

# Karta Koreakriget (från

<http://www.arikah.com/encyclopedia/images/4/47/Korea-overview.gif>



1 JUNE- SEPTEMBER, 1950



Unexpectedly, the North Korean Peoples Army (NKPA) supported by Soviet made T-34 tanks invaded South Korea in force. Finally, South Korean and U.S. forces halted the advances along a front which became known as the Pusan Perimeter.

3 NOV. 1950 - JAN. 1951



With the UN. forces pursuing the NLPA and farming at across the expanding front in North Korea, the CCP launched a surprise attack with over 200,000 men. This cause the longest retreat in U.S. military history. Again Seoul fell to the enemy.

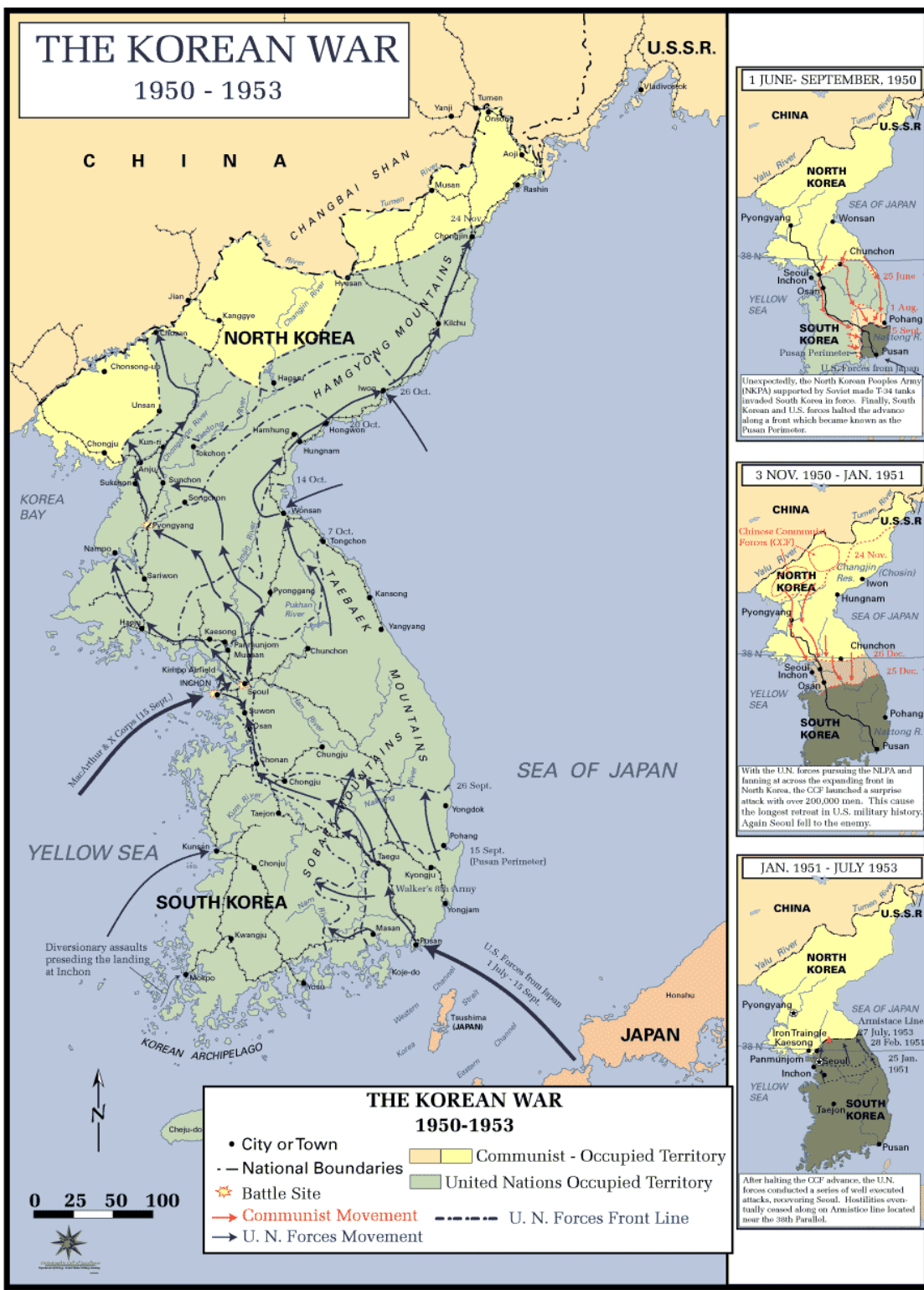
JAN. 1951 - JULY 1953



After halting the CGF advances, the U.N. forces conducted a series of well executed attacks, recovering Seoul. Hostilities eventually ceased along an Armistice line located near the 38th Parallel.

# THE KOREAN WAR

1950 - 1953



## THE KOREAN WAR 1950-1953

- City or Town
- - National Boundaries
- ★ Battle Site
- Communist Movement
- U. N. Forces Movement
- U. N. Forces Front Line
- Communist - Occupied Territory
- United Nations Occupied Territory



**1950**

N. Korean troops cross the 38th parallel, 25 June

Truman shifts 7th Fleet to Pusan Strait, 27 June

MacArthur given command of U.N. Forces, 8 July

MacArthur lands at Inchon, seizes Kimpo Airport & Seoul, 15 Sept.

U.N. authorizes MacArthur to enter N. Korea, Oct.

N. Korean forces pushed to Yalu River, Oct.

U.N. forces drive N. Koreans from S. Korea, 1 Oct.

U.N. capture Pyongyang, 19 Oct.

Chinese troops cross Yalu into N. Korea, 25 Oct.

U.N. counterattack, 14 Oct. - 2 Nov.

200,000 Chinese attack U.N. forces, 26 Nov.

U.N. forces retreat, Seoul falls to Communists, Dec.

Walker killed, 23 Dec.

CCF & NKPA make Seoul, 4 Jan.

U.N. Revolution offers China a peace plan, China rejects, 13-17 Jan.

8th Army attacks and retakes Seoul, 14 March

Chinese drive U.N. forces south of 38th parallel, 22 April

Battle lines stabilize near 38th parallel 10 July 1951 - 27 July 1953

**1951**

MacArthur relieved of command after challenging Truman, 11 April

Second Chinese offensive beaten back, 10 May

Negotiations between U.N. forces & Communists begin at Kaesong, 10 July

**1953**

Armistice signed at Panmunjom 27 July 1953

## TIMELINE

At Inchon MacArthur conducted a masterful turning movement through the use of a bold amphibious operation. The landings consisted of the 1st Marine Regiment and the 7th Infantry Division from Japan, and the 5th Marine Regiment which had been withdrawn from the Pusan Perimeter. This attack, in combination with a breakout by the 8th Army from the Pusan Perimeter, resulted in the destruction of the NKPA as an organized fighting force. Consequently, the Inchon invasion was followed by the U.N. forces attacking into North Korea where some forces advanced to the Yalu River.