

# A Brief of the Korea History

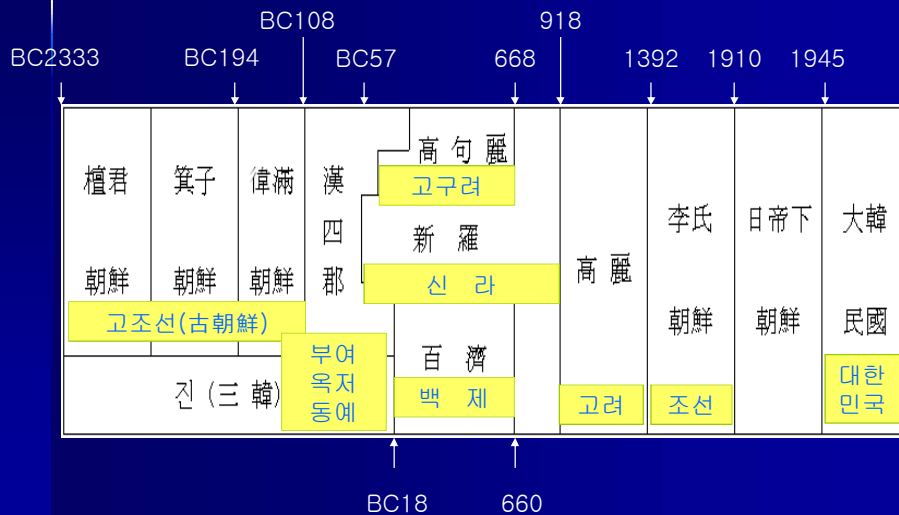
## Chronicle of Korea

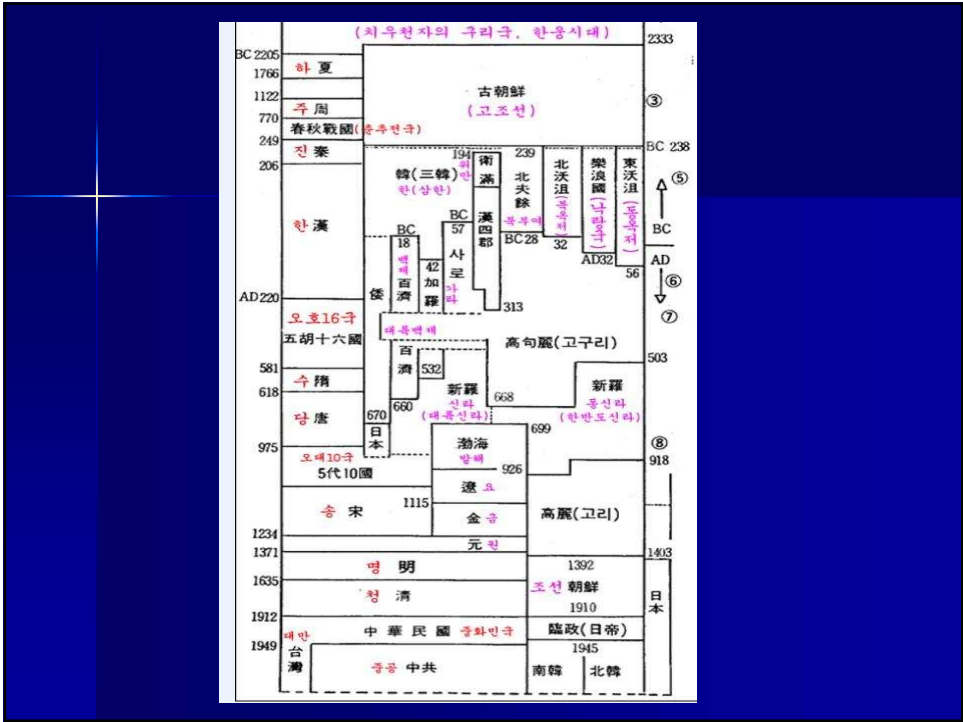
BC2333- BC 108	BC.238- BC1st	BC57-668	668-918	918- 1392	1392- 1910	1910- 1945	1945-
GoJoSun (古朝鮮)	Nangrang BukBuYeo DongBuYeo JolBonBuYe o DongOkJeo NamOkJeo BukOkJeo WiMan Han-5- Gun SamHan (Wae)	GoGuRyeo BaekJae Silla GaRa (GaYa)  (Wae)	Unified Silla BalHae  (Wae)	GoRyeo  Yo Kum Won (IlBon)	JoSun  Myng Chung (IlBon)	Japan- Invaded (IlBon)	Dae Han Min Gug (R.O.K Korea)  CHINA  (JAPAN)

## 한국역사 연대기

BC2333- BC 238	BC.238- BC1세기	BC1세기- 668	668-918	918- 1392	1392- 1910	1910- 1945	1945-
고조선 (古朝鮮)	낙랑국 북부여 동부여 졸본부여 동옥저 남옥저 북옥저 위만국 한 5군 삼한 (왜)	고구려 신라 백제 가라 (가야)  (왜)	신라 발해  (왜)	고려 요 금 원 (일본)	조선 명 청 (일본)	일제강점기 (일본)	대한민국 중국 (일본)

## 국가계보 대강 (II)

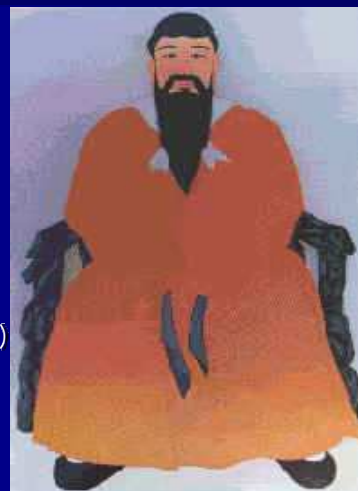




- 1- GoJoSun (2333BC-108BC)
- 2- Three Kingdom (57BC-AD668)
- 3- Unified Shilla (668-935) / Balhae
- 4- GoRyeo (918-1392)
- 5- JoSun (1392-1910)
- 6- Japan Colony (1910-1945)
- 7- The Division of Korea
- 8- Korea War (1950-1953)
- 9- Economic Boom In South Korea

## 1. GoJoSun [고조선] (2333BC-108BC) the origin of Korea

- According to the Dangun creation mythological Origin
- **Dangun WangGeom** establish the old JoSun in **Manchuria**.
- The national idea of Korea is based on "**Hong-ik-in-gan (弘益人間)**", **Devotion the welfare of world-wide human being**.
- DanGun JoSun : 48 DanGuns(Kings)
  - + GiJa JoSun
  - + WeeMan JoSun





**“고조선의 강역을 밝힌다” 의 고조선 강역**  
**- 저자: 윤내현교수, 박선희교수, 하문식교수**



## Where is Manchuria



## 2. Three kingdoms (57BC–AD688)

Among three Kingdoms, **GoGuRyeo** [고구려], 37BC–AD668, was the second to become a developed nation. It became a powerful country in the Manchuria and northern Korea peninsula.





## The culture of GoGuRyeo is characterized by a valiant spirit

A hunting scene from a GoGuRyeo tomb



BongWhang, mythical bird from Heaven, GoGuRyeo tomb mural

## BaekJe [백제](18BC-AD660)

- The BaekJe Kingdom was situated in the south western region of the Korea peninsula.
- It import Chinese culture and introduced Buddhism to Japan.
- King Gaero is moved the capital to the Bukhan Mountain Fortress in 132, probably in present-day Gongju, to the southeast of Seoul.
- King Sung, the 26th King of Baekje, moved the capital city to Sabi(Buyeo) that had a good life environment with its beauties of nature.



Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of BaekJe in National Museum of Buyeo

Standing Buddha and attendants, BaekJe---Tokyo National Museum



## Silla [신라](57BC-AD935)

- Situated in the mountainous region in the southeast of Korean peninsula, Silla developed later than the other two kingdoms.
- It gained strength in the 7<sup>th</sup> century and joined forces with the Tang Dynasty of China to defeat the BaekJe and GoGuRyeo Kingdoms unifying the Three Kingdoms.





CheomSeongDae  
is an astronomical  
observatory---  
You can see it in  
GyeongJu city, G  
yeongSangBuk-D  
o province



Buddhist Statuary-  
--National Museum  
of Korea

### 3.Unified Silla and Balhae

통일 신라

발해

**Unified Silla** (Period: 668-935)

- In 660, King Muyeol of Silla order ed his armies to attack Baekje. General Kim Yu-shin, aided by Tang forces, conquered BaekJe. A fter that Gaya also came under Si lla.



### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- It unified the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. Unification of The then three kingdom Baekjae, Gaya and Silla made the Unified Silla.
- Unified Silla lasted for 267 years until 935. it fell to Goryeo.

### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- Unified Shilla (668–935) made a public administration reform (provincial level, district level and so on), tax system reform as well as military reform
- Shilla enhanced her relationship with China and Japan, especially trade development with Japan

### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- During this time, culture and technology significantly advanced in Unified Silla.
- It integrated the cultures of GeGuRyeo, BaekJe and Silla, thus laying the foundation for a sophisticated national culture.

### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- During the Silla Period, Korean arts flourished dramatically and Buddhism became a large part of Silla culture.
- The temple Bulguksa are examples of advanced Korean architecture and Buddhist influence.

### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto and Divine Bell of Seongdeok the Great are cultural heritage of the world.
- Gyeongju, the 1000-year-old capital of Silla remains as a gigantic open-air museum where one can see the splendid history of Silla.



Divine Bell of Seongdeok the Great, casted in 771 A.D. and the largest bell in Korea and one of the largest in the World. It is stored in the National Museum of Gyeongju



Bulguksa Temple, a Buddhist temple in Gyeongju city, the north Gyeong Sang province of South Korea



Seokguram Grotto at Gyeongju National Museum



Gyeongju National Museum

## Balhae: [발해] Period: 698–926 AD



### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- The displaced people of GoGuRyeo founded Balhae in Manchuria and Northern region of Korean peninsula after Silla unified the Three Kingdoms.
- Balhae styled itself as GoGuRyeo's successor state, the culture, the government structure and geopolitical system.



### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- The culture, define “Malgal” underlies the Balhae culture. Central Asian and Siberian elements were also added to Balhae.
- In Balhae there was relative peace and stability. Balhae flourished, especially during the long reign of the third Emperor Mun (r. 737–793) and King Seon.

### 3. Unified Silla and Balhae (cont.)

- Balhae was severely weakened by the 10th century, and the Khitan Liao Dynasty conquered Balhae in 926.
- No historical records from Balhae have survived, and the Liao left no histories of Balhae.



A dragon-head from Balhae on display at the National Museum of Korea



Numerous relics including pottery and tiles were discovered in the Koksharovka-1 area, located in Primorsky Krai, Russia. / Yonhap

## 4. GoRyeo[고려] (918-1392 AD)



Wang Geon (877-943), the founder of Goryeo dynasty



## 4. GoRyeo (918–1392 AD)

- The GoRyeo dynasty was founded by **Wang-Geon**, a descendent of the GoGuRyeo dynasty.
- The present **name of Korea** comes from GoRyeo or GoGuRyeo(GoRee)
- The GoRyeo dynasty centralized the political system and adopted Buddhism as the national religion and Confucianism as its political ideology.

## 4. Goryeo (918–1392 AD)

- The Goryeo dynasty was highly interested in education. It built schools and implemented the civil service examination system to hire talented citizens as government officials. This led to the emergence of the “literati”.
- During the Goryeo dynasty science made much progress. The study of astronomy and an almanac were developed for use in the agricultural economy.

## 4. Goryeo (918–1392 AD)

- The development of celadon pottery flourished in the 12th and 13th century.
- The publication of Tripitaka Koreana onto 80,000 wooden blocks and the invention of metal-type printing press in A. D. 1234 attest to Goryeo's cultural achievements. **This invention of metal-type press predated its European counterpart by 200 years.**

## 4. Goryeo (918–1392 AD)

- Many Buddhist and Confucian Goryeo artifacts were lost to foreign invasions. However, Goryeo established a flourishing Buddhist-centered culture.

## 4. Goryeo[고려] (918–1392 AD)

- The Triptaka Koreana (Goryeo Daejanggyeong) in the Haeinsa Temple, statues of Buddha and pagodas show the Goryeo people's deep respect for Buddha and the beauty of Buddhist art.
- The beautiful Goryeo Cheongja or blue jade green celadon is representative of Goryeo craftsmanship.



The Triptaka Koreana (Goryeo Daejanggyeong) in the Haeinsa Temple and Some of the more than 80,000 wood blocks used to print the Triptaka



Reconstructed Goryeo pagoda





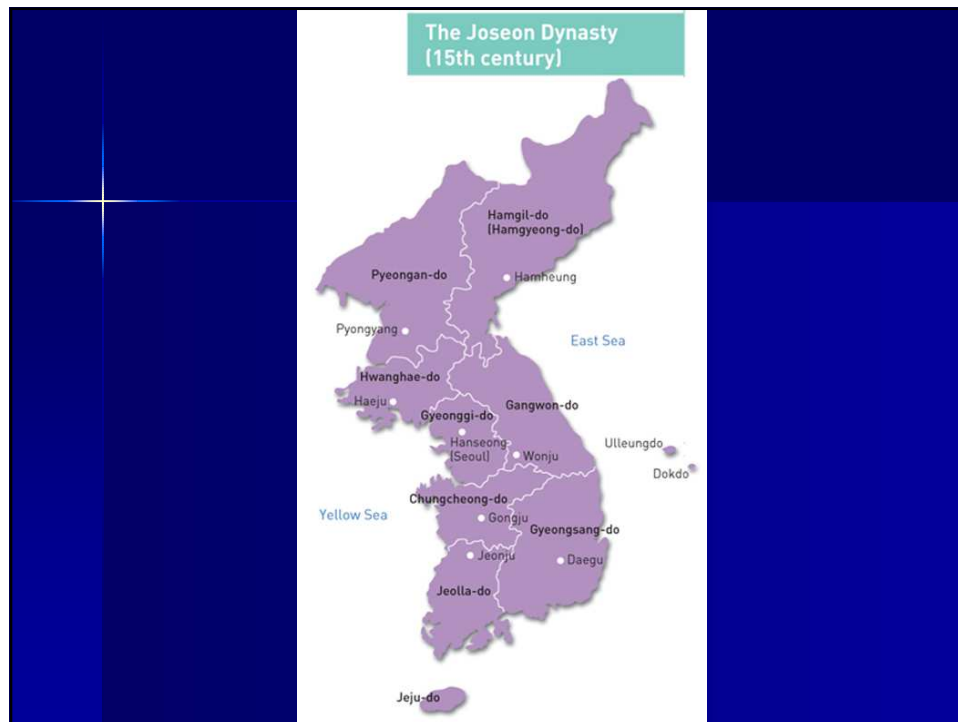
The metal printing type

the earliest known book printed with movable metal type.

## 5. JoSun [조선]

- The JoSun Dynasty was established in 1392 by **Lee, Seonggye**, a military commander of the Goryeo dynasty.
- It lasted for 500 years, until Korea was occupied by Japan in 1910.
- Josun adopted Confucianism as its political ideology that focused on morality, education, and social order.





## Lee, Seonggye, the founder of JoSun Dynasty



## 5. Josun [조선]

- **King SeJong** (1418–1450) was the 4<sup>th</sup> king of the Josun Dynasty.
- He is considered to be the greatest king in the history of Korea.
- He was a distinguished linguist, and is known to have been knowledgeable on **phonology**.

### King Sejong the Great



## 5. Josun (Con't)

- At that time, he criticized the present of using only Chinese characters and invented the Korean Script **Hangul (hunminjeongeum)**, phonetic symbols that harmonize with the characteristics of the Korean language.

## 5. Josun (Con't)

- **Hunminjeongeum** (the Korean Script) means the upright sound that teaches the people.
- Afterward, the name was changed to [hangeul] (the Korean language), which means great language, and had been called so till the present.

## King sejong and the Hunminjeongeum



## King Sejong the Great and South Korean 10000 won



## 5. Josun (Con't)

- Scientific instruments such as sundial, water clock and rain gauge; court music; and musical instrument were developed during Sejong's reign.
- Sejong was credited the title "King Sejong the Great of Josun"

## 5. Josun (Con't)

- Between 1592–1636, Korea suffered two foreign invasions: Japanese and Chinese Invasion.
  - In 1592 Japan invaded Korea because Korea refused the passage of Japanese troops to conquer China but Korea was able to handle (turtle boats and the increase of people as well as with supports from China)
  - This lasted for seven years and ended in 1599



Statute of **Admiral Yi Sunshin** in  
Gwangwhamun, Seoul, S. Korea

## Turtle Boat





## 5. Josun (Con't)

- Manchus invaded Korea in 1636 due to the fact that Korea refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of the empire of Later Chin.
- The Kingdom of Josun was ended in 1910 when Japanese troops took over the power and that marked the beginning of the Japanese colony upon Korean territory

## 6. Japanese Colony

- The Japanese colony over Korea lasted for thirty five years (1910–1945)
- Koreans were able to demonstrate a series of protests which later known as the March **First Independence Movement (1919)**. This had led to a violence that killed about 7,000 Koreans and limited their rights

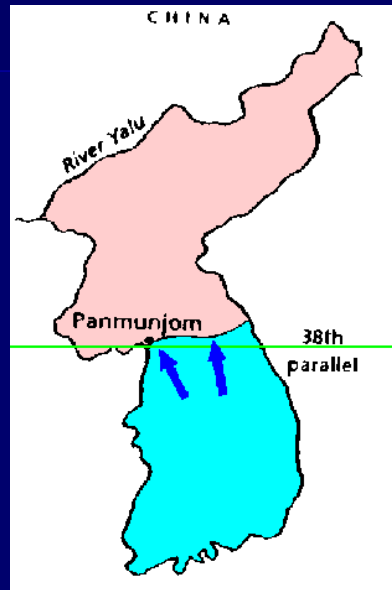
## 6. Japanese Colony (Con't)

- Moreover, Koreans were conscripted as laborers and soldiers in the Japanese Imperial Army
- Korean Language and newspapers were forbidden and Korean citizens were encouraged to use Japanese name
- In August 15, 1945, Korea gained independence as Japan surrendered after the World War II

## 7. The Division of Korea [한국]

- After the Japanese Colony, Korea was supposed to gain independence but, in contrast, he was divided into two:
  1. The Republic of Korea or South Korea supported by the USA in August 15, 1948
  2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea or North Korea controlled by the Soviet Union in September 9, 1948

## Map During Korean War



## 8. Korean War

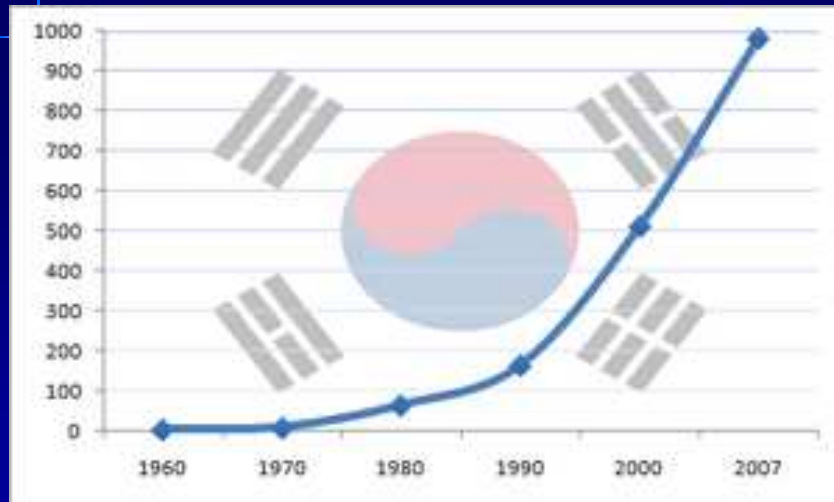
- The North Korea invaded South Korea on **June 25, 1950**.
- With better weapons, North Korea took only three days to control Seoul
- The US was fear that this would lead to the communist aggression elsewhere in the world, thus asked the United Nations Security Council to intervene



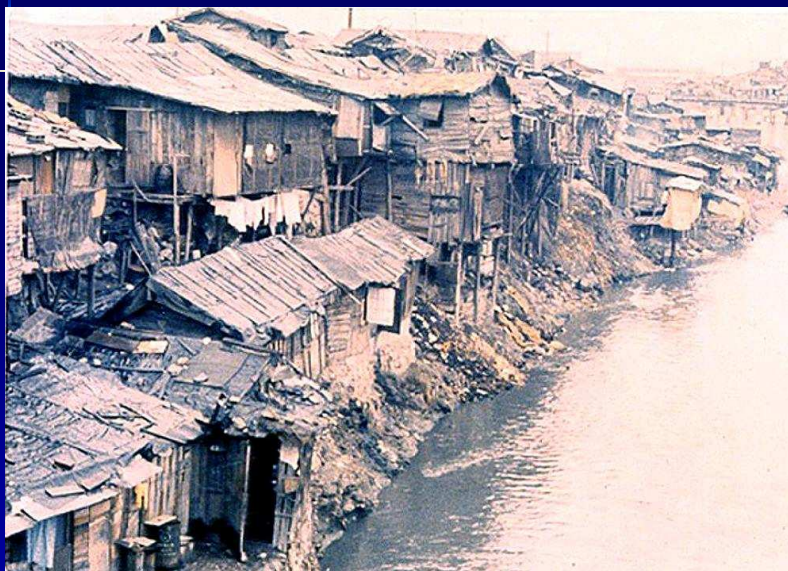
## 9. Economic Booming In S. Korea

- Human Resource Development
- The adaptation of An Outward-Looking Strategy (Labor Intensive Manufacture)
- Raising funds to foster needed industrial development

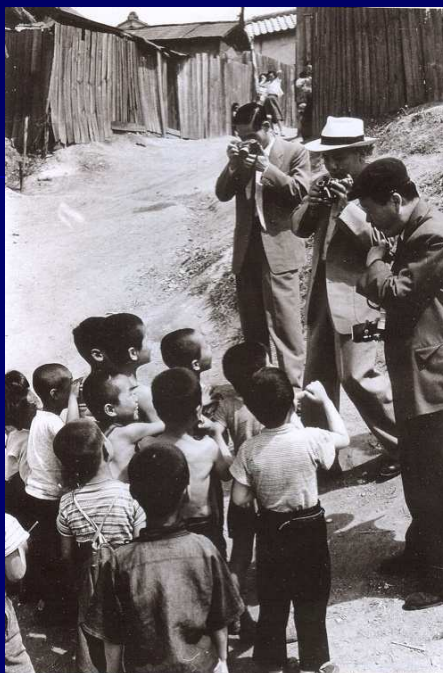
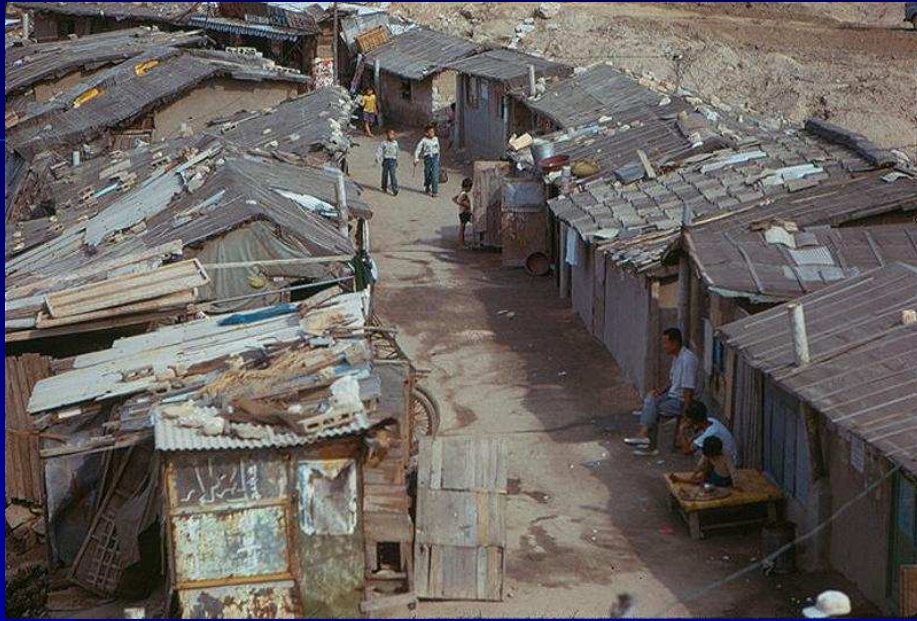
## Korean's Economy in 2007



## Han River In 1961

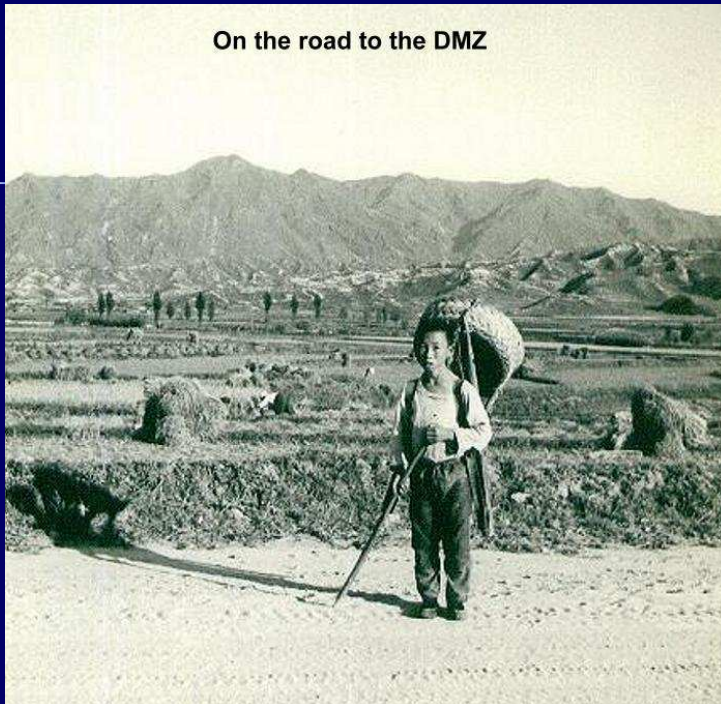








On the road to the DMZ



Han River In 2009



## Business District



## City Hall



## City Hall



## Skyscrapers





# International Convention Center



## COEX



## Jongno Tower



## 3 Secrets of the Miracle of Han River : GAP

- **G**: Government
- **A**: Assistance from International Community
- **P**: People's will to make a better Korea



**감 사 합 니 다.**