Study Sheet for Final Exam
(Tuesday, December 9th, 10:30-12:20 Thomson 125)

Be sure to review the PowerPoints that are posted on the course website.

Periodization (This is only to help organize your thoughts. I will not test you specifically on this material.)

South Korea
USAMGIK 1945-1948
Republic of Korea 1948-pres
First Republic 1948-1960
April 19, 1960 Student Revolution and
Second Republic
May 16, 1961 Military Coup and SCNR
Third Republic 1963-1972
Yusin Period 1972-1979 (HCI Industrialization)
October 26, 1979 Assassination of Park
December 12, 1979 Incident
May 18, 1980 Kwangju Incident
Fifth Republic 1980-1987
June 29, 1987 Declaration
Sixth Republic 1987-pres (democratization)
Foreign exchange Crisis 1998-2001

North Korea
Russian Occupation/North Korea People’s Committee 1945-1948
DPRK 1948
1948 Soviet-style Constitution (Supreme People’s Assembly with Presidium supreme organ, and Cabinet)
1972 Socialist Constitution (SPA, President, Central People’s Committee and State Administrative Council)
1992 Revisions
1998 Kim II Sung Constitution (SPA and Presidium, Military Commission supreme, wit

h Cabinet System)
-Collectivization 1956-8
-Kim Jong II official heir 1980 (5th Party Congress), and running things by 1990
-Kim Il Sung Dies 1994
-Kim Jong II official take-over 1998
-Arduous March (고난의 행군) 1994-1998 (famine)
-Forced March to Great and Powerful Country (강성대국의 강행군) and Military First (군정치) 1998
-seeming reform 2002-5
-Kim Jong Un succession 2010

The Following Terms May Be Used for Short Answer/Definition Questions

Modernization
Modernity versus militarized modernity
Procedural versus substantive democracy
Ethnic nationals (minjok)
Dutiful nationals (kungmin)
Rights-bearing citizens (simin)
‘Eastern Way, Western Machines (tongdo sŏgi)
Citizen registration cards (chumin tŭngnok)
“Real Man (song) Chintcha sanai
AMOS (government-administered mass organizations)
IMF unemployed homeless (IMF 실직 노숙 자) versus “vagabonds” (purangin)
New Intelligentsia (신저식인)
Family dissolution (가정해체)
Citizen’s movement groups (simin tanch’e)
People’s movement (minjung undong)
North Korea
-“regular” communist society versus
“partisan state” (guerilla state)
-factional purges (domestic, Soviet, Yanan)
-chuch’e (Juche)
-Weber’s types of authority (traditional,
rational-legalistic, charismatic)
Theater state versus family state
-ch’ung (loyalty) and hyo (filial piety) in North Korea versus Chosŏn
-Sŏn’gun (military first)
-ch’ongdae (barrel of a gun)
-Manchurian partisans (also known as the Kapsan faction)
-moral economy (idea of)
-Arduous March (konan ŭi haenggun)
-military first policy (sŏn’gun chŏngch’ae)

Recent Ethnography
-Misŏn and Hyosuni
-SOFA
-carnivalesque
-self-help activism
-New Kinship versus Old Kinship
-overseas adoptee (victim) versus overseas compatriots (haewoe tongp’o)
-human capital
-early study abroad (chogi yuhak)
-wild geese fathers (kirŏgi abŏji)
-strict father/caring mother versus disciplinary mother/carefree father
-flexible production (Tongdaemun)
-contract laborers (kaekkong)
-podo sida, sida, oya (in garment factories)
-sunset divorce (hwanghon ihon)
-sŏngak (Western vocalism)
-(vocal) arŭbait’ŭ (Arbeit)
-seniors (sŏnbae) versus juniors (hubae)
NB—The final is not cumulative, but covers only class material from October 30th until the end of class. Since much of our material on North Korea is based on lecture and reading of Lankov take care to study these carefully in conjunction with the study sheet. The issues we have dealt with in the second half of the course are primarily issues of social change. We have read all or part of three books (Seungsook Moon, Andrei Lankov, and Journal of Korean Studies Vol 17 No. 2). For Moon think about why military conscription was so important in Korea, and how conscription affected gender, citizenship, and social stratification. Lankov is concerned to explain primarily why North Korea has not changed on the model of China or Vietnam, and now North Korean authorities obtain compliance from their population. The essays in Journal of Korean Studies introduce recent material that the PowerPoints will help you contextualize for the class.

**In preparing for the Final:** Those students who are able to integrate and cross-reference information from several readings and from lecture to intelligently discuss social conditions and problems in South and North Korea will be most successful in the exam. In thinking about gender, for example, try to integrate the analysis of Moon with information from Nelson, Seo Young Park, and Yoonhee Kang. For North Korea think about how the movie, *Sea of Blood*, might be effective for South Korean, as well as North Korean audiences and whether Moon’s concept of militarized modernity might explain the gender relationships depicted in that movie. Treat other issues in similar ways. In thinking about the readings note that you will have to remember *who said what* to effectively incorporate your readings into your exam answers.

- Be prepared to define both modernity and militarized modernity, and to explain how this concept affects development policy, political behavior, and/or gender relations. Be sure to consider the significance of the fact the modernity was introduced from the outside in Korea.
- Be prepared to discuss the politics of membership in the nation both in terms of “militarized modernity” and “neoliberalism” noting how this kind of politics structures both class and gender relations.
- Would you say South Korean gender relations have changed a lot or just a little as a consequence of democratization and the Asian financial crisis? What would Seungsook Moon and/or Jesook Song treat this issue?
- Does Seungsook Moon’s analysis of a shift from “dutiful nationals” (kungmin) to “rights bearing citizens” (simin) adequately account for South Korean political participation even in the new millennium? Take Jiyeon Kang’s essay into account in answering this question.
- Be prepared to discuss how concepts of “inside/outside” and notions of males as protectors and providers and females as reproducers of children and daily life (Moon) are related to each other, and how these notions turn up in contemporary ethnography (*Journal of Korean Studies*).
- Be prepared to use terms such as “mobilization”, “procedural democracy”, “substantive democracy”, “participation” and “co-production” to discuss political participation in both North and South Korea.
Be prepared to discuss how military practices seeped into the organization of large corporations (being able to specify which practices these are), and how these might have affected workers attitudes toward work and gender.

How does Moon account for the “decline of military modernity” in 1980s Korea?

Be prepared to discuss how Jesook Song claims that Korea government policy toward the “IMF homeless” reinscribed traditional gender hierarchies in Korea in the late 1990s.

Be prepared to discuss how North Korea has changed since 1945 noting when and how Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il came to power, what their heyday was, and how their ruling style showed both continuities and distinctivities.

Be prepared to discuss how Lankov explains the reasons for the North Korean nuclear program, and the reasons why the North Korean leadership are loath to introduce markets and other reforms such as are found in China or Vietnam. Do you agree with his analysis?

Be prepared to discuss how New Kinship Studies can help us understand contemporary Korean society. In doing this take into account Laura Nelson’s discussion of how the contingency of cancer survival is used to change family relations through discourses of stress, Eleana Kim’s discussion of how neoliberal rhetoric of “human capital” justifies treating overseas adoptees as “overseas brethren” (haeoe tongp’o), or of taking children abroad for early foreign study (chogi yuhak) as described by Yoonhee Kang.

Be prepared to discuss how Western style vocalism had been adapted to Korean conditions emphasizing the selectivity of Korean borrowing, the social organization of perf ormance, and the social meaning of Western style vocalism in Korea.