Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

**Figure 1.**

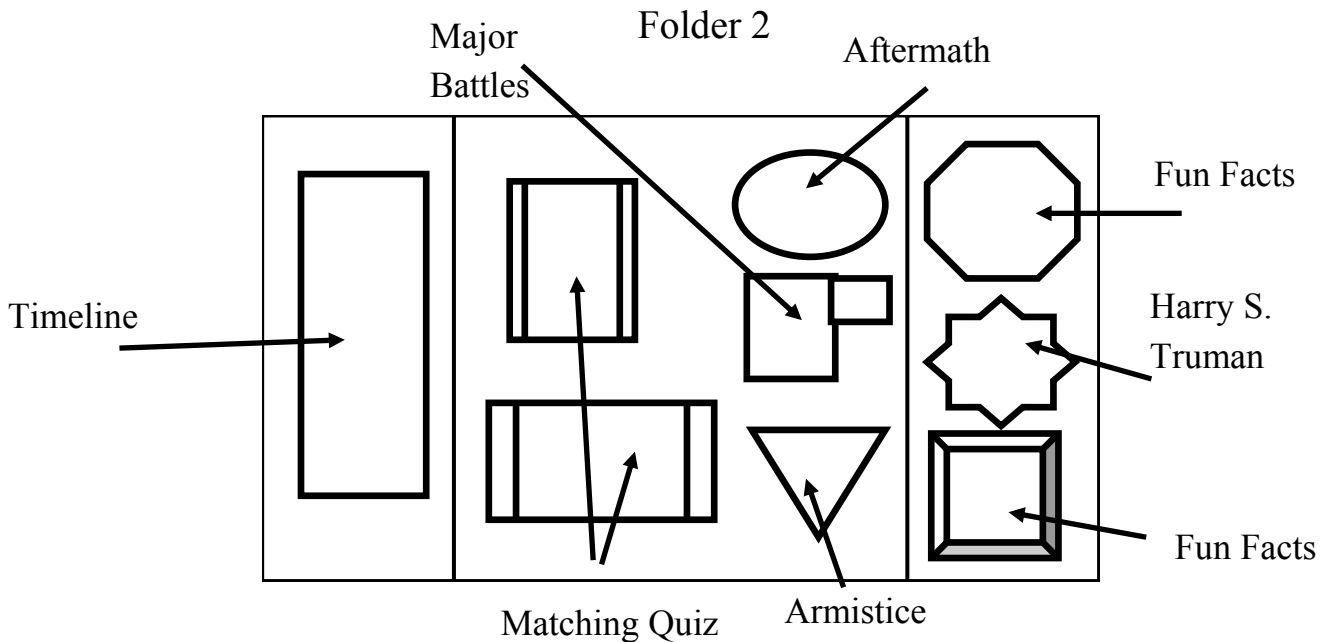
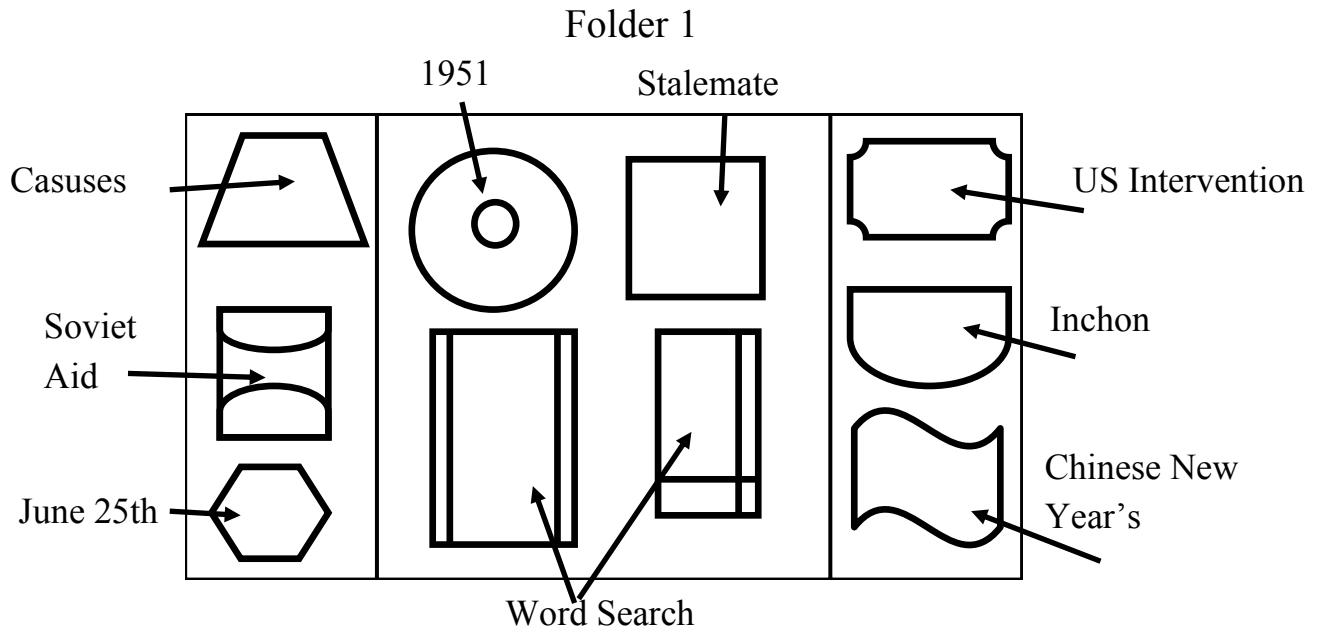


**Figure 2**

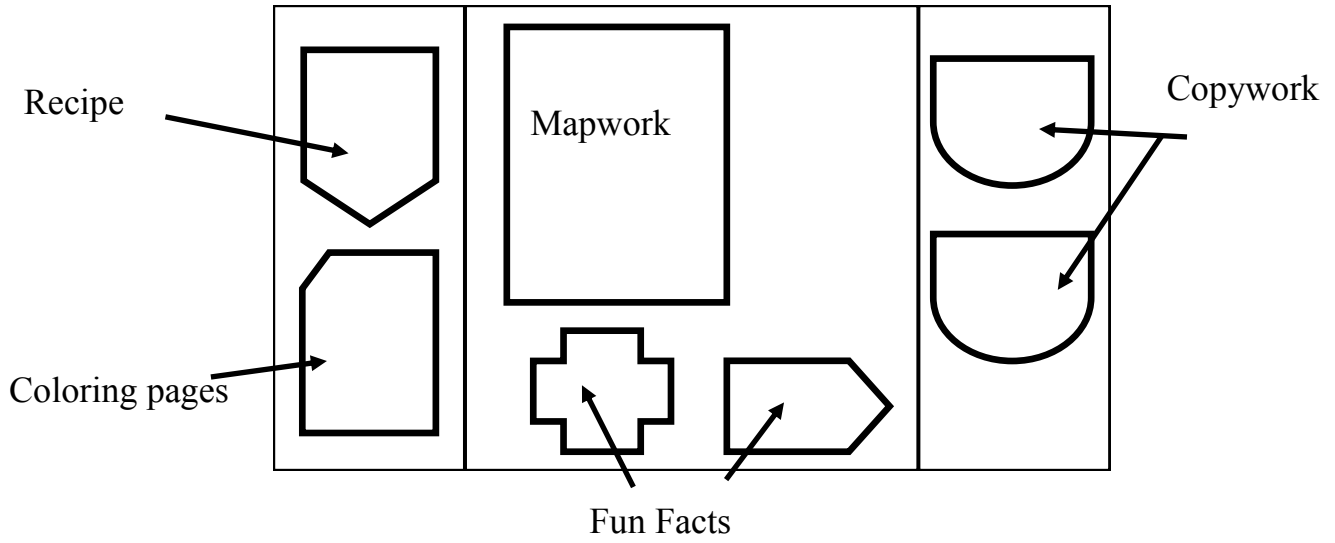


## Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.



# Folder 3

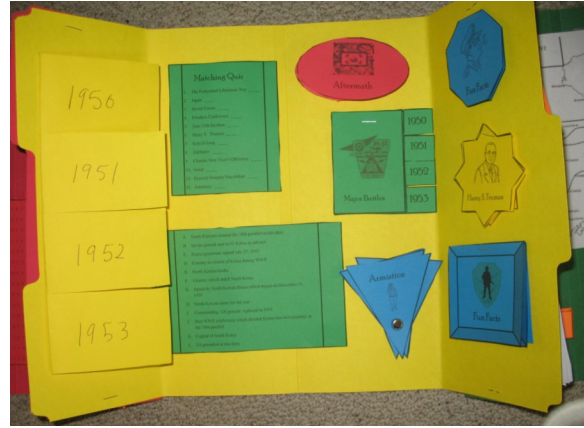


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

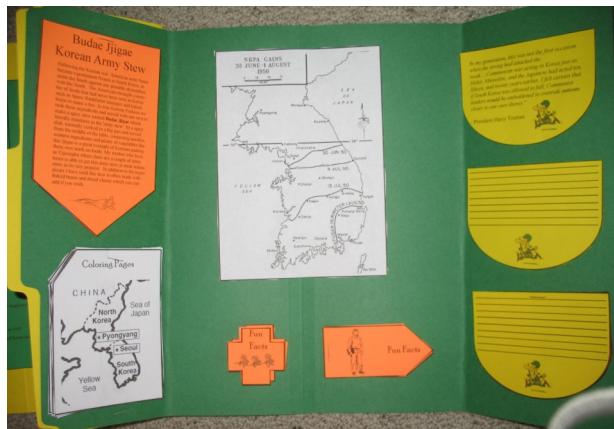
Folder 1



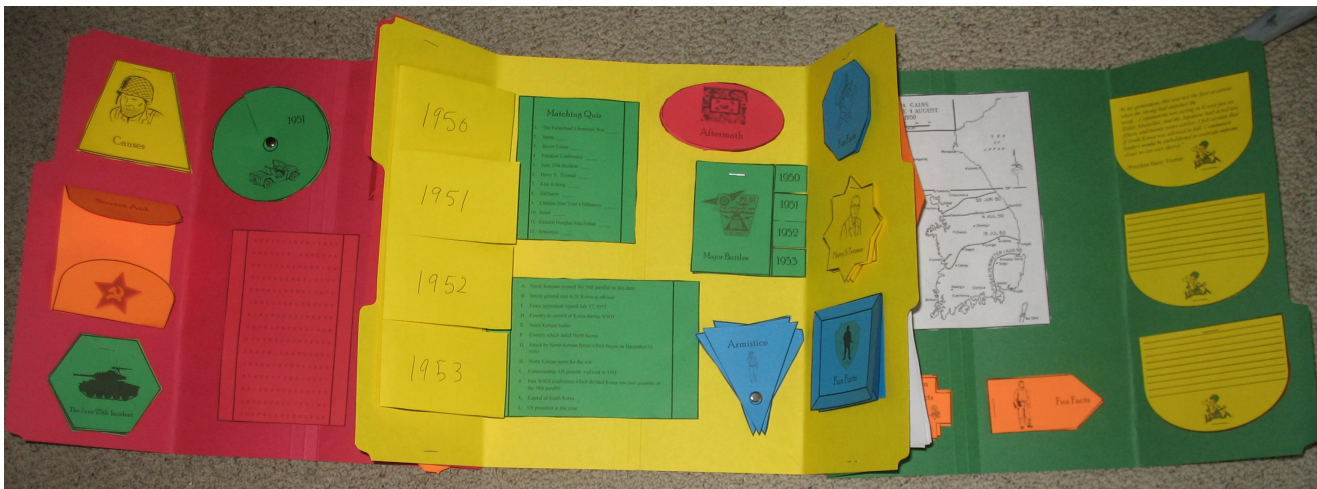
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders





# The Korean War

## Lapbook

### Student Instruction Guide

#### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** Causes

**\*Student Instructions:** How long did the Korean War last? What countries fought in this war? What were the causes of this war? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black edges of the booklet. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so that the title is on front. Insert additional page inside and secure with staple at top.

#### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Soviet Aid

**\*Student Instructions:** How did the Soviets help the North Koreans? Did the Soviets want a US/Soviet war? Why/why not? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold sections 1 and 2 towards the center. Make sure title showing. Write answers on the center section.

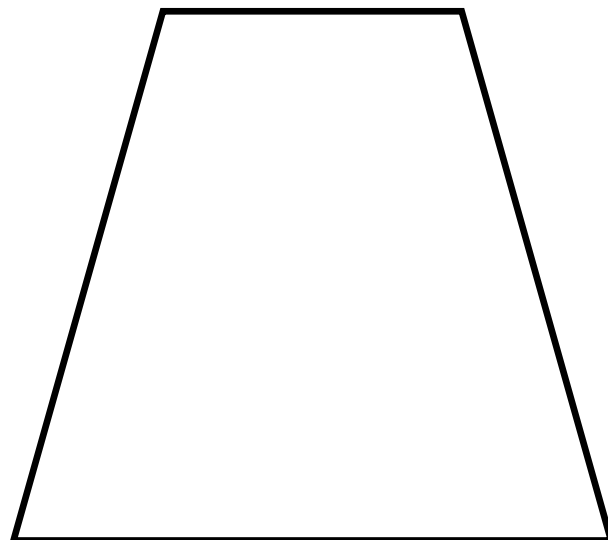
#### Booklet #3

**\*Booklet Title:** The June 25th Incident

**\*Student Instructions:** What happened in the June 25th Incident? Did US Intelligence predict this attack? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all three pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at top..

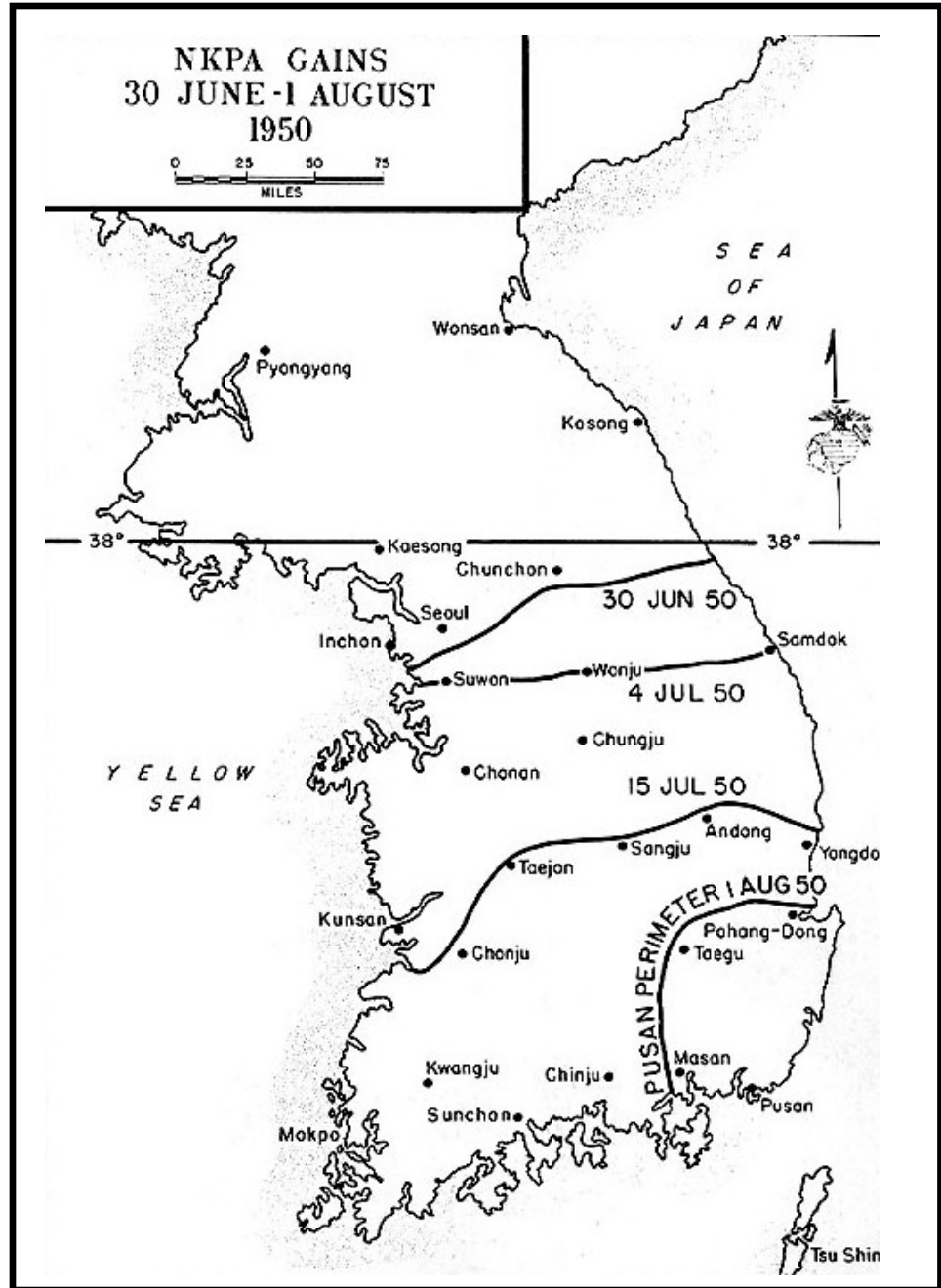






Soviet Aid

Map Work



## The Korean War

The Korean War began June 25, 1950 and ended July 27, 1953. The main combatants in the conflict were South Korea, aided by the United Nations and North Korea, aided by China and the Soviet Union. In South Korea the conflict is sometimes known as the 625, reflecting the date of its beginning. North Koreans call the war the Fatherland Liberation War.



## Causes

Japan and China had fought two wars against each other in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. After each of these Japan occupied the Korean Empire. The Japanese considered Korea part of its empire after this time. Korean nationalists fled the country and founded the Korean government in exile in 1919. This was headed by Syngman Rhee in Shanghai. After this time most of the resistance to the Japanese was led by Korean communists.

In 1937 Japan forbid the use of the Korean language. It was replaced with mandatory use and study of Japanese. In 1939 the Japanese forced Koreans to use Japanese names and established labor conscriptions.

Meanwhile, both sides in China's civil war helped organize refugee Korean patriots to fight against the Japanese army. During WWII, Japan used Korea's food, livestock and other resources in their war effort. Japan conscripted 2.6 million forced laborers. When the US dropped two atomic bombs on Japan, ending the war, 25% of those killed were Koreans.

The Soviets had agreed to attack Japan at the end of WWII in Europe. By August 10, 1945 they had driven the Japanese out of North Korea. They stopped at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel to wait for US troops.

At the Potsdam Conference at the end of WWII, the Allies unilaterally divided Korea without consulting the Koreans. In December 1945 Korea was administered by a joint Soviet-US commission. They decided Korea would be granted independence in five years. The Koreans revolted. In 1948 South Korea created its own constitution with Syngman Rhee as president. They expelled communists. These communists headed for the hills, preparing for war. North Korea established a communist government under Kim Il-Sung

In 1949, Chinese Communists finally triumphed over their Nationalist opponents. In gratitude for Korean assistance in this Chinese civil war, 50-70,000 Korean veterans were sent back home with their weapons. After formation of the Chinese communist government, the Chinese named Western nations, led by the US, as their greatest enemies.

### **Soviet Aid**

In 1950, Kim Il-Sung travelled to Moscow and Beijing looking for support in a bid to force reunification with South Korea. In Moscow, Stalin did not think the time was right for war in Korea. There was still fighting in Communist China and American troops were still stationed in South Korea. Stalin did not want a US-Soviet war. Later in the year, the situation had changed. The Soviets had detonated their first atomic bomb and US troops had withdrawn from South Korea. Since the US had not intervened in China, Stalin felt it unlikely they would return to help South Korean Nationalists.

Throughout 1950 the Soviets continued to arm North Korea. In April, Stalin gave Kim permission to invade South Korea if the Chinese would send reinforcements. He did not want Soviets engaged in direct combat with the US.

### **The June 25<sup>th</sup> Incident**

South Korean and US intelligence had predicted that the North Koreans would attack. However, they had predicted this many times before and had been wrong. The CIA had noticed movement of North Korean forces, but thought the movement was defensive. This left South Korea totally unprepared.

On June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1950 the North Koreans crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel behind artillery fire. Within an hour of sunrise North Korean forces were attacking all along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. They had a combined arms force including tanks supported by heavy artillery. The South Koreans did not have any tanks, anti-tank weapons, or heavy artillery. On June 28<sup>th</sup>, the South Korean army blew up the bridge across the Han River, attempting to stop the North Koreans. However, they also trapped many South Korean troops on the other side of the river. By the end of June the 95,000 man South Korean army consisted of less than 22,000 men.