

# KOREAN CULTURE PROJECT

**GRADES:** 5-8

**AUTHORS:** Jerome S., Lindsey B.

**TOPIC/THEME:** Culture

**TIME REQUIRED:** Five 50-minute class periods

## **BACKGROUND:**

This lesson is designed to incorporate specific instruction on Korean geography, history, and culture into the Asia unit of the Eastern Hemisphere geography curriculum.

A populous country with unique geographical features and many lasting contributions to world history, Korea in particular is worthy of close study during students' examination of East Asia. Korea is ethnically homogeneous yet diversity of thought and practice is evident in modern Korean society. Representing a mix of the traditional and the contemporary, Korean culture is Shamanism and Christianity, a natural approach to life and cutting-edge technology, street vendors peddling homemade items and state-of-the-art shopping malls, *kimchi* pots and Starbucks coffee, *hanboks* and Louis Vuitton, *taekwondo* and baseball, *gugak* and Lady Gaga... As some have wisely proclaimed, Korea is the best kept secret in Asia.

## **CURRICULUM CONNECTION:**

Prior to this project, students learned to apply the Six Elements of Geography through examination of the economies, governments, landforms, climates, languages, and other cultural aspects such as customs and traditions in various Asian regions.

## **CONNECTION TO STUDENTS' LIVES:**

Each student creates a graphic organizer to illustrate the various elements that comprise his or her own unique culture.

## **OBJECTIVES AND STANDARDS:**

1. Students will be able to identify details that exemplify cultural elements in photographs of Korea
2. Students will be able to take research notes from at least two sources, either books or websites, about Korean culture
3. Students will be able to apply the concepts of the cultural iceberg by completing a graphic organizer to explain the origins of observable cultural practices and symbols in Korea
4. Students will be able to write a newspaper article with a title and a photograph caption that illustrate elements of Korean culture
5. Students will be able to cite two research sources using MLA format
6. Students will be able to present about the culture and cultural landscape of Korea

**NCSS Standard:** Theme I: CULTURE

Learners will understand that the study of culture includes the socially transmitted beliefs, values, institutions, behaviors, traditions and way of life of a group of people; it also encompasses other cultural attributes and products, such as language, literature, music, arts and artifacts, and foods.

Common Core Standards:

WHST 4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose and audience

WHST 6 Use technology, including the internet, to produce and publish writing

WHST 7 Conduct short research projects to answer a question

SL 1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussion

SL 4 Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner

**MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

- Photographs of contemporary Korea
- Handouts for students (the ABCs of Culture, the Cultural Iceberg, project directions, guiding questions and graphic organizers for research, and newspaper article rubric)
- Various books and websites about Korea and its culture, both ancient and modern (see resource list)
- A computer with internet access and a projector

**INTRODUCTION and EXPLORATION:**

To garner excitement about the Korean Culture Project, the teacher uses Google Earth to engage the class in a brief discussion of the landforms, climate, economic characteristics, and cultural characteristics of East Asia. The teacher leads the students in a reading and discussion of sections from the textbook that discuss the geography, language, economies, governments, immigration, migration, urbanization, and populations of East Asia. Students take notes on the textbook information using a content map graphic organizer and examine Google Earth for visual reference. Through the discussion of East Asia, the teacher guides the students to consider the following questions:

- What is culture?
- How do cultures develop?
- How do cultures change over time?
- How do ideas spread from one culture to another?

**EXTENSION:**

The teacher shows the students an assortment of artifacts from Korea, if available, and the class examines the artifacts. The artifacts could include cultural items collected by teachers, parents, or students who have traveled to Korea, Korean foods or other commodities purchased at an Asian grocery store, or pictures of Korean paintings or other works of art accessed from the various books and websites on the resource list. The teacher may lead the students in a discussion about where they may have previously seen such artifacts, how the artifacts are similar to items in American culture, and the aspects of the artifacts that are unique or surprising. Through the examination and discussion of Korean artifacts, the students consider the symbols of culture.

## **PROCEDURE:**

### **THE DELIVERY OF THE CONTENT:**

1. As a class, read through the ABCs of Culture to elucidate that -culture|| includes many distinct characteristics of a country, such as the economic, political, social, religious, educational, and artistic elements of a particular group of people.
2. Discuss the Cultural Iceberg and give examples of overt and covert cultural elements in the United States.
3. Each student creates a graphic organizer to illustrate the various elements that comprise his or her own unique culture.
4. Model the complexity of -culture|| to students by showing them a photograph of a Buddhist temple with the swastika in Korea. Ask the students to explain the meaning of the swastika. (More than likely a student will attribute the swastika to the Nazis and racism.) Talk about how Buddhists have used the swastika (an overt cultural symbol) for thousands of years to signify a blessing (a covert cultural element): -May you prosper and have good fortune.|| Discuss with students how they, as global citizens, can understand that the same symbols often have different meanings in different cultures, can respect different perspectives, and can practice cultural sensitivity. Define the term *ethnocentrism*.

### **THE APPLICATION OF THE CONTENT:**

1. Explain the requirements of the Korean Culture Project. The students examine a rubric indicating how they will earn points for their research notes, newspaper article, and presentation.
2. Divide the class into pairs. Each pair will select a topic related to Korean culture from the following list:
  - Society & Family
  - Daily Life
  - Health & Medicine
  - Religion & Philosophy
  - Education & Literature
  - Art, Dance, & Music
  - Architecture & Shelter
  - History & Politics
  - Technology & Inventions
  - Interaction with the Environment
3. Permit the class to view a variety of photographs taken in Korea. Each photograph is labeled with one of the aforementioned topics. Each pair of students must choose one photograph labeled with their topic.
4. The students read the guiding questions that correspond with their topic. Each pair must answer the central question -How is the cultural element you selected formally and informally exemplified in Korea?|| Each pair must also answer at least three of the guiding questions for their topic.

5. Remind students how to utilize the graphic organizers, websites, and library books to take notes organized by source. Review the ABCs of note taking—
  - Abbreviation – shorten a word or phrase
  - Bullets – highlight items in a printed list or separate ideas
  - Caveman Language – phrases, not complete sentences, to take notes
6. The students research by consulting at least two sources and provide a works cited page. Review MLA citations.
7. After research is complete, teach students the following basics of news journalism:
  - The five Ws (who, what, when, where, why)
  - Writing a hook to capture the interest of the reader

### **ASSESSMENT:**

1. The students work together in the same pairs to write a newspaper article based on their research of a unique element of Korean culture. The article must include vivid language, use the basic skills of journalism, and teach the class about Korean culture. The pair writes an interesting and creative yet relevant title for their article and writes a caption for their photograph that summarizes an important Korean cultural fact. The photograph and its caption must relate to and thus enhance the information presented in the article. Students may include some fictional details in their article as long as the fictional does not contradict the factual about Korea in any manner. For example, students may give names to people in the photograph.
2. Simultaneous to writing their newspaper article, each pair of students completes a graphic organizer based on the Cultural Iceberg to explain the origins of observable cultural practices and symbols in Korea. As the students add information to the Cultural Iceberg and write their newspaper articles, determine if each pair has completed enough research to proceed with planning their final presentation. Also monitor the pairs to ensure that each student contributes equally to the work and treats his or her partner with respect and kindness. Conference with each pair and provide remediation as needed.
3. Each pair of students plans and delivers an original presentation, approximately five minutes in length, to demonstrate the knowledge that they gained about an element of Korean culture. Students must read their articles and discuss their photograph as a part of their presentation, but they may also creatively show what they learned about Korea. Moreover, the presentation serves as a proposal in which each pair seeks to convince the audience members (made up of their classmates) that their newspaper article is the best and ought to be selected as the cover story of the *Korean Cultural Digest*. During each proposal, the audience members confidentially rate the article and the presentation. Ratings will be tabulated and the title of the cover story for the *Korean Cultural Digest* will be announced. Then each class will bind their articles together to create their edition of the *Korean Cultural Digest*.
4. As a class, review the ABCs of Culture and write a list of Korean cultural elements that corresponds to the ABCs of Culture. Utilize again Google Earth and review concepts discussed at the beginning of the project (i.e. landforms, economies, governments, population, immigration, migration, urbanization, etc.). Define the terms *cultural diffusion* and *acculturation*. Reflect upon threads of similarity among East Asian cultures. Challenge the students to think about the food, fashions, music, and customs that are a

part of their daily lives and to consider how other cultures' traditions and ideas have influenced our American culture.

## **RESOURCES:**

Choi, Yong Jin. *Silla Korea and the Silk Road*. New York: The Korea Society, 2006. Clark,

Donald N. *Culture and Customs of Korea*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2008.

Cumings, Bruce. *Korea's Place in the Sun: A Modern History*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2005.

Eckert, Carter et al. *Korea Old and New: A History*. Seoul, Korea: Harvard University Press, 1990.

*Exploring Korean History through World Heritage*. Edited by the Center for International Affairs. Gyeonggi-do, Korea: The Academy of Korean Studies Press, 2010.

Hoare, James. *Korea - Culture Smart!: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture*. New York: Random House, 2005

Kang, Hildi. *Under the Black Umbrella: Voices from Colonial Korea, 1910-1945*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press 2005.

Koo, Hagen, ed. *State and Society in Contemporary Korea*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1993.

Korea Tourism Organization. -Korea Travel Guide. || Last modified November 2010.  
<[www.visitkorea.or.kr](http://www.visitkorea.or.kr)>

Lee, Peter H. *Sources of Korean Tradition*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1996.

Lee, Peter H. *Sources of Korean Tradition, Vol. 2: From the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Centuries*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2000.

Metropolitan Museum of Arts. *The Arts of Korea: A Resource for Educators*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2001.

Oberdorfer, Don. *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History*. Basic Books: 2001.

Peterson, M. and P. Margulies. *A Brief History of Korea*. New York: Facts on File, 2009.

Sang-hoon, Lee, Yoon Taek-lim and Christian J. Park. *Cultural Landscapes of Korea*. Edited by Colleen W. Mackey. Gyeonggi-do, Korea: The Academy of Korean Studies Press, 2010.

Vegdahl, Sonja. *Culture Shock! Korea: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*. Portland:  
Graphic Arts Center Publishing Company, 2005.

## HANDOUT 1: THE ABCS OF CULTURE

### The ABCs of Culture

We do not have a category for either “customs” or “values.” Customs exist in nearly every category. Values exist in many categories, especially religion.

**A**rts & Literature – What art forms (painting, music) and literary forms (novel, drama) are typical of this culture?

**B**uildings – What building (monument, statue, structure) symbolizes this culture?

**C**ommunication & Transportation – How is information spread? How does the average person get around?

**D**ress – What clothing is typical of this culture?

**E**conomy – What drives this economy..farms, factories, or services? What is the biggest employer?

**F**amily – What is the status of women and children? How well are women and children treated?

**G**overnment – Who has power? How is the average citizen connected to the government?

**H**istory – What major event shaped this culture?

**I**con – What image causes an immediate emotional response in nearly every person?

**J**obs – How does the average person make a living?

**K**nowledge – How is knowledge (skills, habits, values, attitudes) passed from one generation to the next?

**L**anguage – What language do people speak?

**M**ovement & Migration – Who moves into and out of this culture?

**N**ational pride – What people, places, or things spark feelings of loyalty and patriotism?

**O**rganizations – in this culture, what are the most important organizations (formal and informal)?

**P**opulation – What groups (age, race, religion, language, ethnic group) shape the culture?

**Q**uality of life – Rate the average person’s health and happiness.

**R**eligion – What are the religious beliefs and values? What are the traditional holidays, festivals, ceremonies?

**S**tatus – What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

**T**aboos – What behavior is totally unacceptable?

**U**rban or Rural – Do most people live in a city or the countryside?

**V**acation & Recreation – What do people do for fun? What are the sports?

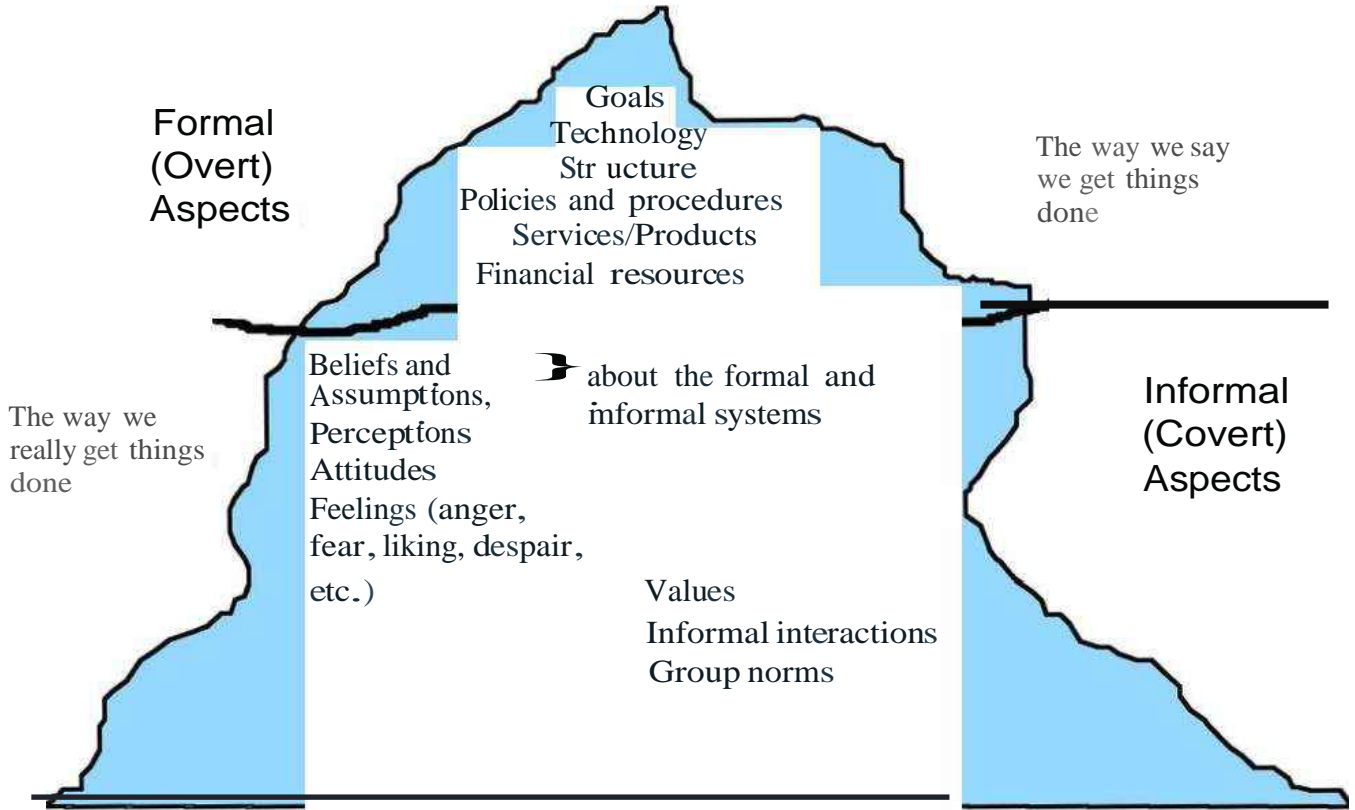
**W**ays of everyday life – In this culture, how do people take care of cooking, shopping, washing clothes?

**X** marks the spot – How does geography shape the culture?

**Y**um – What does the typical family eat for breakfast, lunch, and dinner? The culture is famous for what food?

**Z**stuff – What stuff is typical? (You know, like chopsticks in China)

# Cultural Iceberg



*Created by Stanley N. Herman. IRW Systems Group, 1970*



## HANDOUT 3: PROJECT DIRECTIONS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_

### *THE KOREAN CULTURAL DIGEST*

You are a newspaper reporter for the *Korean Cultural Digest*, and you are being sent on special journalism assignment to East Asia. Your job is to research and to observe the culture and cultural landscape of Korea and to write a newspaper article that will teach Americans about your experiences in Korea.

When you have completed your research and observations of the Korean culture and cultural landscape, you will write an article to tell about your exciting adventure. Your article should be approximately two pages in length (12-point Times New Roman font, double-spaced). Use vivid language to make your article appeal to your audience!

To recap, these steps must be taken to finish the assignment:

1. Select a cultural element and a related photograph of Korea.
2. Use books and websites to research Korean culture and answer at least three of the guiding questions for the cultural element you selected. You must also explain how the cultural element is overtly and covertly exemplified in Korea.
3. Write an exciting newspaper article that is based on your research and is related to the photograph of Korea you selected. You may add some fictional information in your article (i.e. give names to the people in the photograph) as long as the fictional information does not contradict the facts about Korea in any manner.
4. Write an interesting caption that summarizes the cultural element depicted in the photograph of Korea.
5. Cite two sources that you used for research in MLA format.
6. Present your newspaper article and photograph to the class.

## HANDOUT 4: PHOTOGRAPH TOPICS AND RESEARCH GUIDING QUESTIONS

### Society & Family

- How many people live in Korea? Where does the population of Korea rank in comparison with the populations of other countries in the world?
- Which cities in Korea have the largest populations? How do these cities compare with other large cities in the world?
- How many Koreans live in urban areas? How many Koreans live in rural areas?
- What is the gender division among Koreans? What are the age divisions among Koreans?
- What minority groups, if any, live in Korea?
- Do Koreans typically stay in Korea or do they immigrate to other countries? To which countries have Koreans immigrated? What are the push and pull factors for immigration?
- How has Korea's population changed and/or remained the same over the past 50 years?
- What are common surnames in Korea?
- What is the role of the family in Korean society?
- How many children are in a typical Korean family?
- How are boys and girls treated differently and/or similarly in Korean society?
- What are the Korean customs associated with dating and marriage?
- How is age and marital status relevant to Korean social structure?
- What is a clan village? What is a *Chong Son*? How are communities such as Yang Dong and Hahoe preserving the historic clan villages of Korea?

### Daily Life

- What is *kimchi*? How and when is it prepared? What are some of the different varieties of *kimchi*?
- What other types of foods are popular in Korea? What types of seasoning are commonly used in Korean cuisine?
- What is included in a *hanjeongsik*, a full-course Korean meal?
- What is included in a typical Korean table setting? What utensils are used to eat different foods and what are typical Korean table manners?
- What kinds of foods are eaten and not eaten as a part of *barugongyang*, the modest eating style of Buddhist monks?
- What is the etiquette associated with *dado*, the traditional Korean tea ceremony?
- What types of clothes and shoes are common in contemporary Korea?
- What is the style of the *hanbok*, the traditional dress of Korea? When is the *hanbok* worn today?
- What are some of the major holidays celebrated in Korea? How are they celebrated?
- What are some popular entertainment and leisure activities in Korea?
- What are the basic components of *taekwondo*, a traditional Korean martial art and method of self-defense?
- What sports are popular in Korea?
- What major athletic events have been hosted by Korea?

- Who are famous Korean athletes?
- What types of jobs are common in Korea?
- What is the currency of Korea? What is the exchange rate for the US dollar?
- What are some of the everyday customs and courtesies in Korea?

### **Health & Medicine**

- What is the history of traditional Korean medicine?
- What does traditional Korean medicine consider to be the cause and cure of disease?
- What is the role of *yin* and *yang* in Korean medical practices?
- What role do various foods play in Korean healthcare?
- What role do medicinal teas play in Korean healthcare?
- What role does *ginseng* play in Korean healthcare?
- What role do exercise and physical activity play in Korean healthcare?
- What are hot springs? How are they used as a part of medical treatment in Korea?
- What is suction-cup therapy? How is it used in Korea?
- What is acupuncture? How is it used in Korea?
- What is moxa treatment? How is it used in Korea?
- How and when did Korea's first modern hospital begin?
- What kind of health care options exist in contemporary Korea?
- What is the life expectancy in Korea? How does this compare with the life expectancy in other countries around the world?
- What are some of the most common diseases in Korea and how are they treated?
- How has pollution in Korea affected the health of its people?

### **Religion & Philosophy**

- What are the main religions of Korea? How do they compare in terms of the percentage of Koreans who practice each religion?
- What are the primary beliefs of Confucianism?
- What are the primary beliefs of Shamanism?
- What are the primary beliefs of Buddhism?
- How is *jerye*, the ancestral rite, practiced in Korea?
- What is the *Danoje* festival? What rituals are practiced at the festival? When is it performed?
- How did Christianity enter Korea in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- What is the largest Christian church in the world located in Seoul, South Korea? What are some of the unique characteristics of this church?
- What denominations of Christianity are prominent in Korea?
- How does the South Korean government protect freedom of religion?

### **Education & Literature**

- How did Confucianism influence traditional Korean schooling?
- What is the history and structure of the *sjjo*, a traditional form of Korean poetry?

- What is the main language in Korea? Who developed the Korean alphabet system? What languages were spoken and written in Korea prior to the development of the Korean alphabet system?
- What are some of the other languages currently spoken in Korea?
- What is the literacy rate in Korea? How does this compare with the literacy rate in other countries around the world?
- Does the wealth and education of South Koreans seem fairly evenly distributed among the population? Explain.
- At what age do Korean children begin attending school? For how many years do they go to school?
- What happens in a typical school day in Korea? What subjects do Korean students usually study? How long is the school day?
- What are the top universities in Korea? What percentage of the Korean population attends a university or college after high school?

### **Art, Dance, & Music**

- How is Confucian philosophy evident in some traditional Korean paintings?
- How is Buddhist philosophy evident in some traditional Korean paintings?
- What kinds of scenes adorned the royal tombs of the Three Kingdoms period in Korea?
- What is calligraphy and how was it used in ancient Korean paintings?
- What achievements did Koreans make in ceramics?
- What types of animals are depicted in Korean pottery and landscapes?
- How were the pottery of the Goryeo dynasty and the pottery of the Joseon dynasty different from one another?
- What types of traditional crafts are common in Korea?
- How is *ganggangsullae*, a traditional Korean circle dance, performed? When is it performed in modern Korea?
- What are the differences among farmers' dances, mask dances, and shamanistic dances in Korean culture?
- What are other popular dances in Korea?
- How and when is *pansori*, a traditional Korean narrative solo song, performed?
- What instruments are used in *gugak*, traditional Korean music?
- What are the characteristics of K-Pop?
- What other types of music are popular among teenagers in modern Korea?
- Who are famous Korean musicians and singers?

### **Architecture & Shelter**

- What types of materials were most commonly used to build houses and other structures in ancient Korea? What materials are used today?
- What is *p'ungsu*, or geomancy, and how does it affect Korean architecture?
- What are some of the important features of Confucian architecture in Korea?
- What are some of the important features of Buddhist architecture in Korea?
- What types of designs and building techniques were used in *daemokjang*, traditional Korean wooden architecture?

- What are pagodas and what do they represent? What are some famous pagodas in Korea?
- How were ancient Korean palaces designed? What are some famous ancient palaces in Korea?
- How were the ancient royal tombs of Korea designed and constructed? How do the royal tombs represent the funeral culture of Korea?
- How were *hanok*, traditional Korean homes, designed as far as bedrooms, dining rooms, living areas, etc.?
- What is *ondol* and how was it used to heat traditional Korean homes?
- What types of homes (houses, apartments, etc.) are common for families in Korea today? How do they compare with the types of housing in the United States?
- What are some of the most famous buildings in Korea? When and how were they made? Why are they important to Korea?
- Who built the Seoul Fortress Wall? Why?
- What is the architectural significance of the Myeongdong Cathedral?

### **History & Politics**

- What are the three kingdoms that ruled Korea from 57 B.C. to 668 A.D., the era known as the Three Kingdoms period?
- Which kingdom unified Korea for the first time from 676 to 935? Why was this known as the golden age of Korean culture?
- How did Korea exchange goods and ideas with China and Japan as early as the 6<sup>th</sup> century? What kinds of goods and ideas were exchanged?
- How did life change for everyday Koreans under Japanese occupation?
- What types of governments were established in North Korea and South Korea, respectively, after World War II?
- When was the Korean War fought? Which countries were actively involved in the Korean War? Who fought with North Korea? Who fought with South Korea?
- What is communism? When did North Korea become a communist country?
- Who are the current leaders in North Korea and South Korea, respectively?
- Where is the Korean Peninsula divided into North Korea and South Korea? What might be some potential difficulties in reuniting the two Koreas?
- What is the DMZ?
- What kind of relationships do the North Korean and South Korean governments, respectively, have with other countries around the world?
- How and when did Seoul become the capital of South Korea?
- What is the Blue House in South Korea? Who lives there today?
- What does the design on the *taegeukgi*, the Korean flag, symbolize?

### **Technology & Inventions**

- How did the Silla people advance printing technologies in ancient Korea?
- How did Koreans develop weaponry (i.e. turtle ships) in ancient times?
- What other inventions and technological advancements were made in ancient Korea?
- What contemporary inventions and technological advancements originated in Korea?
- What types of industry are common in modern Korea?

- What are some of the most popular technologies used by teenagers in Korea?
- How many Koreans use cell phones?
- How many Koreans are connected to the Internet?
- What products found in your school, neighborhood, and home are made by Korean companies? What are the names of the companies?
- What kinds of alternative energy sources are used in Korea?

### **Interaction with the Environment**

- What are some of the major physical features of Korea?
- What percentage of land mass do mountains cover in Korea? What are the three tallest mountain peaks in South Korea?
- What are the three longest rivers in South Korea? What resources do they provide?
- What seas are around Korea? What resources do they provide?
- Does Korea have enough water for its population? How is water used for navigation in Korea? How is water used for hydroelectric power in Korea?
- Does Korea have good agricultural land in both North Korea and South Korea? How does agriculture affect Korea's environment?
- What natural resources are found in Korea? How are they used in both positive and negative ways?
- How do Koreans positively and negatively interact with the land around them?
- Does Korea have adequate forests? Is deforestation an issue? Explain.
- How has urbanization affected the environment in Korea?
- How has industry affected the environment in Korea?
- What types of pollution are most common in modern Korea? How is pollution being addressed?
- What are some of the most common natural hazards in modern Korea?
- What are some of the most current environmental issues in Korea?
- What is a Slow City? Where are they located in Korea?
- What sites of natural beauty inspire Korean and attract tourism?
- What types of animals and vegetation (land and sea creatures, trees, flowers, cash crops, etc.) live in Korea?
- What is the national flower of Korea? What is its symbolic significance?
- What is the climate in Korea?

## HANDOUT 5: POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR STUDENT RESEARCH

### Books:

Choi, Yong Jin. *Silla Korea and the Silk Road*. New York: The Korea Society, 2006.

*Exploring Korean History through World Heritage*. Edited by the Center for International Affairs. Gyeonggi-do, Korea: The Academy of Korean Studies Press, 2010.

Hoare, James. *Korea - Culture Smart!: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture*. New York: Random House, 2005

Korea Tourism Organization. -Korea Travel Guide. || Last modified November 2010.  
<[www.visitkorea.or.kr](http://www.visitkorea.or.kr)>

Sang-hoon, Lee, Yoon Taek-lim and Christian J. Park. *Cultural Landscapes of Korea*. Edited by Colleen W. Mackey. Gyeonggi-do, Korea: The Academy of Korean Studies Press, 2010.

Vegdahl, Sonja. *Culture Shock! Korea: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*. Portland: Graphic Arts Center Publishing Company, 2005.

### Websites:

#### ARCHITECTURE

<http://www.instrok.org/pungsu/>

<http://www.nseoultower.co.kr/>

<http://www.zipul.co.kr/>

#### ART

[http://www.philamuseum.org/booklets/5\\_29\\_46\\_1.html](http://www.philamuseum.org/booklets/5_29_46_1.html)

<http://www.metmuseum.org/explore/Korea/koreaonline/index.htm>

[http://www.arts.mia.org/viewer/index.php?v=2&dept\[\]=13&dept\[\]=1&cc=Korea&class=ceramic](http://www.arts.mia.org/viewer/index.php?v=2&dept[]=13&dept[]=1&cc=Korea&class=ceramic)

<http://www.tal.or.kr/coding/english/default.asp>

<http://www.koreafolkart.com/eindex.asp>

<http://www.seattleartmuseum.org/exhibit/exhibitDetail.asp?eventID=14241>

#### BUDDHISM

<http://www.pacificasiamuseum.org/buddhism/base.htm>

<http://www.arts.mia.org/art-of-asia/buddhism/>

<http://www.jakwangsa.org/english/introduce/introduce.asp>

<http://www.musangsa.org>

<http://www.bongeunsa.org/eng/index.asp>

<http://www.lotuslantern.net/>

#### CONFUCIANISM

[http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/at/conf\\_teaching/ct01.html](http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/at/conf_teaching/ct01.html)

<http://www.womeninworldhistory.com/lesson3.html>  
[http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/yang/hd\\_yang.htm](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/yang/hd_yang.htm)

#### CURRENT EVENTS

<http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/>  
<http://www.korea Herald.co.kr/>

#### DAILY LIFE

<http://www2.fiu.edu/~dwyere/teenlifeinkorea.html>

#### DANCE

<http://maskdance.com/>

#### ECONOMICS

<http://www.keia.org>  
<http://www.kita.org>

#### FESTIVALS

[www.llf.or.kr](http://www.llf.or.kr)  
<http://www.ricefestival.or.kr/>  
<http://festival.hadong.go.kr/fr2011/en/e01.html>

#### FOLK VILLAGES & TRADITIONAL LIFE

[www.hahoe.or.kr](http://www.hahoe.or.kr)  
<http://yangdong.invil.org>  
[www.nfm.go.kr](http://www.nfm.go.kr)  
<http://www.koreanfolk.co.kr/folk/english/index.htm>

#### FOOD & DRINK

[www.sanchon.com](http://www.sanchon.com)  
<http://www.kfr.or.kr/eng/index.htm>

#### HISTORY & POLITICS

<http://www.arts mia.org/art-of-asia/history/korea-historical-periods.cfm>  
[www.cwd.go.kr](http://www.cwd.go.kr)  
[http://www.museum.seoul.kr/eng/eh\\_main.jsp](http://www.museum.seoul.kr/eng/eh_main.jsp)

#### KOREAN WAR

<http://www.koreanwar.org>

#### MEDICINE

<http://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/global-health-comparison-index-south-korea>

#### MUSIC

<http://www.poongmul.com/about.aspx>  
[http://english.kbs.co.kr/society/people/1340388\\_11774.html](http://english.kbs.co.kr/society/people/1340388_11774.html)



<http://www.pansorimuseum.com/eng/>  
<http://www.gugak.go.kr/eng/index.jsp>

#### NATIONAL PARKS

<http://english.knps.or.kr/>

#### REUNIFICATION

<http://eng.unikorea.go.kr/eng/default.jsp?pgname=ENGhome>

#### ROYAL PALACES & TOMBS

[www.deoksugung.go.kr](http://www.deoksugung.go.kr)  
<http://royaltombs.cha.go.kr>  
<http://eng.cdg.go.kr/main/main.htm>

#### SLOW CITIES

<http://www.yesan.go.kr/eng/>

#### SPORTS & LEISURE

[http://www.kleague.com/main/index\\_eng.aspx](http://www.kleague.com/main/index_eng.aspx)  
<http://www.kbl.or.kr/>

#### GENERAL

<http://www.culturegrams.com/>  
[https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/wfbExt/region\\_eas.html](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/wfbExt/region_eas.html)  
[http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/geography/element\\_d/ed10.html](http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/geography/element_d/ed10.html)  
<http://www.ifitweremyhome.com/compare/US/KR>  
[http://www.koreaembassy.org/visiting/ekorea/eng\\_anthem.asp](http://www.koreaembassy.org/visiting/ekorea/eng_anthem.asp)  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/country\\_profiles/1123668.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1123668.stm)  
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/krtoc.html>  
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/kptoc.html>  
<http://www.korea.net/index.do>  
<http://korea.fas.harvard.edu/publications>  
<http://www.historynet.com/?s=korea>  
[http://jikimi.cha.go.kr/english/world\\_heritage\\_new/culture\\_treasure\\_03.jsp?mc=EN\\_04\\_01](http://jikimi.cha.go.kr/english/world_heritage_new/culture_treasure_03.jsp?mc=EN_04_01)  
<http://www.kangkoku.or.kr/eng/intro.html>  
<http://eng.gwangju.go.kr/>  
<http://asiasociety.org/education/students>  
[http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK\\_EN\\_2\\_7\\_4.jsp](http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/GK/GK_EN_2_7_4.jsp)

## HANDOUT 6: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE RUBRIC

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Geography

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### *Korean Cultural Digest* – Newspaper Article Assignment

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
<b>Research Notes</b> – (10) *Neat and easy to read *Thorough and accurate answers to at least three guiding questions *Written in your own words				
<b>Article</b> – (50) *Factual and informative about Korean culture *Descriptive with vivid language *At least two pages in length *Includes a hook and the 5 Ws				
<b>Title &amp; Photograph</b> – (10) *Title is creative and relevant *Caption is placed under the photograph and summarizes an important cultural element				
<b>Works Cited</b> – (10) *Submitted in MLA format with the article *Includes at least two books and/or websites used for research				
<b>Grammar &amp; Format</b> – (10) *Errors are minimal and do not distract from content *Text is double-spaced, Times New Roman, size 12, black font *Photograph is embedded in text				
<b>Presentation</b> – (10) *Focused on what you learned about Korean culture *Shows evidence of preparation *Includes conversational delivery and eye contact				
100 Points TOTAL:				

## HANDOUT 7: PEER CRITIQUE SHEET

### *THE KOREAN CULTURAL DIGEST*

You are on a panel of journalists to determine the cover story for the popular newspaper the *Korean Cultural Digest*. The purpose of the newspaper is to explain the culture and cultural landscape of Korea to Americans who have never traveled to East Asia.

I am reviewing the article entitled: \_\_\_\_\_

This article was submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

As a member of an editorial committee at a newspaper, you must consider that the front page of the newspaper is reserved for the most important and interesting articles. Please rate the article critically and honestly.

1. The title of the article is clear and makes you eager to read the article.

No	Somewhat	Definitely
1	2	3

2. The photograph caption clearly summarizes a cultural element of Korea.

No	Somewhat	Definitely
1	2	3

3. The article is well written with evidence of research and is interesting.

No	Somewhat	Definitely
1	2	3

4. The journalists clearly explained how their article would teach Americans about Korean culture and cultural landscape.

No	Somewhat	Definitely
1	2	3

5. Overall, how well did the journalists perform on the assignment.

Poorly	Sufficiently	Excellently
1	2	3

## HANDOUT 8: PHOTOGRAPHS OF KOREA

Photograph to use during the delivery of the content:



A swastika at the site of a Buddhist temple

Photographs for Society & Family:



A crowded subway train in Seoul, South Korea



A Korean family



Korean children



A gathering of elderly men at a park in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



The village of Yang Dong in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula

Photographs for Daily Life:



Korean food



A Korean table setting



*Kimchi*  
pots



A Korean woman wearing the *hanbok*  
participates in a tea ceremony





A professional baseball game in Seoul, South Korea



The Olympic Stadium in Seoul, South Korea

Photographs for Health & Medicine:



The *yin* and *yang* sign on a door in a Korean village



Three elderly men relaxing at a park in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



A Korean woman prepares *ginseng* chicken soup



Spices for sale in Korea



A Korean woman wears a face mask to protect herself from pollution

Photographs for Religion & Philosophy:



A Buddhist temple in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



Two  
Buddhist  
monks play  
the drum at a  
temple



Buddha



A Christian church in Seoul,

South Korea



The congregation at the Yoido Full Gospel Church, the world's

largest Christian  
church, in Seoul,  
South Korea

Photographs for Education & Literature:



A Confucian school in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



School children on a field trip in Seoul, South Korea





The sign outside of a high school in Seoul, South Korea



High school students in a private school in Seoul, South Korea



The emblem for Korea University in Seoul, South Korea



A statue of Sejong the Great, the creator of Hang'ul



A street in Seoul, South Korea



A Starbucks in Hangtil

Photographs for Art, Dance, & Music:



Paintings at a Buddhist temple in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



Numerous lanterns hanging at a Buddhist temple in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



Ancient  
Korean  
pottery

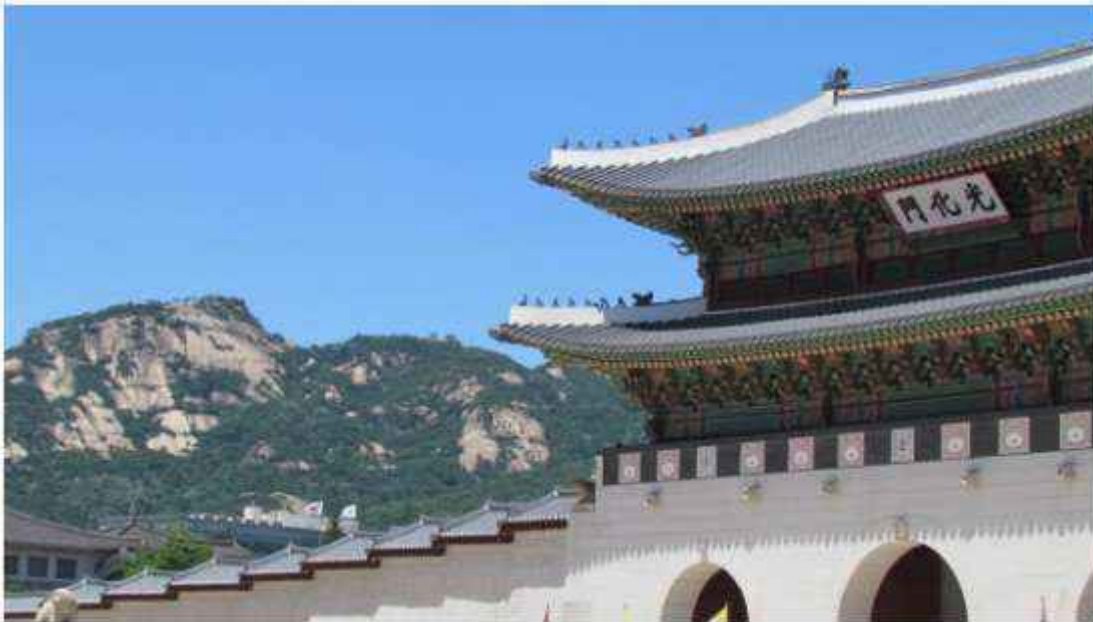


A sign  
advertising a  
Korean  
musical  
performance  
in Seoul,  
South Korea

Photographs for Architecture & Shelter:



Buildings  
in modern  
Seoul  
South  
Korea



The gate  
to an  
ancient  
palace in  
Seoul  
South  
Korea



Ancient royal tombs in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



A Buddhist temple in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula

A stone pagoda in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



A home in a village in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



Photographs for History & Politics:



The flag of South Korea



An ancient royal crown in Korea



A Korean woman and police officers in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, South Korea, to protest the Japanese treatment of Koreans during occupation



A statue in Seoul, South Korea, to symbolize a reunified Korean Peninsula



The border of North Korea and South Korea in the Demilitarized Zone

Photographs for Technology & Inventions:



A turtle ship



A Korean man uses his cell phone while waiting for a subway train in Seoul, South Korea



Hyundai Heavy Industries in South Korea



A monk talks on a cell phone at a Buddhist temple in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula

Photographs for Interaction with the Environment:



Trees at an archeological site in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula



A stream in  
the South  
Korean  
countryside



Korean  
women  
working in the  
field of the  
South Korean  
countryside



A  
produce  
vendor in  
the  
monsoon  
rains of a  
Korean  
summer