



Overseas Voyage 2018

SOUTH KOREA



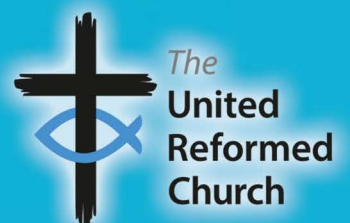
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PILOTS OVERSEAS VOYAGE 2019

SOUTH KOREA



Busan, South Korea



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안녕하
세요

Welcome to this Pilots resource introducing you to the country of South Korea. Facts and figures are important. They give us important information we need to know in order to better understand and explore issues and topics, including faith and culture. They are not, however, everything. As such, the sessions, games and activities detailed in these materials are designed to relate to the personal stories and experiences of Pilots. The following basic facts about South Korea are intended to be fed into the sessions in ways which each Company sees fit.



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Pilots Overseas Voyage Materials are produced annually to support Pilots, along with the whole Church, in:

- discovering something about the history and geography of another country
- learning what it is like to be a child or young person in another country
- exploring the culture, food, games and pastimes enjoyed in another country
- looking at the Church traditions of another country
- sharing their new found knowledge of another country with those around them

HOW TO USE THIS MATERIAL

These materials may be used and adapted to suit the needs of differing groups, communities and contexts. They could, for example, be used:

- to organise a series of weekly sessions for a Pilots company through part, or all, of their term
- throughout the year, woven into other parts of a Pilots company's programme
- as a theme for a Worship Service to be organised and led by children and young people
- as a main theme for an Away Day or camp weekend

Each Section covers a different aspect of life in South Korea, offering Bible verses, prayer links, activities, games, discussion ideas, 'Did You Know..' facts and other programme ideas to further encourage companies and groups to engage with these materials in ways most relevant for their own contexts.



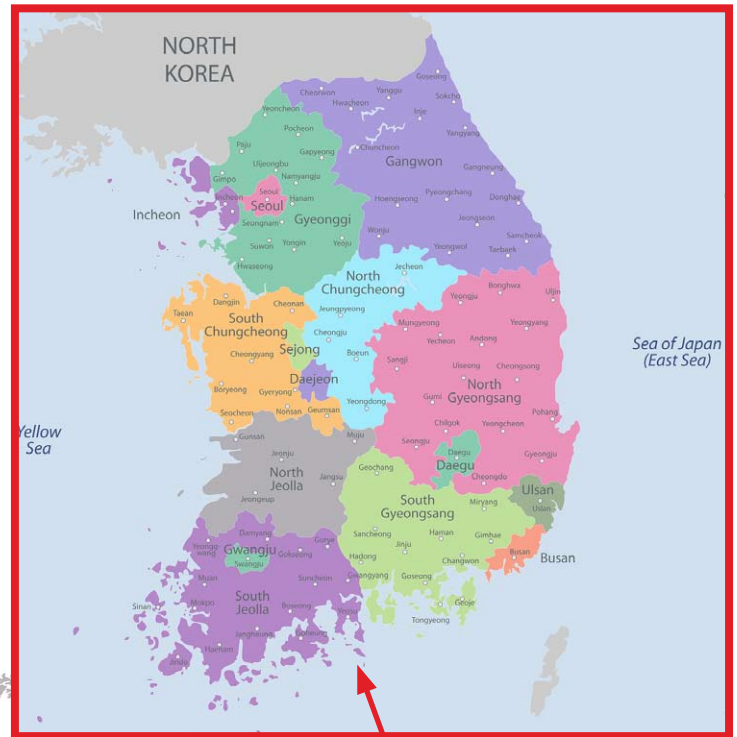
This year, the materials invite Pilots and others to focus on South Korea.

SECTION 1: GETTING TO KPOH SOUTH KOREA

INTRODUCTION

South Korea is a mountainous peninsula in Asia surrounded by water on three sides. It shares its northern border with North Korea and its closest neighbours are Japan and China. It's a small country, roughly the same size as England, and its official name is the Republic of Korea.

South Korea has a population of 50 million people and nearly half of those live in or around the capital, Seoul, one of the biggest cities in the world. Outside of Seoul, there are eight regions and many large cities. The smallest province, Jeju, is actually an island about 90 miles south of the mainland, and a popular resort.



North Korea and South Korea have been at war with each other since 1950. Although the fighting ended in 1953, there has never been a treaty to end the war. Because of this, the border between the two countries, known as the Demilitarized Zone, is closed and guarded by soldiers. South Koreans cannot visit North Korea, and vice versa.

The weather in South Korea is very hot in the summer and very cold in the winter. The spring and autumn are the nicest time of the year, when the weather's warm but not too hot. In the summer there is a monsoon season: July and August are very humid, with temperatures occasionally reaching 35 degrees, but because of the extreme humidity it feels much hotter. In contrast, in the winter it can fall below -10 degrees.



TIMELINE

Year 0 - Korea is divided into three kingdoms; Silla, Baekje and Goguryeo.

7th Century - The three kingdoms unite into Unified Silla. The Unified Silla period is famous for its culture. Some of the oldest pagodas and Buddhist temples in Korea were built during this period.

10th Century - The Goryeo Dynasty begins. The industrious Goryeo Dynasty focussed on trade and industry. Jikji, the oldest book printed with metal movable type in the world, was printed in this period.

14th Century - The Joseon Dynasty takes over from the Goryeo Dynasty. The Joseon dynasty shaped the etiquette, culture and language of both North and South Korea.

1897 - The Korean Empire is founded. The short-lived Korean Empire was an attempt by the Joseon royal family to break free of Chinese and Japanese influence.

1910 - Korea is annexed by Japan.

1945 - At the end of World War II, Korea falls under military rule.

1948 - Korea is divided into North and South Korea.

1950 - North Korea attacks South Korea, starting the Korean War.

1953 - The Korean War ends with an armistice and a line is drawn between the two countries, the Demilitarized Zone. This division remains in place today.



FLAG



The South Korean flag, or the Taegukgi, was originally designed by Gojong, the last emperor of the Joseon Dynasty, in 1882.

It consists of a white background with a circle in the middle, half red and half blue, and three black lines in each corner. The circle represents the eastern philosophy of yin and yang, which together means balance in the universe.

The white background represents peace and purity. The groups of three bars in the corners are called trigrams. Each one represents eight different elements, and together they symbolize harmony.

Trigram	Korean Name	Celestial Body	Season	Direction	Virtue	Family	Natural Element	Meaning
☰	geon	heaven	spring	east	humanity	father	heaven	justice
☷	ri	sun	autumn	south	justice	daughter	fire	fruition
☵	gam	moon	winter	north	intelligence	son	water	wisdom
☴	gon	earth	summer	west	courtesy	mother	earth	vitality

CURRENCY

The currency used in South Korea is the 'won'.

There are six different coins and four bank notes. The most common bank note is 1,000 won, which is similar to \$1. Coins come in values ranging from 1 won to 500 won, although the value of the 1 won coin is so low that it is not used. Bank notes come in values of 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 50,000 won.

South Korean bank notes feature well-known historical figures, including King Sejong the Great and Shim Saimdang. Be sure to look out for more information on these and other historical figures in Section 2 - People and Places.



UNIFICATION

After Japan was defeated in World War II in 1945, its 35-year occupation of Korea ended and control was handed over to the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States occupied what is today South Korea and the Soviet Union took control of what is now North Korea. The division was meant to be temporary but became more permanent after separate governments were formed in 1948 and when the Korean War broke out in 1950.

The war ended in 1953 with an armistice agreement effectively ending the fighting and creating the Demilitarized Zone between North and South. Both South and North Korea want Korea to be one country and efforts to unify the two Koreas continue in both countries.

Families were split up when Korea was divided. Between 2000 and 2015 some families managed to meet together at special events, before being separated again. Because of the political situation, these events have not been held recently.

During the Korean War the country was in chaos and refugees had to flee in every direction. When the war ended and the border became permanent, families were completely separated. Refugees who had thought they were splitting up for a few days were separated for life. Although prisoners of war were repatriated at the end of the conflict, there was no way for civilians ever to go home.

Many people in North Korea suffer great poverty and live under a vicious dictatorship, so many North Koreans try to escape to the south and more than 30,000 of them now live in South Korea. These defectors, who

risked their lives to escape the North, are familiar with the situation in both countries and may prove crucial in unifying the two countries in the future.

As the division of Korea was so recent, most of North and South Korea's history and culture remains the same. Throughout this resource the term 'Korean', rather than South Korean, will be used to describe things that pre-date the division and are true of both countries.



DO YOU KNOW ...?

More people fly between Jeju island and Seoul every year than any other flight in the world.

Skiing and snowboarding are popular winter activities in South Korea because there are so many mountains there.

The South Korean government estimates that, as of 2017, more than 60,000 families are still divided across the two Koreas.

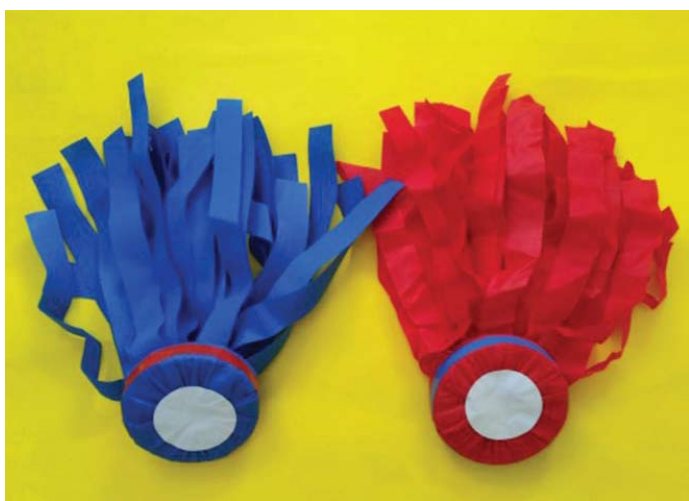
ACTIVITIES/BIBLE/PRAYER

ACTIVITY 1



Work together to make a Korean flag, also known as The Taegukgi. You can use craft materials to make the trigrams and create a 3-D flag. The Taegukgi has lots of symbolism and meanings, some of which many Koreans aren't aware of! What would Pilots choose to represent those different categories on their own flag?

ACTIVITY 2



Jegichagi is a traditional Korean game where children try to keep a jegi in the air by kicking it. Pilots could play this game with some screwed up newspaper as the jegi. This is a team game and pilots should work together to keep the jegi in the air for as long as possible, but they can only touch the jegi with their legs!

ACTIVITY 3

The Korean Peninsula is currently divided, but people in both South and North Korea dream of the day when it is unified once again. Give pilots a printed map of the entire

Korean Peninsula, with the demarcation line clearly marked. Using fingerprints or other craft materials pilots can then work to 'unite' the two countries, obliterating the demarcation line and coloring it in however they want.

ACTIVITY 4

Due to the division of the Korean Peninsula, many people have been separated from family and friends. Divide the group/company and make it so they can't see their friends for the start of the session. Make one group a little more regimented and the other a bit freer. Then get the young people to explain how it felt when you bring them back together.

BIBLE LINK

There are estimated to be 60,000 families that are still divided by the Korean War and 30,000 North Korean defectors living in South Korea. That is nearly 100,000 people that are separated from their home, family and friends. It's almost impossible to understand how that must feel.

In the Bible we learn that the Israelites were often exiled. They were separated from their homes, friends and family. Yet, we learn in Isaiah 56:8, God promises to look after them and bring them together. He protects them when they think they are alone and gives them the strength to keep going.

The people of Korea haven't given up either. In Galatians 5:1 we learn that Christ freed us and we have to stand firm in the hope for Christ. In North and South Korea, families haven't given up on their dream of unification. For them, it's not about politics or weapons, it's about finding a long lost brother, aunt or grandparent. It's about finally being able to 'go home'.

Ask Pilots to try and think about what that must feel like and what that might mean for them. Encourage them to think about the things they take for granted in their daily lives, the things that are always there, and to really appreciate the people around them. Ask Pilots to think about how Jesus helped us to be free, and how they can reflect this in their own lives.

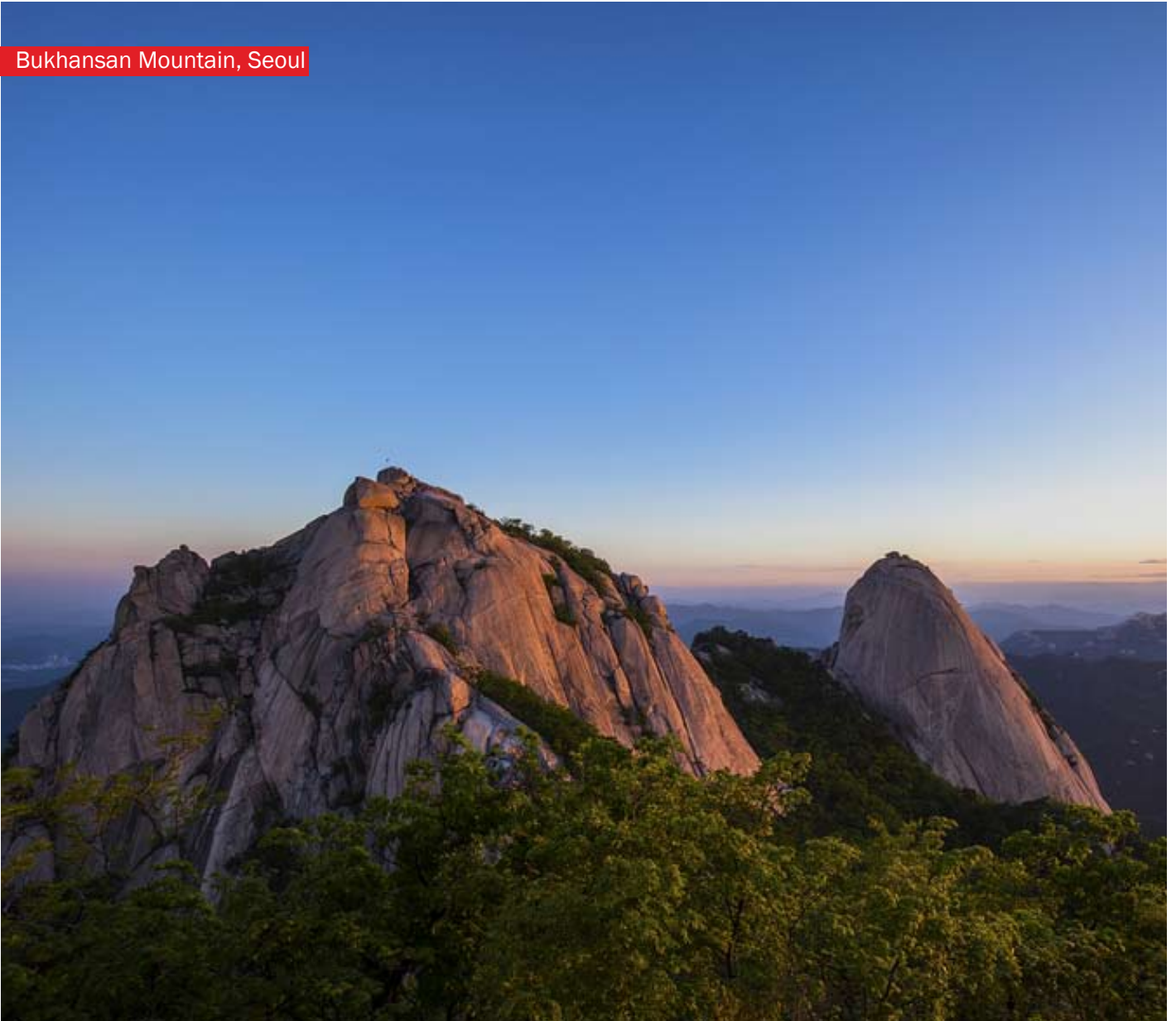
PRAYER

Encourage Pilots to pray for people around the world that are separated from their loved ones and displaced from their homes.

SECTION 2: PEOPLE AND PLACES



Bukhansan Mountain, Seoul



FAMOUS PEOPLE

Yi Sun-shin lived from 1545 to 1598. He was a Korean naval commander instrumental in defeating the Japanese during the Imjin war. In 1597 at the Battle of Myeongnyang, Yi led 13 Korean warships to defeat a Japanese armada of over 300 ships. He used his knowledge of the area to lure the Japanese into the dangerous Myeongnyang Strait, using the landscape and a heavy mist to ambush the ships. Yi is also credited with the development of the turtle ship, a covered warship with a dragon's head on the front that housed a cannon.



Kim Yuna is one of the most successful figure skaters of all time. Born in 1990, she broke 11 world records during her career, winning nine gold medals in international tournaments and never ending any competition without winning a medal. Kim was the first female skater to win the Olympic Games, the World Championships, the Four Continents Championships and the Grand Prix Final. She retired from professional skating in 2014 and is now known for philanthropy having donated over £2 million to charity.



Park Jae-sang, known professionally as Psy, is a South Korean singer, rapper, songwriter, and record producer. His music video for the song “Gangnam Style” was the first video ever to pass 1 billion views on YouTube. In South



Park Ji-sung is the most successful Asian footballer in history and a former Manchester United midfielder. He has over 100 international caps for South Korea and made 134 appearances for Manchester United. He has won 19 trophies and was the first Asian footballer to win the UEFA Champions League

trophy, to play in a UEFA Champions League final and to win the FIFA Club World Cup. Born in 1981, Park retired in 2011. He is now in charge of youth strategy for the Korea Football Association.

Kim Gu lived from 1876 to 1949. He was a leader of the independence movement during Korea’s occupation by the Japan Empire and was the final president of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in China. After liberation in 1945, Kim returned to Korea and sought to ensure the country’s independence. When it became clear that North and South Korea would be divided, Kim travelled to the North to meet with Kim Il-sung in an unsuccessful attempt to unify the country.



Korea Psy has been famous since the early 2000s. He is known for his humorous videos, stage performances and often sarcastic lyrics. Internationally he is known for the success of “Gangnam Style” and “Gentleman.” “Gangnam Style,” famous for its funny video, is actually a satirical look at the wealthy materialistic lifestyle of some residents in the southern Gangnam district of Seoul.

Yu Gwan-sun was an independence activist during the Japanese occupation of Korea. Born in 1902, Yu became involved in the March 1st Movement in 1919 when she was just 16 years old. The March 1st Movement was one of the earliest public displays of Korean resistance during the Japanese annexation of Korea.

Yu began to promote demonstrations and encouraged people to protest. In April 1919 she was arrested by the Japanese military and tortured. After being arrested and tortured multiple times, Yu died in 1920 at just 17 years old. She is remembered as the symbol of Korea’s struggle for independence and her resilience and conviction is still admired today.



SECTION 2: PEOPLE AND PLACES

TRADITIONAL DRESS

The traditional Korean dress is called the Hanbok, which literally means Korean clothing. What we refer to as a Hanbok today is usually clothing from the Joseon period. The outfits are still often worn today at traditional ceremonies and holidays and are popular with tourists traveling in Korea.

Women's hanbok consist of a jeogori, similar to a blouse, and a chima, a kind of wrap around skirt. Men's hanbok also have a jeogori, which for men looks like a fastened jacket, and baji - loose fitting trousers. Sometimes an outer robe, or po, is worn over the top. These days this is only really worn for traditional wedding ceremonies. Hanbok are traditionally made from heavy fabrics similar to hemp and cotton.



HANOK

A traditional Korean house is called a hanok. Hanok architecture varies by region and is designed to adapt to Korea's cold winters and hot summers. All hanok have large open porches, often using an internal courtyard design, to keep the houses cool in the summer. They also all use the Korean ondol system, an underfloor heating system that uses smoke to heat the underside of stone floors. This system is unique to Korea and makes sure that houses stay warm in the cold winters.



PLACES TO VISIT

Seoul

The capital city of South Korea is Seoul. Covering about 230 miles, it's about 5,500 miles away from London and it takes about 12 hours to fly between London and Seoul. Seoul is the 16th biggest city in the world and is home to about 10 million people. The wider Seoul Metropolitan Area houses more than 25 million people, half the population of South Korea.. An average of about 10 million people visit Seoul every year, making it one of the 10 most visited cities in the world.

Seoul is a very historic city, and was founded in 18 BC. It is home to several old temples, palaces and fortresses. Anyone visiting the city is strongly advised to visit Gwanghwamun Square, site of Gyeongbokgung Palace, the main palace of the Joseon Dynasty built in 1395.

Seoul is split in half by the wide Han River. While the north of the river is more historic, the south of the river is home to the trendy Gangnam district, the inspiration for Psy's song Gangnam Style. A visit to the city is not complete without a trip to Gangnam to see the bright lights and bustling streets of Seoul's busiest shopping district.



Seoul