

Conflict Response Chain

Trace how U.S. choices connected to events in the Korean War.

SS.7.CG.4.3 "Describe examples of the United States' actions and reactions in international conflicts."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each action the United States took, and circle the conflict event or action that it responded to.

The Korean War: Action and Reaction

- ① In June 1950, North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The United Nations Security Council called for members to help South Korea resist the attack. President Harry S. Truman committed U.S. air, sea, and ground forces under a United Nations command. The United States said it was acting to support collective security, the idea that countries can work together against aggression. Troops from several other nations also joined the fighting. The decision turned a regional invasion into an international response.
- ② U.S. and South Korean forces pushed North Korean troops back after a landing at Inchon in September 1950. United Nations forces then moved north toward the Chinese border. China reacted by sending large numbers of troops into Korea. Facing this new intervention, U.S. and allied forces retreated from some areas and fought to hold South Korea. The conflict showed that one country's action can bring reactions from other countries, changing both goals and military plans during an international conflict.
- ③ By 1953, neither side had won a clear victory. Representatives of the opposing forces signed an armistice, an agreement that stopped most fighting, but not a peace treaty. The United States kept forces in South Korea after the armistice and later made a defense treaty with South Korea. These actions reacted to continued concerns about another attack. Korea remained divided near the 38th parallel, showing that U.S. involvement in a conflict can continue long after major battles end and diplomatic decisions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What action by North Korea led the United Nations and the United States to respond in 1950?

2 How did the United States work with other countries when it first entered the Korean War?

3 How did China's intervention change the actions of U.S. and allied forces?

4 What two actions did the United States take after the 1953 armistice, and what concern caused them?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose an international conflict not discussed in the passage. In 3 or 4 sentences, describe an action by the United States, identify the event or action it responded to, and explain one effect of the U.S. action on the conflict.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each action the United States took, and circle the conflict event or action that it responded to. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What action by North Korea led the United Nations and the United States to respond in 1950?	North Korean forces crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea.
2	How did the United States work with other countries when it first entered the Korean War?	The United States committed forces under a United Nations command, and troops from several other nations joined the fighting.
3	How did China's intervention change the actions of U.S. and allied forces?	China sent large numbers of troops into Korea. U.S. and allied forces retreated from some areas and fought to hold South Korea.
4	What two actions did the United States take after the 1953 armistice, and what concern caused them?	The United States kept forces in South Korea and made a defense treaty with South Korea. These actions responded to concerns about another attack.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. The United States reacted by helping build a coalition that the United Nations authorized to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. In 1991, coalition military action drove Iraqi forces from Kuwait, ending that phase of the conflict.

Accept another accurate international conflict if the response clearly connects a U.S. action to a triggering event or action and gives a reasonable effect. For passage questions, accept equivalent wording that preserves the action-and-reaction relationship.