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I. True/False. 20 points.

F 1. Sin Saimdang was the mother of Yi T'oegye (Toegye) and a renowned poet and painter in her own right.

T 2. Ulchi Mundôk (Eulji Mundeok) was a Koguryô (Goguryeo) general who won a great victory over invaders from Sui China.

T 3. Kim Ch'unch'u was renowned for his diplomacy and for becoming the first True Bone king in Silla.

F 4. The Later Three Kingdoms were: Silla, Later Paekche, and Later Kaya.

F 5. Yi Sônggye was the last king of the Koryô dynasty.

T 6. The Kabo Reforms were a late 19th century attempt to modernize Korea.

F 7. Relations between Chosôn and the Ming were regulated by the Ten Injunctions of Wang Kôn (Geon).

F 8. Kwanggaet'o was a Koguryô (Goguryeo) king who was famous for conquering Japan.

T 9. King Sejong is famous for his cultural achievements, including the creation of the Korean phonetic script Hunmin chôngŭm (han'gûl).

F 10. The kingdom of Silla established control over all of Koguryô's (Goguryeo's) old territory after Koguryô fell in 668.

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II. Identification (Tell who/what, where, when, and why important/controversial). 20 points

A. Tan'gun (Dangun)

- Son of a god & bear, many think of him as an ancestor to all Koreans (~800 BC)
- thought to be the ancestor of all Koreans, and therefore is a significant aspect of Korea's national identity.
- established Korea's first capital

B. King Yŏngjo (Yeongjo)

- Chosŏn king who ruled for 52 years & worked hard to end the ideological factionalism of the Chosŏn era (~1800s), using his own knowledge of Confucianism to put down ^{& divisions} ~~divisions~~
- his achievements led to a period of progressivism & openness to new ideas

C. Parhae(Balhae)/Pohai

- Northern kingdom that existed at around same time as Unified Silla (late) 600s
- it was ruled by Koguryŏ aristocracy but most of the population were Malgals (native North Koreans/Mocheurians)
- its existence made people question the legitimacy & legacy of Unified Silla was Unified Silla really that great?

D. Wang Kŏn (Geon)

- First king of Koryŏ (900s), wrote the 10 Injunctions which set groundwork for rulers for a very long time
- People debate whether he really was a "reluctant ruler"
- he valued appealing his citizens and fairness/justice, as reflected by his 29 wives & 10 Injunctions (he referenced Buddhism, Confucianism & Shamanism wrote about king being just.)

E. Tonghak (Donghak) Uprising

- Peasant uprising during late 19th century (Late Chosŏn)
- peasants were angry at bogus laws that allowed local officials to pay extra taxes
- created disturbances that weakened Korea in the face of the Sino-Japanese war & imperialist invasions
- led to the call for the Gabo reforms & modernization of Korean society, and ultimately more opportunities in government for commoners.

III. Essay Question. Choose one of the following two questions. 60 points.

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A. Should the kingdom of Silla be known as unified Silla or as later Silla during the period starting from 668? Why?

B. What was the "stagnation theory"? How would you evaluate it in light of what you have learned about socio-economic change in the Chosôn period?

In 668, Silla emerged victorious in a wave of war interactions between the Three Kingdoms and Tang China and Japan. This spurred the start of what historians often refer to as Unified Silla, but there is often historiographical debate in regards to how unified it truly was.

On one hand, a great deal of historical documents praise the glory and legacy of Unified Silla, so much so as to even overshadow other material, cultural, and technological achievements during the period. In addition, Kim Pusik's samguk sagi (The History of Three Kingdoms) puts Silla on a pedestal in comparison to Koguryo and Paekche, suggesting that Unified Silla was quite glorious. These sources suggest that many historians of the past saw Unified Silla to be truly glorious, and that Unified Silla's political achievements would substantiate its name.

On the other hand, ~~more~~ ^{different} ~~analysis~~ analysis seems to suggest another perspective. Particularly, geographical evidence suggests that Unified Silla didn't truly live up to its name — it was smaller than Silla's original size, and also, the existence of Paekche as a separate kingdom ~~stirs~~ ^{stirs} debate ~~regarding how~~ questioning how significant Unified Silla's influence truly was. In particular, documents suggest that Unified Silla & Paekche often fought for seats in diplomatic meetings with China — if Unified Silla was truly ~~so~~ great,

Good
Just

this evidence seems to put it down. In addition, the eventual downfall of Silla ~~remains~~ indirectly reveals some internal problems. The fact that Jang Bogo was able to gain so much influence from ~~his~~ controlling trade in the area shows that Unified Silla somewhat failed to manage ~~the~~ its economic infrastructure, ~~in its area~~. Choe Chwon, a thinker from China who suffered from the Bone Rank system in Unified Silla, ^{and eventually quit politics} shared that Unified Silla's strict political policy may have hindered its greatness in utilizing its own human capital, and therefore its influence on even its own people.

The final debate in whether Unified Silla deserves its name ~~is~~ revolves around the connotation of the word "unified." If "Unified" refers to the high-level (court & head ranks) political infrastructure, ~~Unified Silla~~ or the sense of nationality among the aristocracy, then "Unified Silla" was more unified than old Silla — one could even argue that its reduced size would make it more ~~homogeneous~~ homogeneous & coherent. However, the name "Unified Silla" seems to reflect the glory of Unified Silla and, in context, seems to draw contrast from the disarray of the Three Kingdoms period. If the name is used in this sense, "Unified Silla" doesn't seem to deserve its name and would better be named "Later Silla." Unified Silla may have developed a stronger nationalistic sense, but it failed to unite the economic and cultural aspects of the nation to a degree that would truly distinguish it from old Silla, which, under Queen Seondeok and a plethora of other rulers, was glorious in its own right (being able to fend off invasions from Paekche ^{etc.} with a large military). The reemergence of Later Koguryo and Later Paekche further substantiate this claim. ^(Unified Silla never united the 3 Kingdoms) ~~Unified Silla's~~ Unified Silla's sphere of influence and glory ~~didn't~~ don't seem to shine bright enough.

such that it deserves the name "Unified Silla," which
sounds ~~more~~ much more glorious (connotationally)
than ~~just~~ simply "Silla." While the period of time did
come with its achievements, simply acknowledging it
as "later Silla" would suffice in ~~proving~~ ^{setting} its legacy
in proportion to Silla's.