Purpose and Theme: Exploring the Two Koreas

- Visit various sites in Korea as a lens to explore:
  - Identities
  - Division
  - Reunification
  - Economic difference

Trace transnational processes of modernization, imperialism, colonization, the Cold War, decolonization, and neoliberalism as they relate to Korean identity and culture.
Visited Sites

GYEONGBOK PALACE

GWANGHWAMUN
Visited Sites

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KOREA

SEODAEMUN PRISON
Visited Sites

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

BLUE HOUSE MUSEUM
Visited Sites

DEMILITARIZED ZONE & JOINT SECURITY AREA
Visited Sites

AJOU INSTITUTE FOR UNIFICATION

HANA FOUNDATION
Visited Sites

KOREA NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUM
Visited Sites

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF KOREA

LUNCH WITH JUSTICE AHN CHANG-HO
Visited Sites

FUTURE CONSENSUS INSTITUTE

MEETING WITH FORMER CONGRESSMAN
Visited Sites

GOOGLE KOREA

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE OF U.S. EMBASSY
Visited Sites

WRAP UP DISCUSSION

FAREWELL DINNER
Important Dates

1. Application Due Date: February 28
2. Interview: March 1 (Doodle)
3. Program: June 23 – July 6
   *Weekend itinerary
4. Portfolio Presentation & Farewell: July 5
5. AKS Summer Program Announcement: July 8 – 26 (3 weeks)
6. Travelogue Upload: The End of July
7. Information Session 2020: Spring 2020
Eligibility

- Any undergraduate student who has taken, or has plans to take, Korea-related courses

- Priority will be given to students with Korean major or minor
Program Requirements

- Travelogue – will be shared on our website
- Portfolio presentation
  - How you would like to develop your experience in Korea, and plans to reflect “Korea” in building your career
  - The Best Portfolio Presentation may win an award
Education: Integration/Assimilation (Equality) for the Two Korea’s People Through Education

Farhana Momtaz
What Attracted Me to Focus on the Theme of Education?

- I wanted to learn about the Korean society, culture, history and issues the country is focused on.
- I got to learn about the culture, tradition, history during our site visits Kwanghwamun, Museum visits.
- However visiting the Ajou Institute for Unification, Hana foundation gave me new insights about South Korea that really struck me.
- Also another reason to focus is because I am passionate about teaching and it was eye opening to learn about struggles the young North Korean defectors face.
Struggles Faced by Young North Korean Defectors

- Common Ethnicity & Language barrier
- Physical Health & Psychological Health
- Socio-economic status
- Bias toward North Korean Defector

“Throughout this program I was amazed by their fortitude despite their hardships”
Program Highlights

- Connection and Networking Opportunity

Korean National Diplomatic Academy

Public Affairs Office of U.S. Embassy, Seoul

Google Korea
Closer look without biases of the media involved

Workshop with North Korean Defector Students

Korean National Diplomatic Academy

Seodaemun Prison
Comfort Women Protest

World Cup Public Viewing (S-Korea vs. Germany)
GW peers and their interest in Korean issues and topics
Presentation
Lee Slaven
Separating Peace and Denuclearization

Lee Slaven
Agreed Framework

Established in 1994

Both sides will:

- cooperate to replace North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with light-water reactors
- move toward full normalization of political and economic relations
- work together for peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula
- work together to strengthen the international nuclear non-proliferation regime

Effectively halted the DPRK nuclear program for over six years
“Axis of Evil”

Proclaimed by former President Bush as the DPRK, Iran, and Iraq in 2002 State of the Union Address

Characterization made in spite of a years-long moratorium on ballistic missile testing

DPRK removed monitoring equipment installed by the IAEA and kicked IAEA inspectors out of the country

DPRK withdrawal from NPT in 2003
Six Party Talks

Six rounds involving Russia, South Korea, China, Japan, DPRK, and the US from 2003 to 2007

September 2005 joint statement:

- DPRK commits to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards.
- US affirms that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or conventional weapons.
Following the Six Party Talks

DPRK increased ballistic missile tests and nuclear weapons development

US and UNSC responded with sanctions

Despite increased sanctions, DPRK progressed its nuclear weapons program at an increasingly fast pace

DPRK potentially can deliver a nuclear warhead to the continental US
North Korea’s Definition of Denuclearization

Statement made in June 2013:

- Public disclosure of presence of US nuclear weapons
- All nuclear weapons and their bases should be verifiably dismantled
- Assurance that US will never bring nuclear weapons to Korea again
- Cease intimidating DPRK with nuclear weapons
- Withdrawal of US troops capable of authorizing a nuclear strike from Korea
The United States’ Definition of Denuclearization

CVID:

- Complete
- Verifiable
- Irreversible

Pertains only to the nuclear weapons of DPRK
April 2018 Inter-Korean Summit

Panmunjom Declaration:

- South and North Korea will reconnect the blood relations of the people and bring forward the future of co-prosperity and unification led by Koreans by facilitating comprehensive and groundbreaking advancement in inter-Korean relations.
- South and North Korea will make joint efforts to alleviate the acute military tension and practically eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.
- South and North Korea will actively cooperate to establish a permanent and solid peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.

“Complete denuclearization” is later mentioned
Joint Statement:

- The United States and the DPRK commit to establish new US-DPRK relations in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries for peace and prosperity.
- The United States and the DPRK will join their efforts to build a lasting and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.
- Reaffirming the April 27, 2018 Panmunjom Declaration, the DPRK commits to work toward complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
- The United States and the DPRK commit to recovering POW/MIA remains, including the immediate repatriation of those already identified.
The United States’ Approach Must Change

“Sanctions without negotiations” is a recipe for disaster

DPRK expects reciprocity from US

Kim will not succumb to US pressure

Upfront denuclearization has led to a highly dangerous situation—not peace
Peace-First Strategy

Establish an official diplomatic relationship between US and DPRK

Cooperative relations reduce conflict

Eliminate sanctions not specifically pertaining to proliferation of nuclear weapons

US must not insist on strong-arming denuclearization

Encourage a gradual, voluntary denuclearization process in the best interest of all

Attempt to reach a security guarantee and/or formally end the Korean War
Presentation
Priscilla Wolfe Morales
Christianity in South Korea

Priscilla Wolfe Morales
Christianity in South Korea?
Christianity in South Korea?

● 30% of population is Christian.
  ○ True or False?

● Christianity was imposed & spread by foreign missionaries.
  ○ True or False?

● Christianity was a conservative force in SK society.
  ○ True or False?
Christianity in South Korea?

- 8.6 million Protestants!
- 5.3 million Catholics!
- Grassroots movement: started & led by Koreans!
- Very active in social & political issues
What is Christianity?

- Monotheistic religion
  - Core: Jesus is Messiah/Christ

- 2 Key Denominations: Catholics & Protestants

Protestants:
- Bible is #1
- Mostly Baptism and Eucharist (Communion)
- Don’t pray to saints
- Priests with family (+ women priests)

Catholics:
- Pope is #1 (+ Bible)
- All 7 sacraments
- Veneration + Intercession of Saints
- Celibate Priests
Why So Successful Here?

1. Grassroots Movement & Momentum

+ 

1. Christian Tradition of Resistance

= 

Christianity as a nationalistic and resistance movement in South Korea!
Grassroots Movement & Momentum

1. Korean Leaders
   a. Brought in by Korean scholars + diplomats

2. Hangul Christian Literature
   a. By 1800, hymnals + bibles + doctrines + schools

Yi Seung-Hun (Peter)
Christian Tradition of Resistance

1. Catholic Persecution in 1800s
   a. 8000+ Catholics Martyrs

2. Resistance to Japanese Occupation
   a. Refused to worship Emperor
   b. March 1 Movement (15 Protestant Leaders)
   c. Korean nature of Church
Christianity: Nationalism and Resistance

1. 1970s Minjung Theology
   a. Churches actives in the “People’s Congress for the Restoration of Democracy” (PCRD)

2. 1980s Religious Civil Organizations
   a. YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)

3. Sanctuary Spaces
   B. Myeongdong Cathedral
Legacy Continues Today!

1. North Korean Refugees
   a. Churches provide assistance

2. Comfort Women
   a. Movement symbolism + personal convictions
Thank You!
Q & A