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JUNE 20. 2024

PURIA

Cultural heritage,
valuable
resources that tell
the history
of Korea.

@PJHS44



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Introduction...

We are the students of Pohang Jecheol High School and are part of a school club named Puria(we deal with projects about Korean culture and the history behind them).

Korean cultural heritage is vital to understand Korea's identity, history, and values. It connects us to the past while offering insights into the present and future. Cultural heritage holds educational value, teaching future generations about traditions and history. Additionally, it fosters national pride and promotes global understanding.

As a reader, you will gain a deeper understanding of Korea's cultural legacy, its global connections, and the ways in which tradition and innovation intersect. Most importantly this magazine is looking Korea's cultural heritage in various subjects, including history, art, science and management. Enjoy the magazine and we hope you learn valuable lessons from it!

What history is hidden in each palaces?

HISTORY / 김서현, 김소엽



<Gyeongbokgung Palace>

Geoncheonggung Palace, where Empress Myeongseong was assassinated

Inside Gyeongbokgung Palace, there is another palace called 'Geoncheonggung Palace'. This palace is a 'palace within a palace' built by Gojong in 1873 (the 10th year of King Gojong) after the reconstruction of the Gyeongbokgung Palace was completed, and Gojong secretly built it on the intimate north of the palace with private funds rather than the national treasury. In fact, since 1873, Gojong ruled the country directly, free from the influence of Heungseon Daewongun, so there is an interpretation that the palace was a political move to break free from the domination of his father, Heungseon Daewongun. After a major fire broke out in Gyeongbokgung Palace in 1876, the palace became an important place where Joseon's policy was decided. However, after Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War, Japan's power became stronger, and the Geoncheonggung Palace was turned into a tragic place. At that time, pro-Japanese factions such as Kim Hong-jip gained power in Joseon, and 1894, the Heungseon Daewon Army, which had gained Japanese power, reappeared, and the "Kapo Reform" began. On the 20th day of the 8th lunar month in 1895, with the cooperation of the Japanese envoy "Miura Goro", the Heungseon Daewon Army, and several pro-Japanese forces, Empress Myeongseong was murdered at the Geoncheonggung Palace. Knowing this historical background, if you look at the cultural assets, we can see what kind of hardships our people endured during the Japanese colonial period.

<Changdeokgung Palace>

Heungbok, where the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty was signed

It is an annex hall attached to the east side of Changdeokgung Palace. It was used as a place for the king to meet his subjects, and the building's name, Heungbok (興: rising hung, 福: bokbok), means "to bring good fortune." On August 22, 1910, the last meeting of the Joseon Dynasty was held at Heungbokheon in Changdeokgung Palace. On that day, the Treaty of Annexation of Korea and Japan was signed, which stipulated that the Korean Empire would accept the annexation and hand over the sovereignty of the Korean Empire to Japan. Let's find out more about the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty. It was a treaty of annexation between the Empire of Japan and the pro-Japanese faction, signed on August 22, 1910, and entered into force on August 29.

The pro-Japanese faction Lee Wan-yong and Terauchi Masatake, the 3rd Governor-General of Korea, passed the treaty in an illegal meeting. The treaty was promulgated on August 29, when the Emperor of Japan changed the name of Korea and promulgated a decree on the annexation of Korea, making the Korean Empire a colony of the Empire of Japan. In South Korea, it is also referred to as Gyeongsul Gukchi, Guk Kwon Pital, etc. The Korean Empire, which ceded its diplomatic rights to Japan and became a protectorate of Japan through the Treaty of Ulsa, was disbanded by the Treaty of Seven with the United States and lost its judicial power and prison affairs through the Memorandum of Agreement, and the period of Japanese colonial rule began. On the other hand, immediately after the annexation treaty, some intellectuals and bureaucrats, such as Hwang Hyun, Han Gyu-sul, and Lee Sang-sul, saw it as a wolf agreement made by unilateral pressure and showed fierce opposition and 140,000 people participated in the independence movement immediately after the annexation of Korea and Japan.



As it is an annex of the Changdeokgung Palace, it has the same history as the Great Hall. It is believed to have been built at the time of the founding of Cheongdeokgung Palace in 1405, and it was burned down during the Imjin War in 1592 and restored in 1608. It was rebuilt in 1647 (Injo 25) after it was burned down in 1623. It was destroyed by fire again in 1833, rebuilt the following year in 1834, and the Daejeon Hall was destroyed again in the Great Fire of Changdeokgung Palace in 1917 during the Japanese occupation. The Daejeonjeon Hall and its annexes were restored in 1920, and the Gyeongbokgung Gyotaejeon Hall was dismantled and used for restoration.



<Changgyeonggung Palace>

:Prince Sado

This palace was built to be used as a “pyeonjeon”, where the king and his ministers would discuss politics and conduct official duties. It is also the space where Crown Prince Sado was confined in a rice chest and met his death. This event is known as the Imo Incident occurred in 1762 when Kim Yeongjo, Crown Prince Sado’s father, deposed him and combined him in a rice chest, leading to his death.



<Deoksugung Palace>

:Injo Revolt

Originally named Gyeongungung Palace, it was used as the main palace after King Gojong returned from refuge at the Russian legation. After Emperor Sunjong's enthronement, it was renamed Deoksugung Palace. This place is also where Queen Inmok, the consort of King Seonjo, was deposed and confined. This event led to the Injo Revolt, one of the four major coups in the Joseon Dynasty, where the Western faction ousted King Gwanghaegun and the Northern faction, and enthroned King Injo. As a result, the Northern faction's government collapsed. Although the Westerners and Southerners initially maintained a coexistence, the Southerners criticized the impracticality of the Westerners' Northern Expeditions and initiated the Yesong debates. This caused confusion and led to the deterioration of factional politics.



K-Drama filmed in Palace



‘The Crowned Clown’
Chagdeokgung Palace

‘KINGDOM’
Changgyeonggung Palace
Changdeokgung Palace
Gyeonghuigung Palace



CULTURE / 이예빈, 이승아, 허다경

Cultural heritage preservation

VS

Legoland in Chuncheon City

Gangwon Province requested an excavation in Jungdo-dong, Chuncheon City, to build Legoland. Unexpectedly, during the cultural heritage committee's on-site inspection, 8,025 artifacts were unearthed from the Paleolithic period to the Joseon Dynasty, with about one-third dating back to the Bronze Age. These artifacts include important materials revealing lifestyles of the time, such as tombs and residential architecture. In 2013, under the Park Geun-Hye administration, there was strong enthusiasm for the "global theme park construction" as a national project, with Gangwon Province determined to create a landmark in Chuncheon. Eventually, in the 10th Cultural Heritage Subcommittee meeting, discussions were held on how to preserve these cultural artifacts. It was decided to integrate the ruins into Legoland with a suitable concept and to establish a museum for artifact exhibition, aiming to preserve educational purposes as well. Construction of Legoland commenced thereafter. However, as predicted by various social professors and archaeologists, the preservation of the ruins was sidelined. Following the decision for coexistence between the ruins and Legoland, the construction of Legoland began in March 2019. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, its opening scheduled for 2021 was postponed, eventually opening on May 5. Nevertheless, controversy over the preservation of the ruins seems unresolved, raising questions about whether establishing Legoland in this manner was the right choice.



Preserving remains, Public convenience

WHAT MAKES SENSE?

A major archaeological site from the Three Kingdoms period, the largest in Korea, has been discovered at the construction site of the Second Anmin Tunnel (Seokdong Tunnel) connecting Seokdong in Jinhae-gu, Changwon City, and Cheonseondong in Seongsan-gu. Currently, there is a disagreement between both sides regarding the conservation of the ruins and the construction of the road. According to the survey report, 748 ancient tombs, including wooden coffins from the Three Kingdoms period, 10 stone chamber tombs, and 28 stone-lined tombs, have been confirmed so far. In particular, the wooden coffins, numbering 748, are the largest in Korea and are estimated to have been part of the largest central area in the Jinhae region during the Three Kingdoms period. The Busan Regional Land and Housing Corporation and Changwon City, which are carrying out the construction, are deeply concerned. Changwon City stated that it is impossible to prematurely conclude the construction with the excavation of the ruins and will follow the decisions of the Busan Regional Land and Housing Corporation and the Cultural Heritage Administration. In this situation where 60 billion won has been invested, the position that stopping the construction is inefficient and that the priority is the excavation of ruins that could rewrite Korean history is tightly contested. As of 2024, a year later, the Second Anmin Tunnel was completed ahead of schedule on March 20th. Thus, conflicts arising from various perspectives surrounding cultural heritage and their outcomes can be found in various places. Korea should promptly propose rational solutions to resolve such conflicts..





Pungnap Toseong

The case of 'Pungnap Toseong' is a representative example of conflict between cultural heritage conservation and compensation for residents. Located in Songpa-gu, Pungnap Toseong is an oval-shaped earthwork fortress spanning approximately 2.7 km in circumference. It is believed to have been the early capital of Baekje known as Wiryeseong. Covering a total area of 850,000 square meters, the fortress area houses over 13,000 households. In 1997, artifacts from the Baekje period, including pottery, were discovered during redevelopment inside the fortress, prompting the government to decide to preserve not only the fortress walls but also the surrounding village.

From 2001, various building restrictions were imposed in the area, prohibiting excavation deeper than 2 meters underground and construction of buildings taller than 7 stories. As compensation for these regulations, the government provided compensation of 30-40 million won per 3.3 square meters (1 pyeong) to residents. However, residents argue that this compensation is insufficient due to the property value disparity between inside and outside the fortress, making it difficult for them to relocate to other areas with the provided compensation.

According to the Cultural Heritage Administration, from 1993 to 2023, a total of 1.2 trillion won was spent on compensation for the Pungnap Toseong area, yet as of 2023, only 57% of the houses had been accepted for relocation. Songpa-gu raised a constitutional dispute against the Cultural Heritage Administration in March 2023, claiming significant infringement of property rights, but the Constitutional Court dismissed because it fell outside its jurisdiction. Nonetheless, the Cultural Heritage Administration argues that lifting regulations is difficult due to the consistency of cultural heritage policies. They maintain that they are making efforts to preserve and manage Pungnap Toseong, using 20% of the compensation budget annually for the area. With this longstanding issue over Pungnap Toseong spanning more than 20 years, a sharp resolution is urgently needed. Furthermore, there is increasing recognition of the need to establish effective institutional frameworks to reduce conflicts between cultural heritage conservation and resident compensation.



artifacts unearth from
Pungnap Toseong"

SCIENCE / 이유진, 황보예림, 이예준, 서단아



Through cultural heritage, we can learn about the lives and wisdom of our ancestors, the development of industry and scholarship, and the evolution of religion. Cultural heritage is a valuable resource that tells the story of our history and extends into our present lives, which we must pass on to future generations. As cultural heritage deteriorates over time, we must restore and preserve it to extend its lifespan.

:Digital Restoration

Digital restoration refers to the restoration design of the original cultural heritage, which has been lost in whole or in part and is no longer seen, by experts together according to detailed academic evidence, and the restoration of it to a vivid form as if it were real through digital visualization technology. The significance of digital restoration plays an important role in cultural, historical, and technical aspects. To transmit to future generations by performing digital restoration. In addition, data restored in digital format can be accessed from anywhere in the world without geographical restrictions. As a result, people who cannot visit museums or libraries directly will be able to appreciate cultural heritage. In addition, through digital restoration, it will inform the public of cultural heritage and make them aware of the importance of preservation play a major role.

Such digital restoration technology can be used for Seokguram. There is a Seokguram virtual reality development project that was carried out as part of the Digital Cultural Heritage Content Production Project of the Cultural Heritage Administration in 2018, which allows you to walk directly into the wireless HMD Seokguram and walk around every part without a controller. In particular, if you move with a specially manufactured light in your hand, you can appreciate that the main Buddha and relief are changed by light in real time depending on the location of the light source. This kind of digital restoration is useful in many ways.

First, digital restoration becomes Michio in preserving cultural properties as they are. Digital stored information can prevent scandals from natural destruction and artificial damage.

Second, accessibility is enhanced. Many people can access cultural properties through virtualization, making them easier to access than before.

Third, it is also useful in terms of education. Through digital restoration, the history and importance of cultural assets can be used for educational purposes. When you actually have to go to the place and experience cultural assets, students can enjoy education more by utilizing virtual reality or augmented reality even if they don't go.

METHOD FOR PERFORMING 3D SCANNING UTILIZING VIRTUAL AND EXTENDED REALITY

First, A vast amount of Seokguram is measured precisely from various angles.

Second, A "polygon" is a closed figure consisting of several straight lines in a plane. In 3D computer graphics, these polygons come together to form an object or model. Each polygon is made up of vertices and edges, which are used as the building blocks for defining shapes and structures in 3D modeling, and these numbers build a "high polygon" 3D modeling database consisting of 3,000 to 10,000 pieces.

Third, The texture is constructed by photographing all areas of Seokguram at a resolution of more than 50 million pixels per unit area.

Finally, the constructed texture is precisely mapped into cultural properties.



:Preservation

Neutron Imaging Technology

There are various methods for conserving cultural heritage, but here I will introduce ‘neutron imaging technology’ and the ‘Mössbauer spectroscopy method’. Neutron imaging technology uses the penetrating power and resolution of neutrons to identify defects within cultural heritage artifacts. Investigating the internal structure of cultural heritage is a crucial element, and due to the uniqueness of cultural heritage, non-destructive testing is essential. (Non-destructive testing: inspecting the internal or external aspects of an object without destroying it).

Among these methods, X-ray imaging is a non-destructive technique used for preliminary investigations of excavated artifacts. However, X-rays do not penetrate materials with high atomic numbers well, so they do not pass through thick metals effectively, often resulting in overlapping information. In contrast, neutron imaging can utilize the different neutron penetration rates of various materials, making it possible to detect organic materials composed of light elements (elements with atomic numbers less than 17). This is because neutrons react with the atomic nuclei that make up the material. Therefore, using neutrons allows for a more accurate analysis of the interior of metallic cultural heritage artifacts, which is challenging with X-rays.



Neutron Radiography Facility

The neutron detector consists of a scintillator and a CCD camera. The scintillator reacts with neutrons to emit visible light. Primarily, neutrons react with lithium to emit alpha particles, which then react with ZnS(Ag) to emit visible light that can be detected by the CCD camera. Neutron tomography can analyze the three-dimensional distribution of a sample by utilizing the different transmission characteristics of various materials.

To measure a sample, place it on the sample holder, then open the quick shutter and the main shutter from the outside. This allows neutrons to come out from the reactor. As the neutron beam reacts with the sample, the number of neutrons decreases due to the different transmission characteristics of the materials. The detector captures this reduction, and the CCD camera can non-destructively examine the interior of the sample. This method allows for detailed observation of the contents and is used not only for cultural heritage artifacts but also for tasks such as increasing current density inside fuel cells—specifically, to check how much water is generated inside hydrogen fuel cells using neutron imaging equipment.

Mössbauer Spectroscopy

Mössbauer spectroscopy utilizes the resonance phenomenon of gamma rays, known as the Mössbauer effect, which was discovered by the German physicist Rudolf Mössbauer in 1958. Gamma rays emitted from a nucleus are absorbed by the same type of nuclei in the sample being analyzed. By measuring these absorbed gamma rays, the technique can reveal information about the compound state, crystal structure, and hyperfine magnetic fields of the material. Notable elements that exhibit the Mössbauer effect include ^{57}Fe and ^{119}Sn , and it has been observed in over 150 elements such as K, Ge, and Kr. Through this method, various details about the valence states ($\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ratios) and the composition of iron compounds in minerals and rocks can be obtained. Mössbauer spectroscopy is considered an essential technique for nanoscale material research because it is capable of measuring extremely fine energy levels.

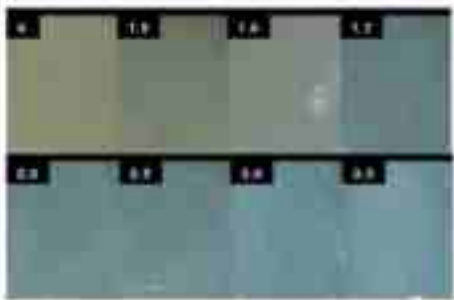
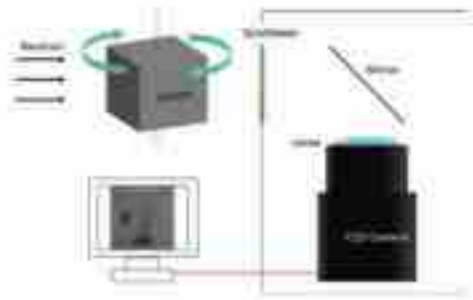
Application of Mössbauer Spectroscopy in Korean Cultural Heritage: Goryeo Celadon

The application of Mössbauer spectroscopy in the study of Korean cultural heritage began in the 2010s. Although this technique is still in its early stages compared to its use abroad, it is being employed in the analysis of soil and glazes for cultural heritage conservation.

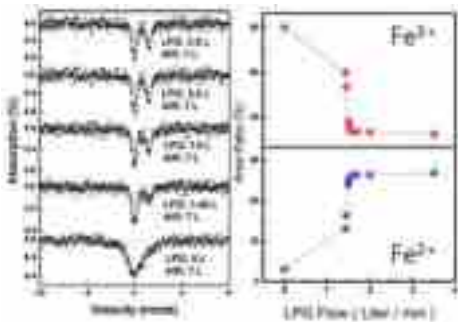
The distinctive color of Goryeo celadon has been the subject of extensive research by scholars both domestically and internationally. It was suggested that ferrous silicate (FeSiO_3), formed by the combination of silicon dioxide and iron at high temperatures, contributes to the color. However, recent scientific studies have revealed that the reduction of iron ions in the glaze from Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} during high-temperature firing affects the coloration of the celadon.

Iron compounds absorb gamma rays differently, resulting in distinct spectra when the radiation is measured. Thus, by analyzing the spectra of electrons obtained from the soil, the types and proportions of iron compounds can be identified. Using the principles of Mössbauer spectroscopy, it was confirmed that the coloring agents representing black and white in the glaze of Goryeo celadon vary according to the electron count of iron.

Additionally, this method can measure changes in the oxidation states of iron ions across a range of colors from yellow-green to sky-blue. As the reduction intensity increases proportionally with the amount of fuel, the Fe^{3+} ions decrease and the Fe^{2+} ion ratio increases. Simultaneously, the sample’s color shifts from yellow-green to sky-blue, which can be observed through the spectrum and graph. These results can serve as fundamental data for producing celadon with the desired hue by adjusting the raw materials and firing conditions. Also, they enable a comparison of celadon manufacturing techniques from various excavation sites based on historical records.



Evolutions of celadon color, Mössbauer spectra, and $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ratio by reduction rate





VALORANT

ODA project

ODA projects play an important role in supporting the preservation and development of cultural heritage in developing countries by utilizing cultural heritage. Expand Korea's cultural influence, protect the cultural heritage of developing countries, and promote cultural exchange between the two countries. Korea conducts cultural heritage restoration projects in various developing countries and contributes to the restoration and preservation of ancient sites, historical structures, and traditional villages by utilizing Korea's advanced technologies and experiences. It also transfers Korea's cultural heritage preservation skills and knowledge to developing countries. Through this, local experts can effectively manage and protect cultural heritage. It supports the development of the tourism industry centered on cultural heritage, revitalizes the local economy, secures additional resources for the protection of cultural heritage, and establishes a sustainable tourism model. In addition, it strengthens international cooperation for the preservation of cultural heritage, contributes to the promotion of the value of cultural heritage at the global level. Examples of Korea's ODA projects include the Angkor Wat Restoration Project (Cambodia), the Uncharted Historic Site Restoration Project (Vietnam), and the establishment of a digital cultural heritage archive (many countries).

Riot Games' Efforts in Cultural Heritage Preservation

Various companies and organizations play a significant role in preserving and promoting Korea's cultural heritage. Riot Games, the developer of globally popular games like "League of Legends" and "Valorant," is one such company making notable contributions.

1.Recovery of the Royal Seal Storage Box ('Borok'):

In 2022, Riot Games helped recover the 'Borok,' a box used to store the personal seals ('Eobo') of Joseon Dynasty kings and queens. This artifact symbolizes the legitimacy and history of the royal family. Riot Games' involvement in retrieving this valuable cultural asset received widespread praise.

2.Collaboration with the Cultural Heritage Administration:

Riot Games works with the Korean Cultural Heritage Administration on various projects to advance preservation techniques and raise awareness about the importance of cultural heritage.

3.Donations for Preservation:

Riot Games has made significant donations to support the sustainable preservation of cultural assets, ensuring these treasures are protected for future generations.

Importance of Cultural Heritage Preservation

Cultural heritage embodies a country's history, traditions, and culture. Preserving these assets is essential for passing down our heritage to future generations. Companies like Riot Games demonstrate corporate social responsibility by actively participating in these preservation efforts, making a significant impact on safeguarding and promoting Korea's cultural heritage globally.



Hanwha Hotel & Resort

Hanwha Hotel & Resort will host the 2023 Cultural Heritage Visit Campaign with the Cultural Heritage Administration and the Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation. It is a campaign to provide various programs such as "Visitor's Passport Tour" and "Storytelling Tour" by organizing a domestic cultural heritage visit course based on hotels and resorts nationwide operated by Hanwha Hotels & Resorts.

First, the visitor's passport tour consisted of 76 World Heritage Sites and 10 Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity courses. Representative courses include the "Baekje Ancient Road," which connects the historic sites of Gongju, Buyeo, Nonsan, and Iksan, and the "Road to the Royal Family," which allows visitors to learn the history of Joseon. The storytelling tour is divided into a one-night, two-day tour and a half-day walking tour program.

The two-day and one-night tour is based in Gyeongju, Hanwha Resort, and you can tour Gyeongju's cultural heritage sites such as Daeneungwon, Bulguksa Temple, and Seokguram Hermitage with a professional commentary guide.

In particular, Hanwha Hotel & Resort will donate its rooms, so participants will only have to pay for programs such as admission to tourist destinations, transportation costs, and guide recruitment costs. An official from Hanwha Hotel & Resort said, "We will continue to strive for the spread of cultural heritage values and sustainable travel as the first company to protect cultural assets and lead leisure & services."

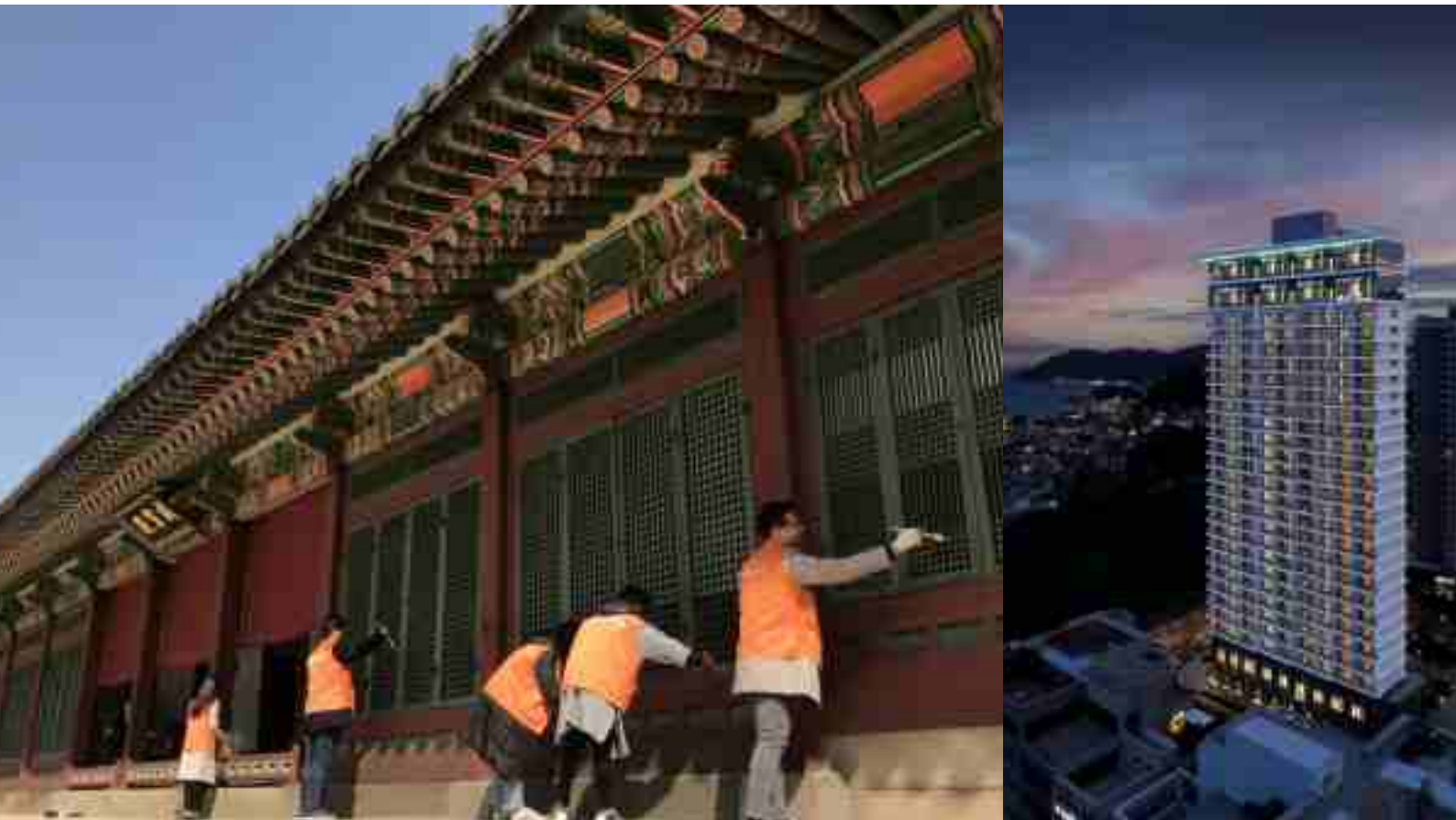
Meanwhile, Hanwha Hotel & Resort is the No. 1 Cultural Heritage Protection Company designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration and has been working hard to promote and protect cultural heritage since 2005. In 2011, he received a presidential citation in the cultural heritage protection category for his service to preserve cultural properties and discharge of endangered first-class wild animals.

LG Household & Health Care

The Cultural Heritage Administration (Director Na Sun-hwa) and LG Household & Health Care (CEO Cha Seok-yong) decided to sponsor about 50 million won worth of household goods to holders and organizations (representatives) of important intangible cultural properties that contribute greatly to protecting their own traditional culture and cultural heritage.

The Cultural Heritage Administration is carrying out the Cultural Heritage Protection Project with various entities such as individuals, families, schools, and companies as a public participatory cultural heritage protection movement. In particular, companies are participating in cultural heritage protection activities through corporate technology, manpower, financial support, and employee volunteering in connection with social contribution.

LG Household & Health Care signed an agreement to protect cultural properties in October, and provided about 400 million won in sponsorship and volunteer activities to discover and preserve the value of beautiful royal women's culture and expand opportunities for cultural enjoyment. Along with the support for the preservation and management of Changgyeonggung Palace (Tongmyeongjeon), it also sponsored media art exhibitions ("Under the Moonlight of Changgyeonggung Palace") and fusion Korean classical music performances as special events for night viewing. And as an additional sponsorship project, LG Household & Health Care decided to support household goods every year by utilizing the resources of LG Household & Health Care. The Cultural Heritage Administration plans to deliver cosmetics (after brands) in the new year to thank the holders and holding organizations (representatives) of important intangible cultural properties for their efforts in the succession and development of intangible cultural properties along with LG Household & Health Care. The sponsored products were selected with the meaning of protecting beautiful cultural heritage and corporate philosophy aiming for a beautiful living culture. The Cultural Heritage Administration plans to continue to cooperate so that LG Household & Health Care's cultural heritage protection activities contribute to the protection of healthy cultural heritage, the enjoyment of beautiful cultural values, and become a representative social contribution in the field of cultural heritage.



CULTURE / 황예리, 김시원, 조민성, 김현성, 안솔윤, 김다은



How it is all fused from K-Pop and Korean Cultural Music

Gayageum (Korean: 가야금) is a traditional Korean musical instrument. It is largely divided into three types: Jeongak Gayageum, Sanjo Gayageum, and Gaebang Gayageum.

Jeongak Gayageum also called Pungryu Gayageum, is used when playing palace music. Most of the music played in the palace was slow, so there is a wide gap between the strings of the Jeongak Gayageum.

Sanjo Gayageum is a gayageum mainly used by commoners. Unlike the music played in the palace, the gap between the strings and strings is narrow because it played music with fast beats such as folk songs and sanjo. In addition, the sound range is higher than that of the Jeongak Gayageum.

Improved gayageum is a newly created gayageum in modern times. Gayageum is created to integrate with K-pop and Western music, and various types of gayageum are being made, including 18-string, 23-string, and 25-string. The sound range is much wider than the existing gayageum, and the spacing between the strings is very narrow, allowing you to try out a variety of music.

Like this, our music is developing and trying various things. I look forward to how Korean traditional music will continue to develop in the future.



(Sanjo Gayageum)



K-POP

Have you ever heard of K-pop?

Worldwide-known K-pop is Korean traditional music. The term 'Kpop' originated from the words, 'Popular Music' and 'Korean'. K-pop became famous in the 2000s, and people got to know more about them. How K-pop was different from other genres of music was that K-pop entertained people with a unique style, dancing to the music and had a distinctive beat which the majority of people loved. Along with pop, hip-hop, and R&B, K-pop also became one of the genres. There are many Korean Idol groups known worldwide such as BTS, Black Pink, Psy, etc. K-pop is trying to show Korean culture through their performances. One of the examples from Kpop is from Black Pink, with Gayageum played in the music video. The video was about the person playing Gayageum with some more traditional Korean components, showing that it's a 'Korean style' music video.

GERMAN ROOTS in Korean Words



Doppelgänger:

It refers to a person who looks remarkably similar to someone else.

Allergie:

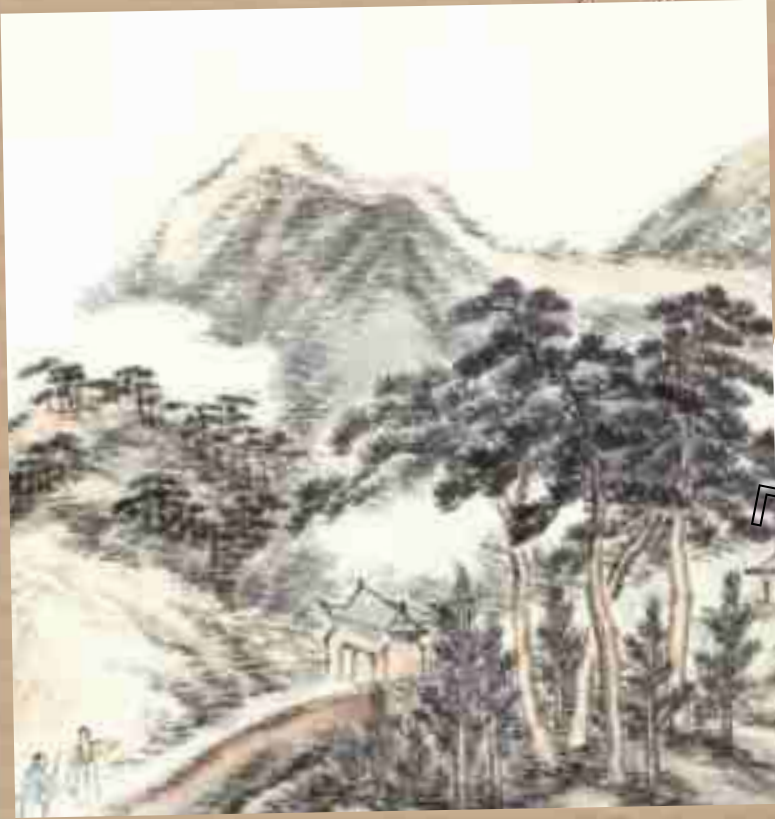
It means 'allergy', a chronic condition with various symptoms.

Arbeit:

In German, it means 'work' or 'job'.
In Korean, it commonly refers to a part-time job.

Hof:

In German, it means 'yard' or 'courtyard'.
In Korean, it refers to a place where one can drink beer.



Harmony
with
Nature

『Sansu Inmulhwa』



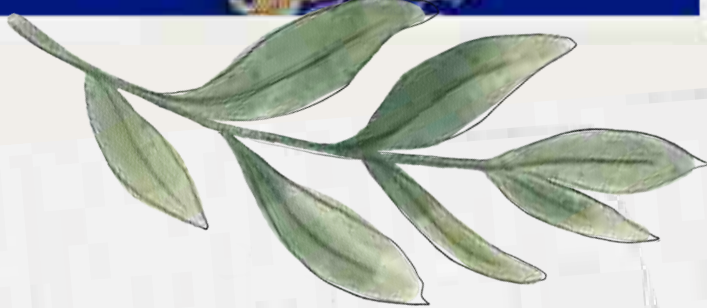
Sansu Inmulhwa (the landscape with figures) is a landscape with figures in enjoyment in nature such as mountains, rivers and rocks etc.

This was depicted as media showing the harmony and encouraging empathy of narrator.

『King's Portrait』

Portraits of the Zen era show a high level of retrospective completeness while realistically expressing the appearance of a specific character.

In addition, because of Confucian thought, portraits meticulously depicted with microfibre, prioritizing conveying their spirit and dignity rather than external similarities, reveal the elegant and neat character of the ruling class of the Joseon Dynasty, and the briefly drawn body reveals a restrained attitude.



『Genre Painting』

Unlike other popular portraits, the daily life of the common people's society and the appearance of working in their daily lives give an old-fashioned and humorous feeling, and most of the surrounding backgrounds were omitted, and the humorousness was added by drawing many round faces with laughter.

This genre painting made the practicality and social nature of the daily lives of the active common people as its life, and it also played a role as a valuable material to give a glimpse into the social situation of the time.



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<이승우T>

<https://blog.naver.com/foredu0813>

Thank you

이예준 이유진 김소엽 한도은 김현성 조민성 박수진 황예리 황보예림
전서혜 이승아 허다경 안솔윤 서단아 김다은 이예빈 김서현 김시원





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