

Historical Security Council  
Korean War

**Background**

The war was between North and South Korea, and both of these countries had established a demilitarized zone along the 38th parallel border. The war originally started in June 25, 1950, when some 75,000 North Korean soldiers invaded South Korea after conflicts along the border. This invasion is the first military action of the Cold War. The war had begun with North Korean leader Kim Il Song’s desire to unify the peninsula under Communist rule. Prior to World War Two, the peninsula had been one country. With the Soviets occupying the northern side and the US troops occupying the southern side, the two sides became more and more different in their governing systems. South Korea was helped by the UN troops and the US troops, led under McArthur. North Korea resisted and held on for as long as possible, then turned to the People’s Republic of China for aid. However, the UN and the US troops kept putting on the pressure and eventually pushed the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea up to the border between Manchuria and North Korea, the Communist leader relied towards the Chinese who were able to push the UN and US troops back to the 38th parallel. The result was a three-year war in the peninsula, which eventually ended in 1953, ceased after the signing of an armistice.

**Timeline of events:**

June 25, 1950	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>North Korea invaded South Korea.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">With permission from Russia, North Korea invaded South Korea and continues on to the capital of Seoul. South Korea does not have a strong enough army to stop it.</p>
June 27, 1950	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The United States joins the Korean War.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">President Harry Truman sends U.S. troops to Korea. The U.S. and other countries in the United Nations join the war because they want to stop communism from spreading to South Korea.</p>
October 20, 1950	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>United States troops reach the capital of North Korea.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. troops push their way into Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea. Soldiers believe that the war will be over soon and start to take bets on what day the war will officially end.</p>

<p>October 1950</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>China joins the Korean War.</b></p> <p>China joins the war to fight on the side of North Korea. China's army, called the People's Volunteer Army, wins several important victories and pushes the U.S. and South Korean troops back across the 38th parallel.</p>
<p>November 24, 1950</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The United Nations forces launch the "Home by Christmas" offensive.</b></p> <p>General MacArthur orders the United Nations forces to move to the Yalu River, the border between North Korea and northeast China. MacArthur said the UN troops would be home by Christmas, but they are attacked by 180,000 Chinese soldiers and have to retreat.</p>
<p>February 1, 1951</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peace talks begin.</b></p> <p>With neither side gaining ground, peace talks begin. However, it takes two years to come to an agreement as the war drags on.</p>
<p>September 13, 1951</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Battle of Heartbreak Ridge begins.</b></p> <p>American and French troops start a battle with North Korean and Chinese troops in a part of South Korea known as the Punchbowl. The U.S. and France win the month-long battle. Over 25,000 Chinese and North Korean soldiers die.</p>
<p>July 27, 1953</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>North Korea and South Korea agree to a truce.</b></p> <p>North Korea and South Korea sign an agreement to stop fighting. Korea is still divided, but the two countries agree to create a neutral zone called the Demilitarized Zone to separate the countries.</p>

**Goals of the Committee:**

The goal of the Committee is to try to come to a peaceful solution and prevent the bloodshed that occurred during the war. Each country plays a unique role in the very tense situation between North and South Korea and Democracy and Communism. Each delegation must create unique solutions to try to prevent unnecessary violence and can choose to follow what happened historically or create a new more effective solution.

Even though we provided you with a timeline the entire committee won't solely be running on these events, but rather help guide you. It is up to each delegation to have solutions prepared in

order to react to certain events or prevent certain events from happening. Along with the timeline we will also have a series of crisis to help highlight different aspects of the war and help promote creative solutions to end the war peacefully.

**Works Cited:**

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