A Brief of the Korea History

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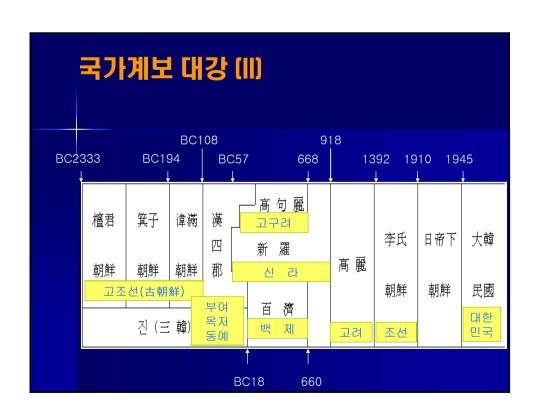
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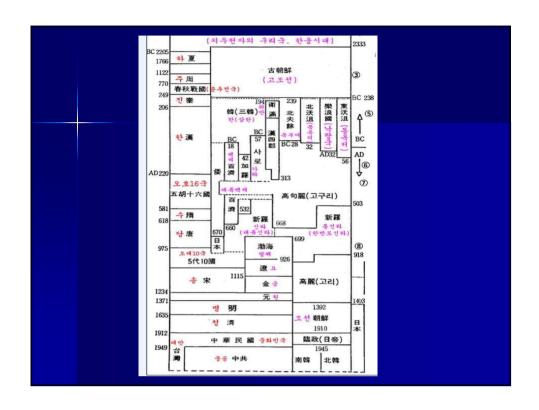
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Chronicle of Korea

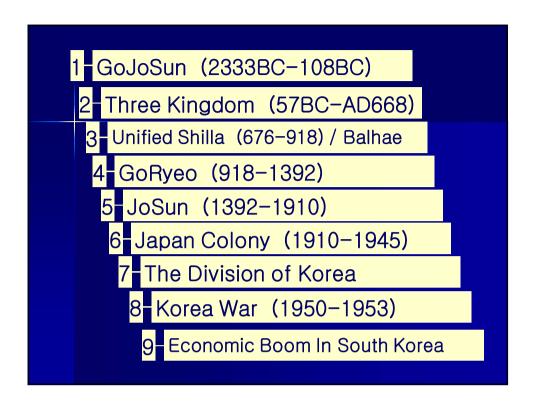
BC2333- BC 108	BC.238- BC1st	BC57-668	668-918	918- 1392	1392- 1910	1910- 1945	1945-
GoJoSun (古朝鮮)	BukOkJeo	GoGuRyeo BaekJae Silla GaRa (GaYa)	Unified Silla BalHae	GoRyeo Yo Kum Won	JoSun Myng Chung	Japan- Invaded	Dae Han Min Gug (R.O.K Korea)
	WiMan Han-5- Gun						CHINA
	SamHan (Wae)	(Wae)	(Wae)	(IIBon)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

한국역사 연대기											
BC2333- BC 238	BC.238- BC1세기	BC14 7 - 668	668-918	918- 1392	1392- 1910	1910- 1945	1945-				
고조선 (古朝鮮)	나 당 국 복 부 여 동 부 여 조본부여 동 옥 저 남 옥 저	고구려 신 라 백 제 가 라 (가야)	신 라 발 해	라 더 역 🛮 원	조선 명 챙	일제 강 점기	대한민 국 중국				
	위 만 국 한 5 군 삼 한 (왜)	(왜)	(왜)	(일본)	(일본)	(일본)	(일본)				









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 (弘命人間)", Devotion the welfare of world-wide human being - DanGun JoSun: 48 DanGuns(Kings) + GiJa JoSun + WeeMan JoSun



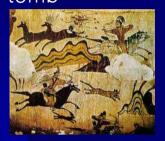






The culture of GoGuRyeo is chara cterized by a valiant spirit

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 Budd hism to Japan.
- King Gaero is moved the capital to the Bukhan Mountain Fortress in 132, probably in presentday 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 t he southeast of Korean peninsula, Silla developed later than the other two king doms.
- It gained strength in the 7th century and joined forces with the Dang Dynasty of China to defeat the BaekJe and GoGuR yeo Kingdoms unifying the Three Kingd oms.



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

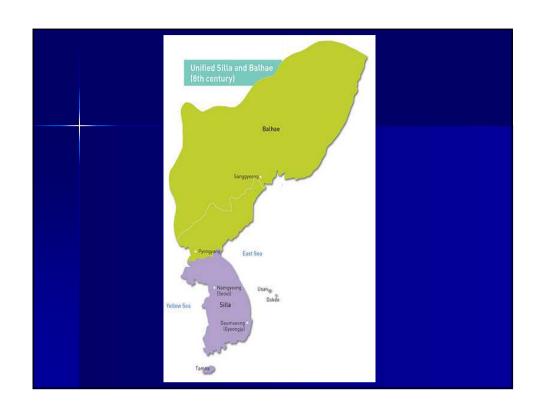


Buddhist Statuary---National Museum of Korea

3.Unified Silla and Balhae 통일 신라 발해

Unified Silla (Period: 668-935)

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



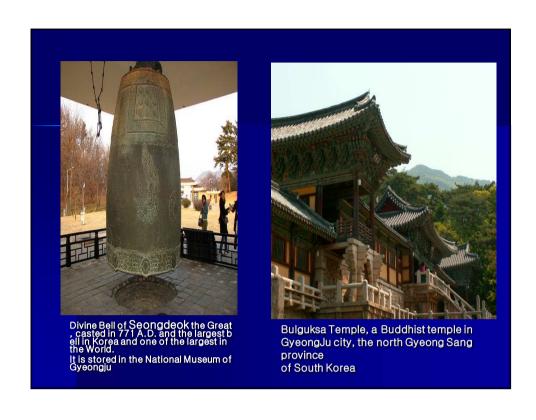
- It unified the southern portion of f the Korean peninsula. Unificati on of The then three kingdom B aekjae, Gaya and Silla made the Unified Silla.
- Unified Silla lasted for 267 year s until 935. it fell to Goryeo.

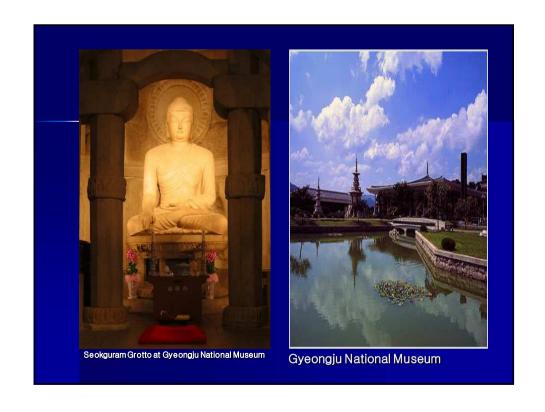
- Unified Shilla (668-935) made a public administration reform (provincial level, district level and so on), tax system reform as well as military reform
- Shilla enhanced her relationship wit h China and Japan, especially trade development with Japan

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

- During the Silla Period, Korean arts flourished dramatically and Buddhism became a large part of Silla culture.
- The temple <u>Bulguksa</u> are examp les of advanced Korean archite cture and Buddhist influence.

- Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grott o and Divine Bell of Seongdeok the Great are cultural heritage of the w orld.
- Gyeongju, the 1000-year-old capit al of Silla remains as a gigantic ope n-air museum where one can see t he splendid history of Silla.







- The displaced people of GoGuRyeo founded Balhae in Manchuria and N orthern region of Korean peninsula after Silla unified the Three Kingdo ms.
- Balhae styled itself as GoGuRyeo's successor state, the culture, the go vernment structure and geopolitical system.

- 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.

- Balhae was severely weaken ed by the 10th century, and t he <u>Khitan Liao Dynasty</u> conq uered Balhae in 926.
- No historical records from B alhae have survived, and the Liao left no histories of Balha e.





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 GoRye o or GoGuRyeo(GoRee)
- The GoRyeo dynasty centralized the political sy stem and adopted Buddhism as the national reli gion and Confusciasm 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 emergens of the "literati
- During the Goryeo dynasty science made much progress. The study of astronomy an d an almanac were developed for use in th e agricultural economy.

4. Goryeo (918–1392 AD)

- The development of <u>celadon</u> 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 achie vements. This invention of metal-type press predated its European counterpart by 200 years.

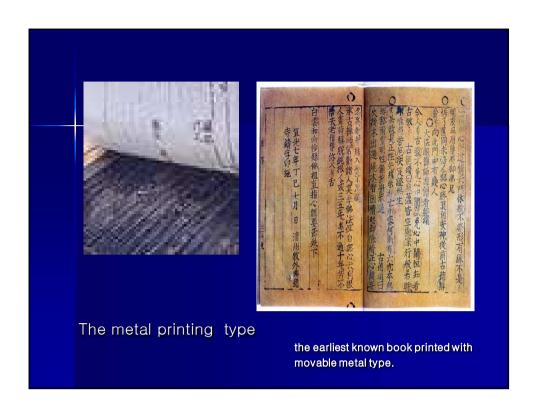
4. Goryeo (918–1392 AD)

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

4. Goryeo[고려] (918-1392 AD)

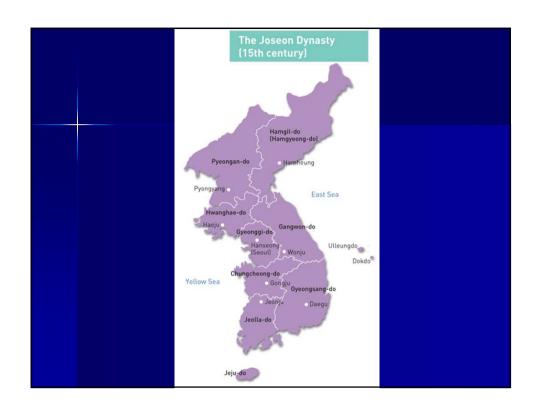
- The Triptaka Koreana (Gorteo Daejang gyeong) in the Haeinsa Temple, statue s of Buddha and pagodas show the G oryeo peoples deep respect for Buddh a the beauty of Buddist art.
- The beautiful Goryeo Cheongja or blue jade green celadon is representative of Goryeo craftsmanship.





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.





5. Josun [조선]

- King SeJong (1418-1450) was the 4th king of the Josun Dynasty.
- He is considered to be the greate st king in the history of Korea.
- He was a distinguished linguist, a nd is known to have been knowle dgeable on phonology.

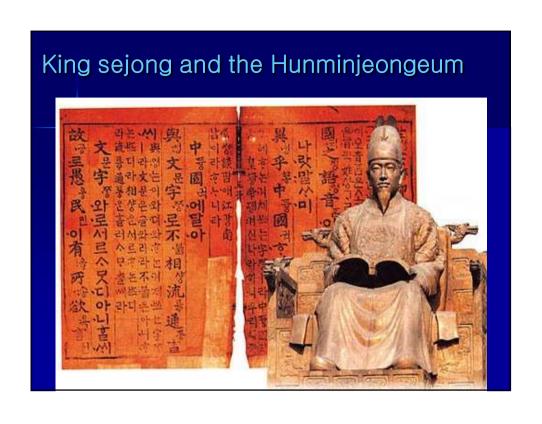
King Sejong the Great

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 harmonizes 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 chaged to [hangeul] (the Korean language), which means great language, and had been called so till the present.



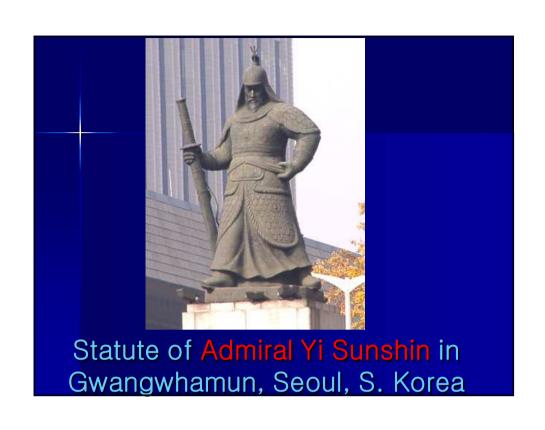


5. Josun (Con't)

- Scientific instruments such as s un dial, water clock and rain ga uge; court music; and musical instrument were developed duri ng 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 re fused the passage of Japanese troops to conq uer China but Korea was able to handle (turtle b oats and the increase of people as well as with supports from China)
 - This lasted for seven years and ended in 1599





5. Josun (Con't)

- Manchus invaded Korea in 1636 due to the fac t that Korea refused to acknowledge the sover -eignty of the empire of Later Chin.
- The Kingdom of Josun was ended in 1910 wh en Japanese troops took over the power and t hat marked the beginning of the Japanese col ony upon Korean territory

6. Japanese Colony

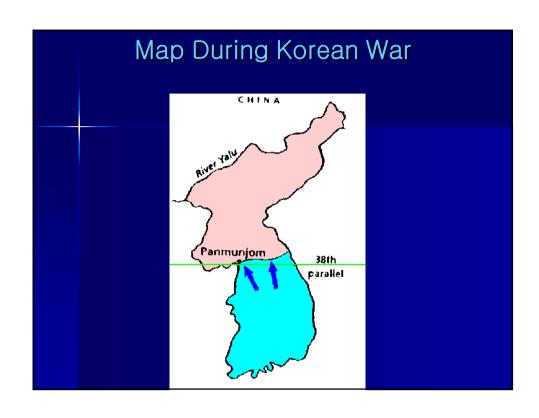
- The Japanese colony over Korea lasted f or thirty five years (1910-1945)
- Koreans were able to demonstrate a seri es of protests which later known as the March First Independence Movement (19 19). This had lead to a violence that kille d about 7,000 Koreans and limited their r ights

6. Japanese Colony (Con't)

- Moreover, Koreans were conscripted as I aborers and soldiers in the Japanese Imp erial Army
- Korean Language and newspapers were forbidden and Korean citizens were enco uraged 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 Kore a or North Korea controlled by the Soviet U nion in September 9, 1948



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 Nation s Security Council to intervene

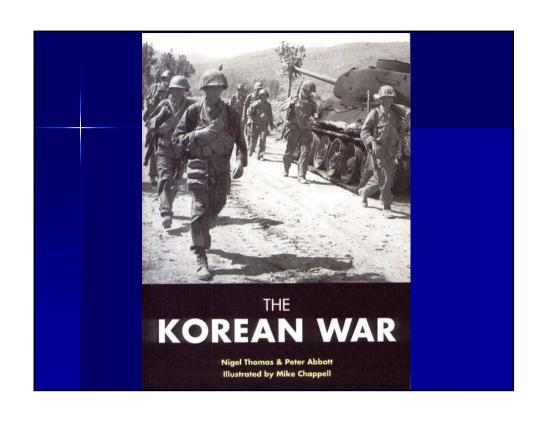


8. Korean War (Con't)

- In September 15, 1950, the UN forces in Korea lunched its attack and took much of the control from North Korea before China came in October 1950
- The war lasted until July 27, 1953 when a cease-fire agreement was signed at P'anmunjom.







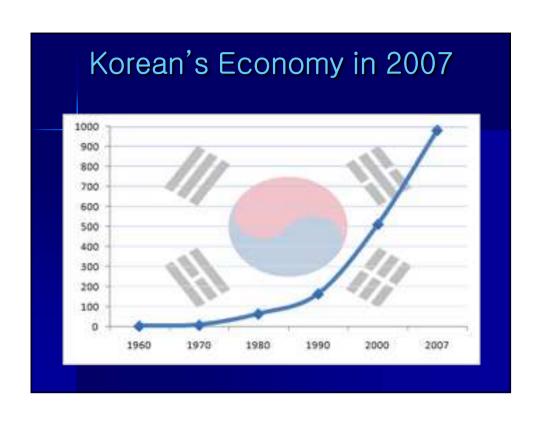


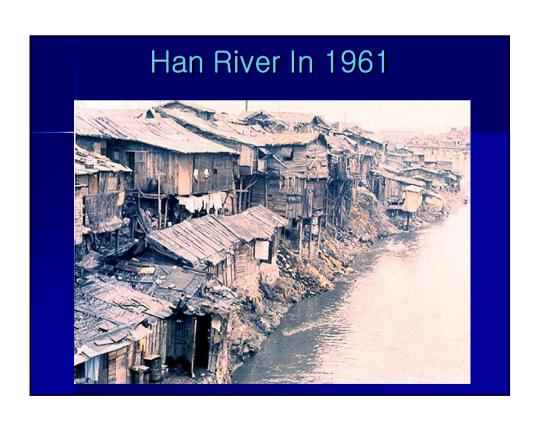
The Civilian Death During the War

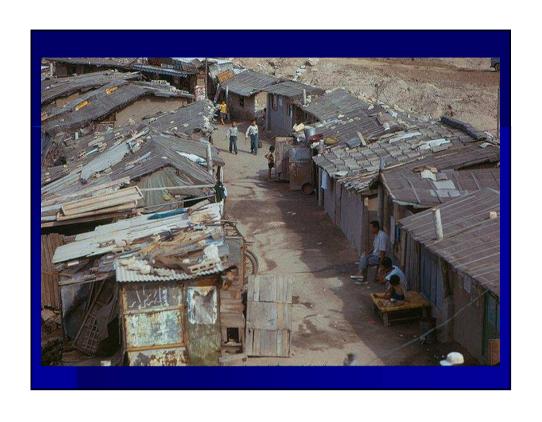


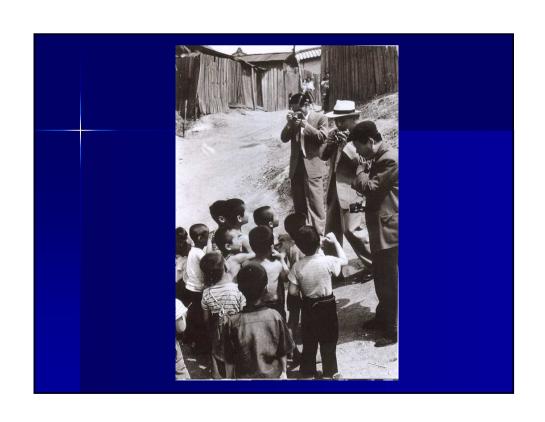
9. Economic Booming In S. Korea

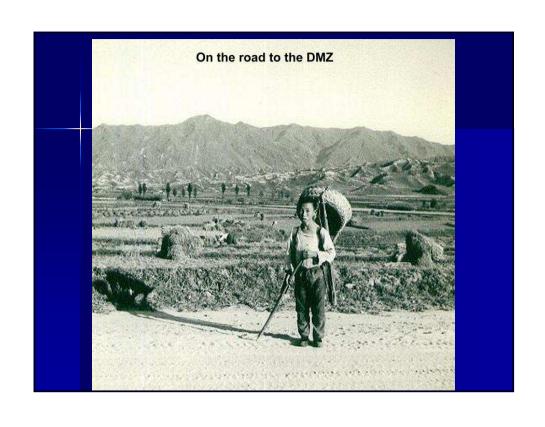
- Human Resource Development
- The adaptation of An Outward-Lookin g Strategy (Labor Intensive Manufactu re)
- Raising funds to foster needed indust rial development

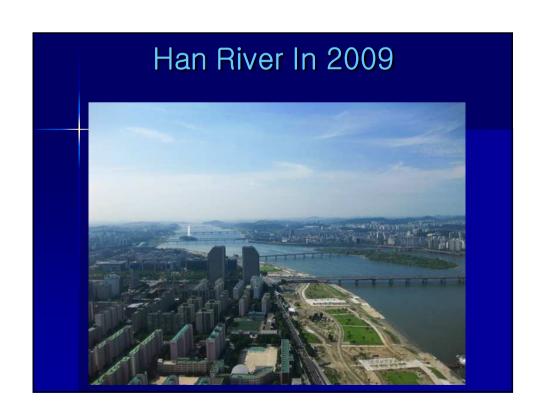


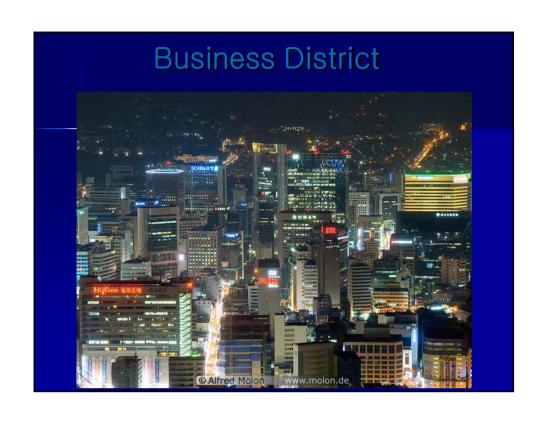


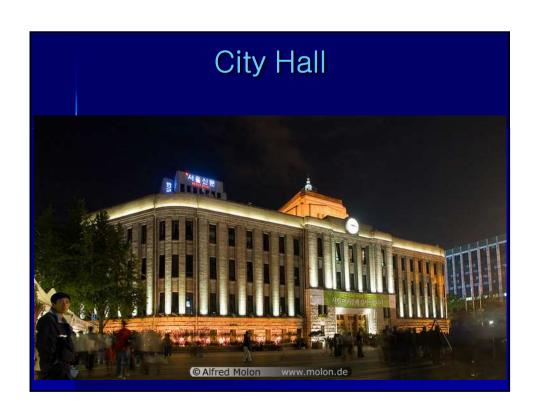




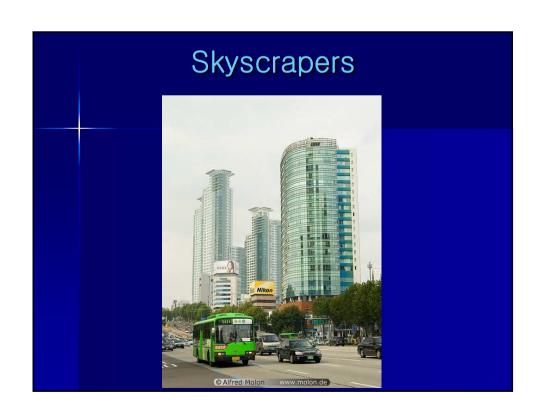
















Jongno Tower

3 Secrets of the Miracle of Han River : GAP

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

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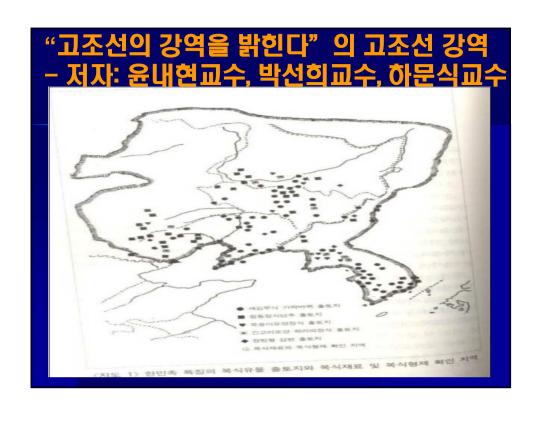














고조선의 특이사항

- 1. 가림토(加臨土) 문자
- · BC. 2181년 가림토 38자 제정
- 한글 24자 이 안에 모두 포함
- · 세종실록 25년 12월 <u>조 기록</u>
 - "上親製諺文二十八字其字做古篆"

훈민정음의 뿌리 가림토 문자

- 언문은 모두 옛 글자를 본받아 되었고, 새 글자는 아니다. 언문은 전 (前)조선시대에 있었던 것을 빌어다 쓴 것이다......
 (세종실록 103권; 세종23년에 발표한 글)
- 이 달에 상감께서 친히 스물여덟자를 지으시니, 그 자는 고전(古篆)을 모방한 것이다....

(세종실록25년;훈민정음창제당시의 첫 발표문)

■ 계해년 겨울에 우리 전하께옵서 정음 스물여덟자를 창제하시고, 간략 하게 예의를 들어서 보이시면서 이름지어 가로되 훈민정음이라 하시 니, 상형하되 글자는 옛날의 전자를 본따고......

(해례서문:훈민정음 제작원리를 설명한 책, 정인지)

● 언문은 모두 옛글자를 근본삼은 것으로 새로운 글자가 아니며 곧 자형은 비록 옛날의 전문을 모방했더라도 용음과 합자가 전혀 옛것과 반대되는 까닭에 실로 근거할 바가 없는 바입니다.....

(한글재창제를 반대하는 최만리와 당대유학자들의 집단 상소문)

가림토 문자

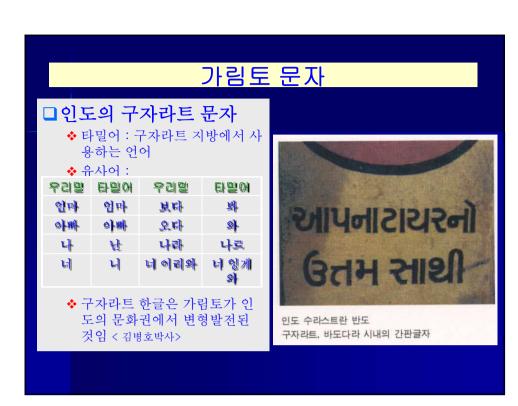
3대 가륵단군(기원전 BC2181년) 배달국시대부터 전해오는 녹도문자 대신 배움이 부족한 일반백성들이 사용하기 쉽게 한글의 원형인 가림토문자를 만듬

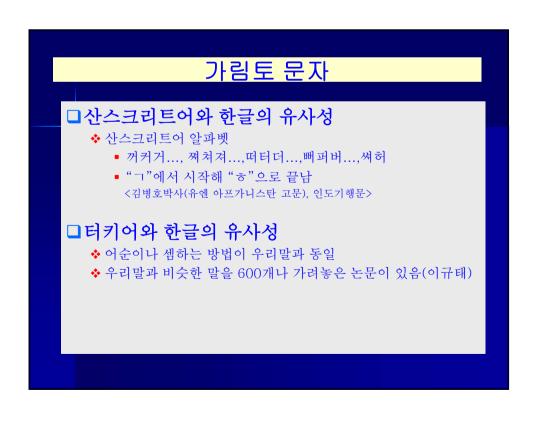
也擅君世紀擅君嘉勒二年 三部乙普勒課正音三十八字是謂加臨多其文曰

・リートリー・ドリニー×ヨ Oフロロレム大六合合の人M P己H日本可大介フェエエ

가림토 문자 38자







가림토 문자

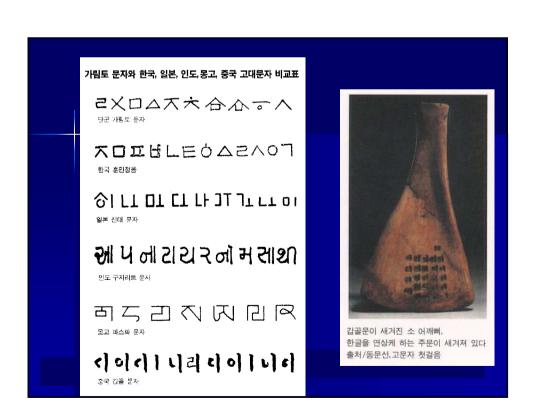
□몽고 파스파 문자

- ❖ 발음체계가 한글과 동일한 오음구조(어금니소리, 혀소리, 입술 소리, 잇소리, 목구멍소리)
- ❖ 단군세기
 - "제 4대 오사구단군때 황제의 동생 오사달을 *몽고리한*으로 봉한다"라고 기록

□수메르 문자

❖ 유사 어휘

우리말	수메르 말	우리말	수메르 말
아버지	ABBA	밝 음	BAR
얼 마	UMMA	달(月)	DAL
한	AN	대가리	DE-GAL
칼	KAL		



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 - 중국의 갑골문자
 - 인도의 구자라트 문자
 - 몽고의 파스파문자
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