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Teaching About East Asia
Tuesday, March 10, 2009
Revised July 24, 2009

Title: East Asian TIP: Post WWII Division of Korea compared to Germany

Purpose: Students will learn about post-WWII changes in governments by comparing the division of Germany and Korea.

Rationale: By comparing these the breakup of these two nations, students will see how western forces (lead by America) and Communist forces (lead by the USSR) dominated global interactions. The examples of the division of Germany and Korea will be used as examples of the spreading influence of these two mindsets.

Grade level & Standards/benchmarks this would satisfy:

- 20th Century Conflict: 12. Analyze the impact of conflicting political and economic ideologies after World War II that resulted in the Cold War including: b. The division of Germany
- 20th Century Conflict: Examine social, economic, and political struggles resulting from colonialism and imperialism including: d. Rise in dictatorships in former colonies.

*It should be noted that New Albany High School where I teach does not follow the Ohio State standards for history. Currently, the curriculum in the 10th grade is Modern European History, but there has been some discussion of including more information from a global perspective. I have used the 9th grade state standards, which are closest to what is taught in the 10th grade at New Albany, as the tie-in for this activity.

Goals/objectives (specific to this lesson):

- Students will practice active reading skills by using given textbook material to draw conclusions about the forces that divided these two nations.
- Students will take a historical position and argue their point.
- Students will make conclusions based on readings and in-class activities.

Essential questions:

- Why do you think Germany reunited, but Korea hasn't?

Materials/Resources:

- Copies of readings & handouts (provided in this lesson).

Activities (by day if multiple days are used)

Prior to Day 1:

- Pass out comparison grid after completion of the WWII unit. For homework, have students complete the Germany side. This will in part be a review of Germany from the Mid-Wars & WWII unit (information not included in this TIP). Review the information during class to insure proper depth.
- Pass out Korean reading (See PDF File) and have students complete the Korean side of the chart for homework.

Day 2:

- In the next class, review answers to insure proper depth.
- Have students divide into two groups: Communist supporters and Democratic supporters. Have them brainstorm ideas about how their side will help bring Korea into the 20th Century. What would be the pros & cons to having a united Communist or united Democratic nation?
 - Have the groups share their answers.
- As a class, discuss how these two groups would not be able to work together, thus setting the stage for the Korean War.
 - Deliver Korean War lecture notes.

Assessment:

- Have students complete the follow up question on the handout for homework. (Since we will not have studied German post Cold War reunification, this will be foreshadowing for them.)

Reading Source: Ebrey, Patricia, Anne Walthall, and James Palais. East Asia. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 2009.

	Germany	Korea
Before WWII		
During WWII		
After WWII		
Democratic interests		
Democratic leaders		
Communist interests		
Communist leaders		

United Korea – Pros & Cons:

United Communist Korea	United Democratic Korea

The Korean War:

- 38th Parallel:
- June 25, 1950 –
- September, 1950 –
- November, 1950 –
- April, 1951 –
- July, 1951 –
- April, 1953 –
- Outcomes:

Follow Up: Why do you think Germany reunited, but Korea hasn't?

Example Answers:

	Germany	Korea
Before WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weimar Government set up after WWI as democratic gov. - Terrible economy, period of hyperinflation due to WWI reparations. - Starting to see unrest in political groups, including communists, conservatives, and National Socialists (Nazi's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-independent. Under influence of both China and Japan. - Taken as a Japanese colony shortly before WWII started. Made part of their Great East-Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere.
During WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ruled by Hitler and the Nazi's. - Annexed Austria, invaded Sudetenland & Poland, then attacked France & Russia and bombed England. - Chief Axis allies were Italy & Japan. - Used concentration camps to imprison and exterminate Jews and other non-Aryans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the control of Japan. - Japan aided industrialism. - Some Korean citizens lived in China as Japanese laborers.
After WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divided into spheres of influence between the Britain, France, USA and the Soviet Union. - Divided Berlin into two zones as well. - Ordered to pay \$20 billion reparations. - Officially became two countries in Sept-Oct 1949. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liberated from Japanese authority. - Divided into two regions by USA & Soviet Union at the 38th Parallel. Goal was to reunify Korea and hold national elections. - Koreans living in Manchuria (Northern China) returned to Korea. - Tension between USA & USSR spilled over into Korea and caused the Korean War (1950-1953)
Democratic interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rebuild after WWII. - With aid of Western Europe, rebuild economy and not have what happened after WWI occur again. - Federal Republic of German declared 1949. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former Japanese Collaborators formed the Korean Democratic Party. - Backed by USA. - Repressive right-wing government. Anti-communist. - Held national elections in October, 1948 and declared the Republic of Korea.
Democratic leaders	Konrad Adenauer	Syngman Rhee
Communist interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blockaded Berlin from receiving supplies from Allied nations (lead by Soviets, not Germans) - All property nationalized (put under the control of the government) - German Democratic Republic declared in 1949. - Would build the Berlin Wall to keep people in West Berlin from escaping to East Berlin, then to East Germany. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported by Chinese & Soviet Communists. - Workers wanted more rights. Riots in the south causes many to flee to North Korea. - Government took ownership of businesses, most of which used to be owned by Japan. - New reforms: reduced working hours, banned child labor, equal rights for

		women, and universal education. - Democratic People's Republic of Korea established in September, 1948.
Communist leaders	President Wilhelf Pieck; Communist Party Secretary Walter Ulbricht	Cho Mansik, and later Kim Il Sung

United Korea – Pros & Cons:

United Communist Korea	United Democratic Korea
Student generated answers	Student generated answers

The Korean War:

- 38th Parallel: Dividing line agreed upon by US & USSR
- June 25, 1950 – Communist North Korea invades South Korea
- September, 1950 – US and United Nations aid South Korea in a counter attack
- November, 1950 – US/UN/SK forces reach the Yalu River in North Korea, boarder between NK & China. Chinese “volunteer” soldiers cross Yalu River and join North Korean side of the war.
- April, 1951 – Stalemate at 38th Parallel
- July, 1951 – Peace talks begin
- April, 1953 – Korean War ends
- Outcomes: War ended at the 38th Parallel. Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) declared at 38th Parallel and became the most heavily fortified boarder in the world. No transportation or movement between North & South Korea allowed.

Follow Up: Why do you think Germany reunited, but Korea hasn't?