Post- Korean War Discussion

The Korean War was an internal conflict over communism, as the first shot fired on June 25, 1950 so began the casualties. After three painstaking years elapsed, finally a truce was declared. Northern Korea ruled by Kim II-Sung advocated communist beliefs gaining aid from the USSR and China, while Southern Korea fought behind Syngman Rhee who opposed the spreading of communism rule. Southern Korea received assistance from the United States which halted the domino effect of communism in Asia. A truce made by Sung and Syngman declared a 38th parallel to separate these two different political viewing countries. Even with a reached border American troops still stay stationed in South Korea with the possibility of an invasion from North Korea. Though the U.S. could have avoided this foreign affair, the United States Army decided to act. America, a leading national power, wanted to prevent communism from overtaking an opposing nation. The US has demonstrated the right and responsibility to help another nation in need by aiding South Korea in the Korean War to stop the spread of communism.

        While the U.S. wanted to help South Korea there were other motives. A growing tension between Washington D.C. and Moscow increased after the Russian Civil War. As the America wanted to prevent the spread of Communism, Russia wished to extinguish American capitalism and idea of a democratic world. The Soviet Union envisioned the world splitting around communist centers, including Russia in Eastern Europe. This belief only strengthened when America successfully tested of the atomic bomb in New Mexico. Truman then took over presidency after Roosevelt knowing little of the foreign strains occurring. At the same time Stalin was gaining more power from his tyrannical rule. A growing fear occurred with the citizens of America. The possibility of communism reaching the Western Hemisphere was increasing, and chances of another war approached. The intervention of American troops in the Korean War was not only to defend South Korea but to indirectly fight Russia and stop the developing communist ideas heading for the western hemisphere after the conquer of South Korea.

            The leader that launched the attack on South Korea was Kim II-Sung, the dictator of North Korea. In 1919, Kim’s family moved to escape the Japanese rule. When Kim grew old enough, he entered the guerilla resistance and changed his name to Kim II-Sung to create a new image. Kim II-Sung continually led raids against the Japanese, killing Japanese policemen, stealing money and supplies, while also kidnapping young men to join him. Sung’s notable events caused the Japanese to call for an arrest. Eventually, the Japanese defeated the small Korean guerrilla groups making the survivors flee to the Soviet Union.

        Many Chinese and Korean soldiers joined the Soviet Army for training. There Kim II-Sung’s leadership and skill continually grew deserving recognition from the Soviet Army. Russia offered political training and Kim II-Sung adopted many of Stalin’s attributes. Sung adapted the way Stalin dealt with foreign affairs, rebellions, and orders. Kim II-Sung obtained this opportunity to increase connections with the Russian and Chinese. Kim finally returned to Korea decades after the successfully defeat of the Japanese by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union then used Kim II-Sung as a pawn to lead Northern Korea and withhold Communist views. Then, once Kim-II Sung became chairman of the North Koreans Provisional People’s Committee, he also created the Korean People’s Army, and obtained the political position in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The Soviet’s pawn now joined together the USSR with Korea.

        Kim II-Sungs tactic to obtain more power to did not differ much from Stalin’s. Force was used against any opponent or obstacle with constant changes in the lower government positions. With a connection with the Soviet Union, Sung created the People’s Army many months prior to the official start of the Korean War. Thousands of troops were enlisted and sent to Russia to receive training. The dictatorship of Sung created North Korea into a militaristic nations led by communism. Kim II-Sung wanted a unified nation to dictate over while also being a pledge of the Soviet Union. The United States had to interfere to stop the communistic ruling and not allow it to spread anymore.

        Communism is the ruling over a group by a dictatorship leading style, while eliminating all social classes but producing an increase in manufacturing and profit. There has been an ongoing battle between socialist states that support communistic ways that contrast with the western world who advocates capitalist values. Marxist-Leninist are given credit for the theory of communism consisting that; with highly productive forces an abundance of profit and goods shall be distributed among the population in coordination of need and other social relations. Most countries with communism as a base government usually end up being ruled by a dictator styled ruler thirsty and greedy. These rulers start with nation helping intentions but transform into violent motives. Stalin ruled the Soviet Union with a communistic style transforming into “Stalinism”. Kim-II Sung gained many tactics from Stalin when training in the Soviet Army. He is now one of the most recognized communist rulers.

        Along with the expanding of communism in Europe and Asia the effect was the creation of the domino theory. This theory stated if one area became ruled by communism it would influence bordering states into communism creating a chain reaction. The Soviet Union was constantly pushing for the expansion of communism. With the taking of China next in accordance to the domino theory was Korea. With Kim II-Sung acting as a pawn for the Soviets, another Communist country would exist. The United States feared that taking Korea, the Domino Effect would occur, traveling to the Western Hemisphere and eventually taking over the whole world. This controversial topic led to America donating help. If South Korea could remain independent and reject Communism, South Korea could serve as a blockade of Communism from not only the Western Hemisphere, but other nearby countries, also.