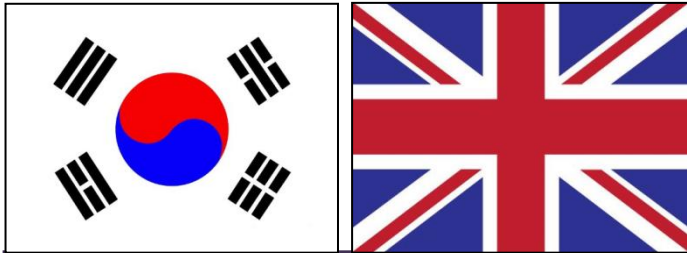


UK IN KOREAN HISTORY TEXTBOOKS AND KOREA IN UK HISTORY TEXTBOOKS



June 13th 2016

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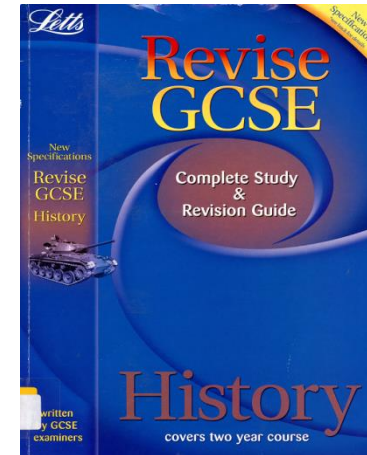
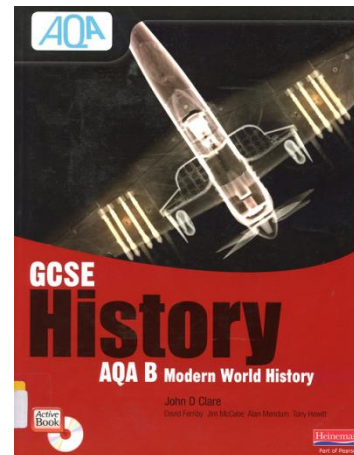
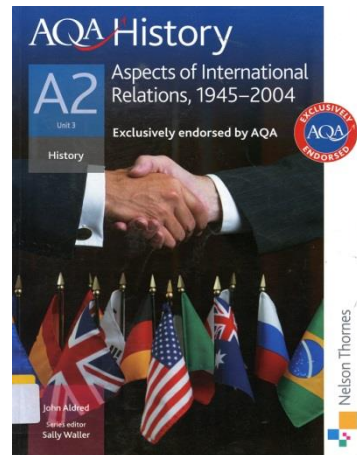
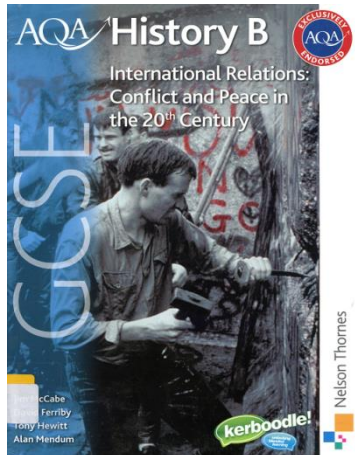
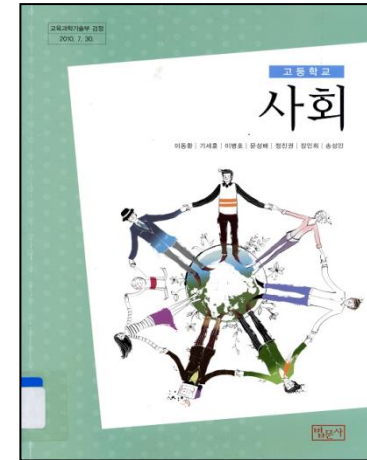
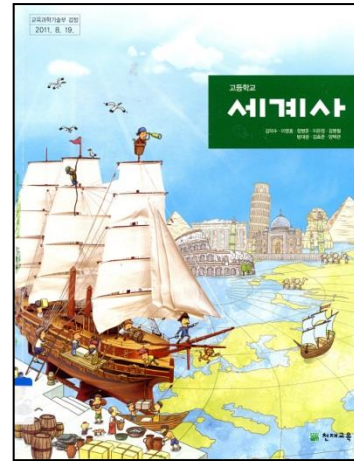
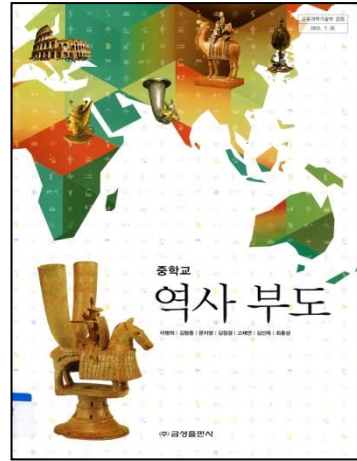
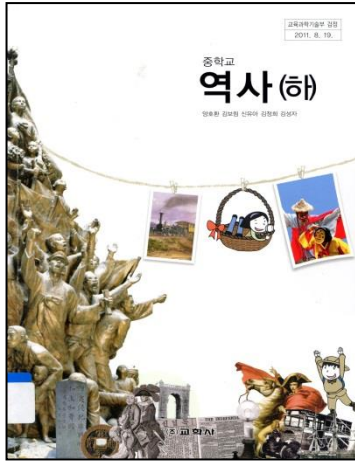


The Academy of Korean Studies
The Center for International Affairs

Contents

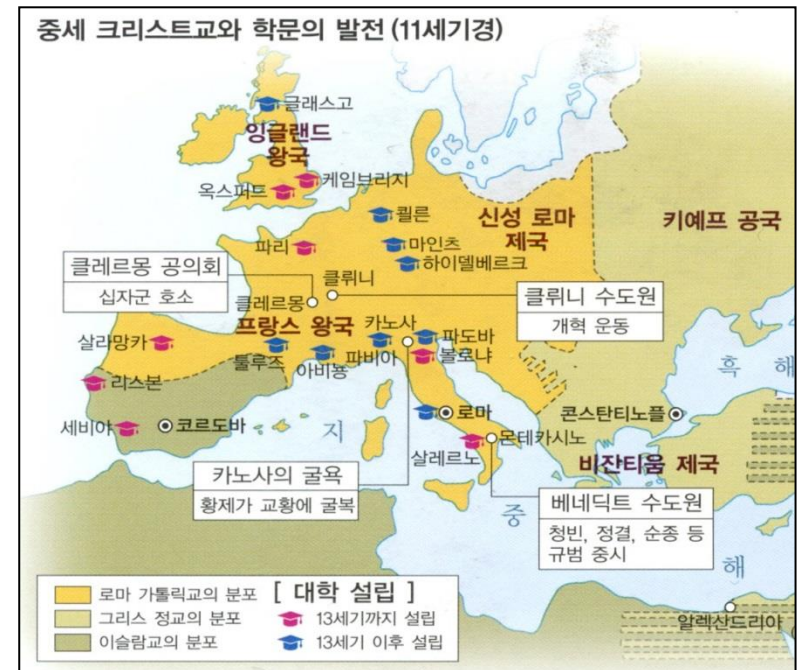
1. List of history textbooks used in Korea and the U.K.
2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks
3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks
4. Comparison of content of history textbooks used in the two countries
5. Suggestion: need for improvement of the content of U.K. textbooks about Korea

1. List of history textbooks used in Korea and the U.K.



2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks

- Great Migration of Germanic Peoples: Britain is introduced as belonging to the Western Roman Empire.
- Characteristics of the dynasties of Medieval Europe
- The Crusades
- Regions under the influence of the Roman Catholic Church
- Establishment of universities: Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow



2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks



- Hundred Years' War (1453); Wars of the Roses (1458)
- Renaissance: Thomas More and "The Renaissance"(1516)
- Absolute Monarchy: Elizabeth I
- Early modern philosophy: Francis Bacon's "Empiricism," Thomas Hobbes' "Leviathan," John Locke's "On Government"
- Laissez-faire economy: Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations"
- The Puritan Revolution (1649), The Glorious Revolution (1688)



엘리자베스 1세

- 영국 국교회 확립
- 모직물 공업 육성
- 무적함대 격파
→ 해상권 장악
- 동인도 회사 설립



▲ "리바이어던"의 표지
홉스는 국가를 "구약 성서"에 나오는, 모든 것을 집어삼키는 바다의 괴물(리바이어던)에 비유하였다.



▲ 크롬웰
1653년부터 1658까지 호국경으로 있었다.



로크(1632~1704)

인간이 이 세상에 날 때부터 가진 자유를 포기하고 시민적 사회의 구속을 당하는 유일한 길은, 다른 사람과 서로 상처 하나의 사회를 만드는 데 스스로 동의하는 것이다. 그런데 그렇게 하는 목적은 개인들의 재산을 안전하게 보호하고 그 공동 사회에 속하지 않은 누군가의 침해로부터 더욱 튼튼한 안전을 보장받음으로써 더 안정되고 평화로운 생활을 누리려는 데 있다.

- "정부론" (1690) -

토머스 모어- "유토피아"
초서- "캔터베리 이야기"
셰익스피어- "햄릿", "리어 왕"

토머스 모어
저서 "유토피아"에서 이상적 평등 사회를 묘사하여 영국 현실 사회를 비판하였다.

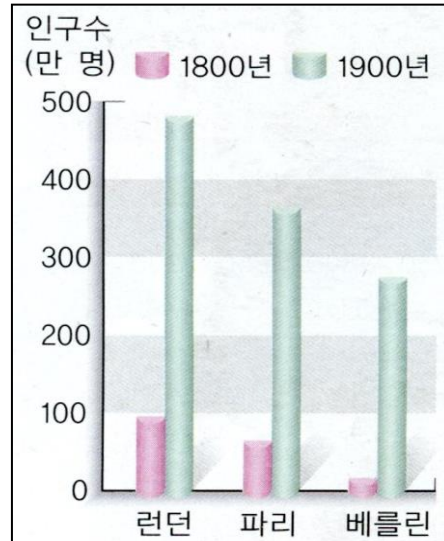
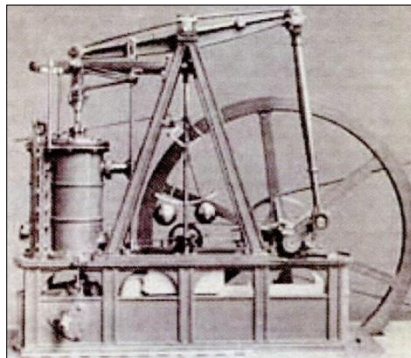
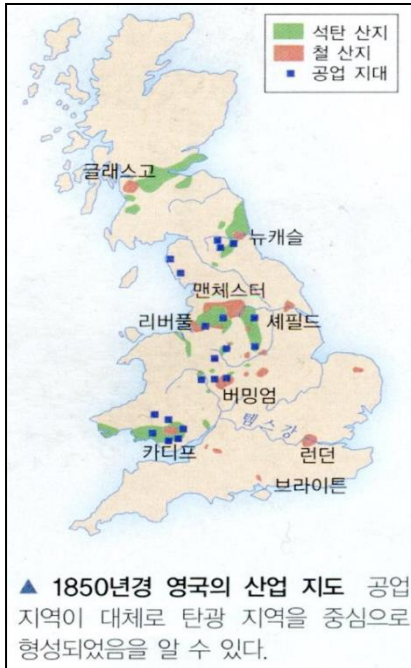


잉글랜드 왕국

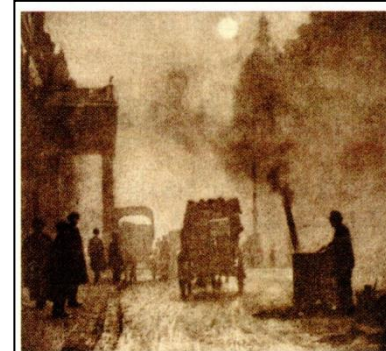
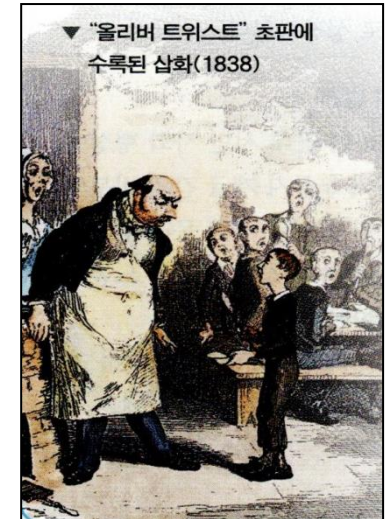
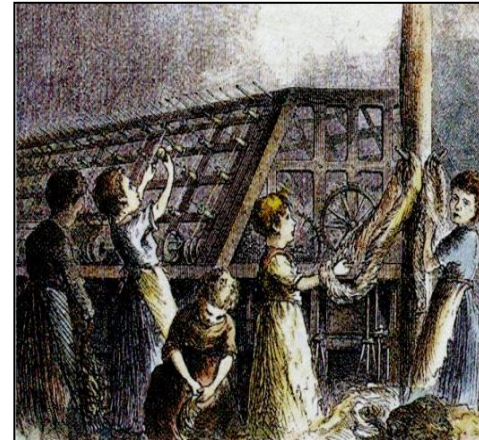
런던

2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks

- The birthplace of the Industrial Revolution; The World's Factory
- Changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution: growth of urban population; growth of port cities like Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, etc.; labor issues (miserable life of workers, children, female workers); environmental pollution



▲ 도시 인구의 변화 1800년에서 1900년까지 100년 동안 런던은 5배 가량, 베를린은 16배 가량 도시 인구가 증가하였다.



2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks



▲ 최초의 박람회가 열린 수정궁

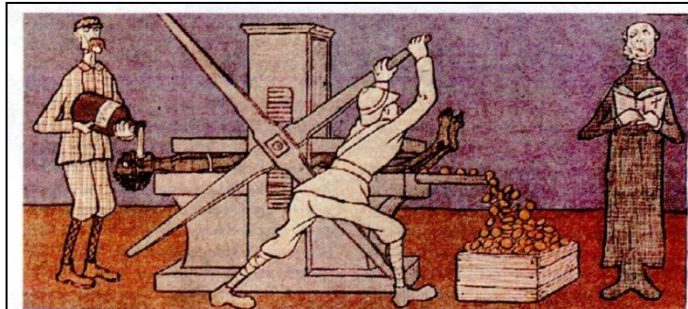


▲ 제1차 아편 전쟁

영국 네메시스 호가 청의 범선을 공격하고 있다.



- The Great Exhibition (1851): The world's first industrial expo
- Opium Wars (1840-1842); Treaty of Nanjing – Cession of Hong Kong to the U.K. (1842); Return of Hong Kong to China (1998)
- British imperialism: Control of Asia and Africa; Social evolution theory and racialism
- India becomes a British colony; Sepoy Rebellion; Formation of the Indian National Congress and the nationalist movement
- Africa regarded as a base for the supply of slaves for Europe; Nationalism movement
 - In the 18th Century, the U.K. controlled the slave trade in Africa; Boer Wars; Battle of Isandlwana
- The carving up of the world by imperial world powers



▲ 제국주의 풍자화 1904년 독일 잡지에 실린 것이다. 기사 내용은 '영국 식민지에서는 1. 장사꾼이 원주민에게 강제로 럼주를 마시게 한다. 2. 군인이 동전 한 닢까지 쥐어짜낸다. 3. 마지막으로 선교사의 설교를 듣는다.' 였다.



▲ 사카 줄루(1787~1828)

이산들와나 전투를 이끈 줄루 왕국의 지도자. 검은 나폴레옹' 이라고 불릴 정도로 뛰어난 군사적 기량을 발휘하였다.



▲ 이산들와나 전투

1700명의 백인과 아프리카 인으로 구성된 영국군은 2만 명의 줄루 족에게 패하였다. 총기와 신식 무기로 무장한 유럽 군대가 아프리카 군대에게 패배한 최초의 전투이다.

2. How the U.K. is introduced in Korean history textbooks

- World War I (1914): The U.K. enters the war on the side of the Allies.
- The U.K. engages in trade protectionism in a bid to reduce losses caused by the Great Depression; Block economy between the U.K. and the British Commonwealth of Nations
- World War II: Started with the U.K. and France declaring war on Germany, following Germany's annexation of the Sudetenland
- Development of information/communications: Publication of George Orwell's "1984"



▲ 제1차 세계 대전 중의 유럽 전쟁 전 3국 동맹에 속해 있던 이탈리아는 1915년 전투 영토 확장에 대한 약속을 받고 연합국 측으로 참전하였다.

탐구 활동

정보 통신의 발달과 조지 오웰의 빅브라더

조지 오웰의 소설 "1984"에는 전체주의 국가 오세아니아를 통치하는 수수께끼의 독재자 '빅브라더(Big Brother)'가 등장한다. 소설에 묘사된 사회에서는 모든 사람들이 텔레스크린을 통해 감시를 받는데 이 사실을 '빅브라더가 당신을 보고 있다.'라는 문구로 끊임없이 사람들에게 상기시키고 있다. 흡사 오늘날 정보 통신 기술의 발달로 개인의 사생활이 침해당하고 개인 정보를 도용당하는 상황을 이야기하는 듯하다.

Q 정보 통신 기술의 발달이 어떻게 개인의 사생활을 침해하였는지 발표해 보고, 이런 문제를 해결하려는 방안을 생각해 보자.

▲ 조지 오웰의 "1984"

3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks

Author (year of publication)	Titles of books	Korea as a Japanese colony (1930s)	The Korean War
Jim McCabe et al (2009)	<i>AQA GCSE History B International Relations: Conflict and Peace in the 20th Century</i>	○	○
Robin Bunce et al (2009)	<i>Edexcel GCSE History A: The Making of the Modern World; Unit 1 Peace and War: International Relations 1900–91</i>	○	×
Ben Walsh et al (2009)	<i>Edexcel GCSE Modern World History</i>	○	×
Martin Canon et al (2009)	<i>20th Century World History</i>	○	○
John D. Clare et al (2009)	<i>GCSE History AQA B Modern World History</i>	×	○
John Aldred (2010)	<i>Aspects of International Relations, 1945–2004</i>	×	○
Alan Scadding (2009)	<i>Revise GCSE History</i>	×	○

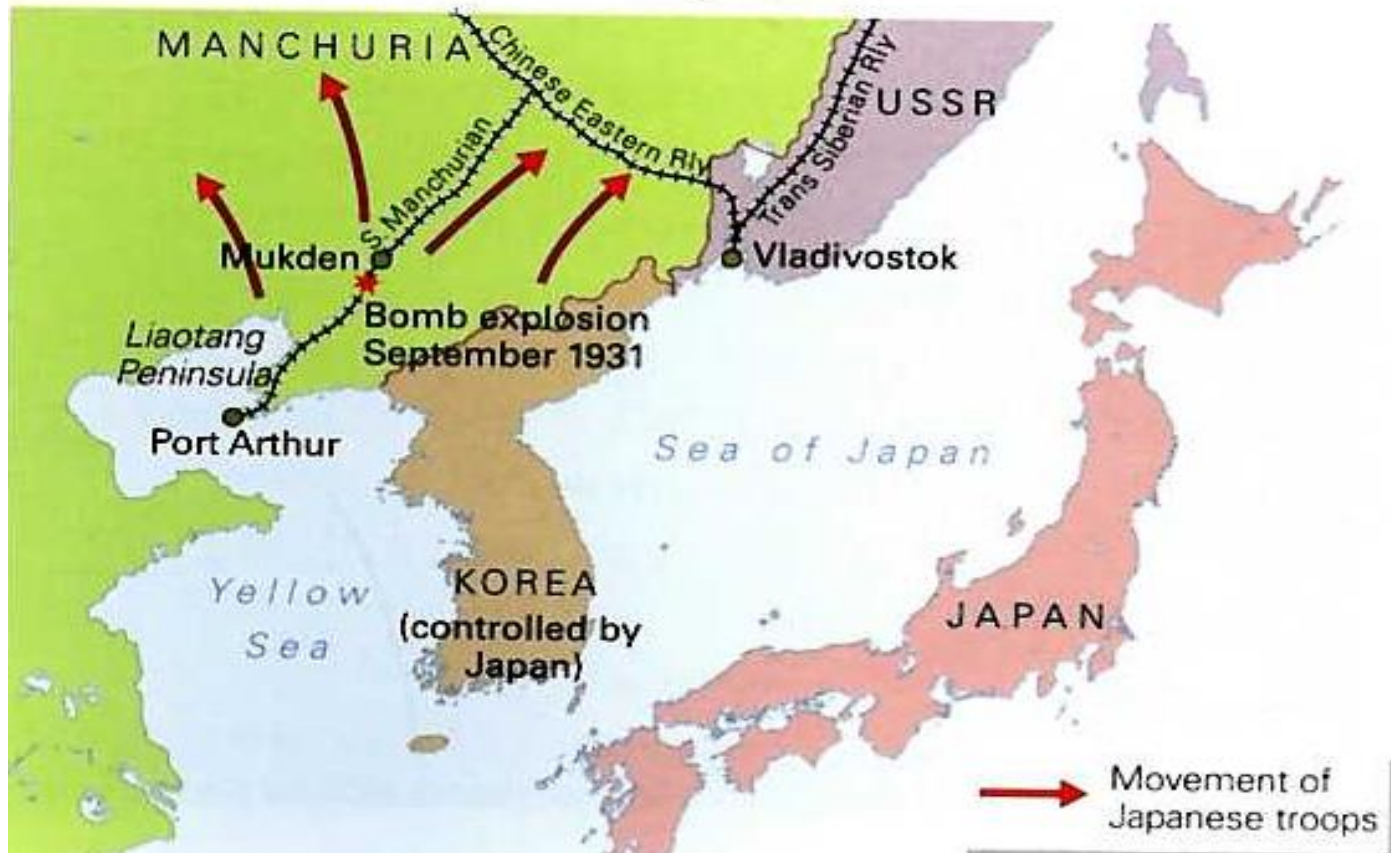
3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks: Korea as a Japanese colony



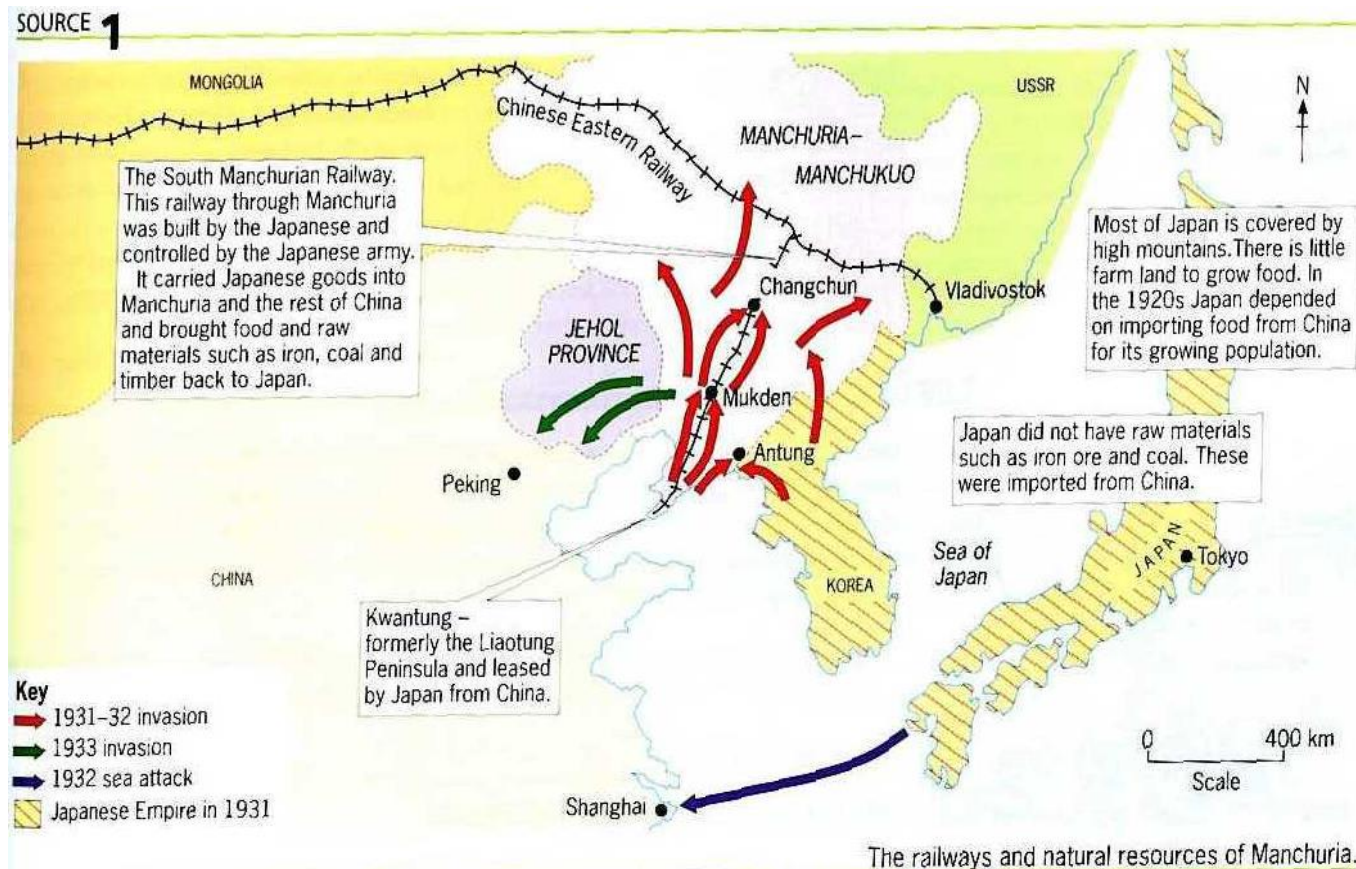
C The expansion of Japan, 1931–36

3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks: Korea as a Japanese colony

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931.



3. How Korea is introduced in the U.K. history textbooks: Korea as a Japanese colony



3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks: The Korean War

The main events of the war

June 1950	North Koreans advanced to contain South Korean forces in the Pusan perimeter.
September 1950	General MacArthur's forces landed at Inchon, pushing North Koreans out of South Korea.
October 1950	UN approved invasion of North Korea leading to the unification of Korea and the advance towards the Korea-China border.
November 1950	Chinese 'volunteers' poured into North Korea to drive MacArthur back. MacArthur asked Truman to use the Atomic Bomb and to invade China.
April 1951	MacArthur was sacked by Truman , and replaced by General Ridgeway.
June 1951	Stalemate developed around the 38th parallel
1953	Armistice signed.

The UN army was made up of 50% US troops while 86% of the navy was American. MacArthur took orders from Truman, rather than the UN.

Figure 5.4 North and South Korea



Results of the Korean War

The Korean War had the following results:

- America realised that, while **containment of communism** may be possible, it **could not defeat it**. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, set up a network of anti-communist alliances around the world: South East Asia Treaty Organisation (**SEATO**) 1954; Central Treaty Organisation (**CENTO**) 1955.

UN intervention

A UN army made up of contributions from 16 nations was sent to Korea. It was led by the American General Douglas MacArthur. Most of the troops were American, and Truman saw it as part of the Truman Doctrine to contain Communism. The North Koreans were surprised by American marines, who landed at Inchon and cut off their supplies. The North Koreans were forced to retreat. At this stage, Truman went beyond containment. With UN backing, American troops invaded North Korea, captured Pyongyang and occupied two-thirds of the country. They soon reached the Yalu River – the border with communist China.



E US marines advancing in Korea

Key profile

General Douglas MacArthur	
1880	Born 26 January in Arkansas
1917	Fights in the First World War; decorated 13 times for bravery
1942	Receives the Medal of Honor for services in the Philippines
1945	Accepts the surrender of Japan and organises its occupation
1950	Leads the UN forces in Korea
1951	Removed from office by Truman
1964	Dies 5 April



F North Korean advance



G The UN and South Korean offensive

3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks: The Korean War

Section 1 The Emergence of the Superpowers, 1945–62

was also included. All restrictions on the German economy and on German scientific research were lifted and Germany was allowed to set up a Bundeswehr to give a guarantee of security. However, the EDC arrangements collapsed when the French National Assembly refused to ratify the Treaty in August 1954. Adenauer, desperate to keep German involvement alive, voluntarily agreed to renounce nuclear weapons and to keep the West German army limited in size and under strict civilian control. As a result, the British plan, to admit Germany and Italy to the Brussels Pact and rename the European Defence Organisation as the Western European Union, was adopted.

The way was thus opened for West German rearmament. Since a proposed Four Power summit to discuss German reunification had been delayed after the power struggles following Stalin's death in 1953 and the GDR riots of the same year, the French reluctantly gave in to American pressure to accept West German membership of NATO. In May 1955, West Germany was admitted as a member. In retaliation, the USSR recognised the sovereignty of the GDR and created the Warsaw Pact with the GDR as a member.

The Korean War, 1950–3

By the late 1940s, events beyond Europe were taking on a significance of their own. In 1949 the Chinese communists were finally successful in their civil war with the non-communist nationalists. The Soviet Union was initially ambivalent about how close a relationship it should form with the Chinese. In December 1949 China's communist leader Mao Zedong travelled to Moscow to meet with Stalin. Upon his arrival



Fig. 9 Korean War, 1950

Section 1 The Emergence of the Superpowers, 1945–62

Key profile

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1890–1969

Eisenhower was a long-serving career soldier and served as head of the allied invasion of North Africa during the Second World War. He was Supreme Commander of allied forces during the Normandy landings in 1944 and led US forces to the final victory over Germany in 1945. Between 1949 and 1950 he was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and went on to be head of NATO from 1950. In 1952 he resigned from the US Army and entered the Presidential election race, in which he was successful. He continued as US Republican President until 1960, having served two terms in office.



Fig. 10 US troops capture Chinese soldiers in Korea, 2 March 1951

The international significance of the Korean War

The war appeared to confirm the Cold War perception of the rise of monolithic communism. The Sino-Soviet alliance was the clear manifestation of the growth and unity of international communism. This was a perception reflected more by US public opinion rather than US administrations. US governments were not entirely convinced of the solidity of this Sino-Soviet alliance and there was the prospect of using China to weaken the rise of communism globally although this approach did not come into fruition for many years.

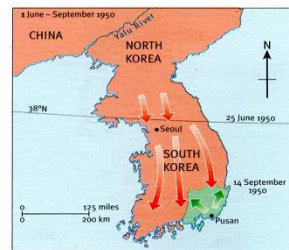
The war appeared to be a victory for containment. The spread of communism from North Korea had been halted and the USA had not opted to abandon containment by either destroying the communist regime in North Korea or, even more radically, push on into China itself. This reinforced the USA's commitment to containment which in turn necessitated a pronounced presence in Asia. The regional alliance system

3. How Korea is introduced in U.K. history textbooks: The Korean War

The Korean War

1. Initial North Korean success

The North Korean People's Army (NKPA) was successful at first. Most of South Korea fell. In desperation, South Korea asked the United Nations for help. Normally the USSR would have vetoed any attempt to support South Korea. However, in 1950 the USSR was boycotting UN meetings in protest at the UN's refusal to admit communist China as a member. Therefore the UN Security Council declared North Korea to be the aggressor.



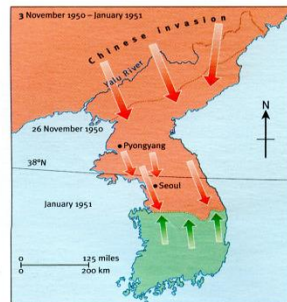
2. The NKPA is driven back

Sixteen nations, headed by the USA, immediately went to Korea. Later, 32 countries participated in the war. Their commander-in-chief was General Douglas MacArthur, an American hero of the Second World War. In September MacArthur organised a successful naval landing at Inchon that surprised the communists and forced them to retreat. North Korean resistance collapsed, and UN troops advanced into North Korea and towards China.



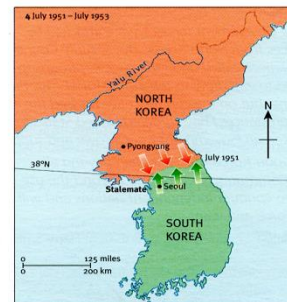
3. China intervenes

Communist China feared for its security and warned UN troops not to approach the Yalu River. MacArthur ignored this warning. He wished to invade China and was even prepared to use nuclear weapons. In November 1950 China sent 200,000 'volunteers' to help North Korea. UN forces were pushed back beyond the 38th parallel.



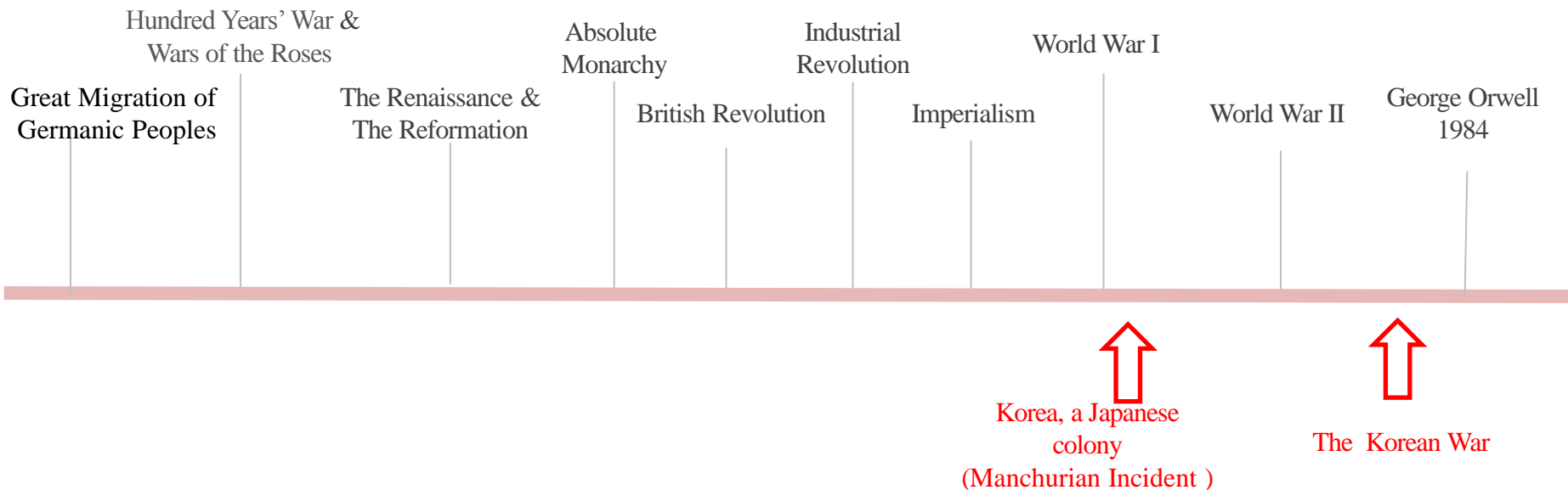
4. Stalemate

The Americans poured in more men and drove the Chinese back to the 38th parallel. Truman dismissed MacArthur in April 1951 and appointed General Matthew Ridgway as his replacement. The rest of the war was a **stalemate** in which neither side made gains and many lives were lost. Finally, both sides / agreed a cease-fire in 1953.

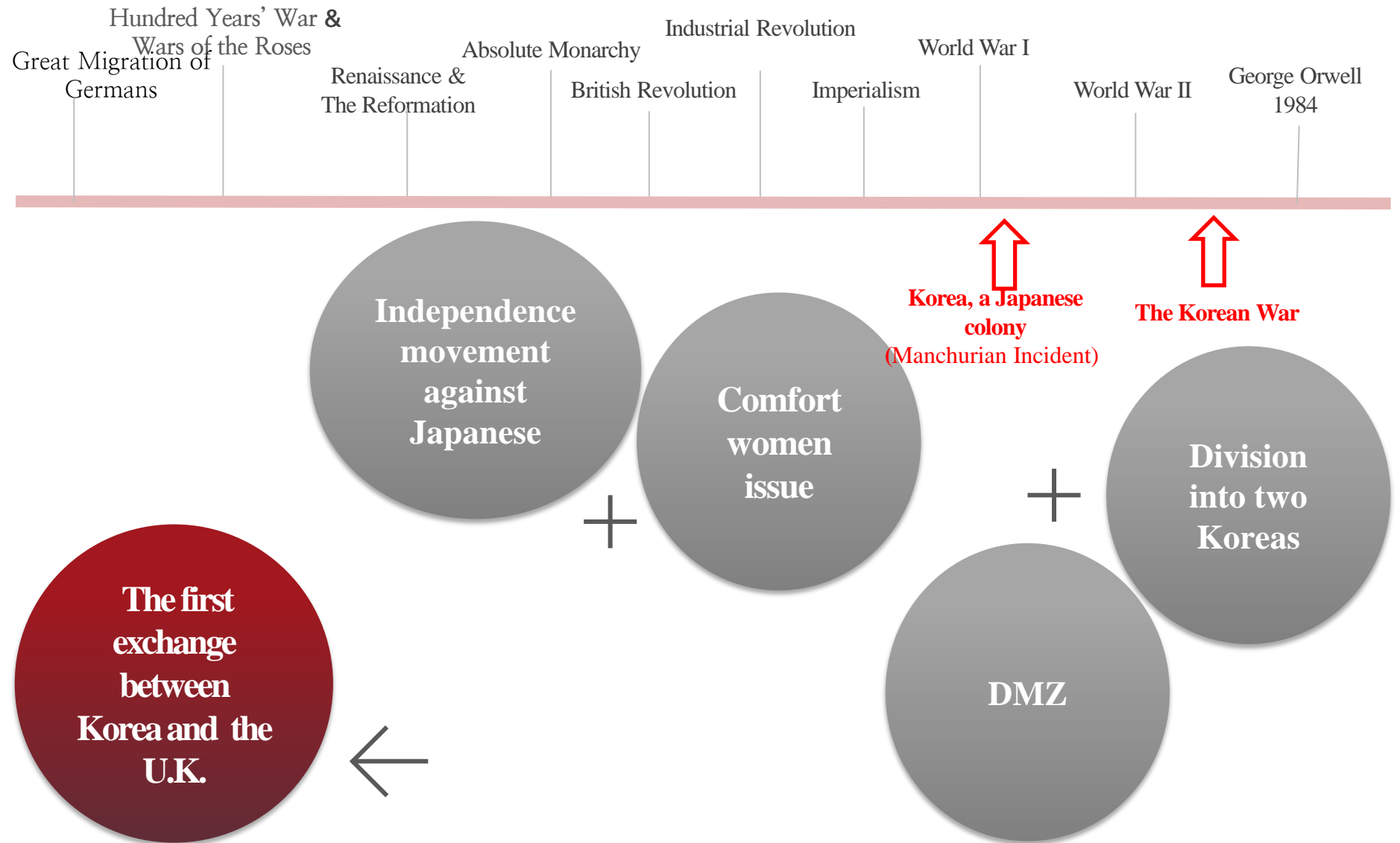


4. Comparison of content of history textbooks used in the two countries

- Quoted from the foreword of a Korean history textbook: “And what should they know of England who only England know?”– A British proverb-



5. Suggestion: need for improvement of the content of the U.K. textbooks about Korea



Thank you.