

Korean Historical Cultures

- Korean Identity, History and Politics -

* Source : Korea Gov.

* Modified : HoonJae Lee

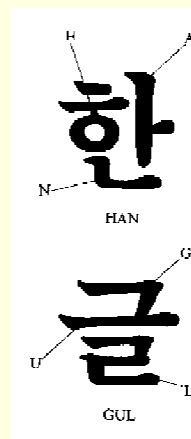
Map of Korea Today



King Sejong and the Invention of Hangul



Hangul: The Korean Alphabet



The South Korean Flag

- Three components of the Oriental Um-Yang-5-Hang Principles:

- **White** : Korean traditional peaceful citizenship (peace)
- **Red & Blue** : TaeKuk - Principles of Yang (Positive) and Um (Negative) in the Great COSMOS
- **Black, 4-Ghoi(four Axis)** : Gun(7)-Gon(0)-Gam(2)-Ri(5): Heaven-Earth-Water-Fire, Participants in the Great COSMOS



GunGonGamRi
 건 곤 감 리 (乾 坤 坎 離)
 天 地 水 火
 ☰ ☷ ☵ ☲
 7 0 2 5

National Symbols



The National Flag of Korea

The **Korean flag** is called "Taegeukgi(태극기)" in Korean. Its design symbolizes the principles of the yin and yang in Oriental philosophy. The circle in the center of the Korean flag is divided into two equal parts. The upper red section represents the proactive cosmic forces of the **yang**. Conversely, the lower blue section represents the responsive cosmic forces of the **yin**. The circle is surrounded by four trigrams, one in each corner. Each trigram symbolizes one of the four universal elements: **heaven**, **earth**, **fire**, and **water**.

The national flower of Korea is the mugunghwa, rose of sharon. (무궁화)

Arirang[아리랑], Korean traditional folk song

ARIRANG

Korean Traditional



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[Click to Arirang song](#)

[Click to Arirang-Kim Yuna](#)

[Click to Arirang \(web\)](#)

[Click to Arirang-Kim Yuna\(Web\)](#)

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Arirang[아리랑], Korean traditional folk song

아리랑 우리 나라 민요

아 - 리 랑 - 아 - 리 랑 - 아 라 - 리 - 요 - - -

아 - 리 랑 - 고 - 개 - 토 - 녀 - 어 카 다 -

너 를 버 리 고 기 시 는 임 은

십 - 리 도 - 뽕 - 가 - 서 - 뽕 - 뽕 나 다 -

[Click to Arirang song](#)

[Click to Arirang-Kim Yuna](#)

[Click to Arirang \(web\)](#)

[Click to Arirang-Kim Yuna\(Web\)](#)

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Arirang[아리랑], Korean traditional folk song

I. Arirang

Refrain(후렴):

Arirang, Arirang, Arariyo,
Arirang over the Hill we go.

아리랑 아리랑 아라리요
아리랑 고개로 넘어간다.

1st Verse(1절):

If you leave and forsake me, my own,
Ere three miles you go, lame you'll have
grown.

나를 버리고 가시는 남은
십리도 못 가서 발병 난다.

2nd Verse:

Wondrous time, happy time—let us delay;

Till night is over, go not away.

청정하늘에 별도 많고

우리네 가슴에 근심도 많네

3rd Verse:

Arirang Mount is my Tear-Falling Hill,

So seeking my love, I cannot stay still.

4th Verse:

The brightest of stars stud the sky so blue;

Deep in my bosom burns bitterest rue.

I. Arirang

Refrain(후렴):

Arirang, Arirang, Arariyo,
Arirang over the Hill we go.

아리랑 아리랑 아라리요
아리랑 고개로 넘어간다.

5th Verse:

Man's heart is like water streaming downhill;

Woman's heart is well water—so deep and still.

6th Verse:

Young men's love is like pinecones seeming
sound,

But when the wind blows, they fall to the ground.

7th Verse:

Birds in the morning sing simply to eat;

Birds in the evening sing for love sweet.

8th Verse:

When man has attained to the age of a score,

The mind of a woman should be his love.

9th Verse:

The trees and the flowers will bloom for aye,

But the glories of youth will soon fade away.

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South Korean money today

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



South Korean money today



Sejong, the Great

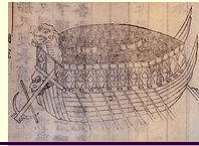
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sejong_the_Great

- **Sejong the Great** (May 7, 1397 – May 18, 1450, r. 1418–1450) was the fourth king of the **Joseon Dynasty** of **Korea**. During his regency, he reinforced **Korean Confucian** policies and executed major legal amendments (공법; 貢法). He also used the creation of **Hangul** and the advancement of technology to expand his territory. He is the third son of **King Taejong** and Queen Consort Wonkyeong.
- Sejong is one of only two Korean rulers posthumously honored with the appellation "**the Great**", the other being **Gwanggaeto the Great** of **Goguryeo**.^[3]
- King Sejong the Great profoundly impacted Korean history with his introduction of **hangul**, the native phonetic alphabet system for the **Korean language**.^[12]
- Before the creation of Hangul, only members of the highest class were literate (hanja was typically used to write Korean by using adapted Chinese characters, while **Hanmun** was sometimes used to write court documents in classical Chinese). One would have to learn the quite complex hanja characters in order to read and write Korean. Further, despite modifications to the Chinese characters, hanja could prove cumbersome when transcribing the Korean language, due to considerable differences in grammar and sentence order.^[13]
- King Sejong presided over the introduction of the 28-letter Korean alphabet, with the explicit goal being that Koreans from all classes would read and write. He also attempted to establish a cultural identity for his people through its unique script. First published in 1446, anyone could learn Hangul in a matter of days. Persons previously unfamiliar with Hangul can typically pronounce Korean script accurately after only a few hours study.

Each hangul letter is based on a simplified diagram of the patterns made by the mouth, tongue and teeth when making the sound related to the character. **Morphemes** are built by writing characters in syllabic blocks. The blocks of letters are then strung together linearly.



Yi, Sunshin http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yi_Sunshin



- **Yi Sun-sin** (April 28, 1545 – December 16, 1598, **Korean**: 이순신, **Hanja**: 李舜臣) was a **Korean** naval commander noted for his victories against the Japanese navy during the **Imjin war** in the **Joseon Dynasty**. His title of *Samdo Sugun Tongjesa* (**Hangul**: 삼도수군통제사, **Hanja**: 三道水軍統制使), literally meaning "Naval Commander of the Three Provinces" was to remain as the title of the commander of the operating arm of the Korean navy until 1896. Yi is also known for his innovative use of the **turtle ship**. **He is reputed to be one of the few admirals to have been victorious in every naval battle (of at least 23)^[1] which he commanded.^[2]**
- Yi was killed by a single bullet in the **Battle of Noryang** on December 16, 1598. And while he died, he said "Do not let my death be known" (lest the friendly forces lose morale/the enemy gain morale). The royal court eventually bestowed various honors upon him, including a posthumous title of **Chungmugong** (충무공, Duke of Loyalty and Warfare), an enrollment as a *Seonmu Ildeung Gongsin* (선무일등공신, 宣武一等功臣, First-class military order of merit during the reign of Seonjo), and two posthumous offices, **Yeonguijeong** (영의정, 領議政, Prime Minister), and the *Deokpung Buwongun* (덕풍부원군, 德豊府院君, The Prince of the Court from Deokpung). Yi remains a venerated hero among Koreans today.



Yi, Hwang (Yi, ToeGye) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yi_Hwang

- **Yi Hwang** (1501-1570) is one of the two most prominent **Korean Confucian** scholars of the **Joseon Dynasty**, the other being his younger contemporary **Yi I** (Yulgok).^[1] A key figure of the **Neo-Confucian** literati, he established the Yeongnam School and set up the **Dosan Seowon**, a private Confucian academy.^[2] Yi Hwang is often referred to by his **pen name ToeGye** ("Retreating Creek"). His **courtesy name** was **Gyeongho**.^[3]
- Yi Hwang was the author of many books on Confucianism. He followed the dualistic **Neo-Confucianism** teachings of **Chu Hsi**, which views *i* (Chinese "li") and *gi* (Chinese "qi") as the forces of foundation of the universe. Yi Hwang placed emphasis on the *i*, the formative element, as the existential force that determines *gi*. This school of thought contrasted with the school that focused on the concrete element of *gi*, established by Yi Hwang's counterpart **Yi I**. **Understanding the determinative pattern of *i* would be more essential in understanding the universe than recognizing the principles that govern individual manifestations of *gi*.** This approach of placing importance on the role of *i* became the core of the Yeongnam School, where Yi Hwang's legacy was carried on by prominent figures such as **Yu Seong-ryong** and **Kim Seong-il**.^[4]



Yi Hwang was also talented in calligraphy and poetry, writing a collection of **sijo**, a three line poetic form popular with the literati of the Joseon period.^[5]



Yi, I (Yi, YulGok) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yi_Yulgok

- Yi I (December 26, 1536–1584) was one of the two most prominent **Korean Confucian** scholars of the **Joseon Dynasty**, the other being his older contemporary, **Yi Hwang** (Toegye). Yi I is often referred to by his **pen name Yulgok** ("Chestnut valley"). He is not only known as a scholar but also as a revered politician and reformer.
- Yi I was not only known as a philosopher but also as a social reformer. He did not completely agree with the dualistic **Neo-Confucianism** teachings followed by **Yi Hwang**. His school of **Neo-Confucianism** placed emphasis on the more concrete, material elements; rather than inner spiritual perception, this practical and pragmatic approach valued external experience and learning.^[3] Unlike **Yi Hwang**, who suffered through tumultuous times and did not enjoy being in politics, Yi I was an active official who thought it important to implement Confucian values and principles to government administration. He emphasized sage learning and self-cultivation as the base of proper administration.^{[3][4]}
- Yi I is also well-known for his foresight about **national security**. He proposed to draft and reinforce the army against a possible Japanese attack. His proposal was rejected by the central government, his worry was found to be well founded soon after his death, during the **Imjin war**.^[4]



Origins of Korean People

- Members of the Altaic Language Group, emigrated from near Lake Baikal



King Chi Wu “Red Devil” of the Baidal kingdom (3,000 B.C.)



Stone tools



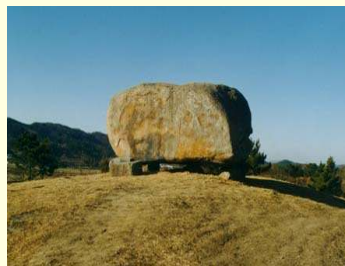
Excavation of the Go-Choson kingdom (3rd to 1st Millennium B.C.



Prehistoric dolmens in Korea



Chessboard type dolmens in the South

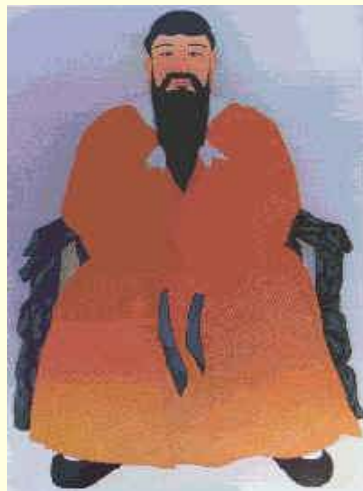


Mountain dolmens



Go-Josun Dynasty 고조선

Dan-gun and the mythological origins
of the Korean people (BC2333~BC108)



Korea's Bronze Age: 10th century B.C.

- Bronze mirror and bronze rattle



Korea's Iron Age: 300 B.C.



Proto Three Kingdoms Period

■ Jar coffins



Three Kingdoms:
Goguryeo(고구려)-Baekje(백제)-Silla(신라)

Three Kingdoms: GoGuRyeo, Baekje and Silla: 57 B.C to 668 AD



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

- Threat by Chinese Wei dynasty caused tribes to unite
- Baekje depended upon alliances with Yamato (Japan) and Gaya to retain independence
- Buddhism became important



Brick tomb of King Muryeong of the Baekje dynasty



Silla: Unification begun in 57 BC but first ruler was King Naemul (356AD)

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

Cheomseongdae: observatory from 647: old Silla Kingdom



Silla, 5-6th centuries, Heavenly Horse Tomb



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

King Kwanggaet'o conquered 65 walled
cities and 1,400 villages

Ancient capital of Goguryeo (Jip-ahn)



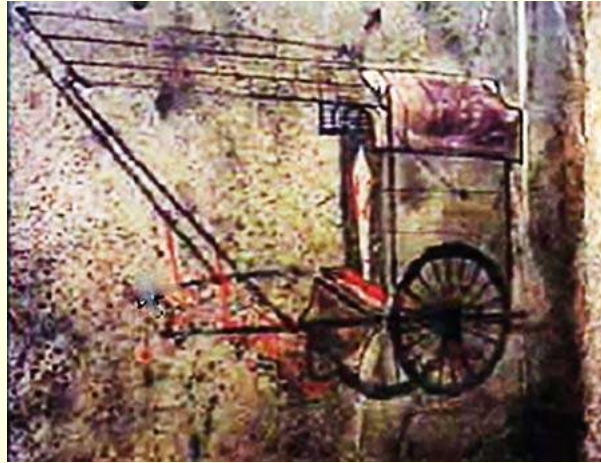
General Ulich Mundak, most famous
Goguryeo general (7th century)



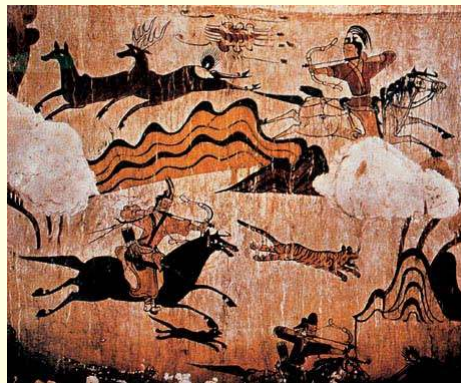
Goguryeo Women's attire (based on
cave painting)



Carriage from wall tomb (Goguryeo)



Hunting scene from 6th century Goguryeo tomb



Goguryeo tomb



Buddhism was introduced in the 4th century: relics of early Buddhism



Confucianism became the basis of three kingdom's governments



Confucian temple: gate and mortuary house



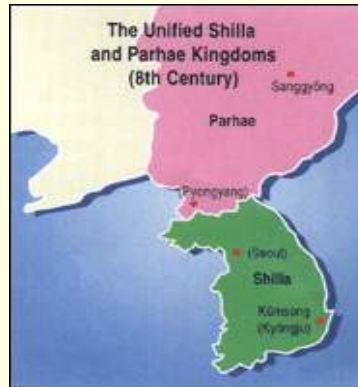
Confucian academy in present day North Korea



Modern Confucian Ceremony



Unified Silla Kingdom: 668-918



Silla and the Tang Dynasty of China

- Tang helped Silla to conquer first Baekje and then Goguryeo
- 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

Gyungju: Capital of Unified Silla

- Today an open air museum, one of Korean's World Heritage sites.



Kim Yu-shin's tomb: one of Silla's unifiers



Bell from Gyungju (Capital of unified Silla)



Tomb of the Heavenly Horse



Gold work: Girdle with Pendants



Pottery: Incense burner



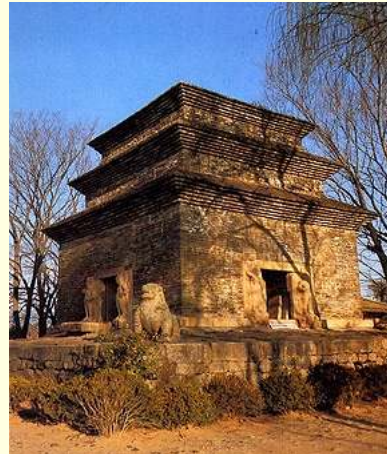
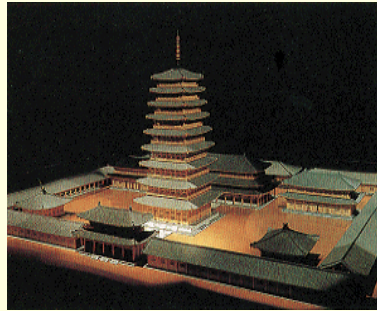
Buddha sculptures



Zodiac figures: The Boar



Hwangnyong pagoda: destroyed by Mongols



Sarira Reliquaries



Sokkuram Grotto



Bulguksa Temple



Plan of Bulguksa



Bulguksa Temple

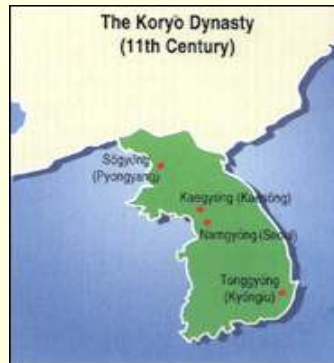


Parhae(Balhae) Kingdom

- Established by General from Goguryeo
- Fought and contained Silla
- Ruled parts of Manchuria and North Korea
- Eventually defeated by Kitan uprising in 10th century

GoRyeo Dynasty
고려

GoRyeo Dynasty: 918-1392)



General Wang Kon: founder of dynasty

- Collapse of Silla gave opportunity to create new dynasty
- Threatened by Kitan Liao tribes
- Thriving commercial, intellectual and artistic activities (100 years)
- Imitates China's Song dynasty
- Ally against Kitan



Goryeo 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 Koreana in Haeinsa monastery



Map of Haeinsa (Haein Monastery)



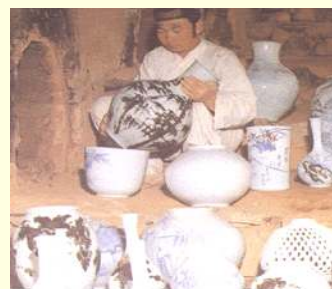
Haeinsa Main Hall



Haeinsa Stupa (reliquary)



The Making of Korean Celadon



Celadon ware: Korea's trade goods



Painting became an art of the literati



Mongol Invasion of Korea

- 1258: Koryo overthrown by Mongols
- 1279: Korea incorporated in to the Yuan empire of China
- 1392: Josun (Yi) Kingdom founded
- Cultural Flourishing and 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
- Defeat by divine winds:
Kamikazi
- Goryeo kings marry
Mongol princesses



Josun Dynasty 조선

General Lee, Seong-gye founds the Josun 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

- land not on tax rolls
- peasant tenant farmers on land owned by temples

Political attacks stripped monasteries of power

- great power in Koryo
- great corruption in monasteries

Results: decline in religious fervor and Buddhism

Triumph of Confucianism

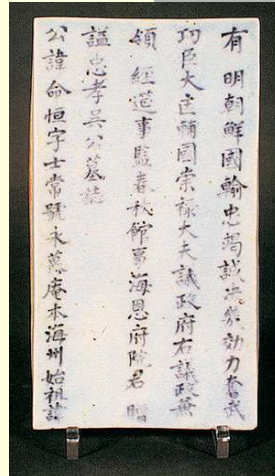
- Creation of the hereditary Yangban class
- Rule by literati
- Use of Confucian rituals in governmental business
- Confucian schools and development of Confucian philosophy

Josun 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

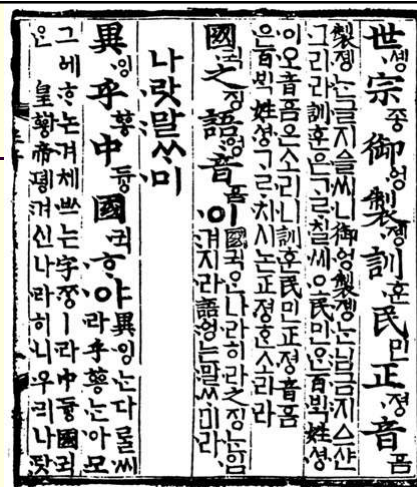


Portrait Hall: Pictures of Confucius and disciples



History of Hangeul

- Invented by King SeJong and his scholars at 1443
- Purpose: everyone can learn and use it easily.

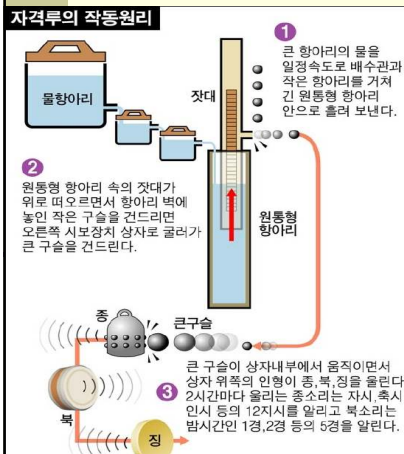


훈민정음 언해(1460)



King Sejong invented - Jakyukroo

- “Jakyukroo”-self-ringing
- Water-Clock



King Sejong invented - HaeSiKye

- Sun-Clock



King Sejong invented - ChekWoKi

- Measurement of rain falling



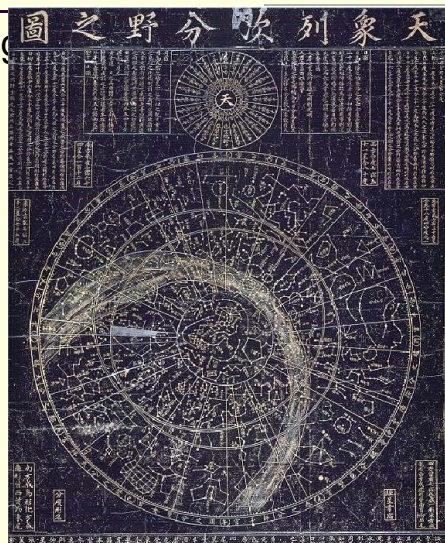
King Sejong invented - HonChunEui

- Measurement of star cycling



King Sejong invented - ChunSang

- geography of star cycling



Ondul Underfloor heating: Korea's conquest of winter



18th and 19th century porcelian



Suwon walled city



Approaching one of the gates



Southwest Secret gate



Command Post



West Gate



Japanese invasions: 1592 and 1597

- Admiral Yi SunShin invents the turtle boat



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

- Attacks by Japanese and Manchus
- Weak rulers
- Economic depression
- Sirhak movement: practical philosophy
- Discontented scholars and government officials
- Coming of Western ideas
- 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 seeks trade and treaties

Japanese conquest of Korea

- Japan and China struggle for support at the Korean court
- The Tonghak rebellion (1894) is the excuse for the Sino-Japanese War over Korea
- The resulting Treaty of Shimonoseki gave Japan hegemony over Korea
- Japan forces passage of measure designed to prevent more uprisings
- Korea reforms: abolishes classes, liberates slaves, abolishes civil service exams

Korea becomes a Japanese colony

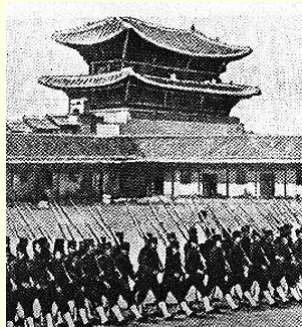
- The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 results in Russia “acknowledging Japan’s paramount political, military and economic interest in Korea”
- In the Taft-Katsura Agreement (US and Japan) gives Japan a free hand in Korea in exchange for Japan giving the US a free hand in the Philippines.
- In 1910: Japan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

Japan annexes Korea: 1910



Korea under Japanese rule

- Japan disbands the Korean Army



Koreans protest Japanese occupation and call for Korean Independence



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: 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 Russia
- Syngman Rhee sets up first Korean government in South (1948)
- South Korean Army formed)
- 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
 - Rebuild Southern industry and agriculture
 - Massive American aid
 - Constant opposition to his political repression
 - Improved education at all levels: student revolts bring down government
- Democratic interlude: 1960-1961: 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 similar to the Japanese Zaibatsu of war years
- Korea emerges as a "tiger" of Asia
- Korea intends to beat Japan
- Highly literate and homogeneous society

Rapprochement with the South: Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong-Il, No Mu Hyun and Kim Jong-Il



**Beautiful
& Dynamic
Republic of Korea**
(Land of the Morning Calm)

National Symbols



The National Flag of Korea

The **Korean flag** is called "Taegeukgi(태극기)" in Korean. Its design symbolizes the principles of the yin and yang in Oriental philosophy. The circle in the center of the Korean flag is divided into two equal parts. The upper red section represents the proactive cosmic forces of the **yang**. Conversely, the lower blue section represents the responsive cosmic forces of the **yin**. The circle is surrounded by four trigrams, one in each corner. Each trigram symbolizes one of the four universal elements: **heaven**, **earth**, **fire**, and **water**.

The national flower of Korea is the mugunghwa, rose of sharon. (무궁화)

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Location & Population



- ◆ Location: between China and Japan
- ◆ Area(South Korea): 100,032 km²
- ◆ Population: 48,747,000
- ◆ Capital city: Seoul (South Korea)
- Population: 10,460,000

- Busan city**
- ◆ Area: 765.64km²
 - ◆ Population: 3,500,000
 - ◆ 2nd big city in Korea

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Korean cities



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Weather (distinct four seasons)



Spring lasts from late March to May and is warm. Various flowers, including the picturesque cherry blossom.



Summer lasts from June to early September. It is a hot and humid time of the year.



Autumn lasts from September to November, and produces mild weather. It is the best season to visit Korea.

Winter lasts from December to mid-March. It can be bitterly cold. Heavy snow in the northern and eastern parts of Korea makes for favorable skiing conditions.



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Korean Language(Hangul)

Hangeul (한글), Korea's official language, was first invented by King Sejong during the mid-15th century. Originally called Hunminjeongeum (훈민정음), the language was fully conceived in 1443

한 국 어
han guk eo

Hangeul written in syllabic units made up of two, three, or four letters.

Hangeul					
Consonants					
ㄱ	g, k	ㅂ	b, p	ㅋ	k
ㄴ	n	ㄷ	s	ㅌ	t
ㄷ	d, l	ㄹ	ng, silent	ㅍ	p
ㄹ	r, l	ㅈ	j	ㅊ	h
ㅁ	m	ㅊ	ch		
Vowels					
ㅏ	a	ㅑ	o	ㅓ	yu
ㅓ	ya	ㅕ	yo		eu
ㅗ	eo	ㅛ	io	ㅜ	i
ㅜ	yeo				

- Hangeul: 24 letters
- 14 Consonants
- 10 Vowels
- Similar to English in structure
- Completely different from Chinese & Japanese

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Korean Customs



Traditionally in Korea, the **typical family** size is quite large, with three or four generations usually living together under the same roof.



Traditional wedding ceremony in Korea, But today's typical wedding ceremony is somewhat different from what it was in old times: Western-style ceremony

Ondol: Traditional floor of bedroom.
Underneath the floors are stone or concrete flues. Traditionally hot air was vented through the flues to provide heat.



A traditional Korean house is called **hanok**. **Hanok** sought to create a living space based on the coexistence of nature and humans.



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Korean Foods



The Korean Royal court cuisine
(궁중요리)

Typical Korean Foods:
Kimchi(김치), Hanjeongsik(한정식),
Galbi(갈비), Bulgogi(불고기),
Bibimbap(비빔밥), Royal court(궁중요리)



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Educational System

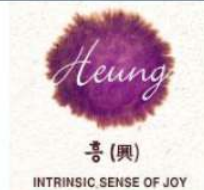


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Korean Culture

For over five thousand years, the Korean people have managed to maintain their exceptional culture despite numerous acts of aggression from its powerful neighbors including China, Russia and Japan.

Most Korean people attribute the success of their country to this energy, which is divided into three types: Gi, Heung and Jeong. Grasping these important principles of the Korean belief system will surely instill a deep understanding of Korean culture



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Entertainment



Jumong



The **Korean TV drama** are very popular in the Asian countries such as China, Japan, etc.

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Well known Korean...



Korea-pop singer **Rain**(비) and Olympic figure skating champion **Kim Yu-na**(김연아) are among 200 candidates for this year's list of the 100 most influential people in the world by Time's magazine



Ban Ki-moon,
UN Secretary-General



Sumi Jo
World class Soprano singer



President, Lee Myung-bak
met US President, Obama

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Recipient country (1946-70)
Korean War 1950
(Foreign aid)



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Economy & Industry

South Korea is a **developed country** and had one of the world's fastest growing economies from the early 1960s to the late 1990s. Its rapid transformation into a wealthy and industrialized economy in this short time was termed the Miracle on the Han River. As of 2009, South Korea is the world's 8th largest exporter

South Korea's Samsung Electronics is the world's largest electronics and technology company and Samsung Group is the world's largest conglomerate.

SAMSUNG

South Korea's real GDP growth from 1960 to 2007 (**13th rank**)

South Korea is the world's largest shipbuilder, and the fifth largest automobile maker in the world (Hyundai Kia Motors)

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World's 13th Largest Economy(2009)



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Travel Highlights(Seoul)

Seoul is the capital of Korea with over 600 years of history. It is the heart of Korea's culture and education as well as politics and economics.



Namsan Tower



Kyeongbuk palace



President H(Blue House)



Namdaemun Market



63 City Building



Lotte World



Insadong shopping St.



Itaewon Tourist District

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Travel Highlights(Busan)

Busan a bustling city of approximately 3.5 million residents, is located on the southeastern tip of the Korean Peninsula. Busan is the second largest city in Korea
<http://etour.busan.go.kr/index.jsp>



Yongdusan Park



Haeundae beach



Beomeosa (Temple)



Millak Waterfront Park



Nurimaru APEC House



Jagalchi Seafood Market



Dongnae Spas



Busan Museum

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Travel Highlights(Jeju Island)

Jeju Island situated in a most ideal setting, just 64 kilometers south of the Korean Peninsula is Korea's largest island, Jeju. Jeju is a magical place known for 3 things: roaring **winds**, magnificent **rocks**, and **women**.



Folk Village



Mandarin Village



Manjang Cave



Sanbanggusa



Beautiful Beach



Dragon rock Beach



Jeongbang Waterfall



Cheonjeyeon Waterfall

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Travel Highlights(Gyeongju)

Gyeongju was the oldest capital city of the first unified Korea under the reign of the Silla (57 B.C. ~A.D. 935) kings. This picturesque city allows tourists to step back in time, experience the beauty of the land and exquisite architecture.



Bulguksa Temple



Seokguram Grotto



Deareungwon



Gameunsa Temple



Bunhwangsa Temple



Poseokjeong



Ice Storage House



Cheomseongdae

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Thank you !



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