

Critical Thinking Skills

Korean and Vietnam Wars

The Korean War – The Vietnam War – Both books

Skills For Critical Thinking		Location and Geography	Background and Causes	Major Figures	Major Battles	Weapons of the War	The Air War	The Role of the Navy	Consequences and after math of the War	The War at Home	Remembering the War
LEVEL 1 Remembering	- List Details/Facts - Recall Information - Match Vocabulary to Definitions - Recognize Validity(T/F)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 2 Understanding	- Summarize - Describe - Interpret - Compare/Contrast	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 3 Applying	- Use Outside Research to Solve - Application to Own Life - Organize Facts - Apply Vocabulary Words in Sentences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 4 Analysing	- Draw Conclusions - Make Inferences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 5 Evaluating	- State and Defend an Opinion - Evaluate - Explain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 6 Creating	- Create a Plan - Prediction - Imagine Self Interacting with Subject - Imagine Alternatives	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy



Teacher Guide



Our resource has been created for ease of use by both **TEACHERS** and **STUDENTS** alike.

Introduction

Help your students gain a concrete understanding of the causes and outcomes of the Korean War sometimes called The Forgotten War and the controversial Vietnam War where over 1.4 million military personnel were killed and with an estimated civilian fatality of over 2 million. Using simplified language and vocabulary we explore the key events and their significance, methods and weapons of warfare along with our countries mass media and opposition of the war. We review all noteworthy events and the stake holder's positions and opinions at the time. Finally, we outline the significance of each war to the world today.



The **Assessment Rubric** (page 4) is a useful tool for evaluating students' responses to many of the activities in our resource. The **Comprehension Quiz** (page 48) can be used for either a follow-up review or assessment at the completion of the unit.

PICTURE CUES

Our resource contains three main types of pages, each with a different purpose and use. Picture Cue at the top of each page shows, at a glance, what the page is for.

Teacher Guide

- Information and tools for the teacher

Student Handouts

- Reproducible worksheets and activities

Easy Marking™ Answer Key

- Answers for student activities

How Is Our Resource Organized?

STUDENT HANDOUTS

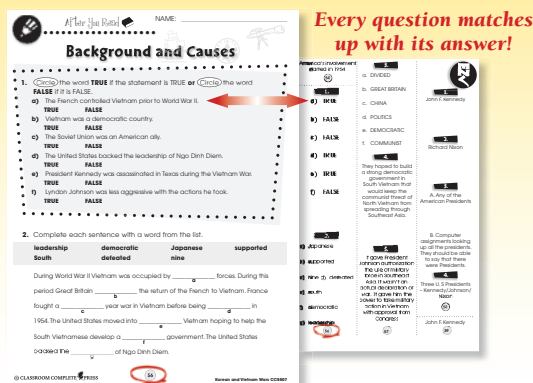
Reading passages and **activities** (in the form of reproducible worksheets) make up the majority of our resource. The reading passages present important grade-appropriate information and concepts related to the topic. Embedded in each passage are one or more questions that ensure students understand what they have read.

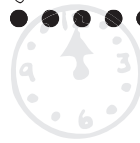
For each reading passage there are **BEFORE YOU READ** activities and **AFTER YOU READ** activities.

- The **BEFORE YOU READ** activities prepare students for reading by setting a purpose for reading. They stimulate background knowledge and experience, and guide students to make connections between what they know and what they will learn. Important concepts and vocabulary are also presented.
- The **AFTER YOU READ** activities check students' comprehension of the concepts presented in the reading passage and extend their learning. Students are asked to give thoughtful consideration of the reading passage through creative and evaluative short-answer questions, research, and extension activities.

EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY

Marking students' worksheets is fast and easy with this **Answer Key**. Answers are listed in columns – just line up the column with its corresponding worksheet, as shown, and see how every question matches up with its answer!





Weapons of the War

When the Korean War began in June of 1950, South Korean forces were basically equipped with small arms supplied by the United States. In the United States the government believed that the South Koreans should be limited to small defensive arms. The North Koreans, on the other hand, had enlisted the help of Stalin and the Soviet Union. The Soviets supplied the North Korean Army with small arms, heavy arms (like machine guns), artillery, tanks and attack planes. The South Korean Army had no artillery, tanks, attack planes, or anti-tank weapons. When the North Korean Army rolled across the border on June 25, 1950 it met with little resistance. Even Task Force Smith that arrived from Japan to slow the Communist advance was ill-equipped for fighting against tanks.



At the end of World War II a large portion of the U.S. military was demobilized and dismantled, believing that ground wars on such a large scale would never be fought again. By the time the Korean War started five years later, the United States had not developed any new weapons. Most of the Korean War, on both sides, was fought with old World War II vintage weapons. The main weapon of the UN ground soldier was the U.S. M-1 Garand Rifle. It was first produced in the 1930's and was widely used in World War II. It was a semi-automatic weapon that could fire around 30 rounds per minute and was light, weighing just under 10 pounds. The most popular automatic weapon for the UN forces was the Browning automatic rifle (or BAR). It fired the same cartridge as the M-1

NAME: _____

After You Read 



Consequences and Aftermath of the War

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Organize a Protest

Americans were greatly divided over their country's involvement in Vietnam. Many voiced their views through marches, rallies and protests.

As a class, or in small groups, organize a protest to the war in Vietnam.

Research the reasons WHY people were unhappy about the war.

HOW did the United States get involved?

WHAT was the turning point in the war? (Did the people support the war and later decide to protest against it or did they protest the war right from the start.)

WHO was to blame? If you are protesting the war there is usually someone or a group that you can blame. (often the government)

WHEN did the protest happen?

WHERE is the best place to hold your protest?

Also Remember to:

Write a speech about your reasons that you would give at the rally.

Make protest signs and banners for your rally.

Think of some chants that you would use with the crowd.

These items would also require that you answer the questions listed above.

REMEMBER:

There were also rallies, and marches in support of the war, though they aren't as well known. Some groups could also do the same project but organize their rally in support of the war and troops.

At the end of the exercise you could hold a debate. Have one group debate the reasons why they are against the war and the other group can explain why it is important to support the war. Make sure you are prepared for any questions.



Major Figures



2. Circle the major figures below that had some involvement in the Vietnam War.

Admiral Yamamoto
Bill Clinton
Richard Nixon
George Washington

Lyndon Johnson
Ngo Dinh Diem
Abraham Lincoln
William Westmoreland

George Bush
John F. Kennedy
Dwight Eisenhower
Ho Chi Minh

3. What U.S. president was ultimately responsible for the American withdrawal from Vietnam?

4. Give some reasons why you think the United States eventually ended their involvement in Vietnam.

NAME: _____

After You Read 



The War at Home



2. Imagine that you are a protestor in the large march that took place in Washington D.C. In groups of three or four make up a large protest sign that you would carry during your march. Explain your sign to the rest of the class.

3. Do you think that the antiwar movement had a large or small impact on the United States government's policies on Vietnam? Explain your answer.

4. Which U.S. President was in office when the Kent State Tragedy occurred?
