

The Rebirth Of Korea

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The Rebirth of Korea

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The Rebirth of Korea

Excerpt from The Rebirth of Korea, the Reawakening of the People, Its Causes, and the Outlook Any contribution of fact or interpretation touching the Korean situation Will be We] come at this time to all true friends of Korea. There is a special value in the statement and conclusions of one Who has had the training of Mr. Hugh H. Cynn and the opportunities Which have been his for obtaining information at first hand. Educated in the University of Southern California, Mr. Gyun has been for several years the principal of the Pai Chai School in Seoul. His duties have, on the one hand, kept him in close contact With the Japanese educational authorities, While on the other he has been in sympathetic relations With his own people for Whom he is a loyal cham pion. He has been modest, temperate, and firm in securing and protecting the rights of the important school Which has grown steadily under his leadership, and has devoted himself to its interests. One Who reads, however, What is herein recorded Will find a spirit which is concerned With issues outside of, the academic realm. The author is a Christian and a patriot, eager for the best that Korea can achieve. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our

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The Rebirth of Korea, the Reawakening of the People, Its Causes, and the Outlook (Classic Reprint)

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The Rebirth of Korea

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The Rebirth of Korea

Bringing a fresh perspective to an understudied area, this book offers a critical, source-based examination and assessment of the roles of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea (KPG) and the US during World War II in the rebirth of Korea as a nation state. Presenting original research from contemporary Korean and American sources, the first half of this book explores how the US policy regarding the independence of the Korean peninsula was articulated by the US, and how it aimed to prevent the domination of Korea by either China or the Soviets. Chapters 4 and 5 introduce the US's policy of utilizing Korean soldiers on the battlefield against Japan, and examines whether the KPG's strategies of military diplomacy were effective or otherwise. Finally, Chapter 6 assesses the impact of the joint military training for the "Eagle Project" involving the Korean independence Army and the US Office of Strategic Services, and its impact on the development of the US-South Korea alliance. Throughout the book, parallels can be drawn from this geopolitical struggle with a more contemporary one – that between China and the US, which shows how the lessons learned in the 1940s are just as relevant to researchers and policy-makers today. This is an illuminating read for students and scholars of Korean modern history, political science and geopolitics of the Asia-Pacific region more generally. The book will also appeal to public servants in the area of foreign affairs and military strategy.

The Rebirth of Korea

Historical commemorative book honoring U.S. military veterans for their service in the Korean War. (Hyundai Edition)

The Rebirth of Korea

"James B. Palais theorizes in his important book on Korea that the remarkable longevity of the Yi dynasty (1392–1910) was related to the difficulties the country experienced in adapting to the modern world. He suggests that the aristocratic and hierarchical social system, which was the source of stability of the dynasty, was also the cause of its weakness. The period from 1864 to 1873 was one in which the monarchy attempted to increase and expand central power at the expense of the powerful aristocracy. But the effort failed, and 1874 saw a rebirth of bureaucratic and aristocratic dominance. What this meant when Korea was "opened" two years later to the outside world was that the country was poorly suited to the attainment of modern national objectives—the aggrandizement of state wealth and power—in competition with other nations. Thus any sense of national purpose was subverted, and the leadership

could not generate the unified support needed for either modernization or domestic harmony. The consequences for the twentieth-century world have been portentous."

South Korea's Origins and Early Relations with the United States

A collection of articles dealing with the introduction of Buddhism in Korea and its subsequent spread from there to Japan. The studies contained in this volume cover the Three Kingdom period.

Korea Reborn (Hyundai Ed.)

5. East-West Encounters in the Nanjang: Hybridity, Red Sun, and Cross-Cultural Collaboration -- Conclusion: POpko ch'angshin (Preserve the Old While Creating the New): The Meanings of Tradition -- Appendix One: Minsokkmmkhoe Namsadang ("Folk Theater Association Namsadang") Founding Members -- Appendix Two: Major Divisions and Personnel Changes during the First Decade of Samul-Nori/samul nori Activity -- Appendix Three: SamulNori Instrumentation -- Appendix Four: Electronic Media -- Appendix Five: Contents of the Compact Disc -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index-Glossary

Politics and Policy in Traditional Korea

This book offers new insight on how key historical texts and events in Korea's history have contributed to the formation of the nation's collective consciousness. The work is woven around the unifying premise that particular narrative texts/events that extend back to the premodern period have remained important, albeit transformed, over the modern period and into the contemporary period. The author explores the relationship between gender and nationalism by showing how key narrative topics, such as tales of virtuous womanhood, have been employed, transformed, and re-deployed to make sense of particular national events. Connecting these narratives and historic events to contemporary Korean society, Jager reveals how these "sites" - or reference points - were also successfully re-deployed in the context of the division of Korea and the construction of Korea's modern consciousness.

Korea Reborn A Grateful Nation

During the unified Silla dynasty period (669-935AD) that followed the Three Kingdom period, Buddhism was being assimilated into the Korean culture and taking on certain aspects not borrowed from China. Buddhist specialists will be interested in the ways in which the various schools were being adapted in this time period.

Korea for the Koreans

The first English-language history of Korea to appear in more than a decade, this translation offers Western readers a distillation of the latest and best scholarship on Korean history and culture from the earliest times to the student revolution of 1960. The most widely read and respected general history, *A New History of Korea* (Han'guksa sillon) was first published in 1961 and has undergone two major revisions and updatings. Translated twice into Japanese and currently being translated into Chinese as well, Ki-baik Lee's work presents a new periodization of his country's history, based on a fresh analysis of the changing composition of the leadership elite. The book is noteworthy, too, for its full and integrated discussion of major currents in Korea's cultural history. The translation, three years in preparation, has been done by specialists in the field.

Korea Reborn

The Korean Nation was formed over a long period as ethnic groups migrated and interacted with each other in and around Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula. This is why Koreans constitute one of the oldest people in Asia and pride themselves of a long tradition and rich cultural heritage. As a peninsular state, Korea has both continental and oceanic characteristics. Its culture is a unique amalgamation of foreign influences, as its geographical location constantly exposed it to contacts with not only China, but with countries to the north, south and west of China as well. In ancient times, Korea was a power in East Asia and once ruled much of Manchuria. The kingdom of Goguryeo was successful in repelling the aggression of China's Sui Dynasty and Tang Dynasty, while the kingdom of Balhae ruled over a vast territory extending to the north as far as Siberia (Russian Maritime Territory). Throughout history, Korea not only developed a culture that is unique and distinguished from that of China, but also transmitted many elements of its culture to Japan.

Introduction of Buddhism to Korea

The History of Korea presents a chronological account of Korea from ancient days, over 2000 B. C., to modern 20th century Korea. Hulbert said that Korea and Japan have the same two racial types, but Japan is mostly Malay and Korea is mostly Manchu-Korean. He claimed that Korea is physically mostly of the northern type, but also said that the nation, being physically mostly of the northern type, did not disprove Hulbert's claim that the Malay element developed Korea's first civilization, although not necessarily originating Korea's first civilization, and the Malay element imposed its language in its main features in the entire peninsula.

SamulNori

Centered on the practice of seeking rebirth in the Pure Land paradise Sukh vat+, the Amit bha cult has been the dominant form of Buddhism in Korea since the middle of the Silla period (ca. 300–935). In *Aspiring to Enlightenment*, Richard McBride combines analyses of scriptural, exegetical, hagiographical, epigraphical, art historical, and literary materials to provide an episodic account of the cult in Silla times and its rise in an East Asian context through the mutually interconnected perspectives of doctrine and practice. McBride demonstrates that the Pure Land tradition emerging in Korea in the seventh and eighth centuries was vibrant and collaborative and that Silla monk-scholars actively participated in a shared, international Buddhist discourse. Monks such as the exegete par excellence WOnhyo and the Yog c ra proponent KyOnghmng did not belong to a specific sect or school, but like their colleagues in China, they participated in a broadly inclusive doctrinal tradition. He examines scholarly debates surrounding the cults of Maitreya and Amit bha, the practice of buddh nism[ti, the recollection of Amit bha, the “ten recollections” within the larger Mah y na context of the bodhisattva’s path of practice, the emerging Huayan intellectual tradition, and the influential interpretations of medieval Chinese Pure Land proponents Tanluan and Shandao. Finally, his work illuminates the legacy of the Silla Pure Land tradition, revealing how the writings of Silla monks continued to be of great value to Japanese monks for several centuries. With its fresh and comprehensive approach to the study of Pure Land Buddhism, *Aspiring to Enlightenment* is important for not only students and scholars of Korean history and religion and East Asian Buddhism, but also those interested in the complex relationship between doctrinal writings and devotional practice “on the ground.”

Narratives of Nation-Building in Korea

The minjung (people's) movement stood at the forefront of the June 1987 nationwide tide that swept away the military in South Korea and opened up space for relatively democratic politics, a more responsible economy, and new directions in culture. This volume is the first in English to grapple specifically with the nature of a national development that lies at the center of the last three decades of tumult and change in South Korea.

Assimilation of Buddhism in Korea

An “absorbing and fast-moving” saga of Korea as experienced by one unforgettable family, from the Nobel Prize–winning author of *The Good Earth* (The New York Times). “The year was 4214 after Tangun of Korea, and 1881 after Jesus of Judea.” So begins Pearl S. Buck’s *The Living Reed*, an epic historical novel seen through the eyes of four generations of Korean aristocracy. As the chronicle begins, the Kims are living comfortably as advisors to the Korean royal family. But that world is torn apart with the Japanese invasion, when the queen is killed and the Kims are thrust into hiding. Through their story, Buck traces the country’s journey from the late nineteenth century through the end of the Second World War. “The Korean people come hauntingly alive,” wrote the *Journal of Asian Studies* about *The Living Reed*. “The remarkable novels of Pearl S. Buck have given the world an awakened understanding and appreciation of the Chinese people, and now she has wrought a like marvel for Korea.” A New York Times bestseller, *The Living Reed* is an enlightening account of a nation’s fight for survival and a gripping tale of a family caught in the ebb and flow of history. This ebook features an illustrated biography of Pearl S. Buck including rare images from the author’s estate.

A New History of Korea

Divided into four seasons each represented by a different character, this work takes place in a remote village in KangwOn Province, where Farewell Valley Station is located. Szhin T'aemuk loses his family during the Korean War and suffers from the guilt of having killed an innocent person while working

as stationmaster. ChOng Tongsu, a young station attendant who grew up not knowing his father, later uncovers the truth about his death. ChOn Sullye is taken to Manchuria to work as a comfort woman, a prostitute for Japanese soldiers during World War II. Her story problematizes and reflects the ongoing comfort women issue in Korea. As a child Yang Sunji gave away there whereabouts of a soldier who deserted his unit and the soldier's death causes her to live with guilt. The cyclical construction of the novel parallels the four seasons. Although all these characters are emotional and physically affected, this novel presents a new beginning. Lim Chul Woo uses butterflies to represent hope. At moments of despair, butterflies appear to represent a sense of optimism and rebirth.

A Brief History of Korea

Even though Hollywood films still dominate the world's box offices, Korean films are just as popular as their Hollywood counterparts in domestic theaters. In 2014 alone, Korean movies drew a combined total of 107.7 million viewers at box offices nationwide, accounting for 50.1% of the total number of movie viewers. Korean movies have accounted for more than 50% of the total film market share for the past four years and have attracted more than 100 million moviegoers annually for the past three years. In particular, the movie *The Admiral: Roaring Currents* (2014), which depicts Chapter 1 Korean Films Today The Evolution of Commercial Films: Korean-style Blockbuster Films The Coexistence of 'Diversity Films' Foreign Perspectives on Korean Films Chapter 2 Korean Films in the World Overseas Export of Hallyu and Korean Films Expansion of Exchanges through Joint Production with Foreign Countries Increased Export of Film Technology Services Taking the Lead in the Development of the Southeast Asian Film Industry Korean Directors Gaining Attention Worldwide K-Movie Stars Chapter 3 Major Film Festivals in Korea Busan International Film Festival Jeonju International Film Festival Bucheon International Fantastic Film Festival International Women's Film Festival in Seoul Jecheon International Music & Film Festival Other Festivals Chapter 4 Top 10 Korean Films Worldwide

The History of Korea (Vol.1&2)

Pt. 1. The agrarian transformation -- pt. 2. Business and industrial transformations -- pt. 3. Transformations in the state -- pt. 4. Transforming culture and ideology -- pt. 5. Social transformations: labor, women, and the family.

Aspiring to Enlightenment

Who will triumph? Who will perish? Will the guardian slopes of Seoul's Mount Namsan protect one over the other? *Hues of Seoul: Mystery and Suspense in Today's Korea* is a series of evocative short stories linked together by a continuing tale of a life and death battle of wits between a malcontent, hermit-like native of central Seoul and an accidental visitor lured into a terror-laced den of no return on the deceptively tranquil slopes of Mount Namsan at the heart of the Korean peninsula. Like some horrific alley cat toying with its helpless prey, the denizen of old Korea lives to tease, destroy, and devour, while lamenting the demise of the old ways. Like a Korea-based *Tales of the Arabian Nights*, the trapped visitor, using his gift of gab, strives to delay the hermit's murderous intent by weaving tales of those very fading traditions and dying myths that the hermit longs for. The visitor reveals to his deadly host war's tragic remnants feeding on the fringes of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ); hikes an eerie trail on Mount Bukhansan with a young K-pop star searching for redemption; dines in old Hongdae with an unlikely pair confronting stark reminders of a bygone era; watches Incheon's fading fishing culture besieged by dark forces collecting souls like unpaid taxes; haunts timeworn Insa-dong alleys to witness an artist's spirited rebirth; shadows a confused young man pursuing a troubled lover by the Han River's dark waters; fights ancient evil with a Korean-American cleric in the Korean diaspora enclave of New York City's vanishing Koreatown; and, finally, eavesdrops on a mournful tale of tragic loss on Jeju Island's misty, rocky shores. Join the two chance foes as the demented hermit's menacing threats drive the visitor to spin timeless tales of the Korean peninsula. Who will triumph? Who will perish? Will the guardian slopes of Seoul's Mount Namsan protect one over the other? Read on....

Rebirth of a Nation

Full and accurate records of all the significant persons and dates are provided, including events in China and Japan in so far as they involved Korea.

South Korea's Minjung Movement

Although little known in the West, Kajiyama Toshiyuki was one of Japan's most prolific and popular writers. Celebrated for his crisp, fast-paced style and incisive analysis, Kajiyama's popularity may be attributed to his finely tuned sense of what many Japanese felt but could not articulate: the feeling of irreplaceable loss that lay beneath post-World War II Japan's highly successful economic recovery. The son of a civil engineer, Kajiyama was born in Seoul in 1930 and remained there until his family was repatriated to Japan at the end of the war. The Clan Records: Five Stories of Korea not only offers a sampling of Kajiyama's work in English for the first time but also represents the first English translations from the Japanese that deal with Korea under Japan's harsh military rule, which lasted from 1910 to 1945. Kajiyama intended these tales to be one of the components of his "lifework," a trilogy that remained unfinished at the time of his death in 1975. Kajiyama had outlined a tour de force that was to have focused on three interlocking landscapes - Korea, the place of his birth and childhood; Hawaii, his mother's birthplace and the setting for the Japanese immigration experience; and Hiroshima, his father's birthplace and the site of the atomic bombing. The Clan Records includes five of Kajiyama's Korea tales, among them the title story "Richo zan'ei," winner of the prestigious Naoki Prize and the basis of a highly acclaimed movie made in Korea in 1967. Laced with local expressions and accurate descriptions of Korean culture, Kajiyama's narratives infuse his Korean protagonists with dignity and courage. They depict sensitive subjects in an unusually subtle and emphatic manner without being patronizing. In these stories, too, Kajiyama avoided the temptation to soften the often brutal consequences of the inhumanity of the Japanese occupation.

The Living Reed

This is the first book published on the Korean Embassy in Washington, D.C. which is considered the ¿crown jewel¿ among the 90 Korean diplomatic missions Korea now maintains abroad. Through text and photo illustrations, the book was written to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the launching of the Korean Embassy in Washington, D.C. in 1949. It begins with the historical background of the early Korean-American relations and the first Korean Legation Office in the United States established in 1888 and continues with the functional link between the Embassy and the home government and the Embassy and the host government. Major events and developments such as the birth of a democratic Republic of Korea and the U.S. role in it, the Korean War, the military coup, economic growth, major political upheavals, the rebirth of civilian governments, and major policy shifts, e.g., the ¿sunshine¿ policy and U.S. attitudes are all written about in lucid detail. The accomplishments, trials and tribulations of the 18 Ambassadors and the perspectives and accounts of several Ministers makes the book a ¿must-read¿ for anyone interested in past and present Korean-American relations and diplomatic relations in general.

Farewell Valley

A product of a particular moment in South Korean social and political history, published in the aftermath of the popular resistance movements of the late 1980s that brought an end to military dictatorship and ushered in direct elections for the presidency of South Korea. "A History of Korea" is a product of a particular moment in South Korean social and political history, published in the aftermath of the popular resistance movements of the late 1980s that brought an end to military dictatorship and ushered in direct elections for the presidency of South Korea. The historians of the Korean Historical Research Association, who compiled the volume, were not dispassionate recorders of those events but rather active participants in the democracy movements of the time, who understood their scholarship as a contribution to popular resistance against military rule and as a tool for the democratisation and unification of Korea. These historians were writing against previous understandings of Korean history that they perceived as legitimising political and economic oppression from both Korean elites and foreign powers. As they stood in opposition to previous histories and their political underpinnings, they proposed their own visions of past, present, and future Korean societies. In so doing, they helped move the popular struggle for the democratisation of South Korea towards the centre of the national narrative. "A History of Korea" is a manifesto, a conscious call for a particular interpretation of Korean history for deployment in the democratisation, unification, and class liberation movements of the period. About the Korean Historical Research Association: The Korean Historical Research Association (Hanguk Yeoksa Yeonguhoe) was founded in 1988 as the ultimate result of several years of organisational work by historians who participated in the Korean social reform movements of the 1980s. The Association began as a mass organisation of Korea historians that, according to its founding mission statement, sought to "actively participate in the creation of a truly democratic and independent Korean society by joining together with a new determination to establish and continuously implement a scientific historiography

based upon the correct worldview." The Korean Historical Research Association thus took up the goal of "contributing to the independence and democratisation of Korean society through the establishment of a scientific and practical historiography." The Association engages in joint research projects, spreading the results of historical research to the masses, and publishing and distributing academic journals and popular history texts. The Korean Historical Research Association now has more than 700 members and has created an efficient organisation that publishes and disseminates papers, books, and bulletins.

K-MOVIE

The purpose of this book is to present the history and culture of Korea to meet the needs of the general reader. While providing essential historical and cultural background of the Korean people, emphasis is given to the process of transformation of the ancient Korean society into an aristocratic/feudalistic state first, and then into a modern nation. Unlike other Korean history books, this includes various aspects of radical changes that took place under the Communist rule after 1945 in the northern half of Korea. As for the southern half, the aspects of struggle for democracy, economic and cultural development, and social modernization have been given particular attention. --

Transformations in Twentieth Century Korea

KOREA AND THE IMPERIALISTS Until the Korean War in 1950, except for evangelist Christian missionaries, Americans were not interested in Korea or considered it important in the scheme of things. Many did not know Korea had existed as an independent kingdom for centuries and others thought Korea might be a part of China or Japan. Nationalism, geopolitics, and imperialism were the major determinants of international events in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Greed and racism were the prime motivators of imperialism and non-White societies of the world were the victims. Korea was one of many countries that was invaded and made a "sphere of influence." With the support of America and Britain, Japan destroyed Korea's traditional national identity and made Korea a colony in the Japanese Empire. It was the perfect example of how imperialism profoundly affected the social, economic, and political life of countries subjugated by imperialist powers. After World War II, Korea was not granted independence because the Americans did not believe Koreans were capable of self-government. Korea was divided into two military occupation zones, resulting in the creation of a Russian and an American satellite state. In an effort to unite Korea, North Korea invaded South Korea. The U.S., China, and the two Korean states fought a meaningless war and Korea remains divided. Who are the Koreans? Why are there two Koreas? What is Korea's national identity? What role does imperialism and racism play in the destruction of national identities? Hopefully, this brief history of Korea and the Imperialists will provide some answers.

Hues of Seoul

This exceedingly timely book throws a clear sharp light on the issues which are at stake in the war-torn land of Korea. Vividly and authoritatively, the author tells the story of the suppression and resurrection of the Korean people.

A History of Korea

William Elliot Griffis (1843 – 1928) graduated from Rutgers College in 1869 and taught four years in Fukui and Tokyo. After his return to the United States, he devoted himself to his research and writing on East Asia throughout his life. He authored 20 books about Japan and five books about Korea including, *Corea: The Hermit Nation* (1882), *Corea, Without and Within: Chapters on Corean History, Manners and Religion* (1885), *The Unmannerly Tiger, and Other Korean Tales* (1911), *A Modern Pioneer in Korea: The Life Story of Henry G. Appenzeller* (1912), and *Korean Fairy Tales* (1922). In particular, his bestseller, *Corea: The Hermit Nation* (1882) was reprinted numerous times through nine editions over thirty years. He was not only known as "the foremost interpreter of Japan to the West before World War I but also the American expert on Korea. After his death, his collection of books, documents, photographs and ephemera was donated to Rutgers. The Korean materials in the Griffis Collection at Rutgers University consist of journals, correspondence, articles, maps, prints, photos, postcards, manuscripts, scrapbooks, and ephemera. These papers reflect Griffis's interests and activities in relation to Korea as a historian, scholar, and theologian. They provide a rare window into the turbulent period of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century Korea, witnessed and evaluated by Griffis and early American missionaries in East Asia. The Korea Letters in the William Elliot Griffis Collection are divided into two parts: letters from missionaries and letters from Japanese and Korean political

figures. Newly available and accessible through this collection, these letters develop a multifaceted history of early American missionaries in Korea, the Korean independence movement, and Griffis's views on Korean culture.

The Clan Records

The emergence of a nation from Pre-History to 668.

The Korean Embassy in America

A History of Korea