

2016
NAKS 한국역사문화 리더십캠프



일시: 2016 년 7 월 15 일-16 일

장소: Renaissance Denver Stapleton Hotel, 3801 Quebec St., Denver, CO 80207

주최: 재미한국학교협의회

후원: 재외동포재단, 김구재단, The Korea Society

한국 역사 문화 리더 캠프를 개최하면서

자신만의 독특하고 멋진 역사를 써나가는 우리 학생들이 되기를 바라며...

재미한국학교협의회 총회장 최미영

한국역사문화 리더십 캠프에 참석한 모든 학생을 환영합니다. “역사를 잊은 민족은 미래가 없다”는 말을 들어본 적이 있는지요? 한국인의 뿌리를 가진 재미한인 청소년들이 한민족의 자랑스러운 문화와 역사를 모른다면 거울을 들여다보아도 거울 속에 자신의 모습이 없는 상황과 같을 것입니다.

2015년에 미국의 정규학교에서 한국에 관하여 무엇을 얼마나 어떻게 배우고 있는지에 관한 설문조사를 하였습니다. 전체 응답 학생의 20%만이 본인이 다니는 학교에서 한국에 관하여 배운다고 답을 하였고 배우는 내용도 매우 적은 것으로 나타났습니다. 독도에 관해서 학생들과 이야기를 나누었는데 일본과 싸우지 말고 독도를 일본에 주면 안 되냐고 물었던 학생이 기억납니다.

미국에 사는 우리 한인 학생들은 여러 다민족 친구들과 함께 공부하며 자라고 있습니다. 정규학교에서 한국에 관하여 잘 배우지 못한다면 주말한국학교와 캠프를 통해서라도 한국의 문화와 역사를 바르게 배우고 잘 알아야 할 것입니다. 알면 알수록 더 많이 보인다는 말이 있습니다. 학생들이 우리 역사와 문화를 바르게 알 때 정규학교에서 세계사 혹은 일반사회과 과목을 배우면서 접하는 여러 국제적인 문제를 다른 민족 친구들과 깊이 생각해 보고, 현명하게 토론하며, 평화롭게 해결할 방법을 생각할 수 있을 것입니다.

이번 캠프는 재미한국학교협의회에서 처음 시도하는 한국역사문화 캠프입니다. 이 캠프를 통해 우리 학생들이 한국의 자랑스러운 역사와 문화를 즐겁게 배워서 역사의식과 함께 대한민국에 관하여 긍지를 갖고 자라서 세계 평화를 위해 공헌하는 리더가 되기를 바라는 마음입니다.

한국 역사 속의 인물들이 살아 움직이고 또한 무엇인지 잘 몰랐던 문화재에 얽힌 재미나고 자랑스러운 이야기들을 통해 학생 자신이 그 시대에 살았다면 어떻게 했을까 그리고 본인은 앞으로 어떤 삶을 살아가야 할까를 생각해 보는 기회가 되기를 바랍니다. 미국의 다른 지역에서 온 친구들과 함께 깊이 생각하고 나누어 봄으로써 한인 이민자로 사는 삶 속에서 자신만의 독특하고 멋진 역사를 써나가는 우리 학생들이 되기를 바랍니다. 감사합니다.

Mission Statement

- 재미동포 학생들에게 자랑스러운 한국 역사와 문화를 바르게 알고 배우는 기회를 제공한다.
- 역사 수업을 통해 현재의 상황에 적용해 보고 미래에 대한 비전을 수립하는 기회를 갖는다.
- 캠프를 통해 함께 배우고 학습하는 동안 사회성과 리더십을 기를 수 있도록 한다.
- 의사소통의 방법을 개발하고 발표 능력을 향상시킨다.
- 지역의 한인 사회와 한국학교에 역사문화 교육의 중요성을 일깨우고 함께 발전하는 계기가 된다.

Camp Schedule

날짜	시간	내용	비고
7/15	6:00 pm-8:00 pm	사전 교육	사전 교육
7/16	8:45 am-9:00 am	등록 & 아침	T-shirt, Name tag, Workbook 배부 및 아침
	9:00 am-9:45 am	소개 활동	탈만들기(The Korea Society 후원)
	9:45 am-10:00 am	개회식	개회식 & 사진촬영
	10:00 am-12:00 pm	주제별 그룹활동	Room 1: Area1 직지 / Area 2 장영실 Room 2: Area 3 광개토대왕 / Area 4 김구
	12:00 pm-12:30 pm	그룹토의 1	김구 동영상 시청 프리젠테이션 팀 구성 및 토의
	12:30 pm-1:00 pm	점심식사	리더들의 대화
	1:00 pm-2:00 pm	한국문화 체험관 방문	각 부스를 돌면서 한국관 체험 활동
	2:00 pm-2:30 pm	그룹 토의	프리젠테이션 준비
	2:30 pm-3:00 pm	프리젠테이션 & 수료식	그룹별 프리젠테이션 / 사진 촬영, 수료증 수여

Camp Curriculum

	Room I		Room II	
인물 및 주제	광개토대왕 Gwanggaeto the Great; Frontier	김구 The Story of an Ordinary Man; Kim Koo	직지 The Oldest Metal Type Printed Book; Jikji	장영실 The Scientist of Joseon; Beyond the Limit
강의	김현주	김수현	원은경	송아리
내용	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-Question 2. Reading 3. Activity 4. Presentation: 광개토대왕 비문 만들기 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-Question 2. Reading 3. Activity 4. Presentation: 역할극 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brain Storming and Mind map 2. Video watching 3. Activity 4. Presentation: 직지 관련 인물 포스터 제작 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-Question 2. Video watching 3. Activity 4. Presentation: “왜 이런 발명을 하였을까?” 포스터 제작

Students

- 콜로라도 지역에서 선발된 각 한국학교 대표 학생
- 백범일지 독서감상문 쓰기 대회 수상 학생 (미국 전체)
- 정주영에세이 공모전 대상학생 (미국 전체)
- 나의꿈 말하기 대회 우승 학생 (남서부, 중서부, 서북미, 하와이, 뉴잉글랜드, 콜로라도)
- 총 40-50 명

Teachers

- 전체 코디네이션: 한희영 NAKS 교육간사
- 커리큘럼 및 워크북 준비: 김현주, 최미영, 원은경, 송아리, 김수현
- 강의: 김현주, 원은경, 송아리(staff of Echo-Korea), 김수현(백범일지 교육안 공모대회 우승 교사)

광개토대왕(Gwanggaeto the Great; Frontier)

Preview Questions

1. 아래 지도에 고구려, 백제, 신라의 위치를 표시해 보세요. Color and label the three kingdoms: Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla on the map below



2. 아래의 OX 퀴즈에 답해 보세요. Answer the OX questions below.

- 1).The Roman Empire and the three kingdoms existed at the same time. ()
- 2) King Gwageteo was the founder and the first king of Goguryeo. ()
- 3) King Gwangeto greatly expanded the Goguryeo territory. ()
- 4) King Jangsu, Gwangaeto's son, inscribed his father's accomplishments on his tombstone. ()

▪ **Reading Comprehension <Alexander the Great VS Gwanggaeto the Great>**

Alexander the Great Have you heard of Alexandria, a beautiful port city in the Mediterranean? This city was built by Alexander the Great (356~323 BC), in his name as the King of Macedonia, who built a great empire over Greece, Persia and India

Despite the fact that he ascended the throne quite young, at 20 years old, he was able to seize the regal power immediately to build an empire because of his father, Phillip IV. Phillip IV exerted the influence of Macedonia through military and diplomatic methods to surrounding city states to reinforce his sovereign power. He also trained his troops to be able to expand the territory.

Thanks to his father, Alexander the Great started to win battles with the Persian Empire which was a great empire at that time. Finally, he took possession of most of the Persian Empire to build his own empire. Unfortunately, his vast empire split into 3 countries when he died in 323 BC in Babylon, after his defeat in India. He only reigned for a short period of 13 years but his achievements are highly praised even today because of his prodigious tactics and the spread of Hellenistic culture, a fusion of the east and the west, affecting generations to come until the 15th century.

Like Alexander the Great, who blended the Greek and Persian cultures in those times, there was a king in Korean history who also built an empire. He was Gwanggaeto the Great (374~412), the 19th king of Goguryeo. He also came to the throne very young at 18 years of age. Like Alexander the Great, his father, King Gogugyang and his uncle, King Sosurim, established a foothold in politics, military and culture so that he was able to expand his territory over vast Manchuria.

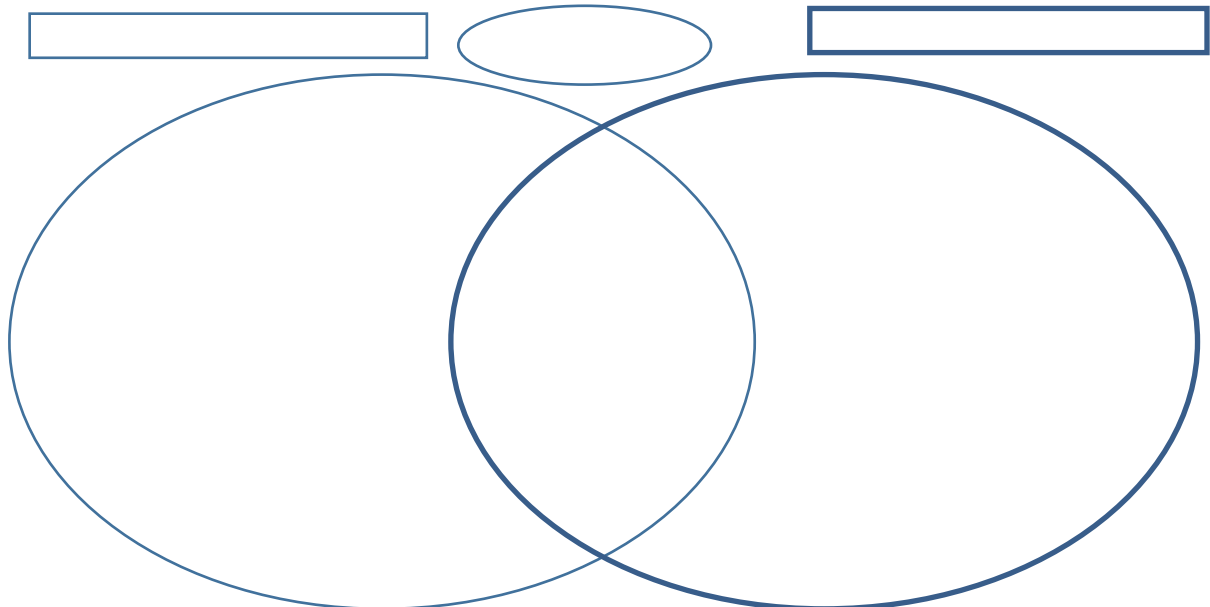
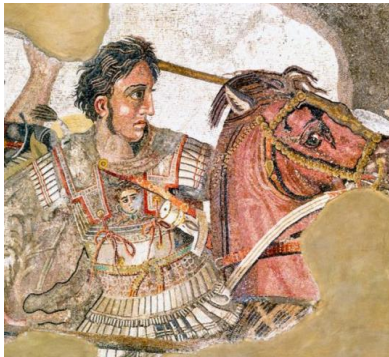
Gwanggaeto the Great Therefore, as soon as he became the king, he attacked Baekje in the south to get the land, won a naval battle with ancient Japan and advanced to Inner Mongolia in the north. Inner Mongolia was used as a distribution base as a strategic region to hold China in check and stop people from moving southward from the northern region. Likewise, he secured the distribution base by expanding the territory to develop the economy. A unique culture of Goguryeo flourished through cultural exchanges. After that, he expanded the territory within the Korean Peninsula to keep Japan in check. He expanded to the Liaodong peninsula in the southwest and the whole area of Manchuria in the north. In this way, he developed a vast

territory stretching from the Korean Peninsula to Manchuria.

Then, Goguryeo had an influence on the relationship between Eastern and Western Asia through cultural exchanges with surrounding neighbors, Central Asia and India. The history of Gwanggaeto the Great has been passed on to this day with carvings on the gravestones of the royal tomb of Gwanggaeto the Great and Jungwon Goguryeo-bi(Jungwon Goguryeo Stele). With this, Koreans learn about the foreign policy and remarkable tactics of Gwanggaeto the Great.

(출처: 사이버외교사절단, 반크 홈페이지, <http://korea.prkorea.com/>)

- 광개토대왕과 알렉산더대왕의 비슷한 점과 다른 점을 적어 봅시다 Write down the similarities and differences between **Gwanggaeto the Great** and **Alexander the Great**.



▪ **Activity: Did you know ‘The Gwangaeto Tombstone’?**

‘광개토대왕릉비’에 관한 글입니다. 빈 칸에 알맞은 단어를 보기에서 찾아 넣으세요.

The following passages are about the Gwangaeto tombstone. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

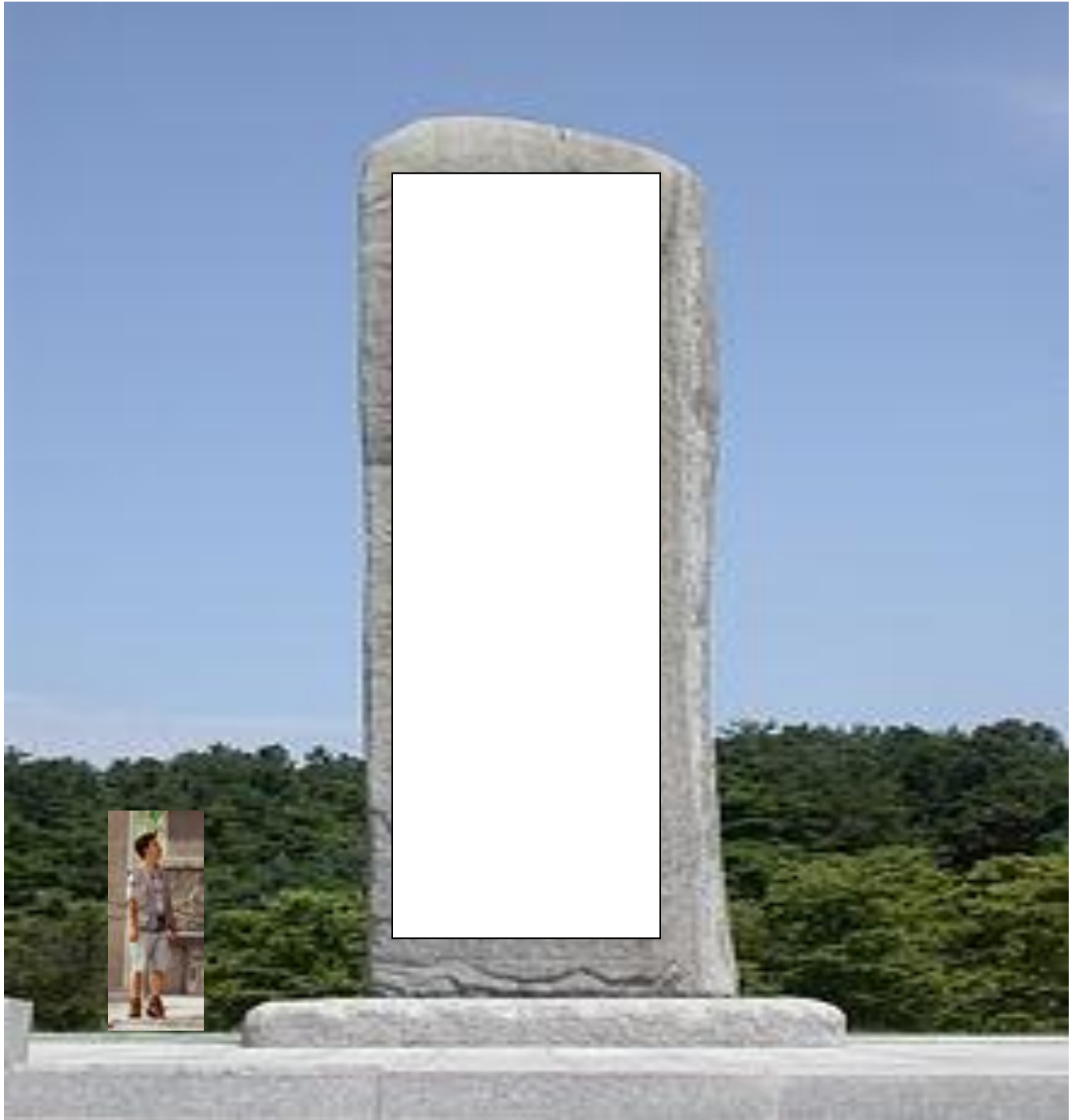
- The tombstone of Gwanggaeto the Great of Goguryeo was erected in () by Jangsu of Goguryeo as a memorial to his deceased (). It is one of the major primary sources extant for the history of (), one of the Three Kingdoms of Korea, and supplies invaluable historical detail on his reign as well as insights into Goguryeo mythology.
- It stands near the tomb of Gwanggaeto in what is today the city of Ji'an along the Yalu River in present-day northeast China, which was the capital of () at that time. It is carved out of a single mass of granite, stands nearly () feet tall and has a girth of almost 4 meters. The inscription is written exclusively in Classical Chinese and has 1,802 characters.
- The tombstone has also become a focal point of varying national rivalries in East Asia manifested in the interpretations of the tombstone's inscription and the place of the Empire of Goguryeo in modern historical narratives. An exact replica of the Gwanggaeto Tombstone stands on the grounds of the War Memorial of Seoul and the rubbed copies made in 1881 and 1883 are in the custody of China and the National Museum of Japan, respectively, testament to the tombstone's centrality in the history of () and part of ().

Korea, 414,
Manchuria, Goguryeo,
father, 23



▪ **Presentation: Make My Own Gwangaeto Tombstone**

광개토대왕비 위에 광개토대왕 업적과 중요한 인생의 사건들을 정리해서 적어 봅시다. Write Gwangaeto the Great's accomplishments and notable events in his life on the tombstone below. You will be given a blank poster to make a final draft.



▪ **Reading Material**

King Gwanggaeto the Great (광개토대왕 374 -413)



King Gwanggaeto was the nineteenth king of the Goguryeo kingdom and achieved political supremacy in Northeast Asia in the 5th century. He was the first Korean king to select the name of his era, declaring his independence from China's rulers. He established a great empire in the present-day Liaodong peninsula and part of Inner Mongolia. A tombstone was built in honor of his distinguishing life, and it still remains in Jian, China.

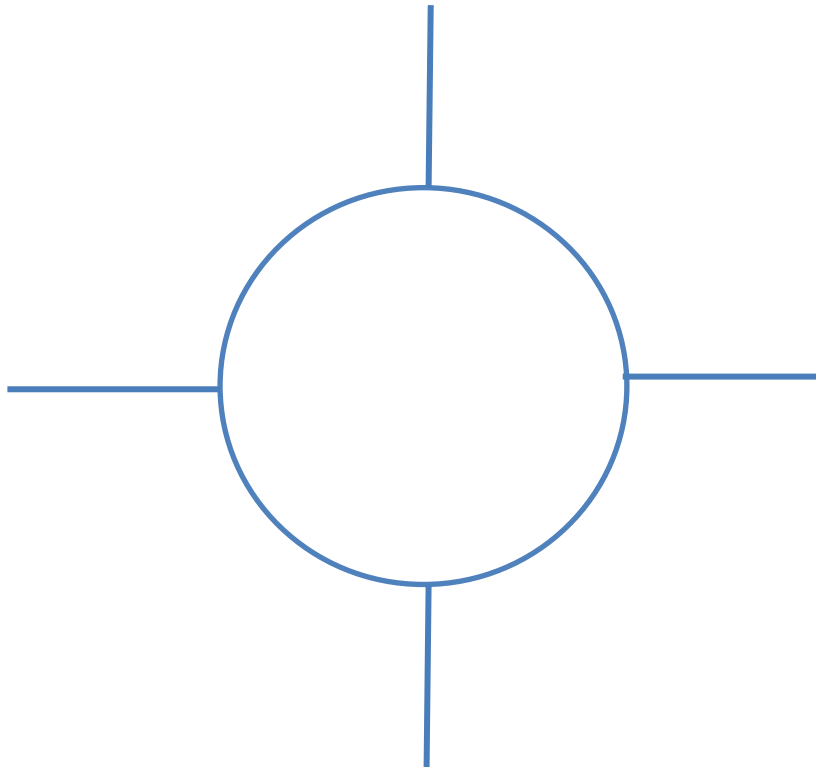
Goguryeo (37 B.C. – A.D. 668)

Imagine this kingdom: the empire of the heavenly son, which seeks to change the world based on its belief that it is the center of the world. Upon its founding, the people of this country believed that they were the descendents of god. (From : Epitaph of the Gwanggaeto Stele) Based on this pride, Goguryeo established cooperative relationships with Turkey and many other Central Asian countries.



직지(The world's oldest metal type printedbook, Jikji)

- **Brain Storming:** 한국의 자랑할 만한 문화유산은 어떤 것이 있습니까? Which cultural heritage of Korea is the most memorable one?



▪ **Video Watching & Preview Questions**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jq-5-on17G4>

※ 동영상을 보면서 아래의 문제의 답을 생각해 봅시다.

1. 지난 천년 동안 인류의 역사를 바꾼 가장 위대한 발명은 무엇이라고 합니까?
What is the greatest invention during the last 1000 years that changed the history of mankind?
2. 현존하는 책 중에서 금속활자로 인쇄된 가장 오래된 책 이름은 무엇입니까?
What is the oldest existing metal type printed book in the world?
3. 직지를 프랑스로 가져간 사람은 누구입니까? Who brought Jikji to France?
4. 직지는 지금 어디에 보존되어 있습니까? Where is Jikji kept now?
5. 직지가 금속활자로 인쇄된 가장 오래된 책임을 세상에 알린 사람은 누구입니까?
Who found and introduced to the world that Jikji is the oldest extant book printed with movable metal type?

- 직지에 관한 글입니다. 빈 칸에 알맞은 단어를 보기에서 찾아 넣으세요.
The following passages are about Jikji. Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

1. 직지는 현재 존재하는 가장 오래된 ()로 인쇄된 책이다. 그동안 금속활자로 인쇄된 첫 책이라고 여겨지던 구텐베르그의 성서보다 78 년 일찍 출판되었다. Jikji is the oldest extant book printed with movable metal type, and it was published 78 years earlier than the Gutenberg Bible which was once considered as the oldest metal type printed book.
2. 직지는 백운화상이 편저(compile)하였고 () 흥덕사에서 1377 년에 간행(publish)되었다. Jikji was compiled by Monk Baekwoon and was printed at Heungdeok Temple in Cheongju in 1377.
3. 직지」는 상·하 두 권으로 구성(consist)되어 있다. 현재 상권은 전하지 않고, ()만 프랑스 ()에 보관되어 있다. Jikji consists of two volumes. The first volume has been lost and only the second volume remains and is currently kept in the National Library of France.
4. 19 세기 말 프랑스 외교관 () (Collin de Plancy, 1853~1922)가 우리나라에 근무하면서 고서 및 각종 문화재를 수집하여 귀국했는데 그때「직지」가 포함되었다. At the end of the 19th century, a French diplomat, Collin de Plancy, collected old books and cultural assets of Korea and brought them to France with Jikji.
5. () 박사가 1972 년 "세계 도서의 해(International Book Year)"를 기념하기 위한 책 전시회에서 직지를 세계에서 가장 오래된 금속활자 책으로 소개하였다. Dr. Byung-Sun Park introduced Jikji as the oldest metal type printed book in the world in Paris during the International Book Year (1972).
6. 직지는 2001 년에 () (UNESCO Memory of the World)에 등재됨으로 그 가치를 세계적으로 공인 받게 되었다. Jikji was registered as a Memory of the World by UNESCO which recognized its value to the world.

<보기> 박병선, 플랑시, 세계기록유산, 국립도서관, 금속활자, 하권, 청주

- **Presentation:** 직지와 관계 있는 다음 인물들에 관하여 조사하고 포스터 보드를 만들어 발표해 봅시다. Research the following figures related to Jikji and create a poster for a group presentation.

	
<p>백운화상</p>	<p>구텐베르크</p>
	
<p>플랑시와 그 한국인 아내 이심</p>	<p>박병선 박사 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gjQkY6--w6o (박병선 박사일대기 동영상)</p>

1. 나는 누구인가? Who am I?
2. 직지와 무슨 관계가 있는가? What is my relation to Jikji?
3. 지금 살아 있다면 무슨 일을 하겠는가? If I was still alive today, what would I be doing?

- **Reading Material: Jikji**

What is Jikji?

Baekunhwasang Chorok Buljo Jikji Simche Yojol (We'll call it Jikji from now) is the oldest metal type printed book in the world among existing books, and it was made 78 years before Gutenberg had published the 42-line Bible in German in 1455. The world's powerful presses pointed out that the metal printed type had the most influence on human historical development during the last 1000 years.

Although Jikji was published in Hungduk Temple in Cheongju city in Korea in 1377, it has not been valued for a long time. However, it was registered to the Memory of the World of UNESCO in 2001, and thanks to that every circle started to value Jikji highly.

The Jikji consists of two volumes. Only the second volume of Jikji is now in safekeeping in the National Library of France. A wood-carving print of Jikji published in Chwiamsa Temple contains the complete two volumes. This is kept in the National Library of Korea and the Jangsagak and Bulgap temples as well as in the Academy of Korean Studies.

The Author of Jikji

Jikji was compiled by the representative Buddhist Monk Baekun Hwasang, at the end of the Goryeo era in the 14th century. Baekun was one of the prominent Buddhist Monks in Goryeo. He worked with his pupils and published two volumes of Jikji in 1372. Seokchan, Baekun's pupil, printed Jikji and Myodeok donated money for its printing. Baekun finally passed away in Chwiam Temple in 1374. Jikji was to succeed to his teacher's will and teach the pupils.

The story about Collin de Plancy and how Jikji has been kept in France

The background of how Metal Type Printed Jikji came to be kept in the National Library of France is complex. In May 1886, Korea established a Korea-France defence commerce

treaty with France, and in the following year of 1887, Collin de Plancy had come to Seoul as the first representative minister in Korea in 1888. He only stayed for a short time but returned to Korea in 1896 as the resident French consul and stayed until 1906. During that time, he collected Korean ceramics and old books. Although the channels through which Plancy collected his works are not clearly known, he seems to have collected them mostly beginning from the early 1900s. Most of the old books Plancy collected in Korea went to the National Library of France at an auction in 1911, while the metal-printed Jikji was purchased in that same year for 180 francs by Henri Véver (1854–1943), a well-known jewel merchant and old book collector, who in turn donated it to the French National Library in his will.

Rediscovery

The metal-printed Jikji became known to the world in 1901 through its inclusion in the appendix of the *Hanguk Seoji*, compiled by the French Sinologist and scholar of Korea, Maurice Courant (1865–1935). In 1972 the Jikji was displayed in Paris during the "International Book Year" hosted by the National Library of France, gaining it worldwide attention for the first time. The book was rediscovered by Dr. Park Byungsun who was working as a librarian in the National Library of France.

The Jikji was printed using metal print in Heungdeok Temple outside Cheongju in 1377, a fact recorded in its postscript. The fact that it was printed in Heungdeok Temple in Cheongju, was confirmed when Cheongju University excavated the Heungdeok Temple site in 1985.

Heungdeok Temple was rebuilt in March 1992. In 1992, the Early Printing Museum of Cheongju was opened, and it took the Jikji as its central theme from 2000. Only the final volume of the Jikji is preserved by the Oriental Manuscript Department of the National Library of France. On September 4, 2001 the Jikji was formally added to UNESCO's Memory of the World. The Jikji Memory of the World Prize was created in 2004 to commemorate the creation of the Jikji.

Dr. Byungsun Park's Story: The Mother of Jikji

The inventor of the world's first movable metal type was widely thought to be Gutenberg. However, a Korean woman rewrote the history of movable metal type. Because of this woman, Korea's documentary heritage and its glorious history were presented to the world. With the dream of becoming an educator, she entered the College of Education at Seoul National University. After graduation, she decided to go to France to study. Dr. Byungsun Park went to France in 1955 as the first female Korean student in France. Before the journey, her teacher made an earnest request of her. "There are Korean cultural properties that were taken by France during the French invasion in 1866. Please find out what they are and where they are." Her study in France began with this request deeply in her mind.

For 13 years starting in 1967, she worked as a librarian at the National Library of France. She worked for the National Library of France for one reason: Korean cultural assets were at the National Library of France. One day, a colleague showed her a very old book from the Orient. There was a title clearly printed on the cover: Jikji. And the number, '1377'.

Collin de Flancy collected and brought Jikji to France from Korea at the beginning of 1900. Later, a French art collector, Henri Vever, bought it for 180 francs, and donated it to the National Library of France around 1950. However, nobody knew its value as an invaluable cultural asset of Korea until Dr. Byungsun Park rediscovered it and introduced its value.

To prove to the world that Jikji was printed with movable metal type, Dr. Park began experimenting with metal type printing. After ceaseless efforts, she found that metal type printing leaves traces of metal on the edges of printed words. Finally, her dream came true to change the history of world documentary heritage. Jikji was proven to have been printed with movable metal type in 1377, predating the Gutenberg Bible by over 70 years. In 1972, Jikji was presented in Paris through UNESCO's International Book Year exhibition. Jikji was widely proclaimed as the world's oldest extant book printed with movable metal

type. Her dream became the pride of Korea. In 2001, Jikji was included on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register.

Her discovery revealed Korea as a country of innovation for its invention of movable metal type, which is regarded as the most important technology that changed the history of mankind.

People across the world are discovering a new side of Korea through 'Jikji'. The international community began to be aware that Korea had made this great invention before the West. The mother of Jikji, Dr. Byungsun Park, and her dream will be remembered forever by Koreans and people across the world.

Her other dream came true on May 27, 2011, when the Oegyujanggak royal archives finally returned home to Korea 145 years after they left. This dream came true after 20 years of persistent efforts to meet the wishes of the Korean people.

There is no future for a people that lose their history. There is no hope for a country where their ancestors' dream fails to be passed onto their descendants. Thanks to Dr. Park's efforts to achieve her dream, pieces of Korean history were brought back together. Her dream inspires the young generation of Korea in the 21st century. There are still over 140 thousand pieces of Korean cultural heritage scattered around the world. The treasures of Korean history and the souls of the Korean people are yet to return. That means that there are over 140 thousand new to be achieved.

장영실 (Jang Yeong-Sil)

The Scientist of Joseon; Beyond the Limit

- **Brainstorming:** 사진을 보고 어디에 쓰는 물건인지 생각해 봅시다.
Look at the pictures and discuss the usage of these items.



The Great
Inventions
of Joseon



▪ **Reading Materials: The Life of Jang Yeong-Sil**

From a civil servant to an engineer of the royal court

Jang Yeong-sil's life was full of drama. He began his career as a servant in civil service district courts, eventually overcoming the strict class system of the time to become a high-ranking government official. This was only made possible because of his passion for science and his love of people. Jang wanted to help improve society in practical, realistic ways, and his scientific talents fully bloomed when he met King Sejong, the great Korean monarch who ruled from 1418 to 1450.

According to the Annals of the Joseon Dynasty, Jang Yeong-sil was an eighth-generation descendant of someone who had originally come from China. However, because his mother was a gwangi (관기: a female Korean entertainer who served at civil service district courts), Jang was born a servant around the year 1390 (his exact birth and death dates are not known).

Life changed for Jang at the turn of the 15th century. A severe drought devastated the country's crops, and the young man earned the respect of many by suggesting farmers divert river water toward the fields. The regional country magistrate complimented Jang personally, and later recommended him to the royal court during a recruitment period for talented minds.

Jang first worked as an engineer at a type foundry and in 1421 went to China to learn a wide variety of technologies. After returning home, King Sejong recognized his unique skills in 1423. When King Sejong decided to give Jang an official position in the royal court, his retainers opposed the promotion. They believed that Jang shouldn't be employed as a government official because he was the son of a gwangi (관기) and technically a servant himself. Yet, the king recognized Jang's extraordinary abilities and employed him, often giving the scientist free reign to do as he pleased.



The Great Inventions of Joseon

After Jang shed his servant status, he went on to create countless inventions that changed daily life. The cheugugi (측우기), the first rain gauge, he created in 1441 is one of his most well-known products. A cylindrical instrument, it was 31 cm deep and had a diameter of 14 cm. Jang's rain gauge measured rainfall and was so successful that it was soon used across the country. To put the invention into historical perspective, Italy invented a scientific rain gauge in 1639, France in 1658 and Britain in 1677.

Jang's rain gauge reduced the number of mistakes made in measuring rain, especially when the rain was at its fiercest, and was so scientifically advanced that it still passes the standards of today's World Metrological Organization in terms of the range of measurement error. Practically speaking, the rain gauge helped farmers and the agriculture industry tremendously.

Another invention of Jang's was Korea's first water clock in 1434. Jang accomplished this after studying a number of different reference materials on Chinese and Islamic water clocks. It displayed time both visually and audibly. Water would move iron balls, which would drop and move a figurine to hit a gong, drum, or bell, announcing the time to the community. The water clock was so complex that when it broke down after Jang's death, nobody was able to fix it. It was only a century after its invention that people were able to reconstruct and restore the clock.

It is no exaggeration to say that Jang had a hand in most of the technological advancements made during King Sejong's era, from astronomical observation instruments and portable sundials to ongnu (옥누: which combines the function of a water clock and an astronomical observation instrument) and supyo (수표: which measures water levels in rivers). He also worked hard on founding metal typefaces and completed the Joseon Dynasty's well-known metal type (갑인자: gabinja) as well as a printing press for it.



The IR 52 Jang Yeong-sil award



Today, the Korean government recognizes innovative new technologies developed by local companies and technical research centers. Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology and organized by the Korea Industrial Technology Association, the IR 52 Jang Yeong-sil award is the most prestigious industrial technology award in the country (the '52' in the award title refers to the fact that it is given to one product a week throughout the year).

- **Presentation:** 장영실의 발명품에 대해 알아 보고 실생활에서 어떻게 사용되었는지 발표합니다.

Read the explanation of the inventions of Jang Yeong-sil and write their names. Present how these inventions were used in Joseon.

자격루 (Jagyeongnu), 측우기(Cheugugi), 양부일구(Anbuilgoo), 수표(Supyo)

	<p>It is the first standardized rain gauge.</p>		<p>It is the self-striking water clock which was used to keep the standard of time in the Joseon Dynasty.</p>

	<p>It can measure water levels in rivers.</p>		<p>It is the Sundial. It has the shape of a hemisphere which helps express the shape of the sky.</p>

▪ **Review Questions**

True or False

- () 측우기는 해를 이용한 시계이다. Cheugugi is the Sundial.
- () 장영실의 어머니는 관기였다. Jang Yeong-Sil's mother was a gwangi.
(관기: a female Korean entertainer who served at civil service district courts)
- () 장영실은 중국에 가서 공부를 했다. Jang Yeong-Sil went to China to learn a wide variety of technologies.
- () 장영실은 고려 시대의 과학자이다. Jang Yeong-Sil was a scientist of the Goryo Dynasty.
- () 장영실이 물시계를 만든 이유는 돈을 많이 벌기 위해서이다. Jang Yeong-Sil invented the water clock to make a lot of money.

▪ **Answer the questions.**

1. 누가 장영실에게 관직을 주었습니까?
Who employed Jang Yeong-Sil as a government official?

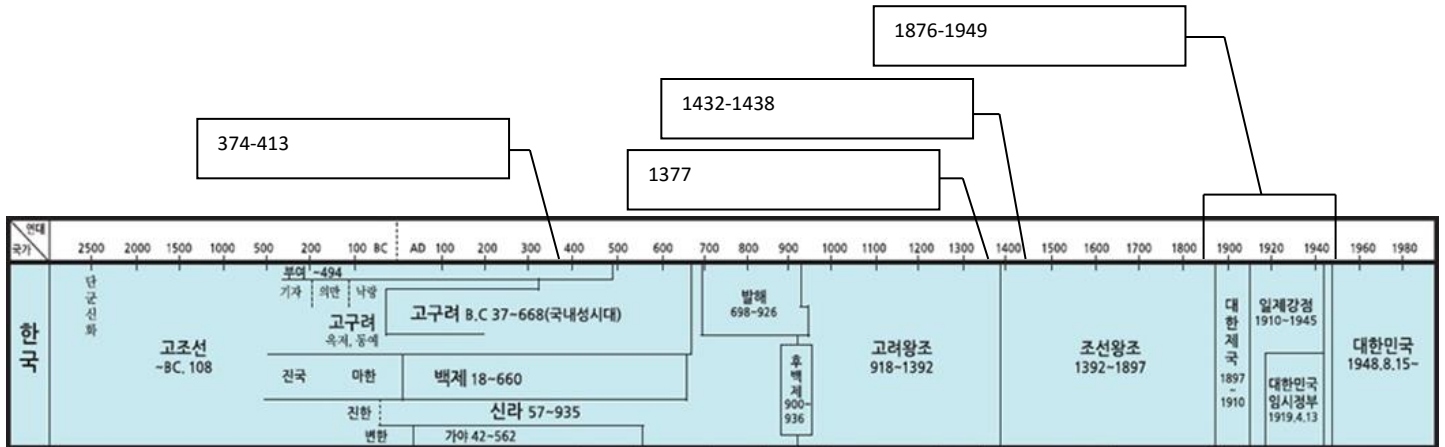
2. 앙부일구의 좋은 점과 나쁜 점은 무엇입니까?
What is the good point and bad point of the Angbuilgoo (Sundial)?

3. 측우기를 사용하면 좋은 점이 무엇입니까? What are the benefits of using Cheugugi?

김구(The Story of an Ordinary Man, Kim Koo)

▪ **Brain Storming:**

한국을 빛낸 역사적 인물은 누가 있습니까? 이들이 살았던 시대는 언제입니까? Who are the historical people of Korea? When did they live?



▪ **Video Watching & Preview Questions**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3hkng6pw010>

※ 동영상 및 사진자료를 보면서 아래의 문제의 답을 생각해 봅시다.

1. 양반과 상민으로 구분되어 있는 조선시대의 신분사회 속에서 어린 시절을 보낸 백범을 이해해 봅시다. 왜 조선사람들은 단발령에 반발했을까요? Kim Koo lived in the Joseon Dynasty period which had different status classes. Let's understand the childhood of Kim Koo in the lower class. Why did the Joseon People refuse the ordinance prohibiting knots?
2. 왜 일본은 조선을 차지하려고 했을까요? “을사늑약”의 의미는 무엇인가요? Why did Japan try to colonize Korea? What is the Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan signed in 1905?

3. 일제 시대에 행해진 일본의 착취 및 억압은 어떠했을까요? Korea was ruled by Japan from 1910 to 1945. How did the Japanese exploit Korea in the Japanese colonial period?

4. 왜 대한민국임시정부는 중국에 위치했을까요? 대한민국 임시정부는 어떤 일을 했나요? Why was the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea located in China? What was the role of the Provisional Government?

5. 한국전쟁과 38 선으로 인한 민족의 비극은 무엇인가요? What is a national tragedy caused by the Korean War and 38th parallel?

6. 백범일지는 무엇인가요? What is Baekbeum Ilji (Baekbeom Journal)?

7. 백범이 꿈꾼 아름다운 나라의 의미는 무엇인가요? What was the most beautiful nation that Kim Koo desired?

- 김구에 관한 글입니다. 빈 칸에 알맞은 단어를 보기에서 찾아 넣으세요.
The following passages are about Kim Koo. Fill in the blanks with the proper words.

1. 백범의 어린 시절: 조선시대에서 상민의 자식으로 태어난 백범은 얼굴 좋은 사람보다 ()이 되고자 결심했다. Kim was born as a son of the lower classes in the Joseon Dynasty period. He wanted to be a good man rather than a handsome man.
2. 나라를 위해 결단하다: 스승 고능선 선생님은 “가지에 잡고 나무에 오르는 것은 대단한 일이 아니지만 벼랑에 매달려 잡은 손을 놓을 수 있다면 대장부로다.”라고 가르치셨다. 백범은 스승을 통해서 ()에 대해 배웠다. Kim Koo devoted his life to the nation. His teacher, Ko Nyung-sun taught him valor. “Everyone can climb a tree by holding twigs, but only a great man can let go of his grip holding onto the edge of a cliff.”
3. 을사늑약, 백범이 되다: 백범은 평생 동안 이름이 3 번 바뀌게 된다. 김구 선생님의 호인 백범은 ‘하얀 호랑이’란 뜻이 아니라 ()이란 뜻이다. The Eulsa Treaty (the Protectorate Treaty between Korea and Japan): He changed his name from ‘Kim Changsoo’ to ‘Kim Koo’ and adopted the pen name of ‘Baekbeom’, which means “ordinary person,” not “white tiger.” He hoped every ordinary Korean person would fight for the independence of Korea.
4. 백범 임시정부의 문지기가 되어 대한민국 ()를 지킨다. 김구는 한민애국단을 만들어 이봉창과 윤봉길과 함께 독립을 위해 노력한다. Kim Koo joined the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, which vowed to liberate Korea from Japanese occupation. In 1931 he organized a nationalist group, the Korean Patriotic Corps. Some of the members were Lee Bong-chang and Yun Bong-gil.
5. 백범이 꿈꾼 아름다운 나라는 ()이다. Kim Koo wanted our nation to become the most beautiful nation with the power of a highly-developed culture.

<보기> 마음 좋은 사람, 진정한 용기, 평범한 사람, 임시정부, 문화강국

▪ **Presentation:**

Let's prepare a skit, "Kim Koo meets Lee Bong-chang whose heart glows with genuine patriotism."

Kim Koo Meets Lee Bong-chang.

Scene No.1 Provisional Government in Shanghai, January, 1931.

Kim Koo, with a blanket over his head, leans over the fire to get warm. Just then, he hears someone knocking on the door and Lee Bong-chang comes in wearing a Japanese costume.

Lee Bong-chang: (with Japanese accent) Gonnichiwa!

Kim Koo: (thinking him a Japanese with the watchful eyes) Who are you?

Lee Bong-chang: Hello, I am Lee Bong-chang. Don't get me wrong. I am surely a Korean. I came here to see you.

Kim Koo: (breathing a sigh of relief). What a relief!

Lee Bong-chang: (holding tightly Kim's hands) Sir! (with loud voice) I will fight for the independence of my country.

Lee Bong-chang, Kim Koo, and staffs sit around a table in the dining room.

Lee Bong-chang: Why didn't you kill the Japanese king?

interim government staff: (with angry voice) What? How can we kill him?

Lee Bong-chang: While the Japanese king passes by, everyone has to lie face down. If I had a bomb, I would throw it to kill him. He would die. (He talks in an excited tone.)

interim government staff : Are you crazy? Don't believe him, Sir! He is crazy! (He slams the door and goes out of the dining room.)

Kim Koo: (Kim Koo is listening to their conversation and thinks carefully. And He talks to Lee Bong-chang) Are you sure you could kill the Japanese king?

Lee Bong-chang: Sure. I could die for the independence of my country.

Lee leaves the scene. Kim Koo sits down and writes letters to Koreans living in different countries to raise independence movement funds. A letter is delivered to Kim Koo.

Scene No.2 Kim Koo meets Lee Bong-chang in secret at night, December, 1931.

Kim Koo: These are bombs I bought with overseas Korean's independence movement fund. Go to Japan and kill the Japanese king, our enemy.

Lee Bong-chang: Yes, Sir!

Kim Koo: I will pray for you.

They hug with tears in their eyes.

Scene No.3 Tokyo, Japan on January, 1932

The Japanese imperial procession makes its way to Tokyo on January 1932.

Japanese Guard1: (He pulls out a sword) Clear the way! Clear the way for the Japanese emperor!

Japanese Guard2: (He forces his way through the crowd) This is the Japanese imperial precession. Lie down!

Lee Bong-chang lays his head down and pulls a bomb out of his pocket.

Lee Bong-chang: Our Enemy! Japanese King! I'll kill you!

The bomb flies toward the Japanese king, but it does not fully blow up because of the low efficiency.

Lee Bong-chang: (pulling Taegeukgi) Daehan Doklip Mansei!

Japanese Guard1: Stop that man!

Scene N. 4 A street in Korea

People are passing by. A newsboy comes on the scene.

News boy: Big news! Big news! Lee Bong-chang threw a bomb at the Japanese emperor!

Passerby1: What?! He threw a bomb at the Japanese emperor?!

Passerby2: "Korean, Lee Bong-chang tried to assassinate the Japanese emperor, but unfortunately he didn't hit the target." He is an awesome guy!

Passerby1: He is only 32 years old. (weeping)

Passerby2: How could he die for the country?! He is a great Korean.

▪ **Review Questions**

1. 이 일을 왜 의로운 일이라고 생각하시나요? Why do you think Lee Bong-chang's assassination attempt was meaningful in the Korean Independence Movement?

목적(purpose)	
대상(target)	
결과(result)	

2. 나에게 애국의 의미는 무엇인가요? What is the meaning of patriotism to you?
3. 내가 조국을 위해서 할 수 있는 일은 무엇이 있을까요? What can I do for my country, Korea?

- **Reading Material: 김구의 생애와 백범일지(Kim Koo's Biography and Baekbeum Ilji)**

Biography (Kim Koo 1876-1949)

Kim Koo was born in 1876 in Baegun-dong, Haeju, Hwanghae-do Province. He learned the Chinese classics at a traditional community school. As a commander of the Donghak Peasants Army of Hwanghae-do Province he led the troops to bring down Haejusong Fortress in 1894. When the attempts of the Donghak Peasants Movement failed, he joined the Righteous Army Corps. In 1896 he killed a Japanese lieutenant, Tsuchida, at Chihapo Port, in order to avenge the murder of the Queen Myeongseong. He was imprisoned and sentenced to death.

Kim Koo studied western books while in prison, broadening his knowledge and idea. After escaping from prison, he entered the Buddhist priesthood and was ordained a Buddhist monk. However, in 1899, he quit the priesthood and returned to secular life, where he exerted himself in educational activities and established several schools in Hwanghae-do Province. In 1907 he joined Sinminhoe, an underground independence organization working to restore national sovereignty. His high visibility as the organization's secretary general led to a second term of imprisonment in 1911. After being released from prison in 1915 he launched a rural enlightenment drive.

When Korea's March First Independence Movement emerged in 1919, Kim Koo was exiled to Shanghai, China. As the Police Bureau Commissioner, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Premier of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG), he strove to enliven the KPG amidst the difficulties of the times. He organized the Korean Patriotic Corps (KPC) in 1931. In the following year he led the struggle for independence with Yi Bong-chang and Yun Bong-gil, which generated a great response inside and outside Korea and energized the national independence movement. In 1940 he settled in Chongqing, China. As Premier of the KPG, he organized the Korea Independence Army and carried out full-scale anti-Japanese movements to accelerate national independence.

With the liberation of Korea, Kim Koo returned home from China in 1945. He carried out

an anti-trusteeship movement against the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1948, spearheading the drive for unification, he opposed South Korea's general election because of its exclusion of North Korea. In the course of his activities for South-North unification, he was assassinated on June 26, 1949, by the powers impeding national unification.

Baekbeom Ilji

My Wish

At the end of his autobiography Baekbeom Ilji, Kim Koo expressed the desire which he carried all his lifetime:

If God asked me what was my wish, I would reply unhesitatingly,

"Korean independence."

If He asked me what was my next wish, I would again answer,

"Our nation's independence."

If He asked me the same question for the third time, I would reply in an even louder voice,

"My wish is our Great Korean Nation's Complete Independence."

My dear compatriots!

I, Kim Koo, have but this one wish. I lived the past 70 years of my life because of this one wish, and even now I am living my present life for this one wish. In the future, I will also live in order to fulfill this one wish.

The Nation That I Desire

I want our nation to become the most beautiful nation in the world. I do not want our nation to become the richest and most powerful nation in the world. Because I have felt the pain of being invaded by another nation, I do not want my nation to invade others. It is sufficient that our wealth is such that it makes our lives abundant and our military strength such that it is able to repel others' invasion. The only thing that I desire in infinite quantity is the power of a highly-developed culture. This is because the power of culture both makes ourselves happy and gives happiness to others.

NAKS 한국역사문화 리더십캠프 참가 명단

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