

Teaching notes

Students compete in teams to assemble the timeline correctly before their classmates. The following two pages are designed to be blown up to A3 size and stuck together to form a single timeline.

In their groups, students are given a certain amount of time to put events on the timeline in three separate rounds. Each round has progressively more events to place. The cards for each round can be identified by the different borders and font type – **bold**, *italics*, or regular. You could also print each batch of cards onto a different colour of card/paper to help distinguish them.

Students are given one batch at a time and work in groups to arrange the events correctly in order to win the round and the next set of events. The teacher then needs to check that the events have been placed correctly and give out the next batch. Alternatively, all events can be given out at once if it is impractical to separate the rounds.

The group to place the events in the correct order in the quickest time is the winner!

The rounds also have a unifying theme as to the kind of facts placed, which can be discussed and identified at the end of the game.

Round 1 – key statistics

Round 2 – decisions of the West

Round 3 – tactics and movements made by either side

June 1950

July 1950

October 1950

November 1950

December 1950

February 1951

March 1951

April 1951

November 1952

July 1953

<p>Out of the 300,000 UN troops landing in Korea, 260,000 are American.</p>	<p><i>The UN passes a resolution calling for North Korea to withdraw from the South.</i></p>	<p>MacArthur reaches the 38th parallel again.</p>
<p>200,000 Chinese troops ('People's Volunteers') attack the US army.</p>	<p><i>Truman tells MacArthur to stop advancing on China. MacArthur is sacked when he criticises Truman's order.</i></p>	<p>The NKPA has to retreat. The US drives them back and recaptures South Korea.</p>
<p>500,000 further Chinese troops enter the war and attack the US army, driving them back. They recapture North Korea and advance into South Korea.</p>	<p><i>The Americans land more troops and start to use bombers.</i></p>	<p>The NKPA attacks and captures most of South Korea.</p>
<p><i>Eisenhower wins the election to become the next US president. America threatens to use the A-bomb if China doesn't stop fighting.</i></p>	<p>MacArthur invades North Korea, advancing as far as the Chinese border.</p>	<p>General MacArthur leads an amphibious landing at Inchon behind enemy lines.</p>
<p><i>The US sends troops to assist the South Korean army.</i></p>	<p>The Americans drive the Chinese back, losing 54,000 American soldiers.</p>	

Answers

25 June 1950	The NKPA attacks and captures most of South Korea.
27 June 1950	UN passes a resolution calling for North Korea to withdraw from the South.
September 1950	The US sends troops to assist the South Korean army.
15 September 1950	General MacArthur leads amphibious landing at Inchon behind enemy lines.
15 September 1950	Out of the 300,000 UN troops landing in Korea, 260,000 are Americans.
late September 1950	The NKPA has to retreat. The US drives them back and recaptures South Korea.
7 October 1950	MacArthur invades North Korea, advancing as far as the Chinese border.
25 November 1950	200,000 Chinese troops ('People's Volunteers') attack the US army.
31 December 1950	500,000 more Chinese troops enter the war and attack the US army, driving them back. They recapture North Korea and advance into South Korea.
February 1951	The Americans land more troops and begin to use bombers.
February 1951	The Americans drive the Chinese back, losing 54,000 American soldiers.
March 1951	MacArthur reaches the 38 th parallel again.
April 1951	Truman tells MacArthur to stop. MacArthur is sacked when he criticises Truman's order.
November 1952	Eisenhower wins election to become next US president. America threatens to use the A-bomb if China doesn't stop fighting.