

SISEA/ANTH 448  
Professor Sorensen  
October 20, 2020  
Handout #5

### Political Change in South Korea 1945-2022

#### **1945-1948 USAMGIK (United States Military Government in Korea)**

- August 1946—Korea Interim Legislative Assembly
- May 1948—Constitutional Assembly

August 15, 1948 Republic of Korea

#### **First Republic (1948-1960)**

- President Syngman Rhee (Yi Sŭng-man)

*April 19th Student Revolution (1960)*

#### **Second Republic (1960-61)**

- Prime Minister Chang Myŏn

*May 16th Military Coup (1961)*

#### **Military Government (1961-1963)**

- Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (Pak Chŏng-hŭi)

#### **Third Republic (1963-1972)**

- President Chung Hee Park (Pak Chŏng-hŭi)
- Martial Law October 17, 1972*

#### **Yusin (Fourth) Republic (1972-1979)**

- President Chung Hee Park (Pak Chŏng-hŭi)
- Assassinated October 26, 1979*
- succeeded by Vice President Ch'oe Kyu-ha

*December 12th Military Coup (1979)*

*May 17, 1980 Chun Doo Hwan declares martial law*

*May 18–27th, 1980 Kwangju Uprising*

#### **Fifth Republic (1981-1987)**

- President Chun Doo Hwan (Chŏn Tu-hwan)
- June 29th Declaration of No T'ae-u (1987)*

#### **Sixth Republic (1988-pres)**

- President Rho Tae Woo (No T'ae-u) 1987-1992

-President Kim Young Sam (Kim Yŏng-sam) 1992-1997

*November 1987 IMF \$80 billion bailout with stringent conditions*

-President Kim Dae Jung (Kim Tae-jung) 1997-2003

-President Roh Mu-hyun 2003-2008

-President Lee Myung-bak 2003-2008

-President Park Geun-hye 2013-2017

*-impeached and removed from office March 10, 2017*

-President Moon Jae-in 2017-22

-President Yoon Suk-yeol 2022-pres