The Korean War began on 25 June 1950 when the North Korean People's Army invaded South Korea. The United Nations Security Council responded by authorizing a multinational force to repel the invasion. This force, known as the United Nations Command (UNC), was led by the United States and included troops from other countries such as South Korea, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom. The North Korean and Chinese forces were initially successful in driving the UN forces back, but a series of U.S.-led offensives, including the Inchon landings, forced them to retreat. Despite advances, both sides faced significant challenges, including logistical difficulties and the determination of the opposing forces. The war ended on 27 July 1953 with the signing of the Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom, effectively establishing a de facto border along the 38th parallel.

Key events include:
- 25 June 1950: North Korean invasion of South Korea.
- 4 January 1951: CCF & NKPA retake Seoul.
- 25 January 1951: U.N. forces initiate a limited offensive.
- 27 July 1953: Armistice signed at Panmunjom.

The conflict resulted in a stalemate and left a divided Korea, with South Korea remaining under U.S. influence and North Korea under Soviet influence. The war had a profound impact on the region, leading to the development of two separate economies and political systems.

[The information above is extracted from the timeline and map on the page, which illustrate the key events and movements during the Korean War.]