

WORLD WAR I IN KOREA

Kadirova daughter of Mukhlisa Abdumurad
Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy
Phone: +998888492244
E-mail: qadirovamukhlis@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

"Let's assume that today we will return to solving the emerging problems only through peace and political negotiations, preventing the ever-increasing tensions, conflicts and contradictions in the international arena, preventing the ongoing bloodshed. , in the words of our people, the world would be a flower" (I.Karimov).

Keywords: Korean War, "Peace Regime" Chinese Empire, Europe, Russo-Japanese War, DPRK, capitalist rule, King Kojon, "politics of spiritual rule"

It is known that various wars have taken place in the world until now. If we look at the history of the countries of the world, every country has faced various wars and conflicts between countries. In particular, Korea has experienced several wars in history. One of these wars is the Korean War. This war took place in the world after World War II, and in history it was called the Korean War. The Korean War was a military conflict from 1950 to 1953. Many scientists have expressed their opinions about the Korean War; In his opinion on the longest "Peace Regime" that continued the Korean War, Chung In-Moon said, "Korea is one of the longest wars the world has known, and attempts to move from the truce that interrupted it to peace have repeatedly failed. . If the hopes for a unified future for this divided nation are to be realized, the stable point must be a solid trust between the participating countries, writes Chung-in Moon.

Korea remained a vassal state of the then Chinese Empire from 1637 to 1894. When Japan was defeated, the Korean peninsula became dependent on the victors. However, the Japanese agreed to leave their territories under the pressure of the European powers. In 1905, a new status change took place. Russia lost the war against Japan, and that country took over Korea. This situation remained unchanged until 1945 after the end of the Second World War. In July of that year, the United States still believed that hostilities could continue until the war ended on the Pacific front. The Allies pressure the Soviets to attack the Japanese in order to hasten their surrender.

After the end of the Russo-Japanese War, although a Korean-Japanese peace armistice was signed, in practice Korea came under the Japanese protectorate and almost lost its independence. By 1910, Japan had completely occupied Korea, resulting in Korea being completely transferred to Japan.

Japan's defeat in World War II in 1945 led to the end of Japanese rule in Korea. But the SSRI will occupy the northern part of Korea, and the US will occupy the southern part. In 1945, the USSR and the USA will sign an agreement on the joint administration of Korea. The two big countries share Korea along the 38th parallel. The Korean War in 1950-53 led to the transfer of a demilitarized zone between the North and the South. Thus, the entire Korean state is

divided into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under Communist rule in the north and the Republic of Korea under capitalist rule in the south.

Under the influence of King Kojon's Russian mission, Japan's mission in Korea was weakened. However, with the return to the Japanese court, the effort to conquer Korea intensified. In 1898, under the influence of Japanese supporters, Kojon made a statement that he would operate without the help of Russia. As a result, Russian military instructors and financial advisers will leave Korea. This year, an agreement will be signed between Japan and Russia. According to the agreement, Russia undertakes not to oppose Japanese-Korean economic relations. This, in turn, became an important factor in Japan's economic colonization of Korea. For example, in 1901 alone, 87 percent of foreign trading houses in Korea belonged to Japan. The financial and credit system of Korea came under the control of Japanese banks, and the Japanese military contingent in the country also increased. Pressure on the people waxed and waned during various periods of Japanese rule. It largely depended on the beliefs of the governors in Korea. The country even had a period of so-called "cultural management policy", which was characterized by the softening of Japanese nationalism and the revival of Korean identity.

However, most of the time, the local population had to deal with strict assimilation policy. Thus, Shintoism, a traditional Japanese religion to which Koreans have a moderate attitude, was actively cultivated in the country. In the peninsula, they followed the ideas of Confucianism, shamanism and Christianity. The Japanese language was actively promoted. He was forced to teach in schools, and the first university established in Korea during imperialism taught only in Japanese. Korean cities were given other names, and the population was forced to change their national names to Japanese. According to the census of that time, 80% of the population changed to new names. The cruel page of the history of Japanese rule is connected with the spread of prostitution in the country. Traditionally, this type of activity was not popular in Korea - unlike in Japan or China, where prostitutes are registered. After Japan's surrender in World War II, it was forced to abandon invasions of the peninsula. Since then, Korea has taken the shape it still has territorially. The southern part was occupied by American troops, and the northern part by Soviet troops. Their confrontation led to another tragic page. The Korean War is not officially over yet. Japan's dominance in contemporary South Korean society is uncertain. Most people see it as an occupation and condemn it, but the idea of the educational and evolutionary role of imperialism in the country's history is becoming popular among young people. In North Korea, the attitude towards this period is strongly negative. People who collaborated with the Japanese government during the colonial period, as well as their descendants, are considered traitors. This is reflected in the existing caste system of the DPRK, which places such citizens in the category of "untrustworthy".

However, most of the time, the local population had to deal with strict assimilation policy. Thus, Shintoism, a traditional Japanese religion to which Koreans have a moderate attitude, was actively cultivated in the country. In the peninsula, they followed the ideas of Confucianism, shamanism and Christianity. The Japanese language was actively promoted. He was forced to teach in schools, and the first university established in Korea during imperialism taught only in Japanese. Korean cities were given other names, and the population was forced to change their national names to Japanese. According to the census of that time, 80% of the population changed to new names. The cruel page of the history of Japanese rule is connected with the

spread of prostitution in the country. Traditionally, this type of activity was not popular in Korea - unlike in Japan or China, where prostitutes are registered. After Japan's surrender in World War II, it was forced to abandon invasions of the peninsula. Since then, Korea has taken the shape it still has territorially. The southern part was occupied by American troops, and the northern part by Soviet troops. Their confrontation led to another tragic page. The Korean War is not officially over yet. Japan's dominance in contemporary South Korean society is uncertain. Most people see it as an occupation and condemn it, but the idea of the educational and evolutionary role of imperialism in the country's history is becoming popular among young people. In North Korea, the attitude towards this period is strongly negative. People who collaborated with the Japanese government during the colonial period, as well as their descendants, are considered traitors. This is reflected in the existing caste system of the DPRK, which places such citizens in the category of "untrustworthy".

In short, in 1949, foreign troops were withdrawn from the Korean peninsula (first Soviet, then American). On June 25, 1950, the country was involved in a civil war that lasted for 3 years. In North Korean and Soviet literature, the initiators of the war are called the South, and in the literature of South Korea, Western and modern Russia, the North.

On August 15, 1945, Japanese troops left Korea. Using the time, the USSR and the USA split Korea into two and spread two different ideologies. Separate states of North and South Korea will be formed after the 1948 coup. On June 25, 1950, the North Korean side unexpectedly invaded South Korea. On July 7, 1950, the UN Security Council decided to send aid forces to the region.

On November 1 of this year, the UN and South Korean forces fought a war up to the Tumangan River valley and tried to reunify the Korean peninsula. But the 100,000 Chinese soldiers stationed in North Korea will turn the tide of the war in the other direction. They block the weapons and food routes. In addition, they often attacked from behind.

In 1953, the country was divided in two by the 38th parallel. This war will kill 9 million Koreans, 1 million Chinese and 50 thousand Americans. Since then, the Korean War has been sealed in history. After the independence of the Republic of Korea, several films were made about this war by Korean filmmakers. One of these films is the film "Brotherhood". This film tells about the cold war between North and South Korea and the destruction that happened in 1950. As a result of the history of the Korean War, many nationalities and the Korean people became victims of the war. The war claimed the lives of millions of people. The country's economy was destroyed: about 80 percent of the industrial and transport infrastructure, and about 50 percent of the housing stock were destroyed. In addition, the war led to further fragmentation of the nation, mutual hostility and mistrust.

As a result, every country suffered huge losses.

REFERENCES

1. "High spirituality - invincible power" by I. KARIMOV, 2008;
2. History of Korea V.S. Khan "Baktria Press", Tashkent- 2013;
3. Korean history;
4. History of Japan.

ELECTRONIC SITES

1. <https://n.ziyouz.com/portal-haqida/xarita/madaniyat-va-san-at/38-parallel-hayot-mamot-qonuni>;
2. <https://ziyoglobalasia.org>;
3. <https://hikmatlar.uz/author/467>;
4. <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koreya>;
5. https://uz.wikisu.ru/wiki/History_of_Korea.