



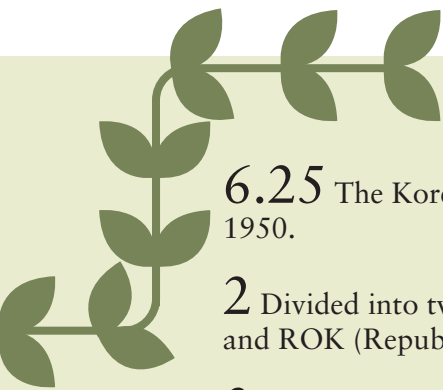
Peaceful Practices conversation guide

To be used in conjunction with the *Peaceful Practices* curriculum at mcc.org/peaceful-practices for congregations to dialogue on sensitive topics.¹



DPRK & ROK fact sheet

Korean War 6.25



6.25 The Korean War, also known as the 6.25 War in South Korea, broke out on June 25, 1950.

2 Divided into two countries: DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea or North Korea) and ROK (Republic of Korea or South Korea)

3 years of war/active conflict (1950-1953)

20 countries participated in the war¹

1,000,000 South Korean civilian dead and missing

600,000 Civilian from DPRK dead and missing

646,000 South Korean soldiers injured, missing or killed

1,906,000 DPRK soldiers injured, missing or killed

100,000+ families divided by the war

70+ years of armistice/ceasefire (July 27, 1953)

1. The U.S.-led United Nations Command Forces, supporting South Korea, included troops from 16 countries: U.S., United Kingdom, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, France, New Zealand, Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, South Africa, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ethiopia and Colombia. The Soviet Union and China participated in the war on the DPRK side.

June 25, 1950²

The Korean War begins with the invasion by North Korea forces to South Korea.

June 27, 1950

U.S. President Harry S. Truman's statement on the invasion of South Korea by North Korean forces.

Truman Statement

"The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war. It has defied the orders of the Security Council of the United Nations issued to preserve international peace and security. In these circumstances the occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to United States forces performing their lawful and necessary functions in that area."

-President Harry S. Truman, June 27, 1950

Sept. 29, 1950

North Korea leader Kim Il Sung, seeks war support from the Soviet Union and China.

June 27, 1953

Armistice agreement signed between North Korea, U.S. and China.

June 27, 1950

South Korea's President Syngman Rhee abandons Seoul, the capital city of South Korea.

June 30, 1950

U.S. President Truman permits deployment of U.S. ground forces to South Korea.

July 12, 1950

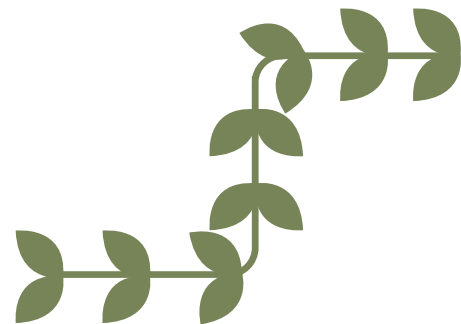
United Nations security council resolution 84 is adopted.

UN Security Council resolution 84

United Nations Security Council resolution 84: "Having determined that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea by forces from North Korea constitutes a breach of the peace ..." authorizes the formation of a U.S.-led United Nations Command to provide military support for South Korea.

July 10, 1951

Negotiation for an armistice begins in Kaesong, DPRK.



Endnotes

1. MCC's conversation guides do not reflect a specific theological or ideological stance of the organization, but rather provide guidance for how groups of different perspectives might have a healthy conversation together.
2. Korean War, 1950-1953 | Wilson Center Digital Archive. (n.d.). Digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org. <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/topics/korean-war-1950-1953>.