Australia’s involvement in the
The Korean War (korean-war.commemoration.gov.au)
The Cold War and the Crisis in Korea
Lesson: Map Exercise

For the teacher
For this map exercise the students will need an atlas, (or computer access) coloured pencils, and the downloadable map and instructions.

For the student
1. Using an atlas first write on the map the names of all five of these countries in the middle of each country.
   - Communist: China, the Soviet Union (know called Russia), North Korea.
   - Anti-communist: South Korea and Japan.

2. Now lightly colour in red a band around the borders of each of the three communist counties. In blue do the same for the anti-communist countries-those that supported the United Nations (UN).

3. Using your atlas mark on the map the following 11 places:
   Yellow Sea, Korea Strait, Sea of Japan, Pyongyang the capital of North Korea, Seoul-the capital of South Korea, Inchon and Pusan (now called Busan) – other important cities in Korea, (leave a gap between Inchon and Seoul) Iwakuni – an Australian base in Japan, Sasebo, also in Japan (the main UN navy base), Shenyang (the main Chinese base for the Korean War) and Vladivostock (the main Russian base for the Korean War).

Now follow these instructions carefully: Use one colour (not blue or red) for communist events or places of importance and another colour for United Nations places or events. Also write the numbers below next to each arrow or dot you make on the map.

1. Imagine, but do not draw, a line from Inchon to the easternmost end of the border between North and South Korea. Half way along this line make a dot and write the word Kapyong (now known as Gapyeong). This was the scene of Australia’s most famous Korean War battle.

2. Half way between Inchon and Seoul make a dot and write the word Kimpo. This was the Royal Australian Air Force airfield during the Korean War.

3. Anywhere just off the coast of North Korea in the Yellow Sea and in the Sea of Japan draw a simple outline of a ship in each sea. The Royal Australian Navy patrolled these waters to prevent North Korea’s allies supplying North Korea by sea.

4. Draw an arrow by land from Shenyang to Pyongyang. This was the way China sent troops and supplies to help North Korea.

5. Draw an arrow by land from Vladivostock to Pyongyang. This was the way the Soviet Union sent supplies to help North Korea.

6. Draw an arrow from Sasebo to Pusan. This was the route by which most United Nations troops and supplies came to Korea from their bases in Japan.
7. Draw a quarter of a circle in the bottom right hand corner of Korea. The quarter circle should at all points be about 60 kilometres from Pusan. Use your atlas to calculate this. The area within the quarter circle was known as the Pusan Perimeter. The first North Korean attack on South Korea pushed the South Koreans and the United Nations troops all the way back to here.

8. Draw an arrow by sea from Sasebo through the Yellow Sea to Inchon. When the North Koreans were attacking the UN at the Pusan perimeter the UN landed a large force behind them at Inchon to cut them off.

9. Draw a straight arrow from Seoul to Iwakuni. This is the air route Australian nurses flew in Australian transport aircraft to bring wounded soldiers from the battlefront to hospital in Japan.