

Culture of the Korean People

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Understanding of the Korean Traditional Culture



Picture of the Dragon King

Understanding of the Korean Traditional Culture

1. History's progress

- The process of overcoming the cultural limits faced by an era

2. Ancient times → ceremony for heaven, heavenly gods, religion of god

Three States · Goryeo era → Buddhism · Taoism

Joseon dynasty Confucianism → Western learning, 400 new religions of the Korean culture

3. Dynamics of accepting the culture from the outside world

4. Cultural development

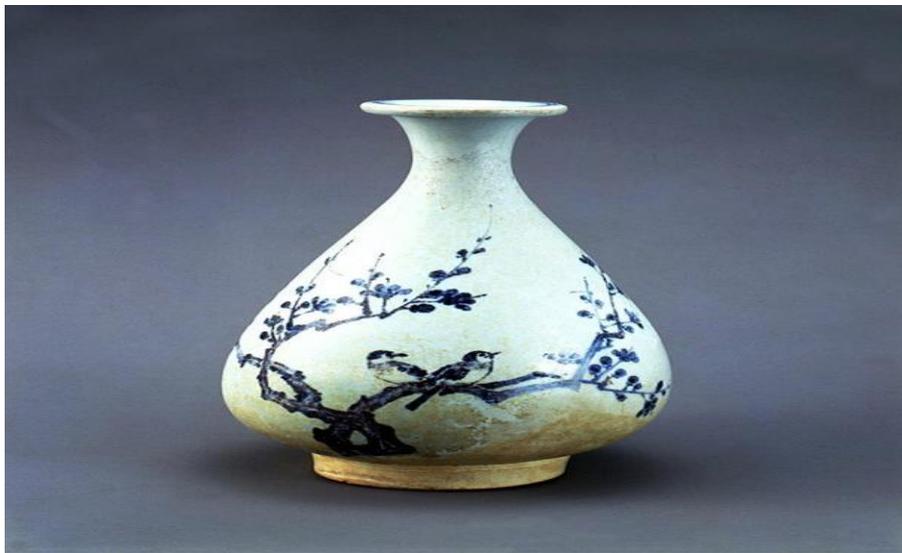
- the process of constantly adding new ability of life to the previously acquired “ability of life”

Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Korean People



Understanding of the Korean Traditional Culture

1. Hometown of the Japanese people's history
2. Nation with excellent Buddhism → Seokga
3. Kingdom of white porcelain

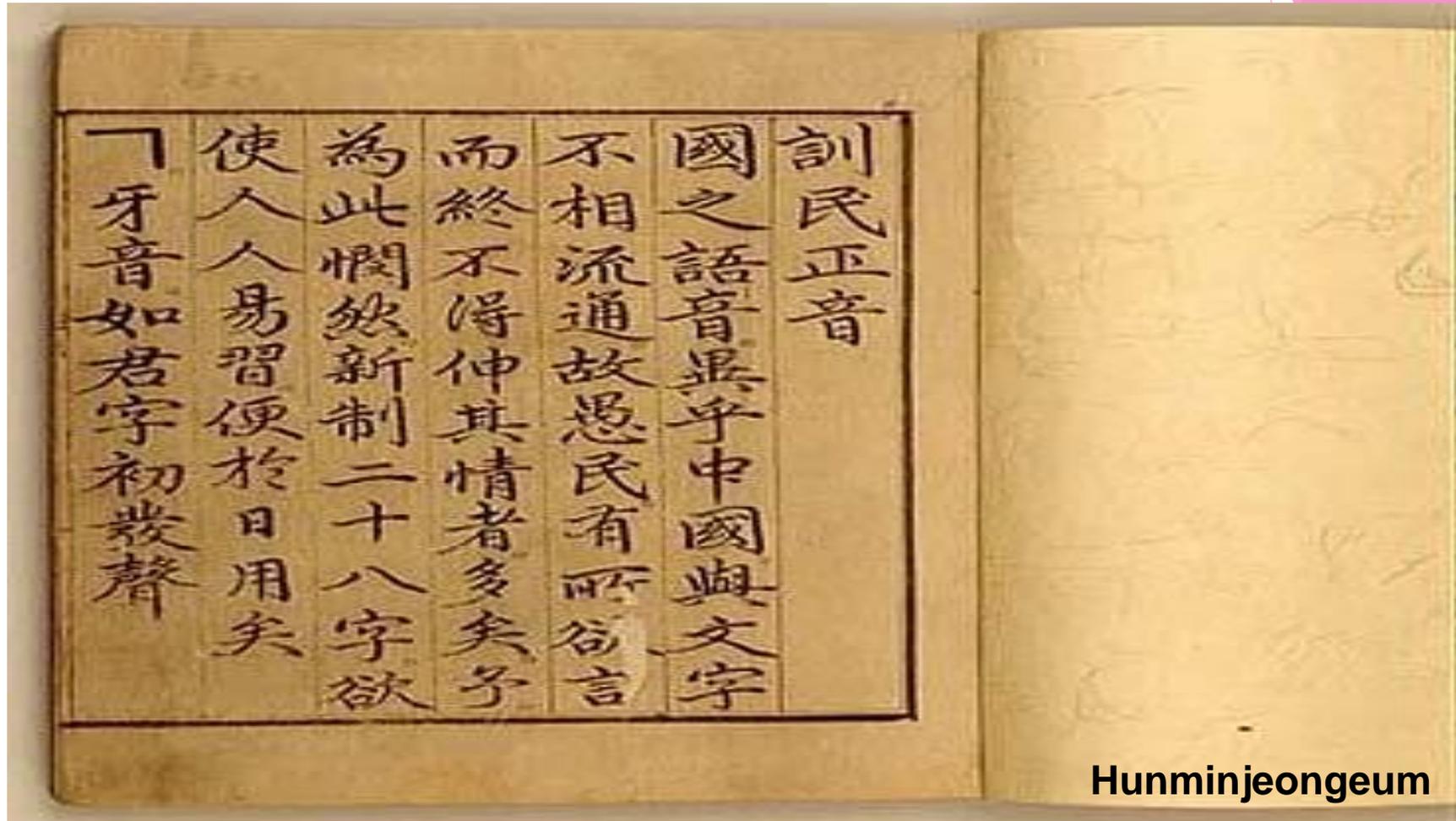


Treasure 659'white porcelain cheongwamaejukmoon byeong'



Suwon hwaseong

Spiritual and Cultural Heritage of the Korean People



Hunminjeongeum

Spiritual and Cultural Heritage of the Korean People



1. Faithfulness → Filial Duty, Courtesy, Sense of Shame, Doctrine of King, master, father trinity
 2. Filial Duty → Nation with an “agriculture-first” principle, Naturalism, Irrigation institution, Large-family system, Collective farming
 3. Courtesy → Confucianism (Confucius) Sajiksin god of five grains, god of heaven, god of soil, god of region, ceremony of ancestors
 4. Sense of shame → ethics, moral culture and home management , Jin-in-sa-dae-cheon-myeong (God helps those who help themselves)
- ❖ Orient Culture (Buddhism Confucian Value<Success stories of Japan and Korea>)
Korea · China · Japan- peninsula, continent, island, Chinese character and Confucian culture → benevolence→ cultural code of three nations in the Northeast Asia –communication of Chinese character, unification, Korea, China, Japan /Beon-ja/Gan-ja/ Yak-ja/ Jeong-ja (types of character), Chinese character, last period of Ching dynasty 3000~60 million characters

Korea –National Culture of God Spirit in the 21st century



Seokguram



Bulguksa



Changdeok palace



Suwon hwaseong



Jongmyo



Gyeongju historical district



Haeinsa Gyeongpanjeon



Dolmen heritage



Jeju volcano island and lava cave

Korea – National Culture of God Spirit in the 21st century

1. God-centered way of thinking, times of deity, high spirits, shamanism (relish, merriment, high spirits) shamanistic religion
2. Can do spirit, Why not, Let's live a better life, overcoming poverty – the Saemaedul movement
3. Supported by education, teaching, ideology ← miracle of Han river – 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Olympic Games, 2002 World Cup Festival for high spirits not just for soccer – toward the world beyond walls Dynamic Korea → profound taste of culture

- ① Alcoholic drink
- ② music
- ③ dance



Korean traditional clothes 'Dandui'



Chinese traditional clothes 'Chipao'

Success and Failure of the 20th century's Cultural Challenges



Suwonhwaseong

1. Two faces of national image of Korea

- ① Nation with insufficient basic technology, and raw materials → failure of respecting and preserving ancestor's learning, science, and technology
- ② Korean-made cars, Korean-made Benz – OEM – failure and challenge of marketability
- ③ War, division of a nation, demonstration, riot, export of orphans, abuse of foreigners
 - Fall of the 100 years–tradition of the modern history (failure to clean up the vestiges of the Japanese colonial rule and the creative process of overcoming)



Challenge of the Spiritual Culture of the World



Joseon Dynasty royal tomb(Geonwonreung)

Challenges of the Spiritual Culture of the World

2. 7 factors developing spiritual culture

- ① Dream · Vision & Goal
- ② Right & Good service
- ③ Change & Innovation
- ④ Creativity & Challenge
- ⑤ Speed & Velocity
- ⑥ Trust & Credibility
- ⑦ Technology & Information

