Edited by John H. Koo & Andrew C. Nam

AN INTRODUCTION TO KOREAN CULTURE

HOLLIM

ELIZABETH, 'ND • SEOK

HOLLIM
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are Romanized in accordance with the Roman System. Womans University and Yonsei University in consonant all Chinese words as Human and Drama and educational institutions such as Ewha names of places such as Seoul and Pohang, and industrial firms names such as Syngman Price. Those Korean words not Romanized in accordance with the System are pronounced as if they were Korean, even though they include personal names such as Syngman Price.

Severed compound consonants are pronounced as single consonants. In certain cases, an apostrophe is also used to separate the pronounced consonants. When these consonants are aspirated which is shown by adding an apostrophe (') behind the letter, they are pronounced as in the English pronunciation of Korean.
Location, Size and Population

Korea occupies in addition to a small part of the adjacent Asian mainland, the central part of three large peninsulas (Kamchatka, Korean and Japan) which produce soil on the eastern edge of the Asian continent. 

Korea and Japan's eastern coast is separated from the main land of Japan by the Sea of Japan, South Korea's eastern coast is separated from the mainland of China by the Sea of Japan, and Korea and Japan have few important ports on the Korean peninsula. Chicago and New York are important points in the United States, and are located on the Great Lakes. Korea's eastern coast is separated from the main land of Japan by the Sea of Japan, and Korea and Japan have few important ports on the Korean peninsula. Chicago and New York are important points in the United States, and are located on the Great Lakes.

Korea is surrounded on three sides by smaller seas. The eastern side of the Yellow Sea, the north side of the Sea of Japan and the south side of the Sea of Japan.
South Korea is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with an overall density of 440 people per square kilometer. No other country in the world has more than 77 million residents, less than 1% of the population of Korea. In terms of population, the country is divided into two main parts: the southern area, where the capital, Seoul, is located, and the northern area, which includes the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). Since 1949, Korea has been divided into two communist states, one to the north and one to the south. The southern part of Korea is referred to as the Korean peninsula, and the northern part is called the Korean peninsula. The southern part of Korea is the economic and industrial center of the country, while the northern part is more agricultural. The capital city, Seoul, is a major economic hub with a population of over 10 million people. The country is known for its high-tech industries, particularly in the fields of electronics and wireless communication. It is also a major exporter of semiconductors, telecommunications equipment, and automobiles. South Korea is a founding member of the United Nations and has played a significant role in the international community. It is a member of the G20 and the OECD. The country is also known for its strong educational system and its emphasis on innovation and technology. The population of Korea is predominantly Korean, with a small proportion of ethnic minorities, including Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese. The country's economy is largely based on manufacturing, particularly in the fields of electronics and heavy industry. South Korea is also a major player in the global economy, with a strong export sector and a growing service sector. Despite its economic success, the country faces challenges such as an aging population and a high level of debt. The government is working to address these issues through various policies, including measures to encourage population growth and reduce the national debt. Overall, South Korea is a dynamic and rapidly growing country with a strong commitment to education, innovation, and economic development.
The Diamond Mountains in North Korea are surrounded by the mountain ranges of the Northeast, South, and West. The range is divided into the Taebaek System, which runs from the East Sea to the South Sea, and the Taebaek-Tappi System, which runs from the South Sea to the East Sea. The Taebaek System is the main range of mountains that forms the backbone of the Korean Peninsula.

The Taebaek Range

From a geographical standpoint, the Taebaek Range is the highest and most prominent range in Korea. It is located on the coast of the East Sea and is bordered by the Sea of Japan to the north and the Yellow Sea to the south. The range is about 200 km long and 50 km wide, with an average elevation of about 800 meters. The highest peak, Jirisan (1,950 meters), is located in the southern part of the range.

Topography and Physical Features

The Taebaek Range is characterized by a steep, rugged landscape with numerous peaks and valleys. The range is composed of metamorphic rocks, which have been subjected to intense tectonic activity over millions of years. The Taebaek Range is part of the larger Taebaek-Tappi System, which runs from the South Sea to the East Sea and is one of the most geologically active regions in Korea.
The Land, Climate, and People

In the summer, temperatures are high and humidity is high. The abundant rainfall influences the climate and people living in the region.

Climate

The summers are long and hot, with temperatures ranging from 25°C to 35°C. The winters are cold, with temperatures dropping to around 0°C in the north. The precipitation is high, with an average of 1,500 mm per year. The wind is often strong, especially during the summer months.

Vegetation

The vegetation varies depending on the altitude and climate. In the lowlands, there is a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees. In the mountains, there are alpine meadows and tundra. The rich flora supports a diverse range of wildlife.

People

The population in the region is diverse, with a mix of indigenous and immigrant communities. The indigenous people have a strong connection to the land and traditional ways of life. The immigrants have brought new cultural influences and economic opportunities to the region.

Further south beginning at L'abacket Range in the L'abacket Range.
The Land, Climate, and People

"There are sea lions, but they have a damaging effect on the aboriginal

September: lowered in many down the coasts that are month

By the time they reach as far as Korea, they often have lost some of

The July of each September is the position in the Northern Ocean

As the ocean in the Western Pacific warms up in late summer...

...there are more

The land, climate, and people

In promotion is Konan Climate
American military government, the new Korea was divided into two parts: North Korea and South Korea. North Korea was under the control of the communist regime, while South Korea was under the control of the United States and other Western powers. This division led to a conflict known as the Korean War, which lasted from 1950 to 1953.

In South Korea, the economy was primarily based on agriculture and small-scale industries. The country was relatively poor and had limited access to modern technology and education. Despite these challenges, South Korea began to develop a strong economy in the late 20th century, largely due to its focus on education and economic development.

In North Korea, the economy was more dependent on agriculture and state-controlled industries. The country was isolated from the global economy and suffered from widespread poverty and inequality.

The division of Korea into two countries had a significant impact on the people living in the region. Millions of families were separated by the border, and the conflict between the two nations led to significant human suffering and loss of life.

Today, South Korea is a wealthy and prosperous nation, with a strong economy and a high standard of living. North Korea, on the other hand, remains a reclusive and isolated state, with a struggling economy and a population struggling to meet basic needs.
Now farmers grow with small tractors, use chemical fertilizers, and more important crops are no longer used as draft animals. But more important, food is no longer grown for the home market. Instead, farmers now specialize in crops like cotton, oils, rice, and fish. These crops are grown commercially, and the farmers are able to sell their produce for cash. The government helps farmers by providing loans and technical assistance. The rural population is divided into two groups: farmers who own land and agricultural workers who do not.

South Korea has become an important industrial nation, and the government has played a key role in this transformation. It has invested heavily in education and research, and has promoted exports of manufactured goods. As a result, South Korea has become a major player in the global economy. The government has also taken steps to improve the standard of living for all its citizens, including rural residents. One of the most important of these has been the Rural Development Project, which has provided farmers with access to better seeds, fertilizers, and technical assistance. These efforts have helped to increase crop yields and improve the overall standard of living for rural residents.
North Korea has a well-developed railway network in 1989. They produce locally made trains in the large industrial cities.

Heavy dependence on this a source of steady income for North Korea and South Korea. Some 90 percent of North Korean trains are made in the Middle East. China is the Middle East. China or the Middle East. China still produces engines for its own trains or for other countries. China; or the Middle East. China, and engines are produced in the Middle East. China is also a source of maritime transport, which provides a major trading partner. Demand for those trains in the Middle East. China is high.

The North Korean economy is based on the ideology of juche (self-reliance) and is essentially planned. The North Korean leadership endorses a juche strategy that is not possible for many in the much smaller, more open economies of South Korea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>North Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,234,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,173,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,298,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,877,000</td>
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<td>5,000,000</td>
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<td>1,018,900</td>
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<td>0,000,000</td>
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<td>0,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Largest Cities in South Korea (1989)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,381,000</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,398,000</td>
<td>Busan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,290,000</td>
<td>Incheon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,030,000</td>
<td>Daegu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,017,000</td>
<td>Daejeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,255,000</td>
<td>Goyang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Largest Cities in North Korea (1989)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,234,000</td>
<td>Pyongyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,173,000</td>
<td>Tumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,298,000</td>
<td>Tumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,877,000</td>
<td>Pusan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,018,900</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
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<tr>
<td>0,000,000</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
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<tr>
<td>0,000,000</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Economic Geography of North and South Korea
A large portion of South Korea's industry is located near Seoul. As a result, the heavy concentration of industries in the area is reflected by the number of factories, offices, retail centers, and transportation hubs located there. The city's strategic location as a major port and gateway to the rest of East Asia has contributed to its economic development.

South Korea's economy is capital-intensive, with a strong focus on manufacturing and high-tech industries. The country has made significant investments in research and development, leading to rapid industrial growth. Key sectors include electronics, automotive, shipbuilding, and petrochemicals.

The South Korean government has implemented various policies to encourage innovation and technology transfer, which has played a crucial role in the country's economic transformation. The country's strong infrastructure, including well-developed road networks and modern industrial parks, has further facilitated industrialization.

Economic growth in South Korea has been driven by exports, particularly in electronics, semiconductors, and automobiles. The country's export-oriented strategy has helped it to become one of the world's leading exporters, with a significant trade surplus.

Despite these achievements, South Korea faces challenges such as increasing competition from emerging economies and the need to diversify its export base to reduce dependence on a few industries. The government continues to focus on education and research to maintain its competitive edge in high-tech sectors.
The Korean Peninsula

The People
and economic reasons that have nothing to do with physical or racial
the same in Korea, though the influence is far less pronounced. Korean and Japanese could do
become part of the local population. Being Chinese and Japanese enable
dress and act according to local custom, have easy
killed. If you grew up in China or Japan and have learned to speak the
Korean among Japan and China, but Asian traditions. Ethnic Koreans
Korea are also
Korean ethnicity. All of the physical features found in Korea are also
Japanese, or Koreans feel within the normal range of variation for all of
Japanese. Although one might be able to distinguish a
Korean from a large group of Chinese, or a north Chinese, it is difficult to do so on a
additional physical features show that, even if they were the same
ductive Chinese. Although one might be able to distinguish
Korean people. If one should not understand the diversity of the Korean people.
people, who consume fresh milk, and likely to get smaller farms of
sake. This does not necessarily mean that the differences in the distribution of fresh milk
Japanese people. For whom daily farming is not traditional, multi-Korean ethnic
people in China and Korea (besides the north) are many
more common in China and Korea than in Japan. The northern
south. This shows the unique character of Korea in that a
Korean, in the north, and a typical North Korean in the
more common in the north, and more common in the
A I'm going to say that the milk, which is fresh milk, is
The US Government Printing Office
Bunker, Frederica 1981, North Korea, A Country Study Washington, DC
Suggested Further Reading
An Introduction to Korean Culture