

**The most human thing
we can do is comfort the
afflicted and afflict the
comfortable**

Clarence Darrow



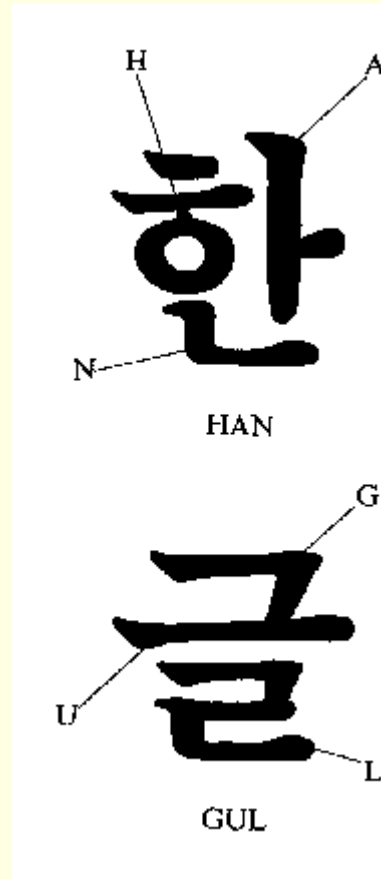
Korea Overview

Identity, History and Politics

Map of Korea Today



Hangul: The Korean Alphabet



The South Korean Flag

- White = peace and purity.
- Yin-Yang symbol = opposites, all things in the universe have two, opposite aspects.
- The broken bars symbolize yin (dark and cold) and the unbroken bars symbolize yang (bright and hot).



TRIGRAMS

Heaven = three unbroken bars

Earth = three broken bars

Water = one unbroken line between two broken bars

Fire = one broken bar between two unbroken bars.

The trigrams are placed in such a way that they balance one another, heaven is placed opposite Earth, and fire is placed opposite water.



The North Korean Flag

- Blue: desire for Peace
- Red: revolutionary spirit
- White: purity, dignity, strength
- Star: Korean Worker's Party
- White disc: universe



South Korean money today

- Money is called Won
- Exchange rate is about 1000 to 1USD



North Korean Money

- Called Won
- Exchange rate: 2.15 to 1USD



TO DO

- Subscribe to the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (KIHASA) electronic newsletter at: <http://e-letter.kihasa.re.kr/subscribe01.jsp>

TO DO

- FLIGHT ARRIVAL INFORMATION
- MEDIA WAIVER FORM
- CONFIDENTIAL FORM FOR ME
- ROOMMATE MATCHING QUESTIONNAIRE
- INTRODUCTIONS

PHOTOS FOR YONSEI UNIVERSITY ID

KakaoTalk

My KakaoTalk ID is **34851**

My telephone number is 82 10-4432-8154

Note: 82 is the country code for Korea

LOCAL CALLS (once in Korea): 010-4432-8154

SOUTH KOREA DOCUMENTARY

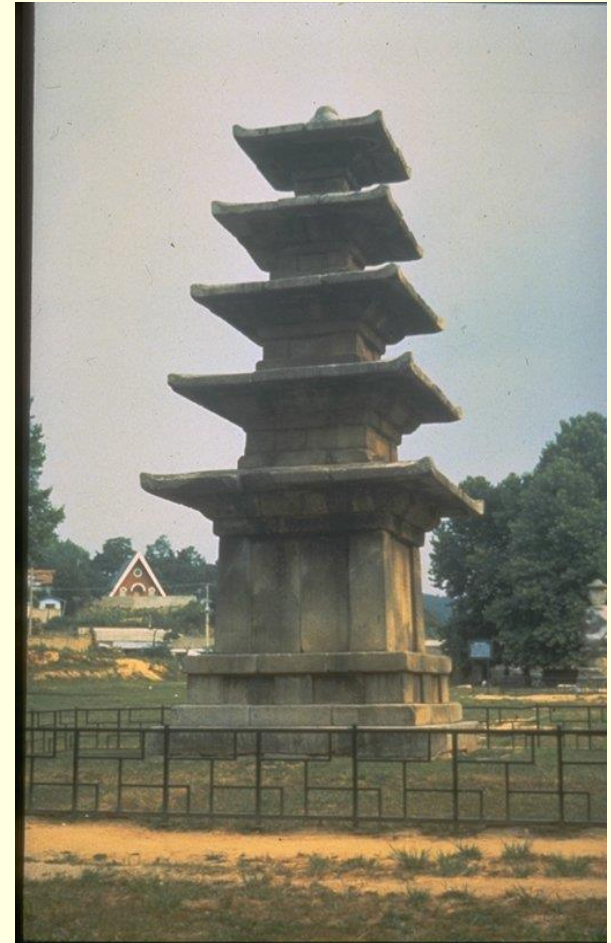
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8gw5qNr6PU>

Three Kingdoms: Koguryo, Paekche and Silla: 3rd Century A.D.. to 668 AD



Paekche: Tribes in Southwest begin to unite around 3rd century A.D.

- Threat by Chinese Wei dynasty caused tribes to unite
- Buddhism became important



Silla: Unification begun in 57 BC

- Grew in Korea's Southeast, separated from Paekche (and Chinese influence) by mountains
- Engaged in military struggles with Paekche and Kaya, absorbing Kaya in the 6th century
- Characterized by strong, independent women, including Queen Sondok (632-647)
- Scientific advances, especially in astronomy

Silla, 5-6th centuries, Heavenly Horse Tomb



Koguryo: Expanded with
fall of Chinese Han dynasty
to control Manchuria and
North Korea by 391AD

Ancient capital of Koguryo (Jip-ahn)



General Ulich Mundak, most famous Koguryo general (7th century)



Koguryo Women's attire (based on cave painting)



Buddhism was introduced in the 4th century



Confucianism became the basis of three kingdom's governments



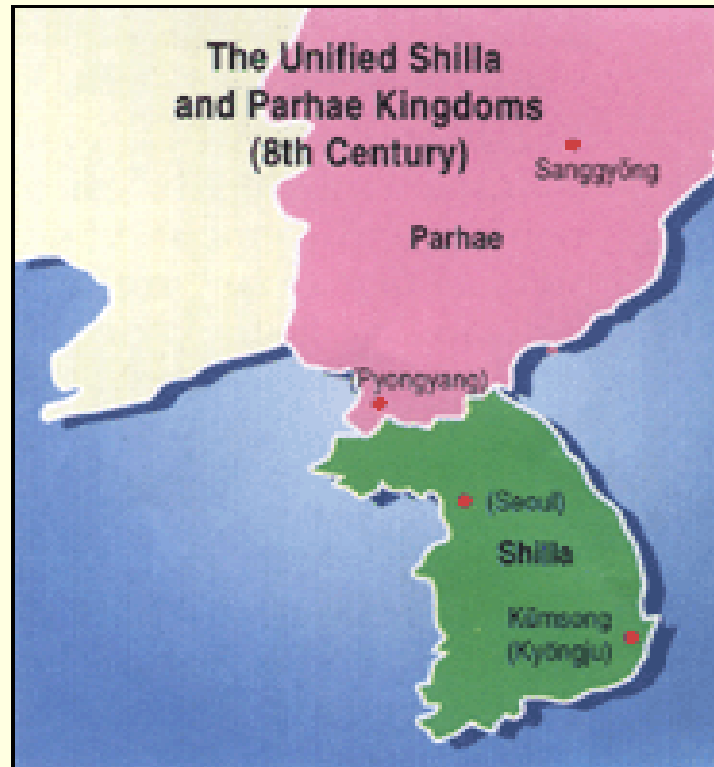
Confucian temple: gate and mortuary house



Confucian academy in present day North Korea



Unified Silla Kingdom: 668-918



Silla and the Tang Dynasty of China

- Tang helped Silla to conquer first Paekche and then Koguryo
- Silla then had to resist Chinese control for the next 300 years.
- New political, legal and educational institutions
- Domestic and foreign trade (China and Japan) flourished
- Medicine, astronomy and math flourished

Buddha sculptures



Sokkuram Grotto



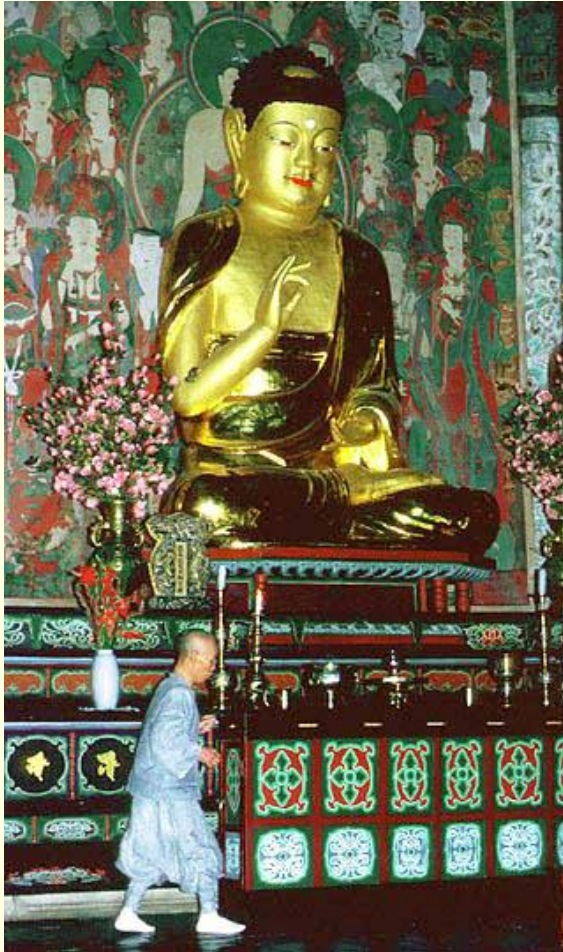
Bulgaksa Temple



Plan of Bulgaksa



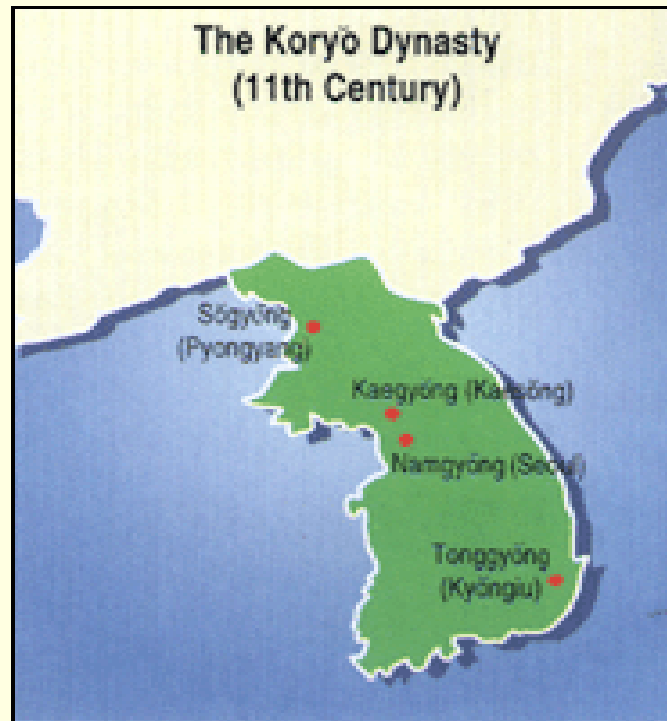
Bulgaksa Temple



Parhae Kingdom

- Established by General from Koguryo
- Fought and contained Silla
- Ruled parts of Manchuria and North Korea

Koryo Dynasty: 918-1392



Koryo Intellectual Achievements

- Great strides made in printing and publication
- 1234: invention of movable metal type
- Craving of the Buddhist Tripitaka in wood blocks
- Painting became important art form
- Pottery production: celadon glazes form important export commodity

Carving of the Tripitaka Koreanna in Haeinsa monastery



Map of Haeinsa (Haein Monastery)



Haeinsa Main Hall



Haeinsa Stupa (reliquary)



Mongol Invasion of Korea

- 1258: Koryo overthrown by Mongols
- 1279: Korea incorporated in to the Yuan empire of China
- 1392: Choson/Joseon Kingdom founded
- Struggle for independence

Korea: Part of the Yuan Dynasty: 1279-1368

- Khubilai Khan:
conqueror of China and
Korea
- Enlists Koreans in
attempt to invade Japan
in 1274 and 1281
- Koryo kings marry
Mongol princesses



General Yi Song-gye founds the Choson Dynasty

- Moved the capital from Kaesong to modern day Seoul (Hanyang)
- Gate to Gyeongbokgung Palace



Gyeongbokgung Hall



Economic and political repression of Buddhism

Land reform stripped monasteries of land

Political attacks stripped monasteries of power

Result: decline in religious fervor and
Buddhism

Triumph of Confucianism

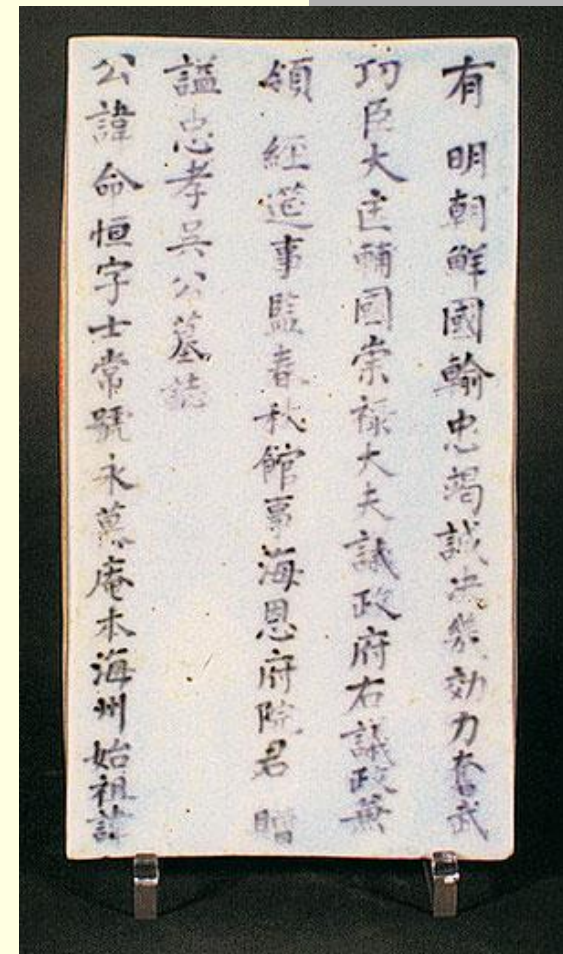
- Use of Confucian rituals in governmental business
- Confucian schools and development of Confucian philosophy

Choson dynasty: 1392-1910

- The Yangban class: literati rule both civil and military functions



Brush holder and tablet



Portrait of an official



Gateway to Suwon Confucian Temple



Confucian temple lecture hall



Inner Shrine of Confucian Temple



Portrait Hall: Pictures of Confucius and disciples



Suwon walled city



Approaching one of the gates



Southwest Secret gate



Command Post

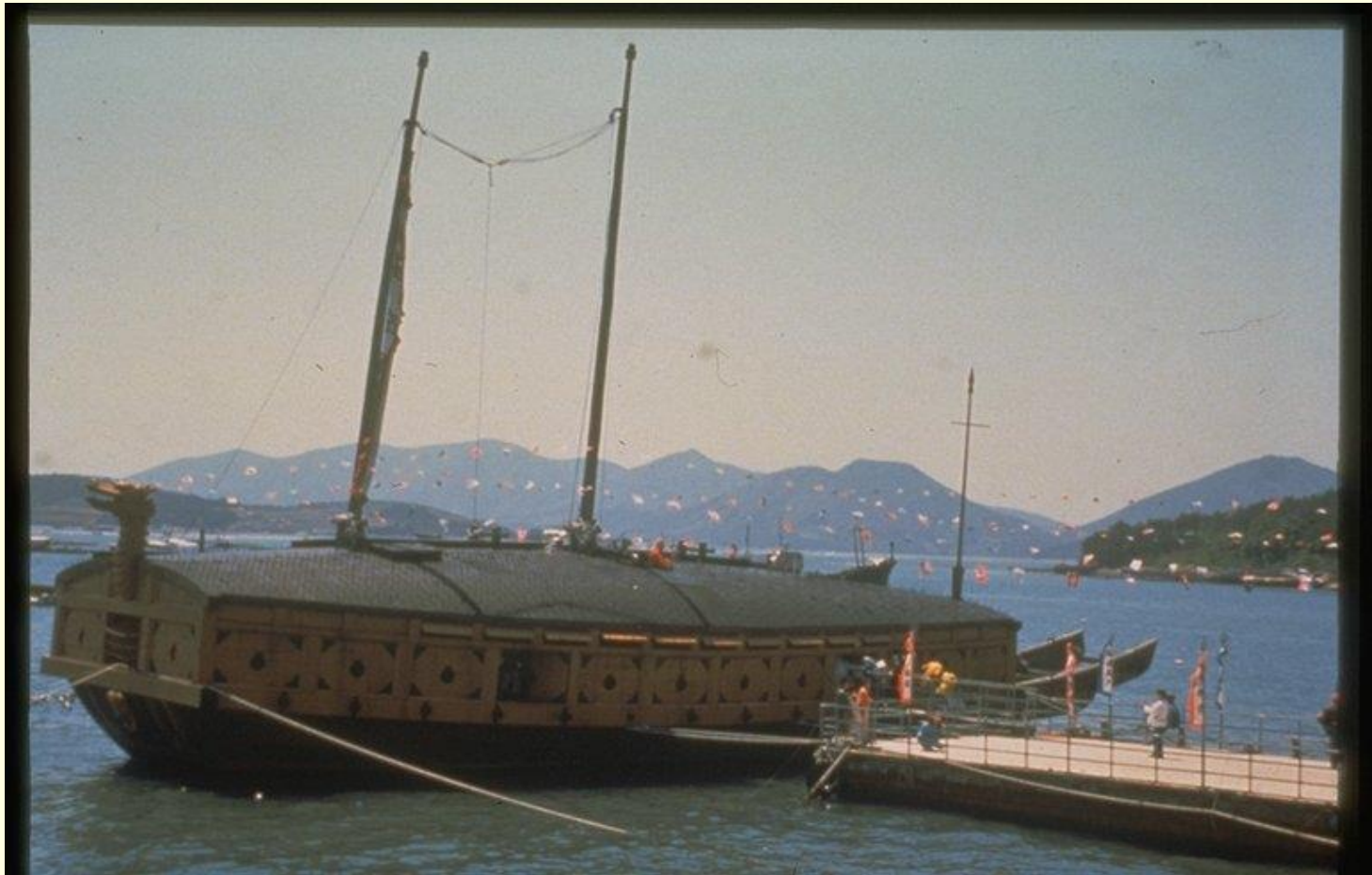


West Gate



Japanese invasions: 1592 and 1597

- Korean Admiral Yi invents the turtle boat



Decline of the Choson/Joseon Dynasty: 17th and 18th centuries

- Attacks by Japanese and Manchus
- Weak rulers
- Economic depression
- Discontented scholars and government officials
- Coming of Western ideas
- Division of how to respond to industrialization and imperialism
- Natural Calamities

Korea: the Hermit Kingdom

- Forced opening to the West and to Japan
- Japan forced Korea to sign an unequal treaty (1876), opening three Korean ports and giving Japanese citizens extraterritoriality
- China and Japan both try to control Korea's foreign relations
- Western powers seek trade and treaties

Japanese conquest of Korea

- Japan and China struggle for support at the Korean court
- Russia-Japanese War over Korea
- Russia is defeated resulting Treaty of Shimonoseki gave Japan hegemony over Korea
- Korea reforms: abolishes classes, liberates slaves, abolishes civil service exams
- Korea unable to use the weak China to counter-balance Japan

Korea becomes a Japanese colony

- The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 results in Russia “acknowledging Japan’s paramount political, military and economic interest in Korea”
- In the Taft-Katsura Agreement (US and Japan) gives Japan a free hand in Korea in exchange for Japan giving the US a free hand in the Philippines.
- In 1910: Japan annexes Korea as its second colony (Taiwan was the first colony)

Japan annexes Korea: 1910



Korea under Japanese rule

- Japan disbands the Korean Army



Koreans protest Japanese occupation and call for Korean Independence

- Most active anti-Japanese fighters flee to China and attack the Japanese
- One of the leaders of the armed fight is Kim, Il-Sung (later to become president of North Korea)

World War II and Korea's Role

- Great Repression in the 1930's
- Build up industry in the North to serve Japanese War aims
- Build up agriculture in the South: Rice shipped to Japan
- Forced recruitment of Korean soldiers
- Forced recruitment of Korean women to serve as "comfort women"
- Western thought replaces traditional thought
- Education in Japanese

The Japanese surrender and the division of Korea

- Russia takes surrender in the North
- US takes surrender in the South



North and South Korea: temporary or Permanent

- Truman and Stalin agree to divide at 38th parallel
- Truman and Stalin agree to 5-year trusteeship during which Korea prepare for full independence
- Joint US-USSR commission set up to administer Korea
- Protests from Korean political parties, both right and left

Economic Problems

- Heavy industry in North
- Agriculture in South
- South dependent upon North for electricity to run its lights and industries
- South depends upon Northern coal for fuel
- Most industry had been owned by Japanese: now bereft of managers
- Great influx of refugees from China, USSR and other countries: several million return to Korea

Changing US policy

- 1947; convinced that the Communists would lose in China, decide to rebuild Japan as ally in Asia
- Worsening Cold War with Berlin blockade (1948): end of co-operation with USSR
- Syngman Rhee sets up first Korean government in South in 1948
- US withdraws most troops from Korea, June, 1949

North Korea: a success story (1945-1950)

- Communist Party under Kim Il-Sung forms first provisional and then permanent government
- Reorganizes and strengthens armed forces
- Rebuilds industry with Soviet help

The Korean War: 1950-1953



Post-War South Korea: Road to Democracy

- Rule of Syngman Rhee: 1946-1960
 - Begins to rebuild southern industry and agriculture
 - Massive American aid
 - Constant opposition to his political repression
 - Improved education at all levels: student revolts bring down government
- Military junta takes over and Park Chung Hee rules 1961-1979
 - Korea's economic progress continues

Korea's economic miracle

- Transition from military rule to democratic rule: 1980s and 1990s.
- Large industrial conglomerates emerge – Chaebols – similar to the Japanese Zaibatsu of war years
- Korea emerges as a “tiger” of Asia
- Highly literate and homogeneous society
- Tied to US economically, politically and militarily

North Korea: Communism and Isolation

Kim Il-Sung: The Great Leader - (1912–1994)



Kim Jong-Il: The Dear Leader

■ 1942–2011



Kim Jong-un (2011 --)



















종합안내판

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동일
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