



<p><b>Q 1</b> Which country occupied Korea before 1945?</p>	<p><b>A</b> 'Rollback'</p>	<p><b>B</b></p>
<p><b>Q 2</b> What was the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Invaded North Korea, having pushed the NKPA back to the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel</p>	<p><b>L</b></p>
<p><b>Q 3</b> Who was Syngman Rhee?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The Chinese had pushed the UN forces back past the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and back into South Korea</p>	<p><b>G</b></p>
<p><b>Q 4</b> Who was the leader of North Korea?</p>	<p><b>A</b> MacArthur reached the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel again and wanted to proceed into North Korea, perhaps even China. Truman disagreed and MacArthur was sacked</p>	<p><b>F</b></p>
<p><b>Q 5</b> What political system did the Democratic People's Republic have?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Kim Il-Sung</p>	<p><b>V</b></p>
<p><b>Q 6</b> What did the leaders of North and South Korea both want to achieve?</p>	<p><b>A</b> China becoming communist in 1949</p>	<p><b>J</b></p>
<p><b>Q 7</b> Which event made the USA much more concerned about the situation in Korea?</p>	<p><b>A</b> President Truman, and General MacArthur (it was MacArthur who wanted rollback and to use nuclear weapons)</p>	<p><b>M</b></p>
<p><b>Q 8</b> Which political philosophy convinced US leaders to support the South Koreans?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The North Korean army (NKPA) crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and invaded South Korea on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1950</p>	<p><b>E</b></p>
<p><b>Q 9</b> How did the war start?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The Domino Theory - they thought if one country 'fell' to communism its neighbours would soon follow</p>	<p><b>O</b></p>



<p><b>Q 10</b> What did the USA do before entering the war?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Use atomic weapons - the fighting had reached a stalemate after the US reached the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel again</p>	<p><b>T</b></p>
<p><b>Q 11</b> Who was the American commander?</p>	<p><b>A</b> It supplied China with modern weapons</p>	<p><b>C</b></p>
<p><b>Q 12</b> Where in South Korea did 260,000 US troops land (supported by 40,000 UN troops)?</p>	<p><b>A</b> 27<sup>th</sup> July 1953</p>	<p><b>R</b></p>
<p><b>Q 13</b> What did General MacArthur do on 7<sup>th</sup> October 1950?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The border dividing North and South Korea from 1945</p>	<p><b>N</b></p>
<p><b>Q 14</b> 'Containment' was a policy which aimed to stop communism spreading. What was the name of the policy aimed at removing existing communist governments?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Japan</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>
<p><b>Q 15</b> On 25<sup>th</sup> November, with US troops close to its own border, China entered the war. How many Chinese troops initially fought?</p>	<p><b>A</b> 'Human wave' attacks - huge numbers of infantry overpowering the enemy</p>	<p><b>U</b></p>
<p><b>Q 16</b> Who argued over the policies of containment v. rollback, and the use of atomic weapons?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The reunion of North and South Korea under their system of government</p>	<p><b>H</b></p>
<p><b>Q 17</b> What was the USSR's involvement in the war?</p>	<p><b>A</b> General MacArthur</p>	<p><b>Q</b></p>
<p><b>Q 18</b> What tactic did the Chinese use?</p>	<p><b>A</b> 200,000 - but the Chinese government said they were 'volunteers'. Another 500,000 eventually fought</p>	<p><b>K</b></p>



<p><b>Q 19</b> What was the situation by 31<sup>st</sup> December 1950?</p>	<p><b>A</b> The President of South Korea from 1948</p>	<p>I</p>
<p><b>Q 20</b> How did the UN forces respond to the very effective Chinese attack?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Communism - the DPRK was the official name of North Korea</p>	<p>A</p>
<p><b>Q 21</b> What happened in March 1951?</p>	<p><b>A</b> They used bombers and other superior weaponry, and the US added more troops (escalation)</p>	<p>W</p>
<p><b>Q 22</b> What did new President Eisenhower threaten to do in 1953 to end the stalemate?</p>	<p><b>A</b> It got the United Nations to pass a resolution supporting military intervention</p>	<p>P</p>
<p><b>Q 23</b> When was a truce finally called?</p>	<p><b>A</b> Pusan in the south, then Inchon, near the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and the capital, Seoul</p>	<p>S</p>

### Teaching notes

The revision questions and answers given here could be matched up in various ways. Individually, students could complete the match up by writing a list of the corresponding numbers and letters. Alternatively the boxes could be cut up and physically matched by pairs of students, or by the whole class with a card each.

The correct pairings are as follows:

1. D
2. N
3. I
4. V
5. A
6. H
7. J
8. O
9. E
10. P
11. Q
12. S
13. L
14. B
15. K
16. M
17. C
18. U
19. G
20. W
21. F
22. T
23. R