



Chicago Public Schools

Korean Cultural Heritage Resource Guide



CHAPTER 7
FAMOUS KOREANS
AND
KOREAN-AMERICANS



Full Name: Kim Dae-Jung (1925 - Present)

Birth Place: Jeollanamdo Province, Korea

Profession: Eighth President of the Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Accomplishments

The son of a sharecropper, *Kim Dae-Jung* started his career in newspaper publishing before going into politics. He disliked the dictatorship running the Korean government after the Korean War, and wanted a more democratic form of government that allowed people to vote for their representatives. Kim was repeatedly persecuted for his beliefs by undemocratic military regimes. A number of attempts were made on Kim's life. In 1980, he was even arrested and sentenced to death for criticizing the government before eventually being cleared of all charges. Kim then founded the Party for Peace and Democracy, and continued to work for a more democratic government. In 1997, he ran for president in Korea and won with 10.3 million votes. His policies to promote democracy and peace with North Korea earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 2000.



Full Name: Chang-Rae Lee (1965 - Present)

Birth Place: Seoul, Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Profession: Novelist

Accomplishments

Born in Korea and raised in Westchester, New York, *Chang-Rae Lee* graduated from Yale University with a degree in English. He also earned a Master's of Fine Arts from the University of Oregon in writing. Before becoming a writer, he worked as a Wall Street analyst. His first novel, *Native Speaker* (1995), won the American Book Award, PEN/Hemingway Award, and the Oregon Book Award. His second novel, *A Gesture Life*, was published in 1999 and he was named one of *New Yorker* magazine's 20 best writers under 40 that same year. Lee's novels explore themes of identity, alienation, and cultural displacement. He is currently a professor in the Program in Creative Writing at Princeton University and is at work on his third novel.





Full Name: Jim Lee (1964 - Present)

Birth Place: Seoul, Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Profession: Comic Book Artist

Accomplishments

Jim Lee is best known as the creator and owner of Wild C.A.T.S, which began as a comic book and later developed into a television show. Lee had earned a degree in medicine from Princeton University, but had always been interested in comic book art. Once he learned how to draw, Lee was hired by Marvel Comics to work on Alpha Flight and the X-Men. In 1992, he became one of the founding members of Image Comics, which produced Spawn, Deathblow, Youngblood and Witchblade. Lee is credited for making the X-Men series the success it is today. His realistic portrayal of the superhero characters made his style famous in the industry. Currently, Jim Lee is one of the owners of Image and also works for D.C. Comics.



Full Name: Sammy Lee (1920 - Present)

Birth Place: Fresno, California USA

Profession: Swimmer and Diver, Olympic Gold Medalist

Accomplishments

Sammy Lee had promised his father that he would some day become a doctor. He studied at Occidental College and received his M.D. at the University of Southern California in 1947. At the same time Lee practiced swimming and diving whenever he had a chance, even while facing discrimination every day. He got his big break when diving coach Jim Ryan agreed to train him. In 1942, at the age of 22, Sammy competed in the National Diving Championships and became the first non-Caucasian ever to win the competition. He then astounded the world by being the first Asian-American citizen to win a gold medal and a bronze medal for the United States in the 1948 Olympics.





Full Name: Sun-Myung Moon (1920 - Present)

Birth Place: Sangsa-ri, Korea

Profession: Leader of the Unification Church

Accomplishments

Sun-Myung Moon was born in a tiny farming village in what is now part of North Korea. At an early age, Moon became heavily involved with the Christian religion. He eventually became a reverend but his troubles had only begun. In 1954, Moon officially founded the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, referred to as the Unification Church. Although Moon had many devoted followers, unorthodox practices such as mass wedding ceremonies and the cult-like devotion of its followers led to his arrest in Korea. Moon left for the United States in 1971 but more trouble followed. In 1984, he was arrested for tax evasion and spent 13 months in prison. Despite his controversial brand of Christianity and notorious lifestyle, his Unification church remains active and influential in many countries today.



Full Name: Ho Sung Pak (1968 - Present)

Birth Place: Skokie, Illinois USA

Profession: Martial Artist, Actor

Accomplishments

Best known as Raphael in the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles movies, *Ho Sung Pak* grew up in the Midwest. He earned a B.A. in electrical engineering and a Master's in Business Administration from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. Pak wanted to be a professional baseball player when he was young but soon discovered his love for martial arts. He traveled to China to be trained by a Wushu master, Sifu Won Jon Bo, who also trained Jet Li. In 1991, Pak was inducted into the prestigious Black Belt Hall of Fame as the male co-competitor of the year. Along with the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles II and III, Pak has been featured in movies such as Legend of Drunken Master, Mortal Kombat and Epoch of Lotus. His most recent movie, The Book of Swords, is currently in production.





Full Name: Se Ri Pak (1977 - Present)

Birth Place: Taejon, Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Profession: Professional Golfer

Accomplishments

Se Ri Pak began playing golf in the third grade. When she was in sixth grade, her father realized how talented she was and began giving her golf lessons. In 1991, she won the Korea Herald Cup Student Division. She became a celebrated athlete in South Korea. The awards soon began to pile up and by 1996, it seemed as if she had won every national competition there was. That year, at the age of 19, *Se Ri Pak* decided to turn professional and compete internationally. When she won the U.S. Open in 1997, she became the youngest winner in the history of that tournament. *Se Ri Pak* continues to set records and win competitions today.



Full Name: Chan Ho Park (1973 - Present)

Birth Place: Kong Ju, Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Profession: Major League Baseball Pitcher

Accomplishments

Chan Ho Park helped South Korea win a silver medal at the 1993 Asian Games before he came to the United States. On January 14, 1994, the Los Angeles Dodgers organization signed him as a non-drafted free agent. He is known as the first Korean-born baseball player to play in the American major leagues. He also shared a major league single-season record for the most grand slams allowed in 1999. Along with Sandy Koufax, Park is one of only two pitchers in the history of the Dodgers to make it to the major leagues without starting out in the minor leagues. Park now plays for the Texas Rangers. In 2001, Park was selected for the National League All-Star Team, making him the first Korean-born player ever to do so.





Full Name: Syngman Rhee (1875 - 1965)

Birth Place: Hwanghae Province, Korea

Profession: First President of the Republic of Korea (South Korea)

Accomplishments

Syngman Rhee became the first president of Korea in 1948, and was in office when the Korean War began on June 25, 1950. Educated at Harvard University, Rhee had lived in the United States and married an American woman. Because he was one of the few anti-communist leaders at the time, Rhee was the U.S. military government's choice for the first leader of South Korea. Since South Korea was facing the threat of the North Korean communist movement, he believed that autocracy was necessary during his rule. This, however, made him unpopular by the 1960's and he finally had to resign from office. Syngman Rhee was exiled to Hawaii and died there in 1965.



Full Name: Yi Won-Chong, known as "King Sejong the Great"
(1397 A.D - 1450 A.D.)

Birth Place: Seoul, Korea

Profession: Enlightened Ruler

Accomplishments

Koreans widely consider *King Sejong* to be one of the greatest rulers in history. As well as being a scholar, poet, scientist, inventor and a skilled swordsman, he was responsible for the creation of *Hangul*, the Korean alphabet. Scholarship was his passion and he established the *Chipyonchon*, the Hall of Worthies, which is now a royal research institute. He had scholars and writers compile twenty works on history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, military science, pharmacology and agriculture. A king who cared about the welfare of his people, *Sejong* instituted policies and programs to aid the common people. His reign has been called a "golden age" in Korea.



Full Name: Yi Sun-Shin, Admiral (1545 A.D. - 1598 A.D.)

Birth Place: Geoncheondong, Seoul, Korea

Profession: Commander of the Korean Navy, Inventor of Turtle Ship

Accomplishments

Yi Sun-Shin was educated in the military arts and weapons manufacturing as a young man and began his military career at the age of 32. In 1592, he was promoted to commander of a naval station, and Yi began work on realizing his vision for an iron-encased, turtle shaped ship that would be the star defender on the oceans. His ships, called *kobukson*, featured portholes through which cannons were fired, and a roof embedded with spikes to prevent enemy boarding attempts. Billows of smoke were emitted from a dragon's head to camouflage it for sneak attacks. Yi utilized his turtle ships combined with brilliant strategy to rebuff two separate attacks from overwhelming Japanese forces. During the final battle of a second war in 1598, Yi was fatally wounded. He died moments before Korea finally won the war. He was 54 years old.



Full Name: Ryu Kwan-Sun (1904 - 1920)

Birth Place: South Chungchong Province, Korea

Profession: Activist, Freedom Fighter

Accomplishments

Known as the Korean “Joan of Arc,” *Ryu Kwan-Sun* grew up during a period of oppressive Japanese rule. She wanted the Korean people to fight for independence from Japanese control. In 1919, at the age of 15, Ryu traveled from village to village to get support for a peaceful independence demonstration. On March 1st, crowds flooded the streets and Ryu and her group waved the outlawed Korean national flag. Despite the fact that the demonstrators were unarmed, Japanese police shot and killed many protesters. Ryu's parents were killed, her entire family executed, and Ryu herself was imprisoned and tortured. Through all of this, Ryu remained faithful to her cause and died in prison at the age of 16. Her last words were “Japan shall fall.” The Japanese domination of Korea ended with World War II in 1945.



Full Name: Margaret Cho (1968 - Present)

Birth Place: San Francisco, California USA

Profession: Comedienne, Entertainer

Accomplishments

Margaret Cho started performing stand-up at age 16 in a comedy club above a bookstore her parents operated. In her early 20's, Margaret hit the college circuit and earned a nomination for Campus Comedian of The Year. Arsenio Hall introduced her to late night audiences, Bob Hope put her on a prime time special and, seemingly overnight, Margaret Cho became a national celebrity. Her ground-breaking and controversial, yet short-lived ABC sitcom, "All-American Girl," soon followed. After the show was cancelled, Margaret continued performing to sold-out audiences across the country in comedy clubs, theaters, and on college campuses. In 1999, her off-Broadway one-woman show, "I'm the One That I Want," toured the country to national acclaim and was made into a best-selling book and feature film of the same name. In 2001, Cho launched "Notorious C.H.O.," a smash-hit 37-city national tour that culminated in a sold-out concert at Carnegie Hall. In March of 2003, Margaret embarked on her third sold-out national tour, "Revolutiuon." Currently Margaret is working on new material for her next national tour, "State of Emergency." Margaret has been honored by GLAAD, American Women in Radio and Television, the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, PFLAG and the National Organization for Women for "making a significant difference in promoting equal rights for all, regardless of race, sexual orientation or gender identity."

(Source - <http://www.margarecho.com/biography/general.htm>)





Chicago Public Schools

Korean Cultural Heritage Resource Guide



CHAPTER 8
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION/ACTIVITIES



WORKSHEET 1

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History**IT'S ALL ABOUT KIMCHI!**

Koreans had to find a way to preserve foods so that they could eat them all year round. One way to have vegetables through the winter months was to preserve them during the fall. So, they developed the fermentation, or pickling, method and, over time, it was perfected. Koreans call fermented vegetable preserves *kimchi* and they eat them throughout the year.

Any vegetable can be used to make *kimchi*. Vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, or cabbages are most frequently used. After preparation, *kimchi* is allowed to ferment at room temperature for about a week. Then it is stored in a ceramic jar outside during winter or in the refrigerator during warmer months. As long as it is chilled, *kimchi* can be eaten every day and all year round.

KIMCHI POT



WORKSHEET 2 (Page 1 of 2)

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History**THE CHAIR GAME**

This is an activity designed to help children visualize how crowded Korea is. South Korea is roughly the size of the state of Indiana. It has a population of 44 million people. North Korea has a population of about 25 million. Together, Korea's population is about eight times that of Indiana.

STEPS:

1. Arrange four chairs. Each chair represents approximately 10,000 square miles. Ask two volunteers, each representing a little less than three million people, to sit on them. Note the empty chairs. If they want to, the two can leave plenty of empty space between them. This represents Indiana.
2. Now, on the same four chairs, this time representing Korea, invite eight volunteers to sit. Before the chairs and the group collapse from laughter, tell the students that it is not just the number of people that makes a country such as Korea crowded. Because of the many mountains, only about one-fourth of the area of Korea is actually suitable for farming and for living. In reality, living in Korea is more like 16 students trying to sit at four chairs. Korea is one of the world's most densely populated countries.
3. Follow up with class discussions (see "Class Discussion Information" below):
 - i. Is there much room for farming?
 - ii. How big are the houses?
 - iii. What challenges do architects face?
 - iv. Would most Korean children have their own room?
 - v. What are some ways to use space efficiently?
 - vi. How do you deal with crowding?
4. Investigate other countries that are dealing with population density issues.



WORKSHEET 2 (Page 2 of 2)

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History (cont'd)**Class Discussion Information****■ 3(i) Is there much room for farming?**

Roughly 30% of Korea is suitable for farming. Therefore all available space is dedicated to farming to produce food for the population. Still, Korea has to import much of its grain product needs from other countries such as United States.

■ 3(ii) How big are the houses?

Houses range in size from small to large. In general, many homes are about the same size as those found in the United States. However, Koreans have to be efficient with space so it is not unusual to sometimes find two or three families living together. Also, most homes have very small front yard spaces, if any. Recently, traditional homes have given way to high-rise condominiums and apartment buildings. This way, many more families can reside in high-rise buildings in the same amount of space that would be taken up by a single house. In fact, one would have no problem finding these buildings in abundance all over Korea, especially in metropolitan areas

■ 3(iii) What challenges do architects face?

Architectural challenges unique to Korea are the small land areas available, proximity to mountains, avoiding agricultural lands, and avoiding structurally unstable land.

■ 3(iv) Would most Korean children have their own room?

It is safe to say that Korean children are accustomed to sharing their rooms with siblings. It is just one way to be more efficient with space.

Many other countries such as China, India and Mexico have to deal with population density as well. Study them for further investigation.





WORKSHEET 3 (Page 1 of 3)

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History

TRAVELING IN KOREA

LAND OF CONTRASTS

Situated between China and Japan and surrounded by water on three sides, Korea provides foreign visitors with many unique and rewarding cultural experiences. One highlight, in particular, is the beautiful natural environment. Korea is known as the “Land of the Morning Calm” because of the beautiful sunrises one can experience from its eastern coast. It is also one of the first countries to

experience the rise of the sun on a new day. In Korea, modern life and its conveniences coexist with a more traditional way of life. You can find varying styles of accommodations ranging from affordable inns to four star hotels at your travel destination. Dining options include western cuisine as well as native Korean cuisine. In Korea, tradition blends with the modern.

SEOUL

Seoul, the capital city of South Korea, is one of the largest cities in the world with about 10 million residents according to the 2000 census. Mountains surround Seoul and two are actually in the middle of the city. *Nam San* has a tower and observatory from which the view of the city is always available to visitors.

The gates which surround the city on three cardinal sides were originally used as protection for the city though they are now mainly a tourist attraction. At one time, these gates were manned by armed guards and

consisted of extensive walls that connected to each other. Across from City Hall, *Toksugung Palace* was the original royal residence and dates back to the 15th century. *Kyongbokkung Palace* lies just behind the Capitol Building and is the site where most of Korea’s great specimens of art and archaeology are preserved. Finally, *Changdokkung Palace* prides itself on its beautifully landscaped *Piwon*, or Secret Gardens. Located just a mile east of *Piwon* are the apartments of the former royal family.

KOREAN FOLK VILLAGE

Just south of Seoul, the Korean Folk Village serves as a virtual museum of *Choson Dynasty* life. A living community of traditional lifestyles, real life artisans and craftsmen can be found practicing the arts of their

ancestors. Blacksmiths forge tools by hand, weavers work at their looms, an herb doctor concocts folk remedies, and a potter creates hand-made ceramics according to traditional customs.

PANMUNJOM

A historic village called *Panmunjom* is located north of Seoul. The Armistice ending the Korean War was signed here by representatives of the United Nations

Command, North Korea, and Communist China in 1953. It is still used as a common meeting ground between North and South Korea.





WORKSHEET 3 (Page 2 of 3)

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History (cont'd)
KYONGJU

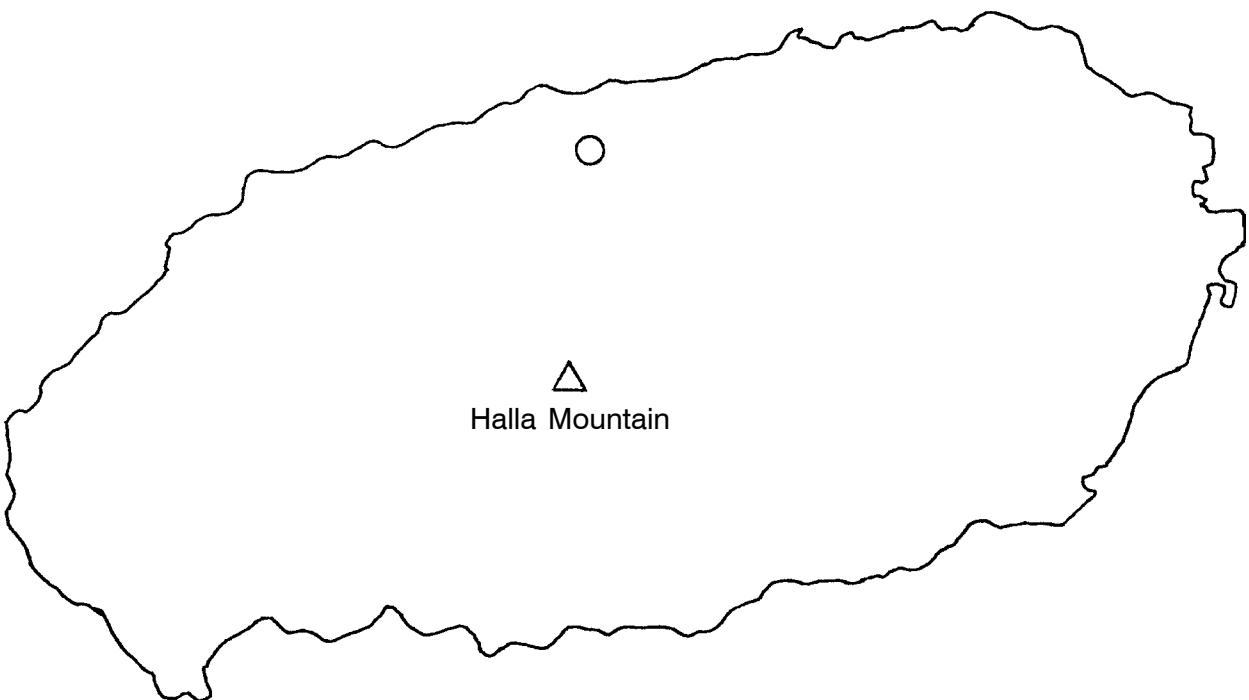
This is a city of choice for almost all visitors of Korea. It was once the capital of the great *Shilla Kingdom*, which was the first kingdom to unify Korea for over 1,300 years ago. You will find historic treasures and aesthetic remains, as well as dozens of huge earthen

tomb mounds of *Shilla* kings and queens which appear as though they were mountains. On the outskirts of the city you'll find many temples and shrines of the Buddhist tradition.

CHEJU ISLAND

Just 55 minutes from Seoul by air is a veritable garden spot which Koreans consider their own Hawaii. The island boasts *Halla Mountain*, the highest mountain in the Republic of Korea, with the huge crater of its now extinct volcano. *Cheju Island*, a semi-tropical island,

was the result of volcanic eruption and is dominated by black basalt rock. Historically, women of the island worked in diving and agriculture, giving rise to a belief that it may have been a matriarchal society.





WORKSHEET 3 (Page 3 of 3)

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History (cont'd)**USEFUL FACTS AND HINTS**

- Size: 1,000 km long (621 miles) and 216 km wide (134 miles), roughly the size of Great Britain or the state of Indiana - 98,966 square km (98,966 square miles).
- People: Koreans are descendants of several Mongol tribal groups who migrated south from present-day Manchuria in prehistoric times.
- Language: The Korean language is believed to be a member of the Ural-Altaic family, close to Hungarian, Finnish and Turkish. A unique and efficient phonetic writing system was created in the 15th century and is still used.
- Climate: Korea has four distinct seasons and its temperatures tend to be in the continental climate type.
- Religion: Koreans follow a variety of religious beliefs - approximately 13 million Buddhist; 6 million Protestant; 5 million Confucian; 1 million Roman Catholic; 23 million no religious denomination.
- Currency: The unit of Korean currency is called the *Won*. Depending on the exchange rate, approximately 1,000 *won* is equal to one U.S. Dollar.
 - Coins: 10, 50, 100, 500 *won*
 - Notes: 1000, 5000, 10000 *won*
- Tipping: The custom of tipping is not practiced except in special circumstances. In fact, it can be assumed that most restaurant and taxi workers will consider it an insult to be offered a tip.





WORKSHEET 4

Chapter 1 Land of the Morning Calm - Geography and History

Arirang

Korean Folk Song

C Am Dm C7 F
 A - ri-rang A - ri-rang
 Dm C7 F Bb
 A - ra-a-ri-i yo A - ri-ra-ang Ko-o-gae-e-ro-o no - mo-gan
 F C Am C7
 ta Na - rul po - ri - go ka - shi-nun-ni-im un
 F Bb F
 Shim - ni-do-o mo - ot - ka - a - so - o pal - pyol-nan ta

A-ri-rang, A-ri-rang, A-ra-ri-yo
 Passing over Arirang Hill
 You leave me behind
 Before you go three miles
 How lame your feet will be



WORKSHEET 28 (Page 1 of 2)

Chapter 3 The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions

**WHEN IN SEOUL:
INTERPRETING BODY LANGUAGE AND
SOCIAL SITUATIONS**
Part I: Body Language

Body language communicates intentions and values in one culture that are often quite different from that intended in another. This list provides commonly accepted guidelines for movement and body positions in South Korea.

- 1) Avoid touching, gripping or patting a Korean person unless you are good friends.
- 2) In public situations, personal space is very limited and Western visitors may be disconcerted by the closeness of others in markets, on buses or while walking.
- 3) Shoes are removed before entering a Korean home.
- 4) When saying goodbye, the traditional gesture is the bow, but younger people have adopted the western custom of waving by moving the arm from side to side.
- 5) Men generally have priority in Korea - they go through doors first, walk ahead of women, and women may help them on with their coats.
- 6) The western version of gesturing "come here" with the arm and hand up, palm toward the face is used only for calling dogs in Korea. The Korean way beckon a person is to extend the arm, palm down, and make a scratching motion.
- 7) When walking in public, Korean convention is to keep to the left side of the walk.
- 8) In Korea it is impolite to walk behind someone. If you are talking to someone on the street, a Korean may walk between you rather than walk behind you.
- 9) Lines are not always respected. A little pushing or shoving is not unusual.
- 10) Blowing one's nose in public is considered rude. Also, dispose of tissues rather than putting them in your pocket or purse.
- 11) Avoid putting your feet up or slouching in a chair when seated.
- 12) Koreans will cover their mouths when laughing. This results in giggling rather than open mouthed laughing.
- 13) Loud talking or laughing is usually avoided unless the occasion is business entertainment. Then, after dinner, there may be singing and laughter.
- 14) Older people receive great respect in Korea, so it is appropriate to rise when an elderly person enters the room.
- 15) Avoid eating while walking along a public street.
- 16) When dining the elderly are served first and the children last.
- 17) During dinner, a communal cup may be passed along; drink from it and pass it on. It is also polite to fill your neighbor's small soy sauce dish and vice versa.
- 18) Do not open a gift in public; rather, wait until later in private.
- 19) Posture is important in Korea and other Asian countries. Stand or sit erect. Try to keep your hands in sight of the person you are talking to.
- 20) If wearing sunglasses, remove them during conversation with another person.
- 21) Good eye contact during conversations is important but not required.
- 22) When you enter a dining room, wait to be directed to the seat designated for you.
- 23) If honored by a Korean person, slight protestations are expected. Koreans appreciate humility.



WORKSHEET 28 (Page 2 of 2)

Chapter 3 The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)**WHEN IN SEOUL:
INTERPRETING BODY LANGUAGE AND
SOCIAL SITUATIONS****Part 2: Social Situations**

If you were in South Korea, how would you respond to the following situations to show that you understand the Korean culture? How would you respond as an American?

- 1) You are friendly with several Koreans and you ask them if they want to get something to eat. You all go to a nearby restaurant.
- 2) You are at a local grocery store. You have chosen your purchases and are standing in line to pay the cashier. Suddenly, two Koreans push ahead of you in line.
- 3) Two friends have come to visit you. They remove their shoes at the entrance, bow to your parents and hand them a wrapped gift.
- 4) You see two Korean male students walking down the street holding hands.
- 5) You are lost on the streets of Seoul and need to get directions to the bus stop that will get you home.
- 6) You are in a restaurant and want to order but the waitperson has not come to your table.
- 7) Your father has reached his sixtieth birthday.
- 8) As a representative of your company, you are introduced to the head of Hyundai Motors.
- 9) A Korean friend wants to get married.
- 10) You are invited to a Korean student's home for dinner. His grandparents will be at the meal.



WORKSHEET 29 (Page 1 of 3)

Chapter 3 The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions

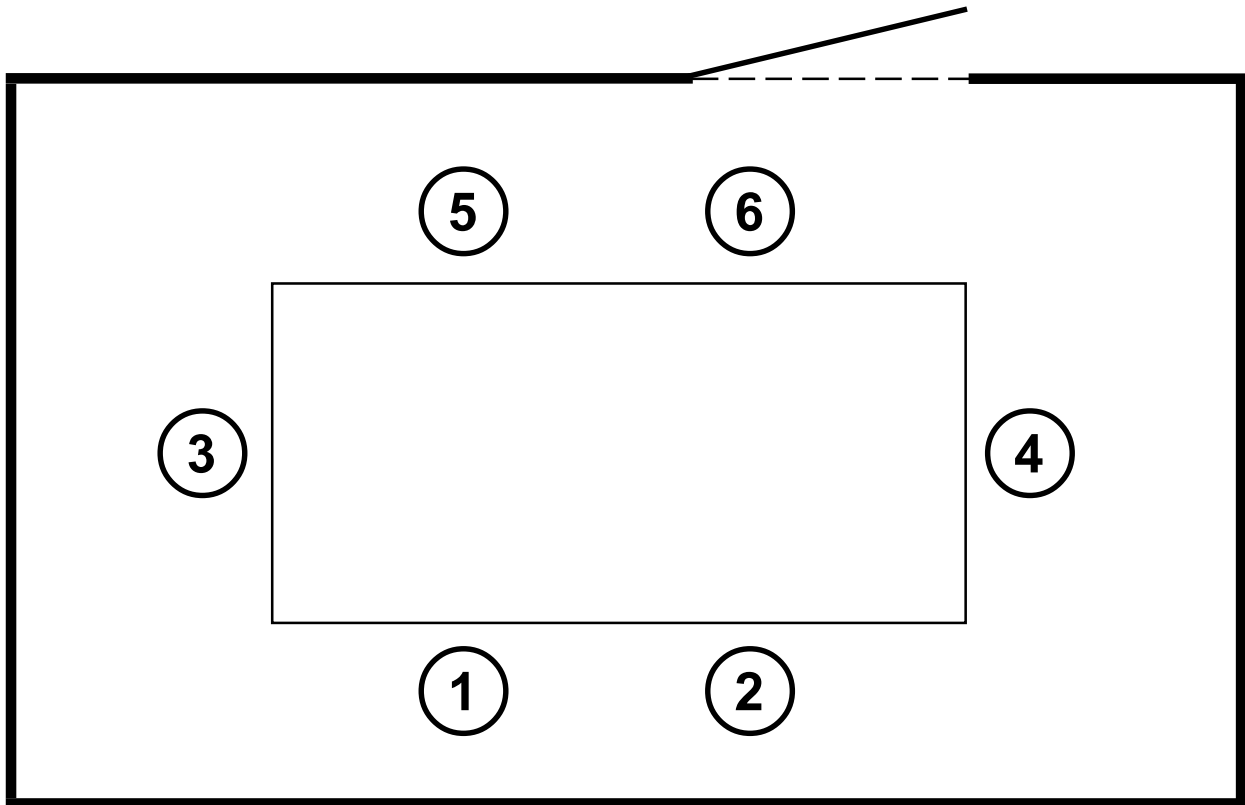

KOREAN TABLE MANNERS

Table Manners

Traditionally Korean people sit at a low table on the floor to eat, but eating habits and manners have changed, becoming more westernized. Table manners in Korea and western countries are quite similar today.

Seating Arrangements

A main guest or older person should sit well into the room while the host or younger person should sit closer to the door. Usually, seating arrangements follow seniority. The order begins on the diagram below with the eldest diner at the number one position usually facing the door, second eldest at number two, and so on:





WORKSHEET 29 (Page 2 of 3)

Chapter 3

The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)



KOREAN TABLE MANNERS

At the Table

- 1) Sit straight and natural with poise.
- 2) Eat quietly without making noises by clattering utensils and drinking soups.
- 3) Mixing rice into the soup is considered poor etiquette.
- 4) Be careful not to hold the spoon and chopsticks together at once.
- 5) Be careful not to put an oily spoon into soupy dishes such as *kimchi* and *tongchimi*. Do not drink directly from the bowls.
- 6) When you hold dishes or bowls, try to keep the four fingers together.
- 7) If you eat with an older person or a guest, wait until they begin eating.
- 8) Do not finish your meal before your company does. If you finish earlier, place your spoon in the rice bowl, soup or sungneung and wait until others are finished. Then place your spoon on the table.
- 9) If you find something inedible among the food, remove it quietly without causing any undue attention.
- 10) Do not leave your seat during the meal, except in the case of an accident or unavoidable circumstance.
- 11) You may visit with each other in a relaxed mood during the dessert course.
- 12) It is important to practice good table manners in daily living.
- 13) It is advisable to correct bad habits of table manners such as:
 - Spilling food
 - Spooning the rice from all over the bowl instead of starting from one side
 - Bending too much while eating
 - Searching food, dish to dish, without picking anything up
 - Holding the spoon with your fist
 - Sucking the spoon to clean leftovers



WORKSHEET 29 (Page 3 of 3)

Chapter 3

The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)

**KOREAN TABLE MANNERS****Main Course**

- When serving an individual table, you should serve food with two hands and your body as upright as possible. Be careful not to bend your body too much.
- When the table is served, place the spoon and chopsticks in front of the person served. When the table is positioned near the person, set the spoon set down quietly.
- Once the table is properly set, open the dish covers and wish the diner an enjoyable meal.
- It is usually appropriate to serve *sungneung* (scorched rice tea) at about the time the soup is finished.
- Although there may be an additional serving table set up due to an overflow of *panchan* (side dishes), it is always good to open all the covers at once.

Dessert

After the main course, fruit and tea can be served and should be set up on another table. This table should be prepared separately before hand. Offer fruit juice, fruits, pastry or tea to the diner according to his or her preference. This course provides an opportunity for conversation, although whether or not the hostess sits with the diner depends on the circumstances. If the diner is an intimate family member, the hostess might sit and chat. If the diner is not a member of the household, the hostess will not sit.



WORKSHEET 30 (Page 1 of 5)

Chapter 3 The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions

KOREAN RECIPES

Bek Kimchi
White Chinese Cabbage Kimchi
Ingredients:

- 2 1/2 heads Chinese cabbage
- 1 white radish, shredded
- 1 whole head garlic, minced
- 1/2 oz. ginger, grated
- 1/4 bunch watercress, cut into two-inch sections
- 1/4 bunch scallions, cut into two-inch sections
- 1/4 oz. red chili powder
- 1 1/2 cups salt

Directions:

Salt the Chinese cabbage and let stand for 12 hours or overnight in a large bowl. Rinse the cabbage under cold water and drain off excess water. Combine all ingredients and mix together by hand. You may prefer to wear rubber gloves during this process. Transfer to bottles or jars and add enough water to cover the kimchi. Firmly close the jar and let stand 24 hours at room temperature. Refrigerate and serve cold with steamed rice.


Kakttougi
Spicy White Radish Kimchi
Ingredients:

- 6 lbs. white radishes
- 1/2 bunch scallions, cut into two-inch lengths
- 1/2 bunch watercress, cut into two-inch lengths
- 1/3 cup garlic, minced
- 1/3 cup ginger, minced
- 1/2 cup salt
- 1/2 cup red chili powder
- 1 tbs. sugar

Directions:

Peel white radishes and cut into 1-inch cubes. Salt radish cubes and let stand for thirty minutes. Mix garlic and ginger with red chili powder. Wash and drain radishes and add garlic, ginger, and chili powder mixture. Add the sugar, watercress and scallions. Combine all ingredients with enough water to cover. Transfer to bottles or jars, close firmly, and let stand 24 hours at room temperature. Refrigerate and serve cold with steamed rice.



WORKSHEET 30 (Page 2 of 5)

Chapter 3**The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)****KOREAN RECIPES**
Kalbi
Barbecued Beef Ribs
Ingredients:

5 lbs. beef ribs
 5 cloves garlic, minced
 1/2 bunch scallions, chopped
 1/2 cup soy sauce
 1/3 cup sesame oil
 1/2 cup cooking wine
 1/3 cup sugar

Directions:

Make the marinade by combining garlic, scallions, soy sauce, sesame oil, cooking wine and sugar. Mix thoroughly. Pour marinade over ribs and marinate for one hour in the refrigerator. Barbecue the meat on an outdoor grill or saute indoors in a skillet.


Bulgogi
Barbecued Beef
Ingredients:

2 lbs. sliced beef
 2 scallions, chopped
 2 tbs. garlic, minced
 1 tbs. toasted sesame seeds
 5 tbs. soy sauce
 5 tbs. sugar
 5 tbs. cooking wine

Directions:

Make marinade by combining scallions, garlic, sesame seeds, soy sauce, sugar and wine. Mix thoroughly. Pour marinade over beef and marinate for 1 hour in the refrigerator. Barbecue on an outdoor grill or broil in an oven at 500 degrees one to two minutes on each side.



WORKSHEET 30 (Page 3 of 5)

Chapter 3 The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)

KOREAN RECIPES

**Sengsunjun
Fried Fish**
Ingredients:

1 lb. whitefish fillets
 3 eggs, beaten
 1 cup flour
 3 tbs. vegetable oil
 3 tbs. soy sauce
 1 tbs. vinegar
 1 tsp. salt

Directions:

Mix vinegar and soy sauce and set aside. Cut fillets into 2-3 inch slices and sprinkle with salt (and pepper if desired). Dredge both sides in flour and dip in the beaten eggs. Heat oil in a saute pan and pan fry fish over medium heat until golden brown. Turn over to cook other side. Serve with vinegar and soy sauce mix.


**Pajeun
Scallion Pancakes**
Ingredients:

1 bunch scallions, chopped
 1 1/2 cup flour
 1 cup water
 2 tbs. vegetable oil
 1/4 lb. to 1/2 lb. oysters (or squid)
 3 tbs. soy sauce
 1 tbs. vinegar
 1 tsp. salt

Directions:

Mix vinegar and soy sauce and set aside. To prepare batter, mix water, flour and salt. Add scallions and oysters to batter. Heat oil in a saute pan and ladle in batter to make 4-inch wide pancakes. When one side is golden brown, turn over to cook other side. Serve with vinegar and soy sauce mix.



WORKSHEET 30 (Page 4 of 5)

Chapter 3

The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)



KOREAN RECIPES



Bibimbop

Rice with Beef and Vegetables

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Ingredients:

4 oz. beef, parboiled and chopped	1 tbs. sesame oil
4 oz. soybean sprouts	2 tbs. soy sauce
1 cucumber, julienned	1 tsp. salt
1/2 lb. beef	1 tsp. pepper
2 tbs. garlic, minced	3 tbs. red pepper paste (<i>gochujang</i>)
1 head green lettuce	1 tsp. sugar
2 eggs	Steamed rice
1 carrot, julienned	

Directions:

Boil bean sprouts in a little water for five minutes. Drain and season with one tablespoon of the soy sauce and a half-tablespoon of the sesame oil. Set aside. Combine garlic, sugar, remaining soy sauce, and remaining sesame oil and sprinkle mixture over beef. Stir-fry beef with pepper until lightly browned and set aside. Stir-fry carrots in the same pan and set aside. Fry eggs sunny side up. Prepare two large bowls with a small mound of steamed rice. Arrange bean sprouts, beef, carrots, cucumber, and red pepper paste over rice. Top each with an egg. Optional - sprinkle with toasted sesame seeds.



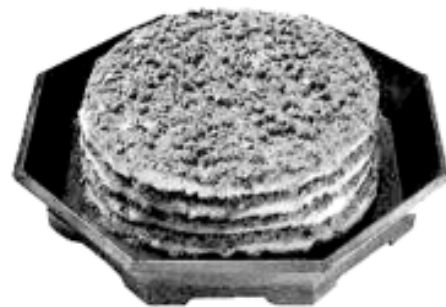
WORKSHEET 30 (Page 5 of 5)

Chapter 3**The Past Celebrates the Present - Culture and Traditions (cont'd)****KOREAN RECIPES****Daenjang Chige
Soy Casserole****Ingredients:**

8 oz. tofu
 1/4 lb. beef, thinly sliced
 3 oz. mushrooms
 2 scallions, cut into two-inch lengths
 2 tbs. soybean paste (miso)
 1 cup water 1 tsp. garlic, minced
 1 tsp. red chili powder

Directions:

Cut tofu into one-inch squares and set aside. In a clay pot or saucepan, stir soybean paste into water. Add beef, garlic, and mushrooms and bring to a boil. Add tofu, scallions, and red chili powder and heat through. Serve with steamed rice.

**Patsilu Duk
Red Bean Rice Cake****Ingredients:**

10 cups sweet rice powder
 5 cups dried red beans
 1/2 cup sugar
 1 tbs. salt

Directions:

Boil red beans in water until tender. Drain, add salt and dry. On a layer of cheesecloth in a steamer, spread a layer of red beans. Spread a layer of rice powder on top, and another layer of red beans again on top of the rice powder. Steam until rice powder is well done. Cool for ten minutes and cut into bite sized pieces.