

# IDEAS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH TEXTBOOK



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# 1. Korea: Summary

- Located between China & Japan
- Language : Korean
- Capital: Seoul
- Area : 99,720 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: about 51,555,409/26<sup>th</sup> in the world
- National GDP : \$14,351/13<sup>th</sup>
- GDP per capital : \$28,333/28<sup>th</sup>
- Religions: Protestantism 21%, Catholicism 7% , Buddhism 22%, others (atheism) 50%
- Climate : 4 seasons: spring, summer (34°C), fall, winter(-15 °C)



## 2. Importance of International Understanding through Education

- 21<sup>st</sup> century saw increasing interdependence among countries due to cultural diversity, and various ethnic groups living close together.
- Development of transportation & communications accelerates/forces interference within the country and with other countries.
- Mutual understanding, peaceful exchange, & earnest harmony are required between the nation and the world.
- Education for the 21<sup>st</sup> century must teach and suggest students “how to live with the globe.”

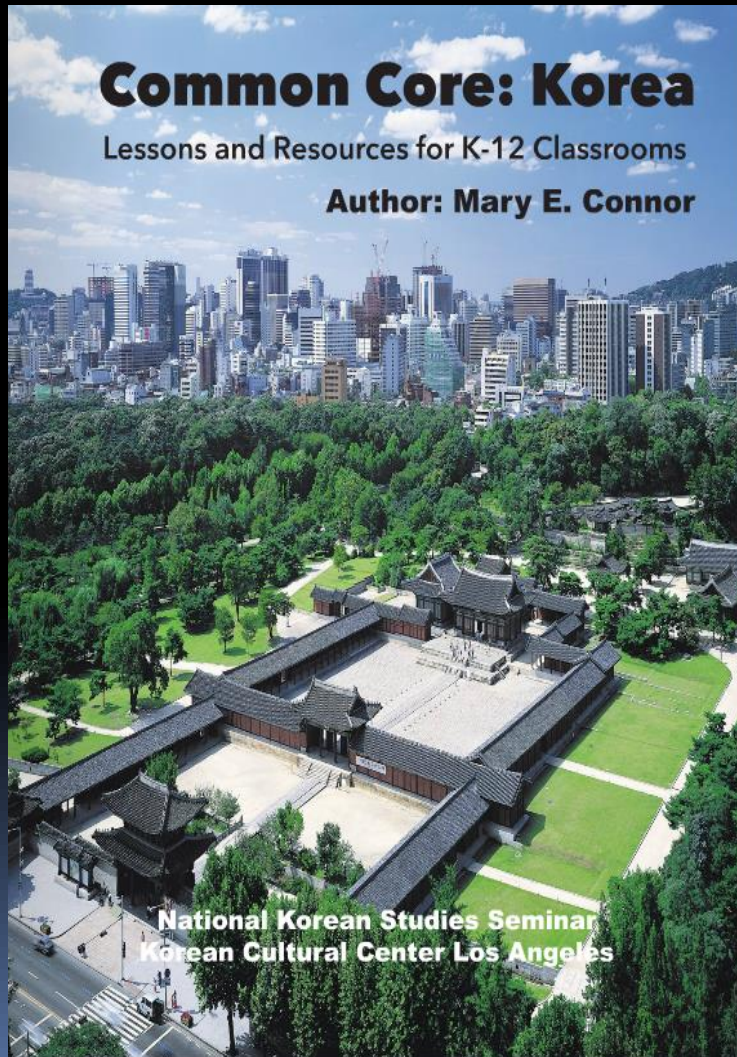
# 3. International Understanding through Education

- Textbooks need to have correct and latest information for students who may create fixed ideas in their elementary, middle and high school.
- Textbooks are medium to communicate the broadest information to students thereby need to be taken more seriously than any other materials.
- Objective & correct description in the textbook would help students to understand the international community correctly, but...
- Information in the books is very old or facts were distorted and neighboring countries have an impact on the way of description leading to misunderstanding.



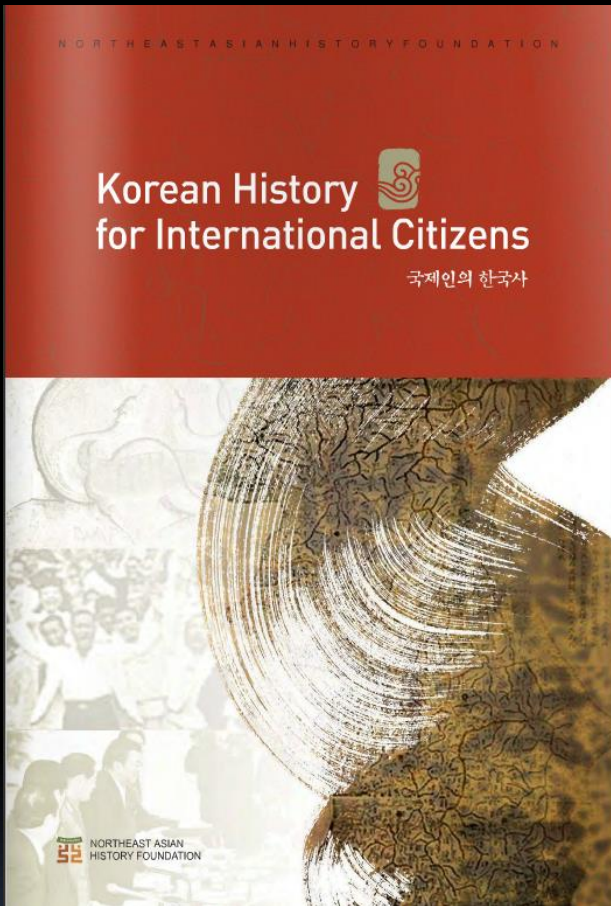
# 4. Ideas for Mutual Understanding through Textbooks

1) Provide (\*) and collaborate on necessary materials



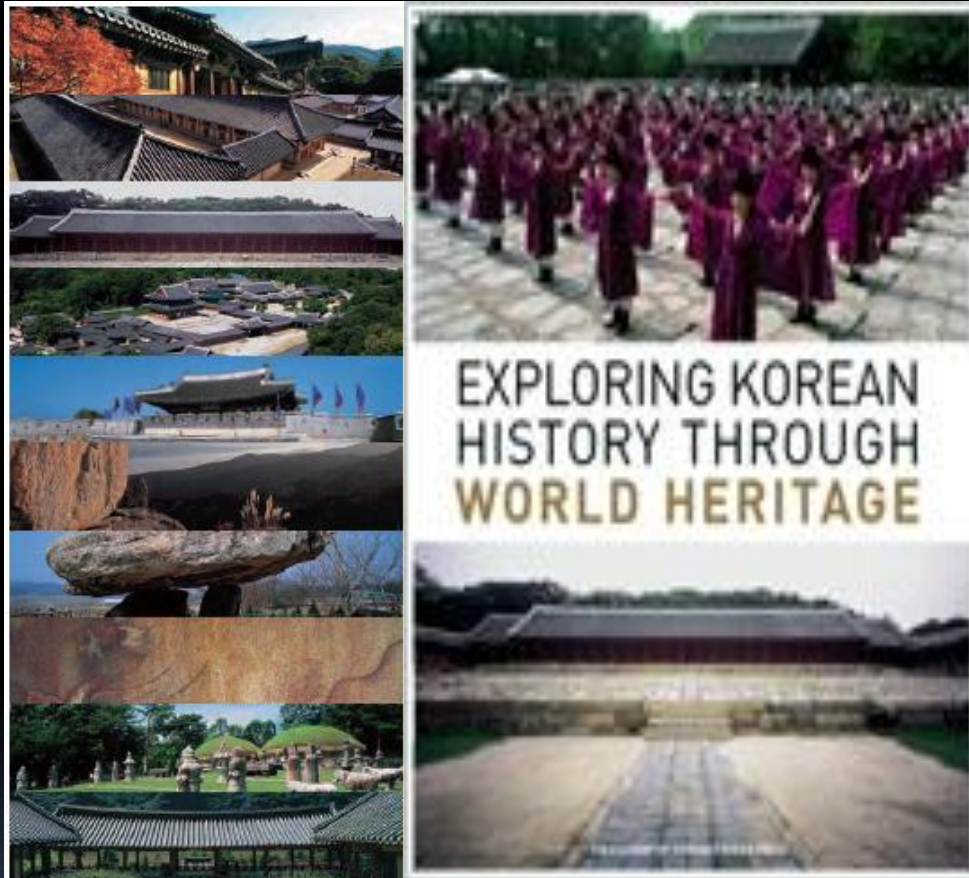
Broad knowledge on Korea  
170 pages

1. History & Social Science
2. Language
3. Korean literature and lessons for all graders
4. Korean Art for All Graders
5. Religion and Philosophy



CONTENTS			
1. Korea and the Korean People <b>04P</b>	2. Beginnings of Korean History <b>08P</b>	3. Origins of the Ancient Korean States and Early Civilization <b>14P</b>	4. Southern and Northern States and Buddhism <b>20P</b>
5. Koryŏ(Goryeo), Development of a Centralized Kingdom <b>28P</b>	6. Establishment of the Consciousness of Historical Succession <b>34P</b>	7. Establishment of Chosŏn(Joseon) and the Invention of Han gŭl(Hangeul) <b>40P</b>	8. Spread of Confucian Culture <b>46P</b>
9. Rise of Sirhak(Silhak) and the Call for Egalitarianism <b>52P</b>	10. Aggressive Attitude of Foreign Powers and Reform Movements <b>58P</b>	11. Foundation of the Great Han Empire and Resistance against Foreign Aggression <b>64P</b>	12. Loss of Sovereignty and Commencement of a Nationalist Movement <b>70P</b>
13. Growth of Nationalist Movements and Preparations for the Establishment of a New Nation <b>76P</b>	14. Establishment of the Republic of Korea and the National Division <b>82P</b>	15. Industrialization and Democratization <b>88P</b>	16. Korea in the 21st Century <b>94P</b>

The 104 page of the reference is to provide an in-depth Korean history for foreigners. From ancient to contemporary history and cultures of Buddhism, and Confucianism are included.

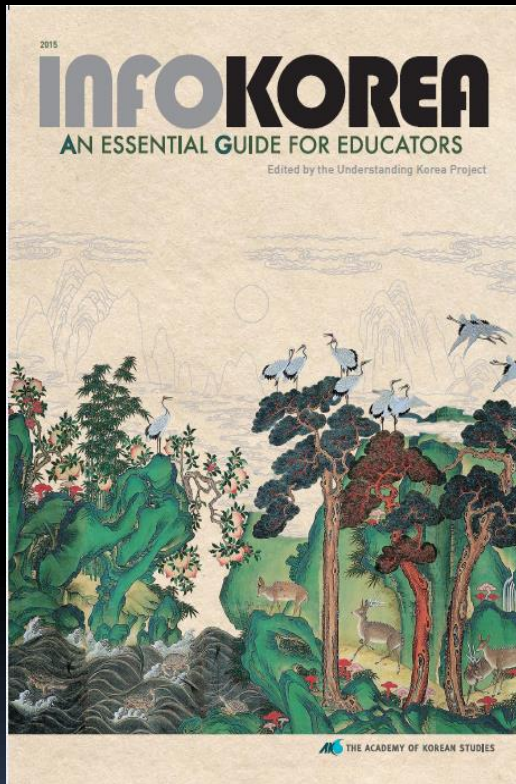


19 UNESCO Cultural Heritages are introduced.  
(\*  
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Intangible cultural heritages such as Seokuram, Jongmyo, Haeinsa temple, & Changduk palace and documentary heritages such as Annals of Joseon Dynasty, Dongui Bogam, etc.



Teachers, textbook developers, foreign readers can have access to magazines relevant to Korea and statistical figures. (\*)



## Statistics

1. Land and Climate, 2 Population and Household & Housing, 3. Employment, Labor and Wages, 4. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 5. Establishment, Mining and Manufacturing, 6. Construction, 7. Energy, 8. Wholesale, Retail Trade & Service Industry and Business Enterprise, 9. Transportation and Information & Telecommunications, 10. Foreign Trade, Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange, 11. Public Finance, 12. Money & Finance and Insurance & Securities, 13. Prices and Household Economy, 14. National Accounts and Gross Regional Domestic Product, 15. Health and Social Security, 16. Environment, 17. Education, culture and Science



## 2) Holding textbook seminars



# Indian Princess & Korean King (48 AD)

- “History goes back to 2,000 years ago when a princess of Ayuta Kingdom of India married King Kim Su Ro of Korea and became the progenitor of Family Kim (Heo) of Gimhae.





# Hye cho's Travelogue to India (704–787 AD)

“Wang O Cheon Chuk Guk Jeon” (Memoir of the Pilgrimage to the Five Regions of India )

- A travelogue written by a Korean monk named Hye cho after he traveled India during United Shilla Dynasty.

## Hye Ch'o Diary:

A Memoir of the Pilgrimage to the Five Regions of India

大德恒河在北岸王大塔一舍街南給孤園中見少寺以僧三無  
離城等東南中塔見在其寺基廢五所 三所即摩竭國馬仙太  
生城去度相見在彼城之廢寺僧三百姓與城守居於林木茂  
多道路呈職法似禮拜者甚難方遠三王道寶塔塔在中天德  
西寺在恒河間恒河利天慶成三道寶塔下河邊觀地處  
金右銀中水瑠璃山中道梵王左勤奉拜右侍侍下乘舟於海  
置塔見入寺所乃 乃從中英國而行三箇月空南天星國年  
但王乃百亞忽燒至熱荒南至南海東至東海西至西海北至天竺  
表夫等國極界表著飲食人風與中天相似唯言音情別土地無  
中天土地所出穀物為水牛馬牛牛馬牛馬牛馬牛馬牛馬牛馬  
乘原等寺坐加飾舖之屬五天德王及薩首百姓等教三寶等寺  
三僧大小乘俱行於山中九一大寺是極相善隨便施又神造非



# Rabindranath Tagore and Korea (1929)

*“In the golden age of Asia  
Korea was one of its lamp-bearers  
And that lamp is waiting to be lighted once again  
For the illumination of the East...”*

“The Lamp of the East”



# Tagore Literature Awards

- Held annually by Indian Association of Literature to commemorate on the Tagore's birthday on May 7<sup>th</sup> and it is the one of the privileged literature awards in India. Literatures written in 8 local languages are candidates.



# India and the Korean War (1950-53)

- The Korean government issued a stamp to honor India for participating in the Korean War in 1951.



# 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations (1973-2003)

- To celebrate the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations, the two countries published the stamp to promote cooperation and encourage stamp exchange culture.

**Observatory Jantar Mantar,  
Jaipur, India**

**Observatory Gyeongju, Korea**





### 3) Textbook specialist fellowship









#### 4) Learn educational setting by visiting schools ([동영상링크](#): video link)

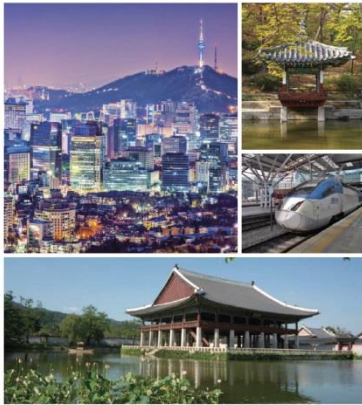


5) Ideas/measures to include correct content on cultures and development of each country and collaborate from that perspective

- Collect textbooks of each country
- analyze whether the content is correct or not
- Update changes/corrections in the textbooks as much as possible
- Integrate a broad history from ancient to contemporary and cultures into the textbook rather than fragmentary facts on modern/contemporary history
- Continue exchanging information
- develop new information through research other than one already published in the textbooks
- explore ways to collaborate in the education field other than textbook and visit each other for in-depth research.
- Exchange researchers for in-depth studies

# 6) Develop supplementary materials in addition to textbooks (due to limitation of pages)

## KOREA IN THE WORLD



### 1. Introduction

The Republic of Korea (South Korea) occupies the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. Across the Yellow Sea to its west lies China. Japan lies to the east of Korea across the East Sea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) occupies the northern half of the peninsula.

#### General

- Official Name: The Republic of Korea
- Location: 38°N and 33°N latitude and 126°E longitude
- Area: 99,260km<sup>2</sup>
- Capital: Seoul (10 million) (2012)
- Population: 51 million (2012) \* Foreign Residents: 1.4 million
- Language: Korean (Writing system: *Hangeul*)
- Religion: Buddhists (22%), Protestants (22%), Catholics (10%), N/A (45%)
- Government: Presidential republic
- Mean Temperature: -2.5°C (January) to 26.4°C (August)
- National Flag: *Taegukgi*
- National Flower: *Mugunghwa* (Rose of Sharon)



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### 2. History

#### EARLY KOREA

The Korean peninsula has been inhabited since the Old Stone Age. By the Bronze Age, settlers had established the first official state of Gojoseon (Old Joseon). Koreans still refer to the founder of Gojoseon as 'Grandfather Dangun.' As the ancient legend goes, Dangun was the son of a bear and the Heavenly King's son, Ilwamang, who descended from Heaven to live with the people of the land. Gojoseon ruled the northern part of the Korean peninsula as well as large areas of today's Manchuria. The kingdom prospered for a long time before being destroyed by the Han Dynasty in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.



Fig. 1: Dangun in Founding myth of Korea

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#### Joseon

The Joseon Dynasty came to power in 1392 and ruled the peninsula for over 500 years. The dynasty was based on the principles of Confucianism. It was during this period that Koreans saw the invention of the Korean alphabet known as Hangeul.

#### Hangeul: the Korean Alphabet

In 1443, King Sejong of Joseon devised a writing system to represent the sounds of the Korean language. His system would eventually replace the more complicated Chinese characters, making it easier for ordinary Koreans to learn to read and write. The symbols representing the consonants and vowels are highly logical and concise, and can easily be learned after only a few hours of study. For this reason, Hangeul remains one of the most scientific writing systems in the world.



Fig. 3: King Sejong the Great

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### 3. Economic Growth

Under the leadership of President Park Chung Hee, South Korea adopted a state-led, export-oriented policy to achieve economic growth. President Park is largely credited with heralding an economic turnaround, referred to as the 'Miracle on the Han River.' His five-year plans to spur economic development favoured large corporate firms, placed heavy emphasis on expanding employment, and increased South Korea's competitiveness.

South Korea's unprecedented rate of economic growth began in the early 1960s when state policy shifted from import substitution industrialisation (ISI) toward a focus on exports. Under the export-oriented policy, the government supported labour-intensive light industrial products like textiles and garments, in which Korea had a comparative advantage.

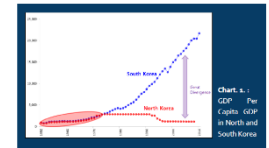


Chart 1: GDP Per Capita, GDP in North and South Korea

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### 4. Embracing Democracy

The South Korean people were at the forefront of the struggle to bring about free and democratic rule. From the 1960s, the country was ruled first by President Park Chung Hee and later by former military generals. By 1993, South Korea had installed a civilian leadership following successful, free elections.

South Korea's newspapers and television stations may now publish and air a variety of opinions without fear of persecution. Internet and social networks are ubiquitous. Instant messaging and communication are at the fingertips of almost every South Korean, particularly young people.

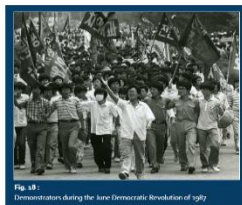


Fig. 18: Demonstrators during the June Democratic Revolution of 1987

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#### KOREAN DAILY LIFE

Most Koreans wear modern-style clothes. Traditional Korean clothing, or *hanbok*, is worn on special occasions like weddings and public holidays. The *hanbok* consists of a short jacket and a long dress for women, and a jacket and loose trousers tied at the ankles for men. A typical Korean meal consists of rice, soup and kimchi (fermented cabbage), and is eaten with chopsticks. Koreans have a traditional floor heating system called *ondol*, used even today in modern homes. Apartment complexes are the most typical housing option for Koreans, as the rate of urbanisation is very high. Korea's traditional martial art of *taekwondo* is still popular, and is now an internationally practised sport.



Fig. 16: The traditional Korean hanbok

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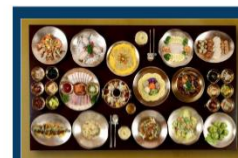


Fig. 15: A Korean table setting

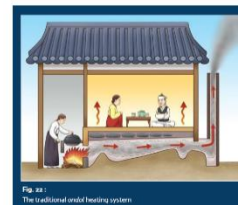


Fig. 17: The traditional ondol heating system

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# 5. Collaborative Measures

- AKS plays as a window to understanding Korea and cooperative actively with requests on the materials <http://www.ikorea.ac.kr/english/>
- Publish 100 stories on Korea in English and upload online thereby a broad range of stories can be introduced.
- Build a system of co-production to utilize Korea-India content
- Continue to hold collaborative seminars between Korea and India to discuss specific matters and explore collaborative ways together



**감사합니다**