

Brief Time Line of Korean History **(Lessons are included throughout the Time Line)**

Note: Romanization is the translation of sounds of a foreign language into English letters. Our English alphabet does not have sufficient symbols to cover the Korean sound system. It is not possible to convey the exact Korean pronunciation by means of the English alphabet. Romanization of Korean words allows those who cannot read Korean to phonetically pronounce it. There are two systems of rules of Romanization for transliterating from Korean to English. One system, McCune-Reischauer, was adopted in 1984. Another system was recommended more recently by the Korean government. This chart will first mention the newer system followed by the McCune-Reischauer system.

I. Early Korea

Ancestors of Koreans migrated into the peninsula around 4,000 B.C.E.

Creation myth – Tangun (Dangun) and Mt. Paektu

Three Kingdoms Period: Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla (Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla)
(Tributary system with China/constant warfare between the three kingdoms)

Silla Kingdom (57 B.C.E. - 935 C.E.) - **Silk Road Lesson, Power Point Lecture and Silla Dynasty Projects**

Shamanism, Buddhism and Confucianism - **Confucianism Lesson**

Silk Road (migrations and trade with the Middle East, India, China and Japan)

Four Famous Koreans - Queen Sondok

II. Unified Silla (668-935 C.E.)

With unification the groundwork for a national culture is established

Silk Road trade flourishes. **Silk Road Lesson, Research Projects, PowerPoint Lectures**

Gyeongju (ancient capital) and royal tombs (Kyongju)

Bulguksa and Sokkuram Grotto (Pulguksa)

III. Goryeo Dynasty (918-1392) (Koryo)

Buddhism influence very strong – **Korean Religions and Buddhism Lesson**

Construction of Haeinsa

Publication of Buddhist scriptures 1087

13th century – movable type

Oldest existing book in world printed on metal type – 1377

Celadon **Linda Sue Park's "A Single Shard"**

Mongol Invasions – **Essay on the Significance of the Mongol Invasions**

IV. Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910) (Choson) Korea and Confucianism Lesson

King Sejong (1418-1450) Korea's greatest king - **"Four Famous Koreans – King Sejong, The Firekeeper's Son, Good Fortune in a Wrapping Cloth, The Kite Fighters, and Seesaw Girl**

Hangeul – **Language Chapter**

Rise of Neo-Confucianism

Women's position declines

Hideyoshi invasions – 1592

Admiral Yi Sun-sin and the turtle boats **“Four Famous Koreans” – Admiral Yi Sun-sin**

Manchu invasions – 17th century

Hermit Kingdom – policy of isolation in response to the Japanese and Manchurians (17th-19th century)

Practical Learning and Tonghak Movements grow in responses to Korea's economic, political and social problems. Folk Culture evolves/music, art, dance

Catholicism arrives in 18th century

Japan (1876) forces Korea to open to trade

U.S. Treaty of Friendship – Shufeldt Treaty (1882)

Protestant missionaries

1895 – Japan defeats China

1905 – Japan defeats Russia

1905 – Portsmouth Treaty (Teddy Roosevelt)

1905 – Taft Katsura Agreement

1910 – Annexation of Korea by Japan - **Japanese Occupation Background with a DBQ for European, U.S. and World History classes on late 19th/Early 20th Century imperialism**

1910-1945 Japanese Colonial period - Richard Kim's “Lost Names,” Linda Sue Park's

“When My Name was Keoko,” “Four Famous Koreans”- Yu Kwan-Sun), and

Background Information on Japanese Occupation and a Document-Based Essay

1945 – Division of Korea

1948 – Creation of the Republic of South Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK)

1950-1953 Korean War - **Korean War DBQ and Brother's Keeper (Literature chapter)**

1960s/1970s – Rapid economic growth – **Economic Development/ Democratization**

1966-1973 – Korean soldiers fight in Vietnam

1948-1961 First and Second Republics (Syngman Rhee)

1948-1994 – Kim Il Sung (DPRK)

1963-1979 Third and Fourth Republics (General Park Chung Hee)

1980-1988 Fifth Republic (General Chun Doo Hwan)

1988-1993 Sixth Republic (Roh Tae Woo) – democratic reforms and membership in the United Nations

1994 Death of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jung Il assumes leadership at a later date

1993-1998 Civilian Government, Kim Young Sam

1998- 2003 Kim Dae-jung

2000 Summit Meeting between Kim Dae-jung and Kim Jung Il in Pyongyang - **A State of Mind Lesson**

2003-2008 Roh Moo-hyun, President of South Korea

2008-2013 Lee, Myung-bak, President of South Korea

2011 - Kim Jong-un, leader of North Korea

2013-2017 Park Geun-hye, President of South Korea

2017- 2022 Moon Jae-in, President of South Korea

2022- Present Yoon Suk-yeol, President of South Korea