

Young Kim ran home to find out his new name. All the way, the same thought pounded in his head: "I am going to lose my name; I am going to lose my name, we are all going to lose our names."

Kim and his father had to go to the police station to register the family's new name. It sounded strange to his ears.

66 'Iwamoto.' I mouth the name. Our new name. My new name. 'Iwa'—rock. 'Moto'—... foundation. 'Rock-Foundation.' So this is our 'new' surname, our Japanese 'family' name. 99

Later, the boy went with his father and grandfather to visit the graves of their ancestors. His father brushed off the snow, and the three knelt. His grandfather said to the ancestors, "We are a disgrace to our family. We bring disgrace and humiliation to your name. How can you forgive us?" With tears spilling from their eyes, the two older men bowed to their ancestors.

Scenes like this one occurred throughout Korea during the years of Japanese rule. Yet, the harder the Japanese tried to undermine Korean culture, the stronger the Koreans felt attached to their own ways. ■

SECTION 2 REVIEW

1. **Identify:** (a) Silla, (b) Koryo, (c) Yi Song-gye, (d) han'gul, (e) Hermit Kingdom, (f) March 1st Movement.
2. **Define:** (a) isolationism, (b) annex.
3. How did Buddhism and Confucianism affect Korean culture?
4. Describe two achievements of Korean civilization.
5. What happened to Korea during the Age of Imperialism?
6. **Making Inferences** How do you think Japanese efforts to undermine Korean culture contributed to Korean nationalism? Why?
7. **Writing Across Cultures** Imagine that you are a member of the March 1st Movement who has fled to the United States. Write a speech urging Americans to support Korean nationalism.

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THE TWO KOREAS

FIND OUT

How did Cold War rivalries affect Korea?

What economic progress has South Korea made?

What basic goal have North Koreans pursued?

Vocabulary armistice

“**T**he whole atmosphere was forbidding and ugly. I could very well imagine how the mood sometimes explodes into violent incidents. 99

A Korean-born journalist was describing tensions at Panmunjom, on the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea. For almost 40 years, this artificial line has separated families as well as governments. Yet, Koreans cherish the hope that someday their country will be reunited.

A Divided Land

In 1945, Koreans celebrated the Japanese defeat in World War II with joy and great hope for the future. Soon, however, Korea again became a battleground between strong powers. As the war ended, the United States and its wartime ally, the Soviet Union, agreed that Korea should regain its independence. Both nations sent troops to Korea to accept the Japanese surrender. Soviet troops occupied the region north of the 38th parallel. American troops occupied the southern part of Korea. The occupation was to last only until elections could be held.

Cold War rivalries led to a permanent division of Korea. During the Japanese occupation, Korean nationalists had split into communist and non-communist factions. In 1945,

the Soviet Union helped Korean communists gain power in the north. At the same time, the United States backed non-communist Koreans in the south. By 1948, Korea officially split into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea, and the Republic of Korea, or South Korea.

War in Korea

After the split, clashes occurred between North Korean and South Korean troops along the 38th parallel. In 1950, North Korea launched an all-out invasion of South Korea to reunite the country by force. Surprised and poorly equipped, South Korean soldiers retreated.

UN involvement. The United States and its allies saw the North Korean invasion as part of a worldwide communist threat. China had been taken over by communist forces the year before. The Soviet Union had armed and trained the North Koreans. At the urging of the United States, the United Nations voted to send troops to South Korea. An American general, Douglas MacArthur, took command of the combined UN and South Korean troops. In the end, more than 15 nations sent troops to Korea. American and South Korean soldiers, however, did most of the fighting.

Effects of War The war in Korea brought bloodshed to towns and villages in all parts of the Korean peninsula. As this photograph shows, the war and everyday life were closely intertwined. **Power** What were the economic results of the Korean War?



MAP STUDY

In 1950, communist North Korean armies invaded South Korea. The UN sent an army largely made up of American troops to aid South Korea. After three years of bitter fighting, the war ended in a stalemate.

- Interaction** What geographic features made fighting in the Korean peninsula difficult for both sides?
- Movement** (a) Describe the position of the UN forces' deepest advance into North Korea. (b) Describe the position of North Korea's deepest advance into South Korea.
- Drawing Conclusions** (a) Which side seemed to be winning the war in September 1950? In November 1950? (b) How do you explain this great change?

The fighting seesawed back and forth across the peninsula. At first, the North Koreans pushed deep into the south. Then, UN forces landed behind enemy lines at Inchon and swept into North Korea. At this point, Chinese troops crossed the Yalu River to help North Korea. The Chinese and North Koreans pushed the UN forces back to the south.

Aftermath of the war. The war ended in a stalemate. In 1953, both sides finally agreed to an armistice, or an end to fighting. The truce agreement left Korea divided at the 38th parallel, with a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along both sides of the line.

Almost 4 million people died during the Korean War. Many more became refugees. The fighting destroyed factories and farms. In the north, as well as in the once communist-occupied south, heavy bombing by American planes left most cities in ruins.

South Korea Today

Since the war, South Korea has maintained a large, well-equipped army to prevent another invasion. At the same time, it has built a thriving economy.

Government. Fear of invasion, as well as Korea's Confucian heritage, led many Koreans to accept authoritarian rule. South Korea's first president, Syngman Rhee (SHING muhn REE), exercised harsh control over

people's lives. He and his successors, beginning with President Park Chung Hee, cracked down hard when South Koreans demanded greater freedom. They believed strong measures were needed to maintain stability and promote rapid economic growth.

Despite this repression, demands for democratic freedoms continued. In 1960, massive protests by students and other groups forced Rhee to resign. In the 1980s, the government gave in to demands for more democratic elections. Today, the government remains powerful and restricts human rights, although opposition groups have won some rights.

Economic growth. In 1953, South Korea faced the enormous task of rebuilding its shattered villages and cities. As you have read, it has only limited natural resources. Also, it had to absorb millions of refugees who had fled the fighting or escaped from North Korea. With massive United States aid, South Korea made progress.

Since the 1960s, South Korea's economic success has been spectacular. Today, it ranks with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore as one of the "four Asian tigers" that have rapidly industrialized.

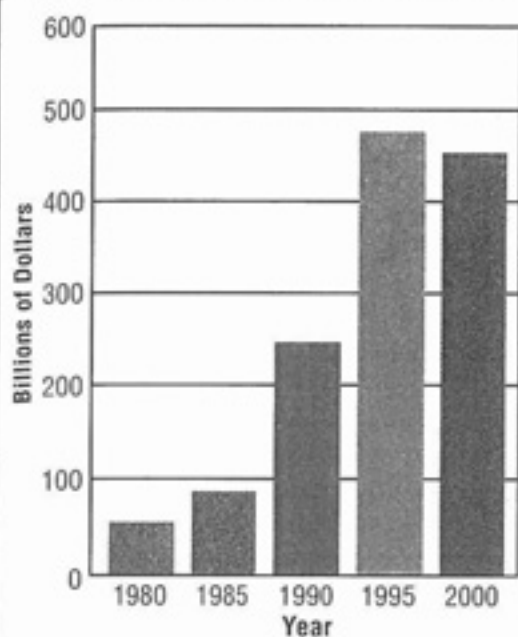
Although South Korea has a free market economy, the government has kept tight control over it. South Korea stresses manufacturing for export. Its skilled work force produces

Downtown Seoul Modern buildings surround the South Gate, which dates from the founding of Seoul in the late 1300s. South Korea's capital, which has a metropolitan population of more than 16 million, is the world's fourth-largest



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Gross National Product South Korea



Gross national product (GNP) is the total value of goods and services produced by a nation in a year.

Source: Korea National Statistical Office

Graph Skills South Korea rebuilt and modernized its economy after the devastating Korean War. Today, South Korea is an industrial nation selling its products around the world. ►According to this bar graph, how did South Korea's GNP in 2000 compare with its 1980 GNP?

export goods such as automobiles, textiles, and electronics. Because its economy depends on imports, exports, and foreign capital, South Korea is closely tied to the global economy.

South Koreans value hard work, discipline, thrift, and organization. These qualities have helped them rapidly expand South Korea's economy in the past 30 years. Economic success has brought a rising standard of living to South Koreans.

Yet, South Koreans have paid a price for progress. Their environment has suffered as South Korea industrialized. Today, chemicals pollute the air and water around Seoul.

The Asian financial crisis which began in 1997 also hurt South Korea. Businesses failed and unemployment rose. However, the government imposed economic reforms which brought recovery in the early 2000s.

Social change. Economic progress has brought major social changes. A new middle class has emerged. Industry has drawn large numbers of South Koreans from farms to jobs in urban areas. Today, most South Koreans live in cities.

Urbanization has affected family life. In cities, nuclear families are more common than the traditional extended families. Women have won more rights, and many have taken jobs in factories.

Yet, some traditions remain strong in South Korea. Most Koreans believe in Confucian traditions, such as respect for elders and the importance of education. Koreans enjoy close family ties. Families look after the old and ill at home. Most marriages are still arranged, although usually with the couple's consent.

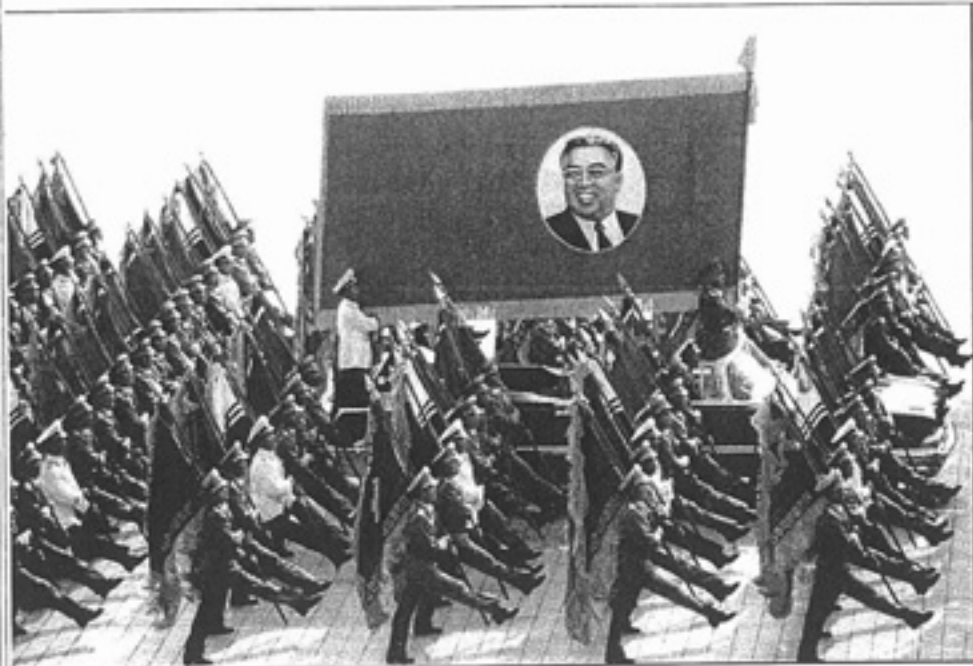
North Korea Today

Unlike South Korea, North Korea is a closed society under a communist dictatorship. From 1948 to 1994, Kim Il Sung (kihml ihl soong) built a totalitarian state in North Korea. Through propaganda, North Koreans were taught complete obedience to the man they called "Great Leader."

Kim Il Sung preached *juche* (joo chay), or self-reliance. To achieve this goal, he isolated North Korea, even from other Communist states. To make the country self-sufficient, he built heavy industry for North Korean use only. Today, North Korea imports and exports only a few goods. After Kim died, his son, Kim Jong Il, became ruler and continued similar policies.

North Korea made some economic progress under the Kims. It became more industrialized and urbanized. Yet, its standard of living lagged far behind that in the south.

After 1995, much of this progress was lost. First, floods and drought ruined crops. Inefficiency and a reluctance to admit there were severe food supply problems kept the government from attacking the problem



50 Years of Communist Rule
 In 1998, North Korea marked the fiftieth anniversary of its communist government. Despite a widespread famine that gripped the nation, North Korea celebrated the event. Here, soldiers march before a banner honoring North Korean dictator Kim Jong Il. **Political System** How did North Korea become a communist dictatorship?

forcefully. The result was a famine that may have killed millions of people.

The famine exposed North Korea's economic failings. It forced the government to increase trade and permit some foreign investment. Yet, the country's totalitarian rulers remained firmly in control.

Outlook for the Future

With a common history and culture, most Koreans hope to reunite their land someday. Since the 1990s, the two Koreas have held talks. They have signed a nonaggression pact and set up meetings for some families separated since the Korean War. South Korea also has sent food aid to the north.

However, many obstacles still separate the two Koreas. One of the biggest obstacles is fear and suspicion. Each country believes the other wants to overthrow its government.

More ominously, North Korea has developed nuclear weapons and tested long-range missiles. This nuclear threat worries South Korea, its neighbors, and its allies, such as the United States. North Korea has sold missiles and other weapons to international terrorist groups.

Fear that North Korea will be tempted to use its nuclear weapons led President George W. Bush to label North Korea as part of an "axis of evil, aiming to threaten the peace of the world."

SECTION 3 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) 38th parallel, (b) Inchon, (c) Yalu River, (d) Pyongyang, (e) Seoul.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Syngman Rhee, (b) "four Asian tigers," (c) Kim Il Sung, (d) Kim Jong Il.
- 3. Define:** armistice.
- (a) Why did the United States and the Soviet Union divide Korea in 1945? (b) How did the division become permanent?
- How is South Korea linked to the world economy?
- How has economic progress brought social change to South Korea?
- 7. Analyzing Ideas** Why was the North Korean government reluctant to admit that its people were suffering a famine?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** Write an editorial for or against sending United States troops to Korea in 1950. Consider what might have happened without UN intervention.