

# DR. HARTNELL



King America





# TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



# Lesson 16

## (AH 4.16)



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## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

In just three years, the **Korean War (1950-1953)** killed:

**4 million Koreans (two-thirds were civilians).**

**1 million Chinese soldiers.**

**54,246 American soldiers.**

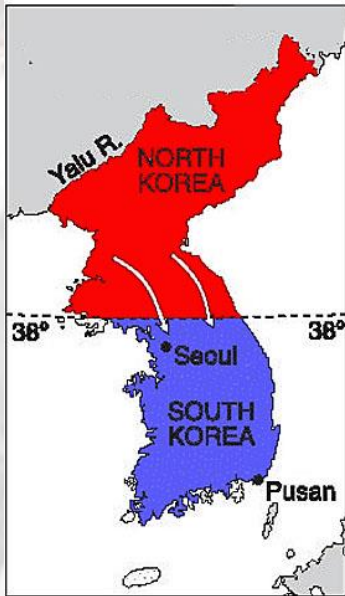
**3,322 UN soldiers.**



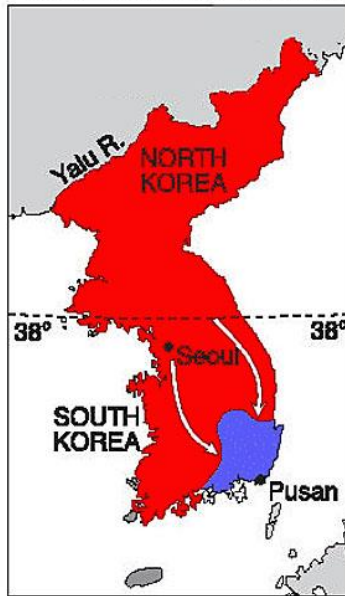
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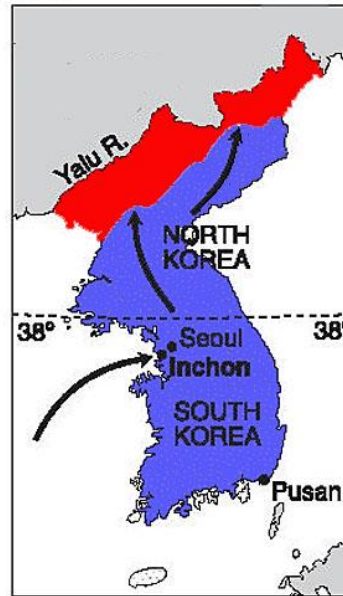
### THE KOREAN WAR IN FOUR MAPS



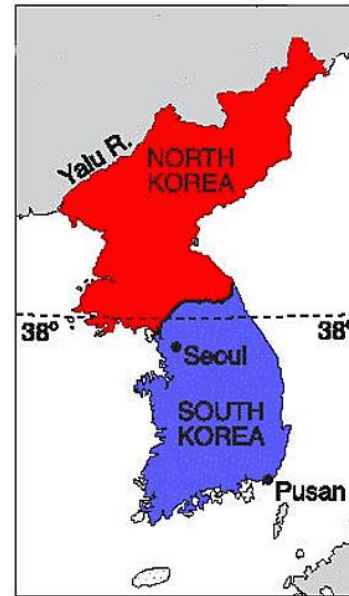
June 25, 1950



Sept. 14, 1950



Nov. 25, 1950



July 27, 1953





# KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:



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# KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

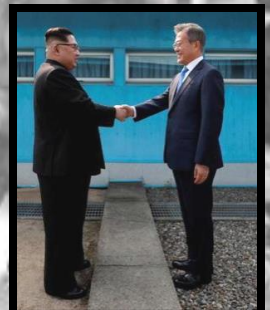


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# KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

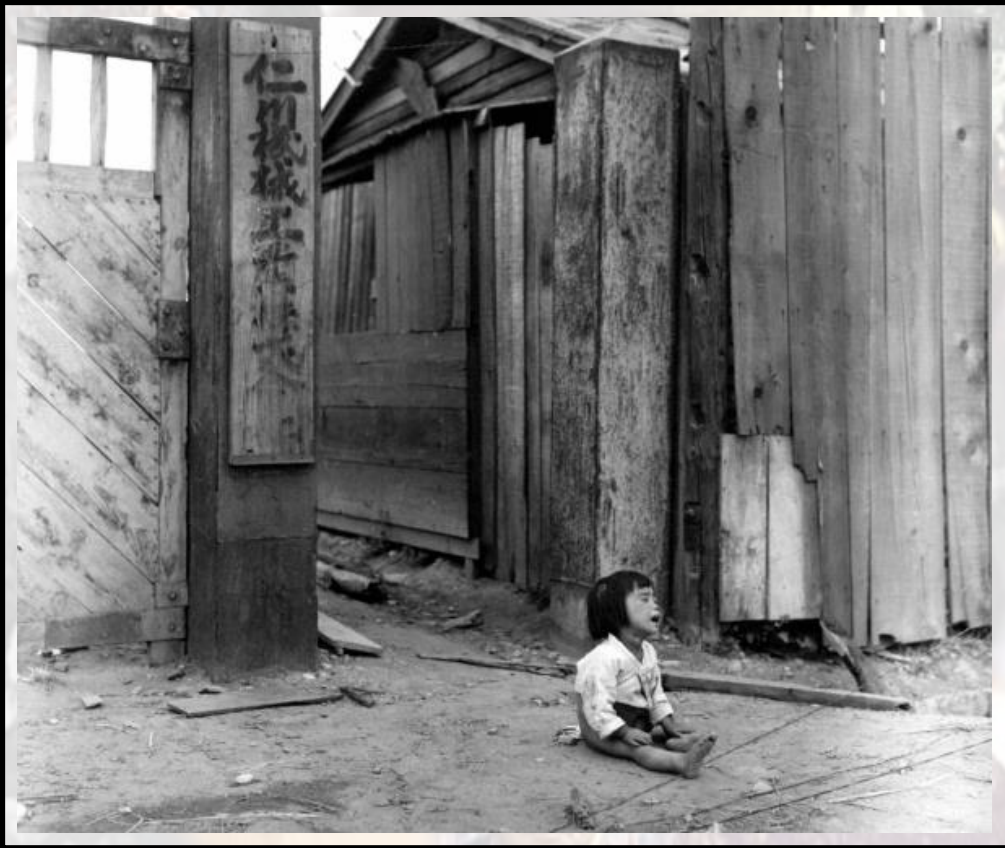


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# KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:



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## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

**Economic and social damage to the Korea Peninsula was incalculable, especially in the North, where three years of bombing left hardly a modern building standing.**



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## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

Most **materiel used in the war** was **bought from** nearby **Japan**. This **gave the Japanese economy** such a dynamic **boost after** the ravages of **World War II** that some have **called the Korean War “Japan’s Marshall Plan”** (a reference to the U.S. plan by the same name that helped rebuild Europe).





## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

The **Korean War** had similar effects on the **American economy**, as defense spending nearly quadrupled in the last six months of **1950**.

The **war** also helped establish **America's** chain of **military bases** around the **world** and its defense/intelligence system.





## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

The **Korean War Armistice Agreement** (signed on **July 27, 1953** by the UN, North Korea, and China; South Korea refused to sign) **set up** the **Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)** that stretches **2.5 miles wide across Korea.**





## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

In 1953, the U.S. signed a mutual security treaty, promising to defend South Korea from North Korean aggression by stationing U.S. troops along the DMZ and including South Korea under the U.S. “nuclear umbrella” (where a country with nuclear weapons protects one without).



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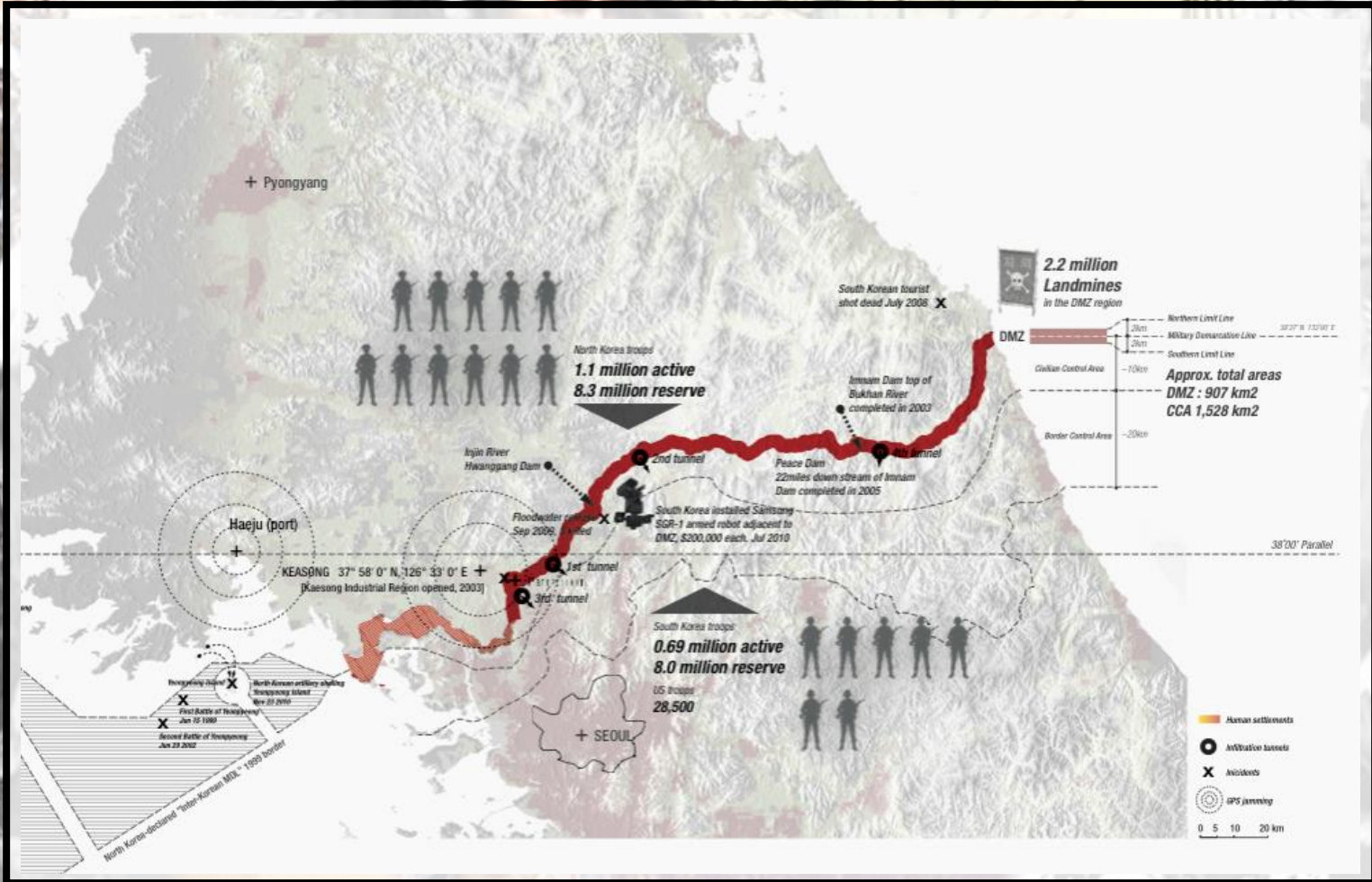
## KOREAN WAR AFTERMATH:

The U.S. pledged to use nuclear weapons to deter and prevail in any future attacks on South Korea.

In 1991, the U.S. removed its nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula after North Korea agreed to international inspections. The U.S. still has 28,500 troops in South Korea.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

*What happened to North Korea following the Korean War?*



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Despite the Chinese having alienated North Korea's leader Kim Il Sung by hijacking control of the war, **China remained in North Korea and helped rebuild** a nation all but razed to the ground by bombing.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Following his ill-fated attempt to reunite the peninsula by invading the South in **1950**, **Kim Il Sung** began a process of political consolidation and brutal repression. He executed his foreign minister and those he believed were a threat to him in order to take control of the Korean Workers' Party.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

For example, at a meeting, a committee member named Yun Kong-hum stood up and denounced Kim...

...Yun was never heard from again, and his disappearance was the death knell for North Korean democracy.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Unlike many communist leaders, **Kim's personality cult** was generated immediately – the nickname **“Great Leader”** was **used in everyday conversation in the North** by the **1960s** – and the initial lip service paid to democracy and multiparty elections was soon forgotten.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The first decade under Kim saw vast material improvements in the lives of workers and peasants.

Literacy and full health care were soon followed by access to higher education and the full militarization of the state.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

However, **by the 1970s, North Korea slipped into a recession, from which it has NEVER recovered.**

**Kim was a divine figure in North Korean society, and his son Kim Jong-II began to emerge from the nebulous mass of Kim's entourage.**



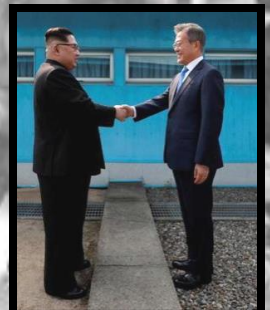


## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Kim Jong-Il** was designated **hereditary successor** to the “**Great Leader**”, and **in 1991** was **made Supreme Commander of the North Korean army**, despite never having served a day in it.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

From **1989-1994**, **father and son** were almost **always pictured together**, praised in tandem and generally shown to be working in close proximity, **preparing the North Korean people for a hereditary dynasty far more in keeping with Confucianism than communism.**



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

During the late 1980s, communism started failing throughout Eastern Europe.

As a result, North Korea's development began to differ strongly from that of other socialist nations.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

When North Korea's greatest sponsor, the **Soviet Union**, fell in 1991, it left Kim Il Sung without the subsidies it needed to maintain its facade of self-sufficiency.



**North Korea**, having always played China and the U.S.S.R. off against one another, turned to the **Chinese**.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In 1993, North Korea announced that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The NPT, sponsored by the UN, was signed in 1968 and was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and to work for nuclear disarmament.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

North Korea had (unwillingly) joined in 1985 but never came into actual compliance.

North Korea's actions resulted in the "1994 Nuclear Crisis" (March 12, 1993–October 21, 1994) that almost caused a war between North Korea and the U.S.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

President Clinton believed that North Korea was processing plutonium from a reactor to build two atomic bombs.

Clinton later recalled: *"I was determined to prevent North Korea from developing a nuclear arsenal, even at the risk of war."*





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **Clinton** Administration had drawn up plans to strike the North Korean nuclear reactor that was suspected of processing plutonium.

Clinton-era documents show that the **Administration** had planned for a possible war with North Korea in 1994.



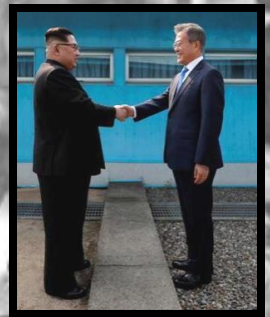


## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The crisis cooled off when former President Jimmy Carter negotiated with Kim Il Sung.



North Korea agreed to cancel its controversial nuclear program in return for U.S. energy supplies (non-nuclear) in the short term.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Midway through negotiations, Kim Il Sung suffered a heart attack and died on July 8, 1994.

He had been inspecting accommodations for the visit of South Korean President Kim Young-sam, which would have been the first-ever meeting between leaders of the Koreas.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **reaction to Kim Il Sung's death inside North Korea was mass hysteria**: the entire country turned out to mourn their dead leader, with crowds frequently being driven into frenzied wailing and screaming by the state television channel.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Kim's death rendered North Korea weaker and even less predictable than before.**

**Many "experts", including those in South Korea's government, expected the collapse of the North Korea regime to be imminent without its charismatic leader.**





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In a move that was to further derail the reunification process, **South Korea's President Kim Young-sam did not send condolences for Kim's death to the North** – something even then U.S. President Bill Clinton felt obliged to do.







## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

This slight to a man considered by North Koreans to be, quite literally, a **living god** was a miscalculation that **set back any progress another five years.**





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

North Korea was more mysterious than ever, and **in the three years following Kim Il Sung's death, speculation was rampant that a military faction had taken control** and that continuing power struggles between them and Kim Jong-II (the successor) meant there was no overall leader.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

After a three-year mourning period, in October 1997, Kim Jong-Il finally assumed the mantle of power when he was “elected” Supreme Leader of North Korea and Leader of the Workers’ Party of Korea.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



Surprisingly, North Korea's Presidency remained with...



... the very dead **Kim Il Sung**. He was **declared North Korea's "Eternal" President**, making him the world's only *deceased* head of state.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Terrible floods in 1995 led to disaster.** Breaking with a strict tradition of self-reliance (one that had never reflected reality – secret aid from communist allies and even South Korea two months previously), **North Korea appealed to the United Nations and the world community for urgent food aid.**





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In order to get this food, North Korea had to accept the UN's demands for access to the *whole country*. NK agreed.



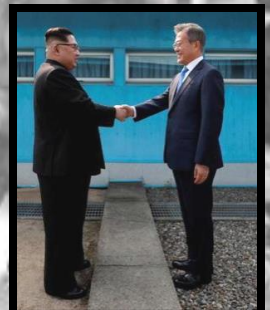
UN aid workers were horrified by what they saw – malnutrition was everywhere and mass starvation was underway, which led to the deaths of 3.5 million people.



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



**Kim Jong-Il's "matter-of-fact" nature and relative openness to change** became apparent in the years following the devastation of the famine, and it actually **resulted in a series of initiatives to promote reconciliation with both South Korea and the U.S.**



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In June 2000, North/South relations peaked with a swiftly convened summit in P'yŏngyang between Kim Jong-Il and South Korea's President Kim Dae-jung.

It was the first-ever meeting on such a level between North and South Korea.



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **summit paved the way for U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's visit to P'yŏngyang** later that year.

**Kim Jong-Il's aim was to have North Korea legitimized through a visit from President Clinton himself.**





# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

However, as Clinton's second term ended and **George W Bush** assumed office in 2001, the **international climate** swiftly **changed...** especially **after** the **terrorist attacks of 9/11.**

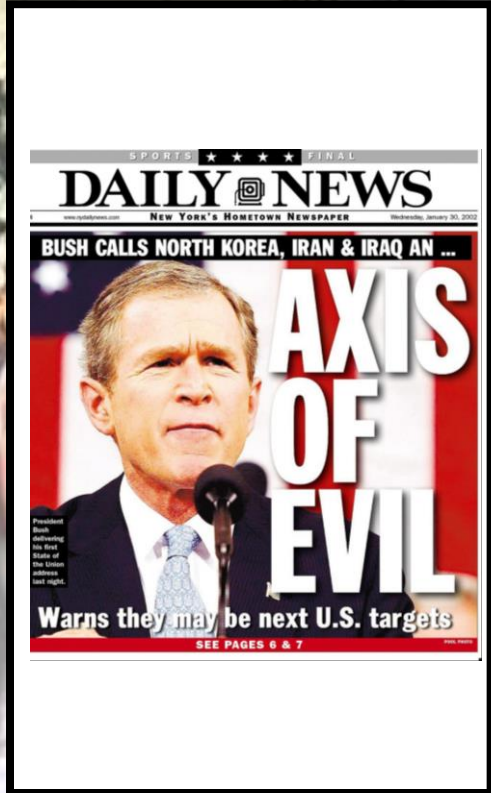


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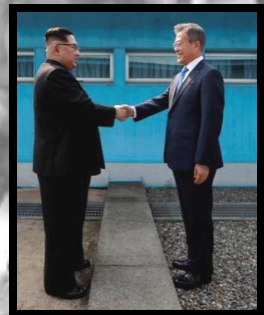


## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In his **2002** State of the Union address, President **Bush** labeled the **North Korea** (along with **Iran** and **Iraq**) as part of an **“Axis of Evil”**, a phrase that angered **Kim Jong-Il**.



The **following year**, **North Korea** resumed its **nuclear program**.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Frustrated at being ignored by the U.S. throughout the Bush Presidency, **North Korea test-launched missiles in July 2006.**

To South Korea's horror, **North Korea followed** these tests **with the detonation of a nuclear device** on its own soil **three months later.**



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Kim Jong-Il appeared to suffer a serious stroke in 2008.**



Shortly after his stroke, **Kim Jong-Il began promoting his son (Kim Jong-un)** to whom great feats were accorded and who was soon accompanying the “Dear Leader” on public appearances.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Kim Jong-Il died from a heart attack on his private train on December 17, 2011.**

**The announcement of his passing caused similarly dramatic scenes of public hysteria as when Kim Il Sung died in 1994.**





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



Almost nothing was known about **Kim Jong-un** in North Korea (or internationally), but since becoming the Supreme Leader of North Korea in **2011**, he **has proven to to be a formidable figure, quickly dispatching** (with swift brutality) **anyone who threatens his authority.**



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

He has successfully cultivated a personality cult among a nation who had virtually no idea who he was.

Kim Jong-un has tested his nuclear arsenal, launching dozens of short- and medium-range missiles and ICBMs between 2013 and 2017.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **2017**, U.S. **President Donald Trump**, however, soon began calling Kim's bluff by referring to him as "Little Rocket Man" during speeches and on social media... quickly shifting U.S. military focus to North Korea.



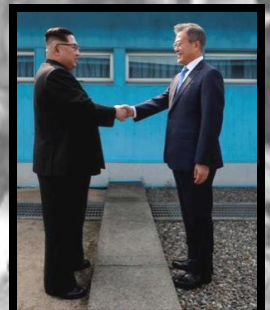


## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

With the world holding its collective breath, **Trump and Kim engaged in** a bizarre “**Twitter War**”, exchanging digs back-and-forth like angry teenagers.

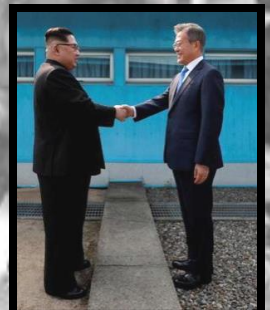




In the end, **Kim agreed to meet Trump** at a summit to discuss **denuclearization.**





# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



 **Donald J. Trump**   
@realDonaldTrump [Follow](#)

Just heard Foreign Minister of North Korea speak at U.N. If he echoes thoughts of Little Rocket Man, they won't be around much longer!

8:08 PM - 23 Sep 2017



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



 **Donald J. Trump**  [@realDonaldTrump](#)  

Why would Kim Jong-un insult me by calling me "old," when I would NEVER call him "short and fat?" Oh well, I try so hard to be his friend - and maybe someday that will happen!

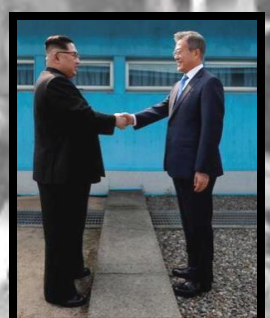
7:48 PM - 11 Nov 2017 from [Vietnam](#)



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



 **Donald J. Trump**   
@realDonaldTrump  

North Korean Leader Kim Jong Un just stated that the "Nuclear Button is on his desk at all times." Will someone from his depleted and food starved regime please inform him that I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!

4:49 PM - 2 Jan 2018



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

On June 12, 2018, Kim and Trump met on Sentosa Island in Singapore. It was the first time a North Korean leader and a sitting U.S. President had ever met.

Kim agreed to cease missile testing in exchange for Trump not destroying North Korea (as he had implied on Twitter).





# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

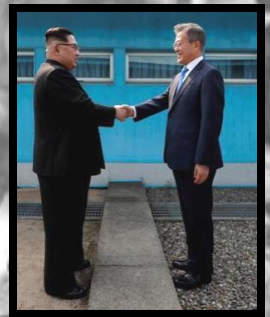


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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The historic agreement to denuclearize the entire Korean Peninsula also sought “*peace and prosperity*” through cooperation on issues such as the recovery of POW/MIA remains from the Korean War.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Thousands of U.S. soldiers went MIA during the Korean War.

From **1990-2018**, North Korea returned the remains of 340 soldiers, but about 7,700 bodies were still unaccounted.



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

One month after the **June 12<sup>th</sup>** summit, North Korea returned **55 boxes** to the US.



Through DNA, chest X-rays, and dental records, **40 U.S. servicemen** were identified by **2019**.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

South Korean President Moon Jae-in described it as a *“miracle”*.



North Korea’s state media declared a new era of peace following the summit.



Reports even emerged that North Korea was removing anti-US propaganda.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

While a promising start, knowing North Korea's questionable track record of keeping promises, **Trump stated** that the **U.S. would maintain sanctions** and keep any company, business, or individual from trading with North Korea **until complete denuclearization occurred.**



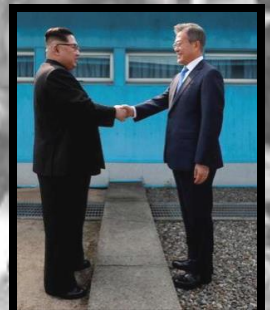
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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

This resulted in some disgruntled remarks from North Korea that the Trump Administration was using *“unilateral and gangster-like demand for denuclearization”*.



A second meeting between Kim and Trump was deemed necessary.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **two met again from February 27-28, 2019 in Hanoi, Vietnam, but Trump walked away from the negotiating table rather than *“take a bad deal”*.**

Without an agreement, **North Korea immediately resumed rebuilding its long-range rockets on April 17, 2019.**





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Kim's test firing of new tactical guided weapons** was intended to serve as a warning to Trump that unless the "once-promising negotiations" resumed, the two countries could again be on a collision course.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



A week later, from April 24-26<sup>th</sup>, Kim met with Russian leader Vladimir Putin on Russky Island in Vladivostok in the Sea of Japan. Little came from this summit, although Putin appeared less than interested in helping mediate problems between P'yŏngyang and D.C.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

On June 30, 2019, Trump met with Kim along with South Korea's Moon Jae-in at the DMZ.

Trump briefly crossed the border line into the North Korean side of the DMZ, becoming the first sitting U.S. President to enter North Korea.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

(FYI: Former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton had previously visited North Korea after they left office.)

Both Kim and Trump then re-crossed into South Korea for their meeting at the Inter-Korean House of Freedom along the 38<sup>th</sup> in the DMZ.





## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Both sides announced the resumption of nuclear talks,** but that was the extent of it.

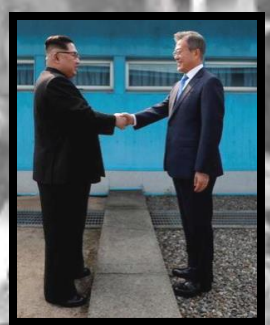
The meeting was welcomed by South Korea, China, and Japan. While celebrated in North Korea, it was criticized by Democrats as *“granting legitimacy to the Kims”*.



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

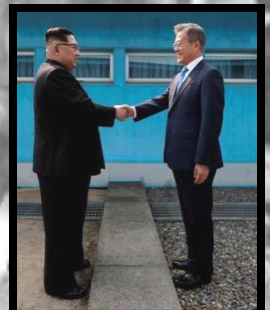


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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **2021**, the **U.S.** under **President Joe Biden** attempted a **new outreach** to North Korea, but they were unresponsive.



North Korea stated it would ignore such attempts due to the **U.S.** continuing military drills and maintaining sanctions against North Korea.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

On March 5, 2022, North Korea conducted its ninth weapons test of the year, shooting a suspected ballistic missile into the sea east of the Korean Peninsula... just days before the Presidential Election in South Korea.



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



The **launch was met with condemnation** from South Korea, the U.S., and Japan, which continue to worry that North Korea is planning major nuclear tests in the future.



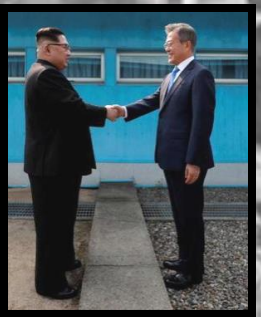
In response, **Biden's Treasury Department imposed new sanctions and penalties.**





# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Relations with North Korea have now slipped into a familiar pattern: missile launches by the North, economic sanctions by the South and U.S., condemnation worldwide... rinse... repeat.**



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

*What happened to South Korea following the Korean War?*



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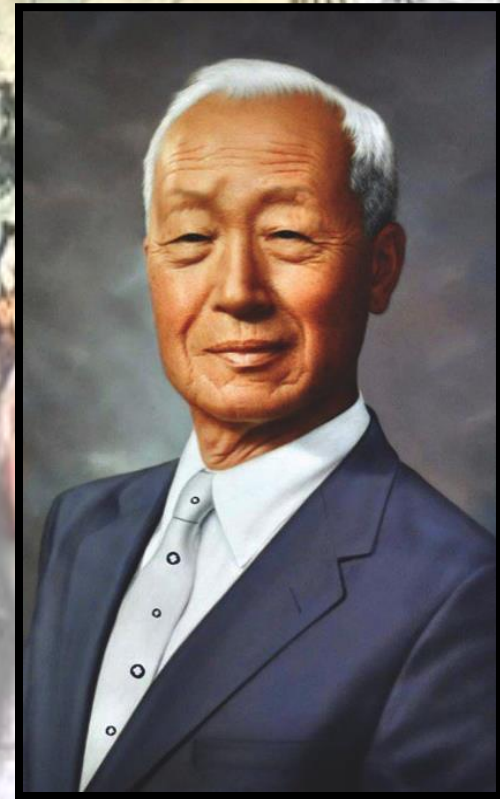






## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

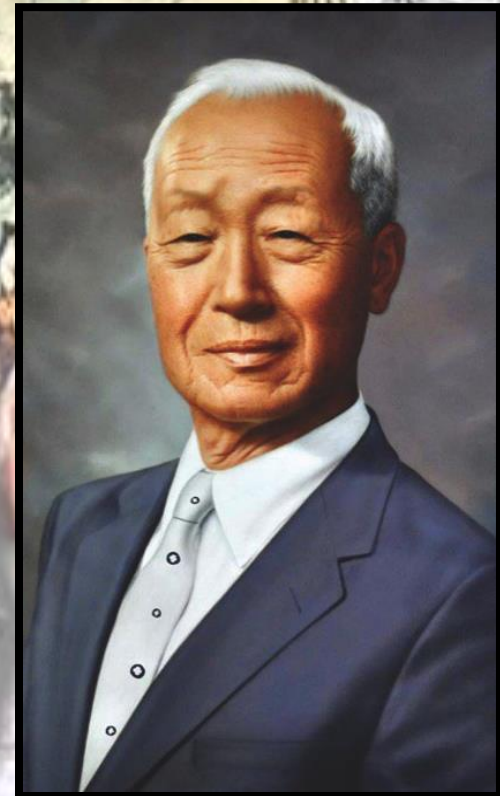
The Republic of Korea (also called South Korea) was proclaimed on **August 15, 1948**. South Korea's first president was Syngman Rhee, who was elected by a legislature formed by popular elections conducted in **May** of that year **by** the **U.S.** and observed by UN representatives.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

From the Republic's beginning in **1948** (called, simply, the First Republic), the **main business of the government was the suppression of leftist (communist) groups**, some of them independent but many supported by North Korea.

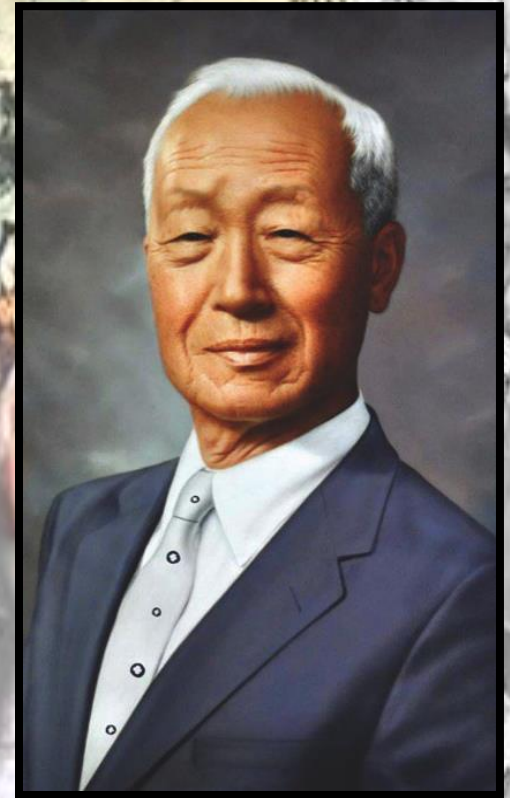




## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **Korean War** disrupted **South Korean life and politics**, and Rhee began to lose the support of the legislature.

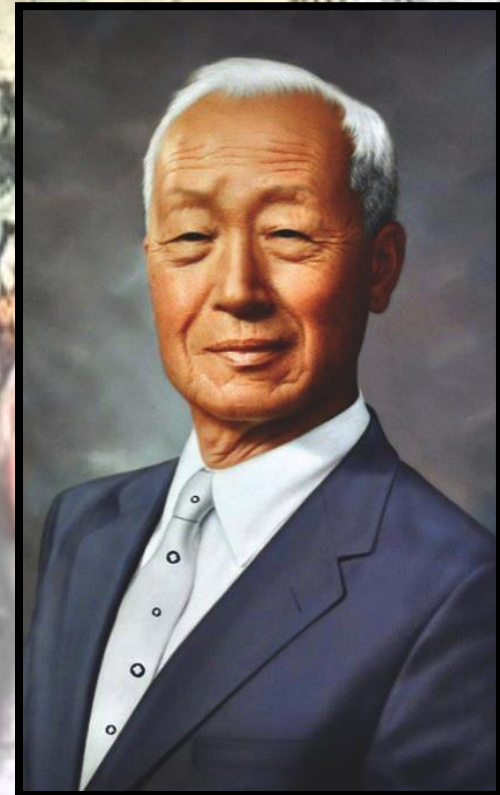
**Rhee used troops** to force the legislature to conduct a popular election for President, and he was then **elected to a second term in 1952**.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Recovery from the war was slow. Rhee was unable to produce any significant economic development despite much U.S. aid.



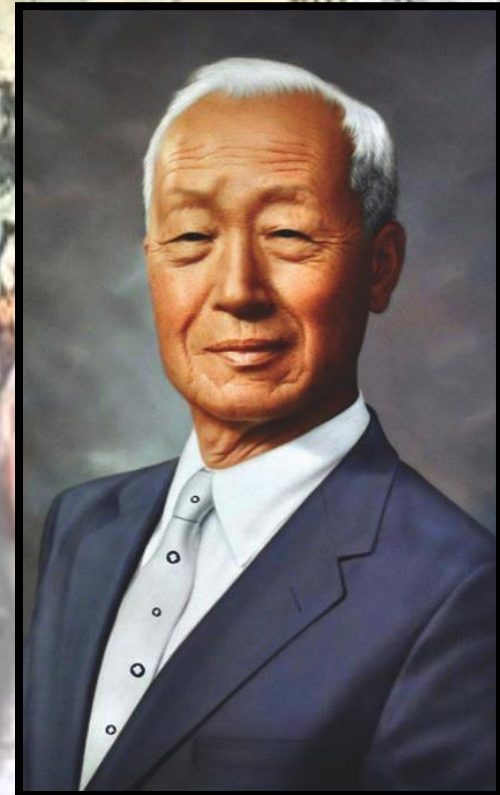
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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Rhee won re-election easily in 1956 and 1960, but blatant manipulation of the 1960 elections led to a nationwide protest that culminated in Rhee's forced resignation on April 27, 1960.

His resignation ended the First Republic (1948-1960).





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Vice President Chang Myon (who took over after Rhee resigned) **tried to liberalize reforms** in many areas, **but the economy still lagged.**

The **military**, fearing instability, **staged a coup on May 16, 1961**, ending the brief **Second Republic (1960-1961)**.





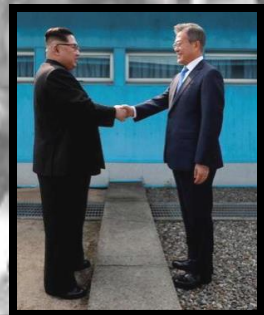
## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The **military** ruling group, led by **Park Chung Hee**, governed by decree until **October 1963**, when **Park** was narrowly elected **President**.



His election **began** the **Third Republic** (1963-1972).

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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Park Chung Hee** launched economic reforms and **signed** a **treaty with Japan** in **1965**, dropping Korean demands for war reparations in return **for economic aid.**







## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Japanese capital** soon began to flow into **South Korea** and improved the economy.

During the **Vietnam War (1959-1975)**, **South Korea** sent troops and contract workers to aid the **U.S.** This resulted in a major **industrialization and export growth.**





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**Politics** were **dominated** by **Park's Democratic Republican Party**. Thanks to their control of funds, they easily **overwhelmed** all **opposition**.



The **Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)** carried out **surveillance** and intimidation of **domestic dissidents**.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **1972**, Park declared martial law and introduced a new yushin (“revitalizing”) constitution, which let him to stay in office indefinitely.



This ended the **Third Republic (1963-1972)** and began the **Fourth Republic (1972-1981)**.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Park continued to restrict civil liberties and removed political opponents.

While the economy continued to prosper, dissatisfaction with Park grew.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **1979**, **demonstrations** in the cities of Busan (Pusan) and Masan **were met with violent suppression.**

**Kim Jae Kyu**, director of the **KCIA** (now the Agency for National Security Planning), **assassinated Park on October 27, 1979**, and plunged the country into political chaos.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Premier **Choi Kyu Hah** succeeded Park as President, but **General Chun Doo Hwan**, head of the martial law investigating unit, **emerged in a position of dominance.**

In **December 1979**, **Chun** took **control of the army**, and thwarted efforts toward constitutional liberalization.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **May 1980**, leading opposition politicians were arrested and opposition demonstrations were suppressed with great violence.



**Chun forced President Choi to step down** and secured his own election as President.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

A **new constitution**, providing for a **single seven-year Presidential term** went into effect in **April 1981**, creating the **Fifth Republic (1981-1987)**.

SK Presidential terms: 4-years (1948-72); 6-years (1972-81); 7-years (1981-88); 5-years (1988-Now); 1 term only (since 1981).







# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



President Chun's regime scored a diplomatic coup when the **International Olympic Committee designated Seoul** as the site for the **1988 Summer Games**.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Following a series of **mass protest demonstrations** in **1987**, President **Chun** promised **democratic reforms**, including direct Presidential elections.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Voters adopted a new, democratic constitution in a referendum in October, and Roh Tae Woo, the candidate of Chun's party, was elected President in December.

This began the Sixth Republic (1987-Present). The new constitution took effect in February 1988.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**In March 1991**, the first local elections in 30 years were held. Candidates of the ruling **Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)** won a **majority of posts** even as anti-government demonstrations by students intensified.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In September 1991, North and South Korea were admitted to the United Nations as separate countries.

Three months later, North and South Korea signed a non-aggression pact.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In 1992, Roh stepped down as leader of the DLP amid allegations that his party had bought votes in the March elections.

In December 1992, Kim Young Sam was elected, a dissident who had joined forces with the DLP in 1990.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Soon after taking office, **Kim** launched an **anti-corruption program** that publicized the **assets of politicians**, civil servants, judiciary, and military members.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Resignations followed from many people whose publicized wealth was clearly disproportionate to their income levels.



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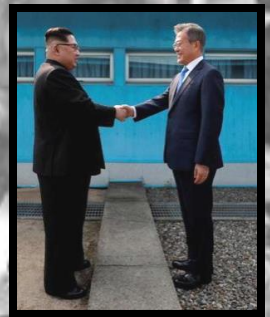




## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In **December 1993**, the **government opened** the heavily protected Korean rice market to **imports**.

The **resulting public outcry**, which included violent demonstrations in Seoul, **didn't stop the decision**.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In late **1995**, Kim's **anti-corruption campaign** resulted in the **arrest of his predecessors, Chun and Roh.**

**Both former Presidents** were subsequently indicted and **put on trial** for their alleged **roles in the 1979 military coup** that brought Chun to power and the **May 1980 military crackdown.**



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Chun and Roh were eventually convicted in 1996 of mutiny, sedition, and corruption. Chun received the death sentence while Roh received 22 years in prison. (However, in December 1997, both were pardoned.)

Kim also renamed the DLP the New Korea Party (NKP).





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In 1997, the South Korean government was rocked by further scandals, this time involving fraudulent loans.

An economic crisis soon developed when investors lost confidence in the debt-laden South Korean economy and the currency depreciated. The unemployment rate soared.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

The economic crisis occurred in the middle of Presidential elections in **December**.

**Voters** turned on the political alliance that had ruled the nation for decades and **elected Kim Dae-jung**, a longtime opposition leader and pro-democracy advocate.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

President Kim Dae-jung implemented his “Sunshine Policy” of offering unconditional economic and humanitarian aid to North Korea.



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In June 2000, Kim and North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il held talks in P'yŏngyang and agreed to promote reconciliation and economic cooperation.



This was the **first face-to-face** meeting **between** the leaders of **North Korea and South Korea** since 1945.





# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In response, the **North ceased** all **propaganda broadcasts** against the **South**.

As a result of his efforts to promote reconciliation, **Kim Dae-jung** (served **1998-2003**) won the **Nobel Peace Prize**.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Improved relations led to family reunifications, the start of mail service between the two countries, and agreement by both sides to reconnect road and rail links.

Additionally, South Korea gave amnesty to over 3,500 North Korean prisoners.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Since 1991, the two Koreas have marched together during international sports competitions (including the Olympics) and under a unified Korean flag, although the athletes compete separately.



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

However, after being labeled part of the “Axis of Evil” by the U.S., North and South Korean relations began to deteriorate.

In March 2002, a group of 25 North Koreans defected to South Korea by way of the Spanish embassy in Beijing, China.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

These 25 highlighted the plight of tens of thousands of North Koreans hiding in China after fleeing famine and repression in the North.

In June 2002, however, a naval battle took place in disputed waters. It left 4 South Korean and 30 North Korean soldiers dead.





## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

In the decades that followed, North Korea's testing of military weapons brought it into frequent conflict with the U.S. that only seemed to result in a *“one step forward, and two steps back”* sort of relationship with South Korea.







# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:


**9<sup>th</sup> President**




**Roh Moo-hyun**  
 Served: **2003-2008**



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

 **10<sup>th</sup> President** 



**Lee Myung-bak**  
Served: **2008-2013**



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



11<sup>th</sup> President



# Park Geun-hye

Served: 2013-2017

**NOTE:** Park was impeached and sentenced to 25 years in jail; later pardoned in 2021 by President Moon Jae-in; Her VP Hwang Kyo-ahn served out the rest of her Presidency (61 days)



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

 **12<sup>th</sup> President** 



**Moon Jae-in**  
Served: **2017-2022**



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## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

**On April 27, 2018, North Korea's Kim Jong-un and President Moon Jae-in shook hands over the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel before the Inter-Korean Summit Panmunjom, South Korea.**

**Kim Jong-un became the first North Korean leader to set foot in the South.**





# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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## NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

On June 30, 2019, the two met again, this time with President Trump at the DMZ.

Trump crossed into North Korea before both he and Kim re-crossed into South Korea for their meeting at the Inter-Korean House of Freedom.






# NORTH KOREA AFTER WAR:



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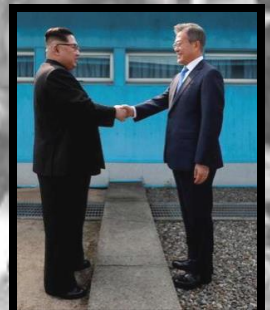
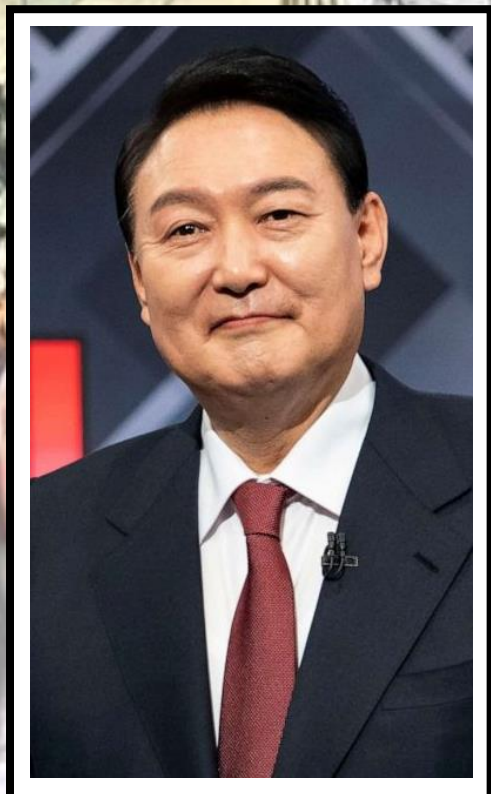


# SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

 **13<sup>th</sup> President** 



**Yoon Suk Yeol**  
Served: **2022-Present**



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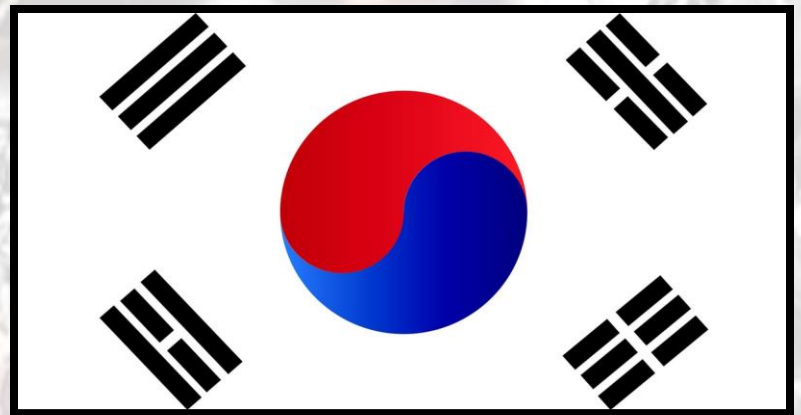


## SOUTH KOREA AFTER WAR:

Today, the **U.S.** remains in discussions with South Korea on ways to deter Kim Jong-un's regime from seeking the creation (and potential **use**) of **nuclear weapons** on the Korean Peninsula.

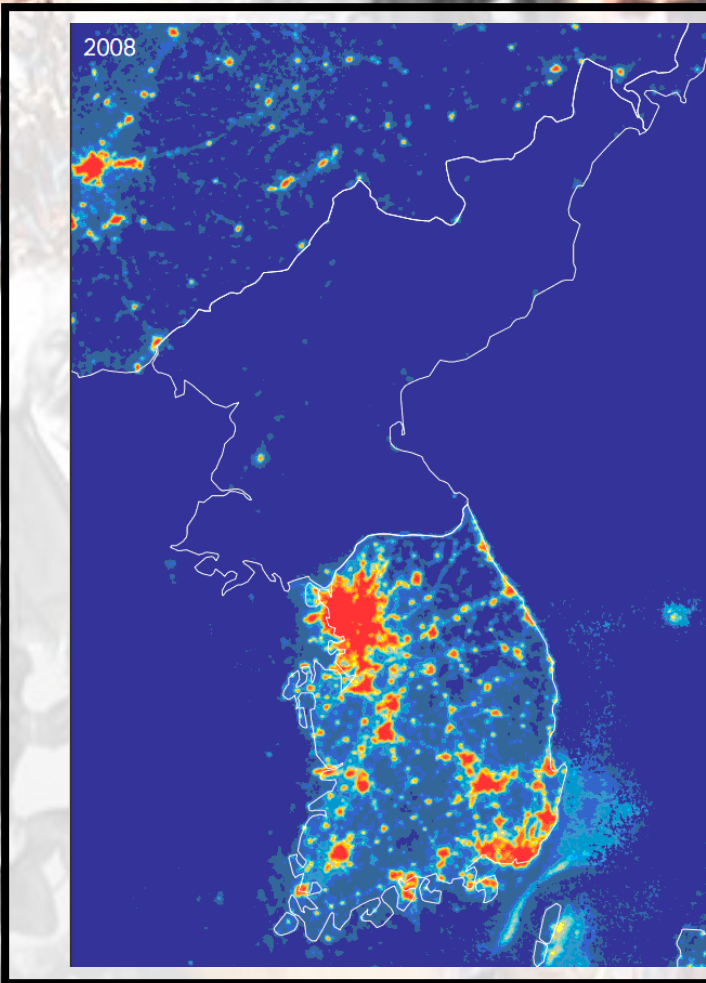


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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 16 (AH 4.16)**

**QUESTION 1** 


1. Who have been the three leaders of North Korea since its formation? What relation do they all have to one another?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 16 (AH 4.16)**

**QUESTION 2** 


2. How many Republics has South Korean gone through since its creation? Who is its current President?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 16 (AH 4.16)**


**QUESTION 3** 

3. Explain what happened during President Trump's "Twitter War" with the leader of North Korea. What came out of it as a result?





**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 16 (AH 4.16)**

**QUESTION 4** 

4. Answer these questions about South Korean Presidents:
- a. Who resigned?
  - b. Who was assassinated?
  - c. Who won the Nobel Prize?
  - d. Who was impeached?

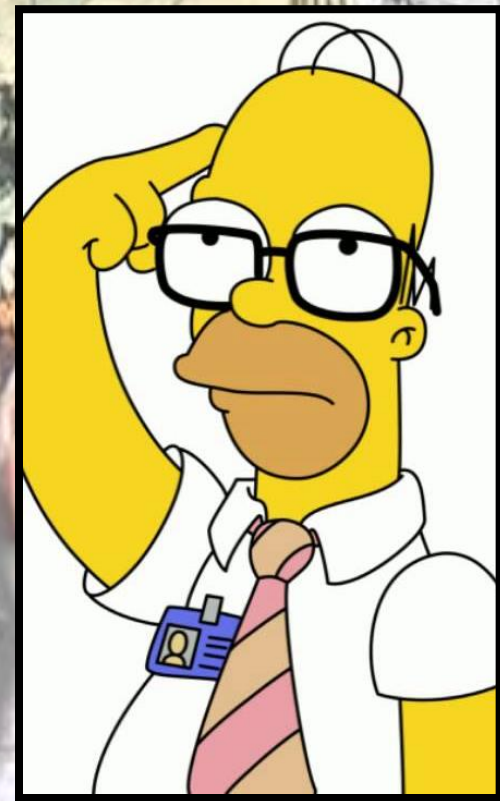




**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 16 (AH 4.16)**

**QUESTION 5**

5. Where do current relations stand between the U.S. and North Korea?



-  **THINK**
-  **CHECK**
-  **SUBMIT**



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