

Questions of 2018 Unification Quiz Program for High School Students

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Questions of 2018 Unification Quiz Program for High School Students

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Questions for the 2018 Unification Quiz Program for High School Students

1. The Policy for the Unification of South Korea and North Korea

1. Name the person who should be inserted in the space (a) below?

The Progressive Party established in the 1950s by _____ (a) proposed the democratic and peaceful unification of the country through the UN in their party platform and policy.

[Answer] Jo Bong-am

[Explanation] The Progressive Party founded by Jo Bong-am in 1956 proposed a peaceful unification policy, as opposed to the policy of unification by military advance into the North proposed by the incumbent Rhee Syngman administration of South Korea.

2. Which of the following is correct about unification policies of our past governments?

- ① Prior to 1970, the 'Peace First, Unification Later' approach was proposed.
- ② Since the 1970s, our government's main approach to unification has been the three-step process of solving inter-Korean conflicts.
- ③ Based on unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and democracy', the National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification Plan presented a vision for the united Korea to be a democratic country where 'freedom, human rights and happiness' are guaranteed.
- ④ The Kim Young-sam administration held inter-Korean summit talks for the first time and adopted the June 15th South-North Joint Declaration containing directions for improving inter-Korean relations and five task plans for immediate implementation.

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The transition to "Peace First, Unification Later" was made following the declaration of the "Three Principles for Peaceful Unification" on August 15, 1974. It was the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea that proposed a vision for a united Korea to be a democratic country where 'freedom, human rights and happiness' are guaranteed, which is to be achieved based on unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and democracy'. The June 15th South-North Joint Declaration was adopted by the Kim Dae-jung administration.

3. In 1972, South and North Korea agreed on the unification principles of 'self-reliance, peace and great national unity' in the July 4th South and North Korea Joint Statement.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The core of the July 4th South and North Korea Joint Statement are the principles of 'self-reliance, peace and great national unity,' which means that the two Koreas must strive to achieve great national unity in a self-reliant way, without relying on foreign powers or foreign interference, and in a peaceful way without the use of armed force, transcending all differences in terms of thought, ideology, or system.

4. The current constitution of South Korea states that "The President of the Republic of Korea shall be faithful to the duty of achieving the peaceful unification of the homeland."

Write ○ if it is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

【Explanation】 The above statement is the first statement to appear in Clause 3, Article 43 of the Yushin Constitution in 1972. It stipulates the President's duty to pursue the peaceful unification of the divided country. Such duty of the President has been maintained in the constitution of the Republic of Korea to date (Clause 3, Article 66).

5. Which of the following is the correct explanation of the unification plan proposed by North Korea?

- ① 1950s : A low level confederation system.
- ② 1960s : Unification by force based on the theory of a democratic base.
- ③ 1970s : A unification plan according to the South and North Confederation was proposed for the first time.
- ④ 1980s : Establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 North Korea asserted the idea of unification by force based on the theory of a democratic base in the 1950s, a South and North confederation system in 1960s, and the Confederal Republic of Koryo in the 1970s. Pyongyang altered its proposal for the existing unification plans and proposed the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in its 6th Labor Party Conference on October 10, 1980.

6. Which of the following is NOT consistent with our country's unification policies and plans?

- ① Seek a peaceful unification through democratic procedures.
- ② Seek a unification that guarantees every Korean citizen's freedom and human rights as well as national prosperity.
- ③ Unification policies and plans must maintain their principles and therefore they cannot be changed according to the times or circumstances.
- ④ Established a unification plan based on the concept of the ethnic community of Korea through the 'Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea' in 1989.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] As in other national policies based largely on the public interest, unification policies and plans have changed according to the circumstances, the people's demands, and/or the government's policy commitments among other factors. Our unification policies have also been reinforced and redeveloped towards a more practical direction according to changes in the times and circumstances, while preserving the main policy principles intact.

7. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate term to fill the blank space below?

When a serious flood damaged a part of South Korea in 1984, North Korea suggested sending aid relief to South Korea. The Chun Doo-hwan government of South Korea accepted it in a bid to ease tensions between the two Koreas and, the following year, in September 1985, _____.

- ① a meeting of separated families was held.
- ② visits to Mt. Geumgang by sea started.
- ③ Red Cross talks between the South and North were held for the first time.
- ④ the July 4 Joint Declaration between the South and North was announced.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] Following North Korea's provision of relief aid in 1984 during Chun Doo-hwan's regime, a meeting of separated families and an exchange of arts performance troupes were held in 1985.

8. The Chun Doo-hwan administration of South Korea accomplished a reunion of separated families in North and South Korea for the first time in the name of the Home Town Visit program.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] In September 1985, the Home Town Visit group of separated families of South Korea and North Korea paid a visit to Seoul and Pyongyang, respectively, for the first time.

9. Please write the correct name of the democratization movement fill in the blank space (a).

The mission of achieving the peaceful unification of Korea was affirmed in the new constitution enacted thanks to the efforts of _____ (a), which occurred in South Korea in 1987, and specified the establishment of a peaceful unification policy based on a free democratic order.

[Answer] June Democratic Protests

[Explanation] The articles for peaceful unification were incorporated with the Yushin Constitution for the first time in 1972, and the new constitution was amended as a result of the Democracy Protests of June 1987, with the article concerning peaceful unification

presented in clearer, more peace-oriented language (Article 4, The Republic of Korea shall seek unification and shall formulate and execute a policy of peaceful unification based on the principles of freedom and democracy).

10. The July 7 Declaration provided an opportunity to convert the keynote policy from "Construction First, Unification Later" to "Peace First, Unification Later."

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] 'The July 7 Declaration' refers to the special declaration made by President Roh Tae-woo in 1988. On August 15, 1974, the Park Chung-hee Administration of South Korea suggested the "Three Basic Principles of Peaceful Unification" to North Korea, which constituted an opportunity to convert the government's keynote policy from the previous "Construction First, Unification Later" to "Peace First, Unification Later."

11. Which of the following gives an incorrect explanation on the contents of the "Special Declaration for the Self-Existence of the People, National Unification and Prosperity (The July 7th Declaration)" announced by the Roh Tae-woo administration of South Korea?

① Verification of the status (i.e. life/death) and addresses of members of separated families, exchanges of letters, and mutual visits.

② The mutual exchange of people living in the South and North, free visits for overseas Koreans to the South and North.

③ Improvement of relations between North Korea, Japan and America, and between South Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

④ Acknowledgement of the common factors between the confederation system suggested by South Korea and the low level confederation system proposed by North Korea.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The description given in ④ above concerns the June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea, which was agreed upon at the 2000 Summit Talks between the South and North during Kim Dae-jung's administration.

12. The unification procedure insisted upon by the North Korean regime consists of a democratic general election in the South and North according to the unification constitution.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The democratic general election to be held in South and North Korea according to the unification constitution is the procedure defined in South Korea's "Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea." North Korea intends to build a unified country through political negotiations at a joint meeting attended by all circles of the two Korean societies.

13. The North Korean unification policy of the 1990s presented *Juche*, i.e. the ideology of self-reliance, in its own terms and "Communism" as a unification ideology, with the subject of

national unification to be _____ (a). Please select the correct term to fill the gap (a)?

[Answer] The People

14. Which of the following is NOT relevant to the consistent keynote of our unification policies and plans, including the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea?

- ① A de facto unification in which South and North Korea exist under a single system, a single constitution, and two governments.
- ② Peaceful unification achieved through democratic procedures.
- ③ Construction of the ethnic community of Korea through expanded reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and gradual unification based on the achievement thereof.
- ④ A type of unification that guarantees every Korean citizen's freedom and human rights along with national prosperity.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] What is relevant to the consistent keynote present in our unification policies and plans, including the Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea, is the achievement of peaceful unification through democratic procedures, construction of the ethnic community of Korea through expanded reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and gradual unification based on the achievement thereof, and a type of unification that guarantees every Korean citizen's freedom and human rights along with national prosperity.

15. Which of the following incorrectly states the basis of the "Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea?"

- ① Peaceful unification by democratic procedures.
- ② Unification that guarantees the freedom, human rights and prosperity of the people.
- ③ A South and North confederation composed of one people and two systems that admits different systems between the two Koreas.
- ④ Construction of the Ethnic Community of Korea through the expansion of reconciliation, exchange and cooperation, and phased unification based on those achievements.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The unification policy of South Korea is the "Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea." It pursues the progressive and phased unification of one people, one country, one system and one government via the stages of reconciliation and confederation between the two Koreas.

16. Please rewrite the following three stages of national unification in the order proposed in the "Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea"

- a. South and North Confederation
- b. Reconciliation and Cooperation
- c. Unified State of One People, One State, One System, and One Government

[Answer] b-a-c

【Explanation】 The “Unification Plan of the Ethnic Community of Korea” suggests a three-stage unification process with the aim of building one ethnic community with the keynote promoting a progressive and phased unification of the two Koreas. It supports the creation of a unified country of one people, one state, one system, and one government by proceeding through the stages of reconciliation, cooperation, and confederation.

17. Sightseeing trips to Mt. Geumgang were started as a result of the “June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea” announced at the South and North Korea Summit Talks held in 2000. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

【Answer】 X

【Explanation】 Sightseeing trips to Mt. Geumgang were launched with the contract signed between North Korea and Hyundai Group for the Mt. Geumgang Tour Project in June 1998, after Chung Ju-yung, the founder of Hyundai Group, signed the Protocol for the Joint Development of Mt. Geumgang in North Korea in 1989. The tours started officially when the ship 'Geumgang' set sail on November 18, 1998. However, the sightseeing tours were suspended indefinitely after a South Korean female tourist was shot dead in July 2008 in the mountain area.

18. In terms of inter-Korean relations, the June 15 Summit Talks held in 2000 between the leaders of South and North Korea, and the June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea made at those summit talks, brought about an important turning point. Following the summit talks, progress was made in the relations between the two Koreas, including a series of meetings between South and North Korea and the expansion of exchanges of personnel and materials between the two Koreas.

Which of the following statements accurately describes the change that occurred after the “June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea?”

- ① Economic talks between South and North were held.
- ② The South-North Cooperation Fund was established.
- ③ A meeting place for separated families was designated.
- ④ The South and North Coordination Committee was established.

【Answer】 ③

【Explanation】 After the declaration, a meeting of separated families from the South and North was organized and a meeting place was set up at Mt. Geumgang. ① took place during the Chun Doo-hwan administration; ② took place during the Roh Tae-woo administration; and ④ took place during the Park Chung-hee administration.

19. The statement below describes which economic zone?

This economic zone was jointly established by South and North Korea with the aim of creating a global industrial complex and an industrial hub of North-East Asia by attracting foreign investment and industry. It was established as part of the exchange and cooperation initiated between South and North Korea according to the agreement made during the 2000 Summit Talks between the leaders of the two Koreas, but it was closed down by the South Korean government in February 2016 as part of a series of sanctions imposed against North Korea's testing and launching of long-range nuclear missiles.

- ① Najin and Sunbong District ② Shineuiju Economic Special Zone ③ Gaesung Industrial Zone ④ Heungnam Industrial Development District

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] Established after the "June 15 Joint Declaration of South and North Korea," Gaesung Industrial Zone was occupied by 120 South Korean companies which employed about 50,000 North Koreans, and became a symbol of national unification. However, the zone was shut down by the South Korean government in February 2016 as part of the sanctions levied against North Korea following its fourth nuclear test.

20. Summit talks between Seoul and Pyongyang have been held twice since the division of Korea. Please write down the years in which the summit talks were held.

[Answer] 2000, 2007

[Explanation] President Kim Dae-jung held summit talks with Kim Jong-il, the North Korean leader and Chairman of National Defense, on June 13-15, 2000, while President Roh Moo-hyun held summit talks with him on October 2-4, 2007.

21. President Ro Moo-hyun of South Korea suggested the "Denuclearization and Open-Door Plan, 3000" as South Korea's policy on North Korea during his administration.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] "The Denuclearization and Open-Door 3000" was the inter-Korean policy of the Lee Myung-bak Administration. President Ro suggested a policy of peace and prosperity.

22. Which of the following are characteristics of the Moon Jae-in administration's policies on the Korean Peninsula? You may choose more than one.

- a. Peace is the top priority.
b. Mutual respect.
c. Consistency and sustainability.
d. Acknowledgement of limitations in policy areas.

- ① a
② a, b
③ a, b, c
④ a, b, c, d

[Answer] ③

[Explanation]The Moon Jae-in administration's Korean Peninsula policy places top priority on the realization of peace on the peninsula. It aims to approach Korean Peninsula issues and unification challenges in a spirit and posture of mutual respect. It also aims to pursue consistent policies that will survive future regime changes. To secure new growth engines and meet the challenges posed by the possible internationalization of Korean Peninsula issues, the administration has expanded the scope of its policies to Northeast Asia and the international community, and is striving to achieve peaceful coexistence and joint prosperity with the country's neighbors.

23. Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the principles of the Moon Jae-in administration regarding its promotion of Korean Peninsula policies?

- ① It intends to develop policies and complete them through open communication and participation by the people.
- ② It intends to closely cooperate with the international community in the process of finding solutions to the North Korea nuclear issue and bringing stability to the Korean Peninsula.
- ③ It intends to deter North Korean provocations and bring a stable peace to the Korean Peninsula with its own defense capabilities while shunning the Korea-US alliance.
- ④ It intends to make proactive efforts to bring about reconciliation and cooperation between the two Koreas and achieve peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula as a party directly involved in Korean Peninsula issues.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation]The Moon Jae-in administration's Korean Peninsula policies are based on the following five principles: resolution of the Korean Peninsula issue under 'our initiative'; maintenance of peace through 'strong national security'; development of inter-Korean relations on the basis of 'mutual respect'; emphasis on communication with people and consensual decision-making; and promotion of its policies through international cooperation. The maintenance of peace through 'strong national security' means that South Korea will deter North Korean provocations and maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula on the basis of its defense capabilities and the Korea-US alliance.

2. Inter-Korean Relations of Conflict and Cooperation

1. Since the national division in 1948, inter-Korean relations have been subject to numerous shifts between conflict and cooperation. The following statements describe the overall characteristics of South-North Korean relations.

Write ○ if they are correct or × if they are not.

Inter-Korean relations during the Cold War era were characterized by mutual denial, conflicts, and confrontations.

Inter-Korean relations in the 1990s were characterized by increased dialogue coupled with stalled progress due to the crisis over North Korea's nuclear program.

The 2000 South-North Summit increased inter-Korean reconciliation, cooperation and mutual exchange.

North Korea's provocations - including the battles of the West Sea, nuclear tests, and missile launches - occurred largely during the Cold War era.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] North Korea provoked against the South during the Cold War era through dispatch of armed spies and bomb terror attacks. However, the battles of the West Sea, nuclear tests, and missile launches occurred after the year 2000 when inter-Korean exchange and cooperation increased.

2. What is the name of the border described below?

Immediately after the ceasefire agreement in 1953, the UN Forces Command set a border line across the five islands in the West Sea, i.e. Baengnyeongdo, Yeongpyeongdo, Daecheongdo, Socheongdo and Udo Islands.

[Answer] Northern Limit Line (NLL)

[Explanation] The NLL is the sea border declared by UN Commander General Clark in 1953. North Korea has never acknowledged it, claiming that it was announced unilaterally without mutual agreement.

3. A law was enacted in 1990 to promote and systemize South-North exchange and cooperation after the July 7 Declaration. Please write the title of this law, which was designed to facilitate stable exchange and cooperation within the framework of the laws and regulations of South Korea.

[Answer] The Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act

[Explanation] The Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act was enacted in 1990 to contribute to peace on, and unification of, the Korean Peninsula by stipulating the requirements for promoting mutual exchange and cooperation between South Korea and North Korea.

4. The Olympic teams of South and North Korea made a joint entrance at the recent PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games held in February 2018. So far, the two Koreas have made joint entrances at nine different international sporting events, including the opening ceremony of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, and the 2007 Changchun Winter Asian Games.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 South and North Korea have made joint entrances at ten international sporting events in total, including the opening ceremony of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, the 2007 Changchun Winter Asian Games, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games.

5. In 1991, North Korea established its very first special economic zone in order to open its markets to foreign capital and attract foreign investment. What is the name of the zone?

- ① Gaesung Industrial Zone
- ② Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone
- ③ Shineuiju International Economic Zone
- ④ Wonsan and Mt. Geumgang Tourism District

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 North Korea promoted a partially open door policy to overcome its economic crisis. Pyongyang enacted the Joint Management Act in 1984 but failed to be effective. In December 1991, Najin and Sunbong, sea ports situated in the far northern region of Hamgyongbukdo Province, was designated as its first special economic zone.

6. Please write the correct name of the place in the gap (a) below?

(a) Sightseeing tours started in November 1998 when the ship "Geumgang" sailed out of Donghae Port in South Korea towards Jangjun Port in North Korea, while overland sightseeing started in September 2003. However, the sightseeing tours of _____ a) were suspended indefinitely after a female South Korean tourist was shot dead by the North Korean army in the mountain area on July 11, 2008.

[answer] Mt. Geumgang

7. Our government supports a portion of the costs and expenses incurred by separated families' efforts to meet their families in the North.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Since 1998, the government has provided financial assistance to separated families in need, paying each family 2 million won to ascertain whether their separated family members have survived, 5 million won to meet their separated family members, and 500,000 won to continue their efforts to connect with separated family members. The government increases the amount of financial assistance by up to 200% for persons eligible for special support (i.e. those for whom special assistance is required among those eligible for livelihood protection, families of South Korean prisoners of war in North Korea, and those eligible for medical care; or seniors aged 70 years or over who are eligible for the old-age pension).

8. Numerous projects for economic cooperation between the South and North were carried out

after the 2000 Summit Talks between South and North Korea. The most typical and symbolic of these projects for cooperation are referred to as the "Three Major Economic Cooperation Projects." Which of the following is not one of the three major projects?

- ① Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project
- ② Gaesung Industrial Zone Construction Project
- ③ Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone
- ④ Railroad and Road Connection Project Between the South and North

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] As a reconciliatory and cooperative mood was established between the South and North after the 2000 Summit Talks, economic cooperation between the two countries was revitalized with the focus on the "Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project," "Gaesung Industrial Zone Construction Project" and "Railroad and Road Connection Project between the South and North." These three projects are collectively known as the three major economic cooperation projects. The Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone was established prior to the 2000 Summit Talks in 1991.

9. Write the appropriate term in the blank space _____ below.

This project is an iconic inter-Korean cooperation project initiated when Hyundai Asan and North Korea signed an agreement in August 2000.

A kickoff ceremony was held on June 30, 2003, and factories in the _____ began operating and producing goods on December 15, 2004.

This project not only symbolized inter-Korean cooperation but also had the potential to promote peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula. However, the project was stopped and resumed repeatedly until it was completely shut down in February 2016 due to the tense political situation on the peninsula.

[Answer] Gaesung Industrial Zone

[Explanation] The Gaesung Industrial Zone Project was launched when Hyundai Asan and North Korea signed the "Agreement on the Construction and Operation of the Gaesung Industrial Zone" on August 9, 2000 as part of a process of inter-Korean exchange following the June 15th South-North Joint Declaration in 2000.

Following the enactment of the Act on the Support for the Gaesung Industrial Zone, the kickoff ceremony for the Gaesung Industrial Complex was held on June 30, 2003, followed by the start of factory operations and product manufacturing on December 15, 2004.

The project suffered from North Korea's unilateral restrictions on the entry of South Korean personnel into the complex, followed by a complete withdrawal of North Korean workers from the complex coupled with South Korea's winding down of the complex's operations in protest against North Korea's armed provocation, which was in turn followed by the current closure of the complex. Despite such a turbulent history, it is a historic project that has provided a venue for peaceful coexistence and joint prosperity through the combination of South Korea's capital and technologies and North Korea's land and human resources.

10. The following passage describes South Korea's policy on humanitarian aid for North Korea and the current status of the aid. Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

Ever since it began to provide food aid in 1995, the South Korean government has continuously promoted humanitarian aid according to the principle that it should be provided regardless of the political situation, with the aim of improving the poor humanitarian situation of the people of North Korea.

Humanitarian aid has been offered to North Korea through both public channels (government-level aid, financial support for private organizations, support via international organizations, and food loans) and private channels.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] South Korea's humanitarian aid for North Korea is provided through both the public and private sectors. Starting with the free supply of rice in 1995, the government began providing North Korea with a loan type of food aid, including rice and corn, in 2000 and supplied North Korea with fertilizers from 1999 to 2007. The government has also established the South-North Cooperation Fund to channel the private sector's humanitarian aid to North Korea, while promoting aid for North Korea through cooperation with international organizations such as the WFP (World Food Programme), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), WHO (World Health Organization), and the UN (United Nations).

Meanwhile, private sector aid for North Korea began with the support provided by the Korean Red Cross in 1995. After the government approved the expansion of humanitarian aid for North Korea in March 1997, private sector aid for North Korea expanded to such an extent that 106 organizations are now permitted to provide aid to North Korea.

11. The animation "The Little Penguin Pororo" is a joint product of the South and North.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The animation "The Little Penguin Pororo" was produced by Iconix of South Korea and developed jointly by Ocon, SK Broadband, and EBS of South Korea and Samcholl Company of North Korea. Twenty-two of the fifty-two five-minute episodes of the first season were made in North Korea.

12. The Gyeongwon Line linking the South and North was connected as a result of the railroad and road connection project conducted after the 2000 Summit Talks between South and North Korea.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The Gyeongwon Line is yet to be connected. However, the connection of the Gyeongui Line and the East Sea Line was completed in 2004, and the rail lines were used for visits to the South and North.

13. Which of the following is not an image that people could see between the First and Second Inter-Korean Summit Talks?

- ① A grandmother leaving for Mt. Geumgang for a sightseeing trip by land.
- ② Bereaved families grieving over the death of sons killed in the bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island by North Korea.
- ③ Workers participating in construction projects in the Gaesung Industrial Zone.
- ④ A separated South Korean meeting his/her sister living in North Korea.

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The First Summit Talks were held in 2000 during the Kim Dae-jung administration, while the Second Summit Talks were held in 2007 between Roh Moo-hyun of South Korea and Kim Jong-il of North Korea. North Korea's bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island occurred in 2010 during the Lee Myung-bak administration.

14. What is the title of the following measures taken in the year 2010?

- Prohibition of North Korean ships in South Korean waters and their entry into South Korean ports, including the Jeju Strait.
- Prohibition of South Koreans to visit North Korea, except the Gaesung Industrial Zone and Mt. Geumgang.
- Prohibition of new investment in North Korea.
- Prohibition of any programs of support for North Korea in principle, except pure humanitarian aid for the vulnerable, such as newborn babies and infants.

[Answer] The May 24 Measures

[Explanation] The South Korean government imposed sanctions (May 24 Measures) on North Korea in response to the sinking of the ROK Navy ship Cheonan due to an explosion caused by North Korea in 2010.

15. North Korea did not participate in the 2014 Incheon Asian Games.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] North Korea did participate in the Asian Games, and a number of high-ranking North Korean officials including Hwang Byung-seo, Choi Ryong-hae and Kim Yang-gun attended the closing ceremony in Incheon resulting in contact between the South and North.

16. The South and North should endeavor to achieve peace in the Korean Peninsula. Which of the following is not a direction of change that North Korea should pursue?

- ① North Korea should open its doors and reform its society.
- ② North Korea should maintain its military first route.
- ③ North Korea should adopt the route to denuclearization and peace.
- ④ North Korea should abandon its self-rehabilitation and closed route policy.

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The "military first route" is driving North Koreans toward poverty and destitution as well as causing military tension in inter-Korean relations. Therefore, North Korea should abandon its "military first policy" and adopt the "livelihood first route" instead.

17. The South Korean government has been promoting humanitarian support for North Korea through international organizations. Which of the following is not a source of humanitarian support for North Korea?

- ① IVI program for vaccine support.
- ② WHO program for the prevention of malaria.
- ③ UNICEF program supporting North Korean newborn babies and infants.
- ④ GREEN PEACE program "Guarding the Earth".

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] IVI stands for the International Vaccine Institute. GREEN PEACE is a civic group established in 1971 to advocate the protection of international environments. It is currently focused on anti-nuclear protests and environmental protection.

18. What is the name of "this international organization" underlined below?

The South Korean government supported a program aimed at improving the health and nutrition of newborn babies and infants in North Korea through this international organization under the principle that pure humanitarian aid should be promoted unconditionally in terms of fraternity and humanitarianism, despite the strained inter-Korean relations caused by North Korea's torpedo attack on the ROK Navy ship Cheonan and its bombardment of Yeonpyeongdo Island.

[Answer] The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

[Explanation] UNICEF is a child relief organization established under the auspices of the UN. The South Korean government has been supporting a program to help North Korean babies and infants through the organization.

19. South and North Korea have been promoting the "Joint Project for the Publication of a Comprehensive Korean Dictionary" since 2005 in order to restore the homogeneity of the Korean language.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The Korean Language Society originally tried to publish a Comprehensive Korean dictionary when the Korean Peninsula was occupied by Japan, and finally succeeded in completing the dictionary in 1957 by the Korean Studies Society after the liberation in 1945. The South and North are currently promoting the joint publication of a "Mega Dictionary of the Language of the Korean People."

20. The "Council of South and North Korean Historians" was formed on the occasion of the "Joint Symposium for Promoting the Return of Cultural Assets Plundered by Japan" held in

Pyongyang in February 2004. Historians from the two countries jointly investigated the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered around Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

[Explanation] The Council of South and North Korean Historians is promoting a joint investigation of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty and a joint excavation of Manwoldae Pavilion in Gaesung.

21. Which of the following is irrelevant to the South and North Korean exchange projects in the area of scholarship and culture?

- ① Joint inspection of the cemetery of Lushun Prison.
- ② Joint statement to assert Korea's sovereignty over Dokdo Island.
- ③ Joint seminar on the return of cultural assets plundered by Japan.
- ④ Joint inspection of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered in and around Pyongyang.

[Answer] ②

22. Which one of the following is NOT a joint project involving historians from South and North Korea?

- ① Excavation and restoration of the Tomb of Dangun.
- ② Joint excavation of Gaesung Manwoldae Pavilion.
- ③ Excavation and return of the remains of the Korean independence fighter Ahn Jung-geun.
- ④ Joint investigation of the ancient tombs of the Goguryeo Dynasty scattered in and around Pyongyang.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The excavation and restoration of the Tomb of Dangun was carried out by North Korea alone in 1994.

23. The Constitution of the Republic of Korea reads: "The territory of the Republic of Korea shall consist of the Korean Peninsula and its adjacent islands." Accordingly, the territory of not only South Korea but also that of North Korea belongs to the Republic of Korea.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

24. The relationship between South and North Korea is not considered an international relationship: Rather, it is a provisional special relationship. Therefore, when South Koreans visit Mt. Geumgang or Gaesung, they use "Exit" instead of "Departure from the Country" and "Arrival" instead of "Entry into the Country" as the locations are classified constitutionally as part of the territory of the Republic of Korea.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

[Explanation] The relationship between South and North Korea is a provisional special relationship, not an international relationship. Therefore, when South Koreans visit Mt. Geumgang or Gaesung, they use “Exit” instead of “Departure from the Country” and “Arrival” instead of “Entry into the Country” as the locations are classified constitutionally as part of the territory of the Republic of Korea. Likewise, South Koreans call the exchange of goods between the two Koreas “Carrying In or Out” rather than “Import or Export.”

25. Which of the following is an inappropriate explanation of the characteristics of inter-Korean relations?

- ① The most outstanding characteristic of inter-Korean relations during the Cold War era was that of hostile dependency.
- ② It is a special relationship created by the division of the Korean people into two countries.
- ③ The special inter-Korean relationship is defined as provisional, transient and temporary.
- ④ The special inter-Korean relationship will exist continuously even after unification has been achieved.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The special relationship between South and North Korea is defined as provisional, transient and temporary. It will exist only until unification has been achieved.

3. The Unification of the Korean Peninsula and Its Surrounding Countries

1. The South Korean government imposes customs duties on trade with North Korea.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Inter-Korean trade is regarded as internal trade. As such, the export of goods between the South and North is called "carrying out" and the import of goods is called "carrying in." Accordingly, no customs duties are imposed on such goods.

2. When talking about the right direction to take to resolve the Korean Peninsula issue, the late South Korean president Kim Dae-jung said, “If we manage to develop inter-Korean relations and make progress towards achieving peace and cooperation on the peninsula, the USA and Japan will respect our intentions. However, if we fail to deal with inter-Korean issues by ourselves, and if inter-Korean relations revert to how they were during the Cold War, we will have to depend entirely on the USA to resolve anything related to inter-Korean issues.”

Which policy direction does the passage refer to most precisely?

- ① A self-reliant, independent stance.
- ② Weakening of the Korea-US alliance.
- ③ Multilateral diplomacy.
- ④ The Korean Peninsula’s initiatives in dealing with Korean Peninsula issues .

[Answer] ④

[Explanation]The Korean Peninsula's initiatives in dealing with its issues were proposed by the late former president Kim Dae-jung. Please refer to "The 21st Century and the Korean People: Selected Speeches and Interviews of Kim Dae-jung, 1998-2004," Dolbege, 2004, 233 pages.

3. With which country did Korea terminate its diplomatic relations upon establishing diplomatic relations with China in 1992?

- ① Japan ② The USSR ③ Hungary ④ Taiwan

[Answer] ④

[Explanation]Korea terminated its diplomatic relations with Taiwan in 1992 upon establishing diplomatic ties with China.

4. Which of the following is a correct description of the Six-Party Talks?

- ① China served as the chair country of the Six-Party Talks.
② 'The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula' was agreed upon at the Six-Party Talks.
③ The Six-Party Talks were held as a result of the July 4th South-North Joint Statement.
④ The Six-Party Talks were composed of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly's presiding country

[Answer] ①

[Explanation]The Six-Party Talks began on August 27, 2003 in the wake of the second North Korean nuclear crisis. ② The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula was made at the sixth South-North High-Level Talks held in Pyongyang in February 1992. ④ The Six-Party Talks were attended by the Republic of Korea, North Korea, the USA, China, Russia and Japan.

5. Which of Korea's neighboring countries does the following passage refer to?

- At the 2008 Bilateral Summit Talks, the two countries agreed to develop their bilateral relations from a 'comprehensive partnership based on mutual trust ' into a 'strategic cooperative partnership.'
- At the 2013 Summit Talks, the country confirmed that it would not tolerate North Korea building its own nuclear and missile capabilities, and supported South Korea's efforts to build trust on the Korean Peninsula.
- The two countries agreed to encourage the promotion of their railroad and seaport cooperation projects on the occasion of the Najin-Hasan Project.

- ① The USA ② China ③ Japan ④ Russia

[Answer] ④

[Explanation]Russia opened diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1990. Since then, the two countries have held summit talks on more than twenty occasions, thereby further enhancing their bilateral relations. At the 2013 Korea-Russia Summit Talks, an MOU was signed to promote the Najin-Hasan logistics cooperation project which would connect South Korea to

North Korea and Russia in terms of logistics.

6. Which one of the following cannot be called a major conflict causing recent military threat and security anxiety in the NorthEast Asian region?

- ① Military provocations, such as North Korea's nuclear tests and missile launches.
- ② The flight of refugees due to the terrorist activities of Islamic fundamentalists.
- ③ Conflict in the South China Sea stemming from the territorial dispute between China and Japan.
- ④ Tension and confrontation between nations concerned about South Korea's deployment of THAAD.

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The issue of terrorist atrocities committed by Islamic fundamentalists is not a political situation of NorthEast Asia. Such acts of terror are taking place worldwide and, consequently, refugees have emerged as an international concern beyond a restricted geographical area.

7. Which of the following is NOT the right unification diplomacy strategy for achieving unification of the Korean Peninsula?

- ① One emphasizing that for China, the emergence of a unified Korea would maintain the relations between Korea and America and between Korea and China in equilibrium and present a great opportunity for the economic development of China.
- ② One emphasizing that for Japan, the emergence of a unified Korea would make it easier for Japan to advance into the continent and also become a partner of peace and prosperity in North East Asia together with a unified Korea.
- ③ One emphasizing that for America, the Korea-U.S. alliance would be refreshed and strengthened, thus providing increased protection of U.S. interest in North East Asia.
- ④ One emphasizing that for Russia, the emergence of a unified Korea would strengthen Russia regarding its development strategy focused on Europe, enabling it to enjoy another Renaissance on the continent.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] Russia's strategy has been concentrated on Far East Asia and Siberia rather than Europe.

4. Case Study of the Unification of Divided Countries

1. What was the name of the unification policy promoted by West Germany while it was still divided?

- ① National unification policy
- ② East Germany absorption policy
- ③ East Germany democratization policy
- ④ Eastern policy (Ostpolitik)

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] West Germany's policy on East Germany, as declared in Chancellor Willy Brandt's

state of the union address of 1969, was called "Ostpolitik" (Eastern Policy).

2. Germany obtained consent for its unification from the USA, the USSR, the UK and France through the "2+4 Talks" held in 1990. The foreign ministers of the four victorious countries of WW II and East and West Germany agreed to the "Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany" and as such all international obstacles to the unification of East and West Germany were entirely removed.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

[Explanation] The "2+4 Talks" of September 1990 were held to discuss the international position of a post-unification Germany among East and West Germany, the USA, the USSR, the UK and France. The talks produced an agreement to execute the "Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany" and entirely removed all international obstacles to the unification of East and West Germany.

3. In 1990 West and East Germany secured the political and legal framework required for their unification at the "2+4 Negotiations" participated in by the four victorious countries of World War II (America, Britain, France, USSR).

Which of the four countries gave the strongest support to the unification of Germany?

- ① The USA ② The UK ③ France ④ The USSR

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The unification of Germany was initially opposed by the USSR, the UK and France, and was only achieved with the full support of America. In this respect, the Korea-U.S. alliance will be a valuable asset for South Korea in the event of a serious attempt to unify the Korean Peninsula.

4. Which of the four statements below is the most suitable lesson emphasized by the following passage about the unification of a divided country?

Germany emphasized that a unified Germany would promote peace and prosperity in Europe rather than posing a threat to the security of the surrounding countries. In close cooperation with the USA, which was highly positive about the prospects for unification, Germany was able to obtain concessions from the USSR, the UK and France, all of which were passive about unification, and ultimately achieved unification.

- ① Unification should be achieved peacefully.
② Unification should be promoted transparently based on a national consensus.
③ Correct awareness of unification among the people and preparation for unification in practical terms should be promoted.
④ Cooperation with the surrounding countries should be strengthened to create a unification-friendly environment.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The lessons described in ①, ② and ③ above are pertinent in the case of the unification of Germany, Vietnam, and Yemen. However, the passage above is related to ④.

5. Vietnam, which remained under French rule for many decades, was divided into South and North Vietnam along the 17th parallel in 1954 according to the Geneva Agreements.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

【Answer】 ○

【Explanation】 After World War II, Vietnam was again involved in a war with France. Afterwards, at the Geneva Talks, the two countries decided that a temporary military demarcation line would be drawn along the 17th parallel, that the armed forces of both sides would be pulled back, and that a general election would be held within two years for the unification of the country.

6. The united Vietnam experienced difficulties in achieving social integration due to the economic imbalance between the two parts of the country. Vietnam had to promote a new policy to achieve social integration and achieve reforms and change. Write down the Vietnamese term described by the following passage.

This Vietnamese word means “Renew” or “Reform.” It refers to the economy-first, open-door reform policy implemented by Vietnam in the late 1980s. The policy aimed to implement open-door market-oriented capitalism while maintaining the country’s basic communist framework. Since then, the inflow of foreign capital into the country has increased rapidly and Vietnam has achieved an average annual growth rate of 7.6%.

【Answer】 Doi Moi

7. Which of the following statements is the correct explanation of the unification of Yemen?

- ① Yemen's unification was achieved through arbitration by the allied nations.
- ② South Yemen absorbed North Yemen to unify the country.
- ③ It is a typical case of unification through the unilateral use of force.
- ④ It was re-unified by force following an agreement-based unification.

【Answer】 ④

【Explanation】 Yemen was unified by agreement in May 1990, but the confrontation between the South and North worsened. After the two sides became embroiled in armed clashes, North Yemen won the struggle and the country was reunified.

8. Which one of the following is not the right course of action indicated by the precedents set by the unification of other divided countries?

- ① Unification by force and war is a shortcut to building a national community.
- ② Unification aimed at distributing power among a small group of influential people should be avoided.
- ③ Unification is not only an internal issue of the Korean people but also one of international

interest.

④ A proper awareness of unification issues and practical preparations for unification are required to ready the peninsula for unification.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] Unification by force and war devastates a country and causes enormous damage to people and their property. Furthermore, war increases hostility and the sense of difference among people. Therefore, in order to build a national community, unification should be achieved in a peaceful way.

5. Understanding North Korea

1. North Korea is governed by one party that holds all the power. The party defined to 'lead' all the activities of North Korea is the Communist Party. Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Realistically, only one political party exists in North Korea, which is called the "Workers Party of Korea." Article 11 of the North Korean constitution stipulates that the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall proceed with all activities under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea."

2. What is the national flower of North Korea?

- ① Mugunghwa (or rose of Sharon) ② Rose
③ Mulan ④ Chrysanthemum

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The mugunghwa was also North Korea's national flower until the early 1960s. In 1964, however, North Korea changed its national flower to the mulan, which was officially sanctioned in 1991.

3. Regrettably, the Gyeongui Line linking South and North Korea ceased operating on November 28, 2008. Write down the names of the stations in South and North Korea that were connected by the railway line.

[Answer] Dorasan Station and Bongdong Station

[Explanation] South Korea completed its section of the Gyeongui Line in December 2002, and its section of the Donghae Line in December 2005. The laying of track for the North Korean sections of the two railway lines was completed in 2005, also proceeding with final stages of construction of train station buildings, the installation of various systems, such as signalling, communication and power supply facilities.

4. Gangwondo Province exists in North Korea as well. Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Gangwondo Province is in the North, too.

5. What is the name of the North Korean province in which Mt. Baekdu is situated? The name of the province means that it embraces both the Yalu and the Tumen Rivers.

- ① Yanggangdo Province ② Jagangdo Province
③ Hamgyungdo Province ④ Pyungando Province

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] Yanggangdo Province is a relatively new administrative district that was established in October 1954 by combining part of Hamgyungdo Province with Huchanggun County of Jagangdo Province. Yanggang means "two rivers" in Korean and refers to the Yalu and Tumen Rivers which originate from Mount Baekdu.

6. What is the name of the area described below?

Kim Il Sung of North Korea partially imitated China's strategy on special economic zones in order to overcome the economic crisis and food shortages facing his country. North Korea declared this area a free trade and special economic zone in 1991 under its limited economic open-door policy.

- ① Shineuiju ② Najin and Sunbong ③ Shinpo ④ Gaesung

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] Najin and Sunbong are located in northeastern Hamgyungbukdo Province. Pyongyang designated the two cities as a free trade zone in 1991.

7. This place is home to North Korea's special economic zone, which is located in a strategic position for triangular trade between China, Russia and North Korea. What is the name of this location?

- ① Najin and Sunbong ② Shineuiju ③ Wonsan ④ Namyang

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The Najin and Sunbong Special Economic Zone, located on the border of China, Russia and North Korea, was formed to build a base for trade, tourism and finance by taking advantage of its geographical position.

8. Sightseeing tours to Mt. Geumgang began in November 1998, and attracted as many as 1.93 million tourists until their indefinite suspension in 2008 when a female South Korean visitor was shot dead by North Korean soldiers. The tours have not yet been resumed due to North Korea's lukewarm attitude to taking measures to prevent the recurrence of such an incident or guaranteeing the personal security of South Korean tourists. As the resumption of sightseeing tours is anticipated, Mt. Geumgang is named differently depending on the season. What is Mt. Geumgang called in the summer?

[Answer] Mt. Bongrae

[Explanation] The mountain is also called Mt. Bongrae in summer, Mt. Pungak in fall, and Mt. Gaegol in winter, as well as Mt. Geumgang in spring.

9. As the economic difficulties of North Korea worsened and its distribution system collapsed in the 1990s, black markets known as “Night Markets” and another type of illegal but standing market emerged in North Korea. The illegal trading of commodities such as rice, corn and certain industrial products became prevalent, and since then such black markets, along with a large-scale wholesale market have developed as specialized markets in North Korea. What is the Korean name for the North Korean markets of the 1990s which first introduced the market phenomenon in the country?

[Answer] Jangmadang

[Explanation] In the 1990s, North Korea was faced with severe disruption of its planned economy system and the widespread collapse of its distribution system. Jangmadang markets selling a range of food items became a permanent fixture, particularly in the northern part of the country. At first the farmers' markets were expanded to enable people to obtain food for survival, and these developed into large-scale distribution markets as merchants accumulated capital and emerged as so-called 'money owners.'

10. Kakao Talk communication is available on mobile phones in North Korea.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is incorrect.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The Internet is strictly blocked in North Korea. Only a handful of North Koreans can gain access to information that is not provided by North Korea.

11. North Korea has a subway system.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Pyongyang operates two subway lines at the moment including the Chollima Line, which was completed in 1973 and traverses the south and north of the city, and the Hyuckshin Line, which was completed in 1978 and runs through the east and west of the city.

12. How many subway lines does Pyongyang have?

① One ② Two ③ Three ④ Four

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] Pyongyang has two subway lines called the Chollima Line (north-south) and the Hyuckshin Line (east-west).

13. North Korea has a university that was established jointly by South and North Korea.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation]Pyongyang University of Science & Technology is a special undergraduate and graduate school located in Seungri-dong, Rakrang-guyok, Pyongyang Directly Governed City. It was jointly established by North Korea's Ministry of Education and South Korea's Northeast

Asia Foundation for Education & Culture.

14. College students in North Korea wear school uniforms.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 College students in North Korea wear school uniforms. Male students wear suits, while female students can wear either suits or hanbok (traditional clothing), and are required to wear black skirts and white jackets for important events.

15. The Panmunjom contains the JSA (Joint Security Area), a rectangular area measuring 800 x 400 meters. The northern part of the military demarcation line is controlled by North Korean forces and the southern part by South Korean forces.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 Since 2004, the JSA's security has been controlled by South Korean Forces, however, the United Nations Command continues to have the command and control.

16. What is the first foreign language of North Korea?

① Russian ② Chinese ③ English ④ French

[Answer] ③

【Explanation】 English language education in North Korea started in 1964 when Russian and English were designated as the first foreign languages in middle schools, with each school having the option of choosing between the two. But as English became increasingly important, greater focus was placed on English starting in 1975, and Russian language education was abolished in the mid-1980s. English was designated as the country's only first foreign language in 1991.

17. In North Korea, home () belongs to the state while people are granted the () their homes, which can be called 'permanent rental housing' in this sense.

Write the appropriate words for the two blank spaces in that order.

[Answer] ownership, right to use

【Explanation】 In North Korea, houses are collective property, so individuals cannot own them. North Koreans are assigned housing and pay for their use on a monthly basis. Houses of different sizes and furnishings are assigned to people according to their position, class, and organization.

18. The standard language of North Korea is mainly based on the Pyongyang dialect, which is called the "Language of Culture."

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 In 1966, North Korea published *Joseonmal Gyubeomjip* (Collection of Standards

for the Korean Language) which defined “the Korean language used by the working classes in and around Pyongyang” as the “Language of Culture” and hence as the new standard language of North Korea.

19. This is a mass event that was held between 2002 and 2013 in North Korea. Such a large number of people (about 100,000) participated in this mass event that it was registered in the Guinness Book of Records.

What is the name of this mass event?

- ① Chollima ② Nogodan ③ Moranbong ④ Arirang

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] “Arirang” consisted of mass group gymnastics and art performances involving about 100,000 people.

20. Which of the following descriptions of North Korean *Ssireum* (Korean wrestling) is incorrect?

- ① The contestants sit down before the match begins.
② The contestants wear tops.
③ A contestant loses the match if he falls.
④ Many ssireum tournaments are held on Dano Day.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The versions of ssireum played in the South and North share many things in common, including similar techniques and the wearing of belts (satba). However, there are some differences, too, including the fact that North Korean contestants wear (sleeveless) tops at the start of the match, and start the match in a standing posture.

21. This Buddhist temple on Mt. Myohyang preserves the real body sarira of the Buddha. It is also home to a duplicate of the Tripitaka Koreana.

What is the name of this temple?

- ① Kwaneum Temple ② Samsung Temple ③ Shinky Temple ④ Bohyun Temple

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] Built in 1042, Bohyun Temple at Mt. Myohyang is a representative architecture of eleventh-century Korea, and is the birthplace of Buddhism in North Korea. It is named after the Buddhist monk Bohyun. Its octagonal 13-story stone pagoda, built in the early Goryeo period, is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful pagodas in Korea.

22. The No. 1 National Treasure of South Korea is Sungraemun Gate. Which of the following is the No. 1 National Treasure of North Korea?

- ① Mt. Baekdu ② Pyongyang Fortress ③ The Tomb of King Dongmyung ④ The Tomb of Dangun

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The cultural assets of North Korea are classified into National Treasures,

Semi-National Treasures, National Treasure Site and Semi-National Treasure Site (preservation grade) according to their heritage value. North Korea's No. 1 National Treasure Site is Pyongyang Fortress.

23. Okryukwan Restaurant, situated alongside the Daedonggang River, is so famous that it has branch restaurants not only in Pyongyang but also overseas. Of the dishes on the restaurant's menu, which one won first place at the Noodle Contest held in North Korea?

[Answer] Pyongyang cold noodles

[Explanation] Popular items on the menu of Pyongyang's Okryukwan Restaurant include Pyongyang cold noodles, Pyongyang warm noodles, Daedonggang river grey mullet soup, and raw trout dish (sashimi).

24. In which of the following animations was North Korea NOT involved in the production?

- ① The Simpsons ② The Satellite Girl and the Milk Cow
③ Lazy Cat Dinga ④ The Little Penguin Pororo

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] 'The Satellite Girl and the Milk Cow' is a South Korean animation feature film directed by Jang Hyung-yun in 2014.

6. A Peaceful Korean Peninsula and Unification Preparations

1. Write down the name of the new development axis described below?

In the mid to long term, a unified Korea will create a new development axis as coastal cities grow and expand into a new growth cluster, thereby dispersing the use of national land space.

[Answer] U-shaped development axis

[Explanation] A united Korea would create a U-shaped development axis in the mid to long term, further developing the southern coast axis from Busan to Mokpo, the Mokpo-Incheon axis connecting with Shineuiju in North on the western coast, and the Busan-Gangneung axis linking to Wonsan and Najin in North on the eastern coast.

2. The "costs of the division of the Korean Peninsula" refer to all the economic and non-economic costs borne by South and North Korea due to their unrealized unification. These costs are a massive waste of resources that will continue for as long as the two Koreas remain divided and in a state of confrontation with each other. In contrast, the "benefits of unification" refer to the gains that will follow unification. Therefore, the "accrual of unification benefits" means the "elimination of the costs of division".

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The heavy costs of division will be incurred for as long as division lasts and,

conversely, they will no longer be incurred as soon as unification is achieved. Unification benefits will kick in from the moment that unification is achieved; therefore, the "accrual of unification benefits" indeed means the "elimination of the costs of division".

3. Regarding the tangible costs associated with unification, which of the following corresponds to the costs incurred by the integration of two different systems, including the two Koreas' different political, administrative, financial and currency systems?

- ① System integration costs ② Crisis management costs
③ Economic investment costs ④ Social overhead investment costs

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] Tangible unification costs are largely divided into system integration costs, crisis management costs, and economic investment costs. In the case of the Korean Peninsula, the system integration costs would include expenses incurred by the retraining of public servants, the re-socialization of North Korean citizens, and the technical education of North Korean citizens in order to transform the various North Korean systems.

4. If the Korean Peninsula is connected by railway to China, Russia, Mongolia and Europe, a united Korea will be able to reduce its logistical costs and increase the number of both inbound and outbound tourists to and from these areas by rail.

To that end, the () railway connecting South and North Korea should be linked to the Trans-Siberian Railway (TSR) and the Trans-China Railway (TCR) first, which will require inter-Korean exchange and cooperation above all else.

Write the name of the railway line in the blank space above.

[Answer] Trans-Korean Railway (TKR)

5. Because of the delayed unification, South and North Korea must bear various costs, including the cost of dealing with the following issues. Write down the names of such costs.

- Humanitarian issues, including confirmation of separated family members' survival, meetings and reunions of separated families.
- Security issues related to the protection of the South Korean people and their property from North Korea's provocations.
- Geopolitical issues that prevent South Koreans from advancing into the continent by land, even though South Korea is part of the continent.
- Diplomatic issues that compel the two Koreas to compete unnecessarily in the international community.

[Answer] Division costs

[Explanation] The term "division costs" refers to all the expenses that we will have to bear for as long as the national division continues. Division costs include tangible costs that we can calculate and intangible costs that we cannot calculate. Tangible costs include the costs of national security, diplomacy, and maintenance of the political system. Intangible costs refer to

costs associated with social problems, such as the fear of war, the suffering of separated families, ideological conflicts, and restrictions on land use accompanied by unbalanced economic growth. Thus intangible costs are also called social costs.

6. The benefits of unification are hard to calculate since they include a number of items that cannot be quantified easily. However, once unification is realized, the two Koreas will no longer have to pay the costs of division, and the money saved will henceforth be invested in a united Korea instead, and this investment will continue to generate further unification benefits. Therefore, the unification benefits will outweigh the unification costs.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Unification costs are paid temporarily and therefore their scope is limited, whereas unification benefits will be large enough to offset unification costs within a certain period of time and, moreover, the benefits have ever-lasting effects.

7. What compound word means the total economic and non-economic compensation and benefits that unification will bring?

[Answer] Tangible unification benefits

[Explanation] Tangible unification benefits include the reduction of defense budgets, elimination of diplomatic competition costs, expansion of the domestic market, and increased supplementary economic functions between the two halves of the Korean Peninsula. Intangible benefits include the resolution of the separated family issue, elimination of the risk of war, improvement of Korea's international standing, increased self-reliance, enlargement of the geographical areas where citizens can travel on a daily basis, and the promotion of cultural diversity.

8. Which of the following is NOT an appropriate point of view about North Korean refugees?

- ① They could contribute to achieving post-unification social integration.
- ② They are valuable human resources to prepare for unification.
- ③ They could weaken South Korea's free democratic political system.
- ④ They could help North Korean compatriots to adapt to a united Korea.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The successful settlement of North Korean refugees in South Korea has significant implications for the process of unification preparations. They could make a significant contribution to accomplishing the post-unification social integration of Koreans. They could also become valuable human resources in the preparations for unification.

9. This facility was opened in 1999 to protect and support North Korean refugees more effectively as their number had increased greatly. It provides them with resettlement and vocational training. What is the name of this facility?

[Answer] Office to Support the Settlement of North Korean Refugees (Hanawon)

[Explanation] The Hanawon helps North Korean refugees to settle into South Korean society. After undergoing a joint investigation by the authorities, they are helped to achieve psychological and emotional stability through various intensive counselling services on their difficulties and offered guidance on their life in South Korea. The Hanawon also provides them with resettlement and vocational training so they can adapt to South Korean society as quickly as possible. There are two offices including Hanawon 1 in Anseong and Hanawon II in Hwacheon.

10. This is the representative mineral resource of North Korea. It is said that huge reserves of around 6 billion tons of this mineral are deposited throughout the country. While the dead burned mineral is used in the steel industry, the light burned mineral is used mainly in the agricultural industry, as well as being used in electrical insulators and fire-retardant materials. Write down the name of this mineral.

[Answer] Magnesite

[Explanation] Danchun in North Hamgyeong Province is home to North Korea's major magnesite reserves. North Korea ranks third in the world in terms of magnesite reserves.

11. The National Unification Advisory Council (NUAC) was established in accordance with Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea as a presidential consultative body for the formulation of peaceful unification policies under the direct control of the president. Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea states, "The National Unification Advisory Council (NUAC) shall be established to advise the President on the formulation of peaceful unification policies."

12. Which of the following is NOT a correct attitude toward preparations for unification?

- ① We must actively prepare for unification as it will definitely occur in the future.
- ② Unification is not the exclusive responsibility of our governments. All Koreans must join hands to realize it.
- ③ We can only reduce the costs of unification and increase the benefits according to the level of our efforts and preparations.
- ④ It is desirable to try to avoid talking about unification in public as it may cause unnecessary conflict.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] If we are not interested in unification or if we consider it unnecessary, we will hardly create opportunities to achieve unification. More importantly, it will be hard for us to achieve unification under such circumstances even if opportunities are given to us, and the integration process between the two Koreas will be burdensome at best. It is crucial for all Koreans to take part in these efforts if we want to achieve unification swiftly and properly.

13. Launched to expedite the development of international inland transportation in Asia, this project will connect about thirty countries - including Japan, South Korea, North Korea, China, India, Turkey and Russia - along eight major routes covering a distance of 140,000 kilometers. What is the name of the project referred to in the acronym 'AH'?

- ① Asia-Europe Dream Way ② Asia-Europe High-Speed Way
③ Asian Highway ④ Asian Hi-Pass

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The "Asian Highway Project" connecting Asia and Europe is being promoted by the UN's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). South Korea is linked to the AH1 route connecting Japan > South Korea > North Korea > China > India > Turkey and the AH6 route connecting South Korea > North Korea > Russia.

14. South and North Korea have made joint entrances at the opening ceremonies of nine international sporting events so far.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] South and North Korea have made joint entrances at a total of ten international sporting events, including the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, the 2002 Busan Asian Games, the 2003 Asian Winter Games in Aomori, the 2003 Summer Universiade in Daegu, the 2004 Athens Olympic Games, the 2005 East Asian Games in Macau, the Turin 2006 Winter Olympic Games, the 2006 Doha Asian Games, the 2007 Asian Winter Games in Changchun, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games.

15. Which of the following is NOT correct concerning the formation of a unified Korean team composed of South and North Korean competitors?

- ① A unified Korean team has been formed on three occasions since the national division in 1945.
② The first sporting event attended by a unified Korean team under the name of 'Korea' was the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships held in Chiba, Japan in April 1991.
③ A unified Korean team made it to a semi-final for the first time at the 6th FIFA World Youth Championship in June 1991.
④ The unified Korean women's hockey team at the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics was the first unified Korean team to be formed for the Olympic Games.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] ① Since the national division in 1945, unified Korean teams have been formed three times for the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships, the 1991 FIFA World Youth Championship, and the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games. ③ The unified Korean team only made it as far as the quarter-final round of the championship, not the semi-final round.

16. The unified Korean team began to use the Korean Peninsula flag instead of their respective

national flags at the 6th FIFA World Youth Championship held in 1991 in Lisbon, Portugal.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation]The international sporting event at which the two Koreas first used the Korean Peninsula flag, rather than their respective national flags, was the 41st World Table Tennis Championships held in Chiba, Japan in April 1991.

17. At the second inter-Korean summit talks held in 2007, both parties agreed to build another special economic zone in North Korea, in addition to Gaesung Industrial Complex. North Korea also agreed to make a concession regarding its western frontline to promote the plan. Which of the following is its location?

- ① Pyongyang ② Haeju ③ Sinuiju ④ Chongjin

[Answer] ②

[Explanation]According to Article 5 of the October 4th Declaration, South and North Korea agreed to establish a 'West Sea Special Zone of Peace and Cooperation' where the two sides could actively strive to establish a joint fishing zone and a peaceful waterway zone; create a special economic zone; jointly use the port of Haeju; guarantee the sailing of private vessels on the Haeju route; and promote the joint utilization of the downstream area of the Han River.

18. The Republic of Korea has proceeded with this project according to the agreement made at the 2013 Korea-Russia Summit Meeting in the form of joining a North Korea-Russia project. The project is expected to establish a link connecting the North Korea-Russia Railway to the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Inter-Korean Railway. What is the name of this project?

[Answer] The Najin-Hasan Project

[Explanation]The Najin-Hasan Project consists in building a 54-km railroad between Hasan in Russia and Najin in North Korea in order to transport Russian bituminous coal to the port of Najin, from where cargo ships will transport it to South Korea. Russian bituminous coal was transported to South Korea three times in a tryout of the comprehensive logistics commitment of South Korea, North Korea and Russia. However, the Najin-Hasan Project came to a standstill in the wake of North Korea's 4th nuclear test.

19. The 'Korea Discount' refers to the phenomenon whereby the Republic of Korea is grossly undervalued due to the national division. In contrast, national unification will greatly boost national recognition and enhance the country's value in various areas, which will result in diverse benefits for the country. What is the name of this phenomenon?

[Answer] The Korea Premium Phenomenon

20. Once the Inter-Korean Railway is completed, this city is expected to grow into the largest logistical base in the world as it will connect the Eurasian Continent, with its population of

four billion people distributed over an immense area of 55 million square kilometers, to the Pacific Ocean. What is the name of this port city located on the southeastern edge of the Korean Peninsula, which is currently the largest trading port in the world?

- ① Busan ② Masan ③ Pohang ④ Yeosu

[Answer] ①

21. The Korean economy suffers a negative impact whenever military tension rises on the Korean Peninsula due to South-North confrontations. What is the word that refers to such a phenomenon?

[Answer] The Korean Peninsula Risk, or the Korea Risk

22. The principles of peace negotiations recommended by prestigious international organizations such as the United Nations include adopting a problem-solving approach, selecting a fair and neutral mediator, resisting external pressure, and building mutual trust. Which of the following are NOT held to be sound principles of peace negotiations. (You may choose more than one.)

- ① Skilled third-party mediation
- ② Pursuing multi-track diplomacy
- ③ Building good relations with all parties
- ④ Reliable interpretation
- ⑤ Maintaining impartiality
- ⑥ Maintaining sanctions including a maritime blockade
- ⑦ Agreeing on an appropriate meeting venue
- ⑧ Controlling the actions of civic organizations
- ⑨ Recognizing and dealing with "actors" behind the scenes

[Answer] ⑥, ⑧

[Explanation]⑥ Maintaining sanctions is irrelevant to peace negotiations. ⑧ The engagement of civic organizations is to be recommended. Reference: The Mediation Support Unit of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, A MANUAL FOR UN MEDIATORS, UNITAR, 2010. https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/ManualUNMediators_UN2010.pdf

7. Modern Nation-Building Movements and Japanese Invasion

1. Choose the most appropriate words to fill the blank spaces below?

The Joseon Dynasty dispatched the () to Japan in 1881 to assess the political situation in Japan and obtain information on its open-door policies. The dispatch of the () was kept confidential at home because of public opposition to open-door policies. The () visited various agencies of the Japanese government and the country's various modern industrial and military facilities among other destinations. The () also gathered information on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States. The ()

compiled a report and submitted it to the royal court.

- ① Bobingsa (the first official Korean delegation to the USA)
- ② Yeongseonsa (a Joseon envoy to Imperial China)
- ③ Joseon Tongsinisa (a goodwill mission sent to Japan)
- ④ Josa Sichaldan (an investigation and observation group)

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The above mentioned activities are related to the Josa Sichaldan, a group that was sent to Japan to observe modern Japanese civilization and collect information on the country's open-door policies. Its dispatch to Japan was kept secret due to domestic opposition to the Joseon dynasty's attempts to open up the country.

2. The Joseon Dynasty established the Jeonhwanguk and equipped it with modern equipment and facilities to take charge of printing and publishing the Hanseong Sunbo.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The Jeonhwanguk was set up to mint modern currency. The agency established to take charge of printing was the Bakmunguk.

3. The Imogunran took place as soldiers belonging to old-fashioned military units rose up against the Joseon dynasty's promotion of open-door policies and the discriminatory measures they were subjected to.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Joseon Dynasty established the Byeolgigun in 1881 to build modern military forces, which led to the poor treatment of troops belonging to old-fashioned military units. Due to corruption among the governing class, the soldiers were not paid for 13 consecutive months; and when their pay was eventually made in rice, it was found to contain lots of chaff and sand, pushing them to riot in 1882. This riot is called the "Imogunran".

4. Radical reformists of the Joseon Dynasty promoted radical reforms on the model of the Meiji Reformation of Japan and advocated the doctrine of Dongdoseogiron, i.e. the utilization of Eastern thought and Western technology.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Dongdoseogiron doctrine, which called for the utilization of Eastern thought and Western technology, was advocated by moderate reformists rather than radical reformists. The latter actually advocated Munmyeong Gaehwaron (civilization and enlightenment), which called for the total abolition of outdated customs by adopting not only the technologies and modern devices of the West but also the culture and customs.

5. Write down the name of the school described in the following passage.

According to Jeong Hyun-seok, the mayor of Dukwon, "This city is an open sea port located at a strategic point on the coast. At this newly built school, we teach people of a literary disposition with classical books and warriors with military books, in addition to providing them with education on mathematics, technologies, agriculture and silkworm farming, and mining.

[Answer] Wonsan Village School (or Wonsan Haksa)

[Explanation] Wonsanhaksa Village School or Wonsan Haksa was the first modern school to be established in Korea in 1883. Its students were taught classical literature and martial arts among other subjects.

6. During the Joseon Dynasty, the heads of local governments prohibited the transportation of grain produced in their own regions to other regions or countries in the event that the food supply was disrupted by natural disasters or uprisings, or when residents' livelihood was likely to be affected by food price spikes. What was the name of this decree in Korean?

[Answer] Banggokryong

[Explanation] The above statement describes the Banggokryeong decree, whose details are included in the Joseon-Japan Trade Treaty executed in 1883.

7. Write down the name of the incident described in the following passage.

In 1884, on the occasion of a party held to celebrate the opening of the new national post office, radical reformers rose up to kill several members of the Min clan and conservatives, and then established the Gaehwadang (the Enlightenment Party) government. It was the country's first political reform movement to emerge with the aim of building a modern country on the Korean Peninsula.

The government wanted to prevent intervention by the Qing Dynasty, put a stop to the country's subservient relationship with that dynasty, assert the country's self-reliance and independence, and build modern political and social systems by establishing a constitutional monarchy and the people's right to equality.

However, the government was too heavily dependent on the military support of Japan and also neglected to undertake the land reforms so strongly desired by farmers.

Therefore, the reform government had inherent limitations including its inability to draw support from the populace.

[Answer] The Gapsin Coup

[Explanation] The passage above describes the Gapsin Coup.

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the reform proposals promoted by the Donghak (Eastern Learning) Peasant Army?

- ① The establishment of a republic.
- ② The burning of slavery documents.
- ③ Allowing young widows to remarry.

④ Investigation and strict punishment of corrupt public officials.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The Donghak Peasant Army called for political and social reforms, including reformation of the class system, while resisting invasion by foreign powers. The army, however, did not call for the establishment of a republic in place of the monarchy.

9. The *gwageo* (national civil service examinations) system was abolished during the Gabo Reforms of 1894.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The *gwageo* system was abolished under the Gabo Reforms.

10. What do the following five statements describe?

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sever the subordinate relationship with the Qing Dynasty and lay robust foundations for national self-reliance and independence.1. Establish rules for the royal court including succession to the throne and the duties and responsibilities of maternal and paternal relatives of the royal family.1. Separate royal court affairs from state affairs and never mix them up.1. Allow the Takji Amun (Ministry of Finance) to take full charge of tax affairs and expenditure.1. Enact civil and criminal laws clearly and strictly in order to safeguard people's life and property by protecting them from arbitrary detention and punishment. |
|--|

- ① Heonui 6-jo ② Hongbeom 14-jo
③ Requests for the reform of corrupt practices
④ Royal decree on education-based nation building

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The passage is taken from Hongbeom 14-jo (Exemplary Rules, 14 articles) promulgated by King Gojong with the launch of the second Gabo Reforms.

11. Which is the correct description of the righteous army that posted the following public appeal?

<p>We were waiting for a chance to avenge the assassination of our beloved empress. To make matters worse, the emperor has gone as far as to have his hair cut again. The fact of the matter is that all of us loyal subjects in every province owe our lives to the emperor, and thus it would be a fate worse than death to avoid fighting for him, and would be much better to stand up and fight rather than sit and wait for our destruction.</p>
--

- ① The army occupied Jeonjuseong Fortress.
② The army was defeated by the Qing forces.
③ Disbanded soldiers joined the army.
④ The army was disbanded by Emperor Gojong's decree.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The passage is part of the public appeal written by Yoo In-seok of the Eulmi Righteous Army. The army was disbanded by Emperor Gojong's decree after the royal family took refuge at the Russian legation(Agwanpacheon).

12. Which of the following is NOT an activity of the Independence Association?

- ① Promoting the establishment of the legislature.
- ② Advocating freedom of the press, publication, assembly, and association.
- ③ Strengthening imperial power by promulgating the Constitution of the Great Korean Empire.
- ④ Blocking Russia's request for the lease of Jeollyeongdo Island, among others, by holding a *manmingongdonghoe* (mass congress of the people).

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] It was the Constitution of the Great Korean Empire promulgated in 1899, after disbanding the Independence Association, that declared the Great Korean Empire to be a self-reliant independent empire.

13. In the wake of the Ulmisabyeon (Japan's assassination of Queen Myeongseong), King Gojong was concerned about his personal safety and took refuge at the Russian legation.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] *Agwanpacheon* refers to the incident in which the pro-Russian faction colluded with the Russian Minister to the Joseon Dynasty and moved King Gojong to the Russian legation in secret. The king returned to Gyeongung Palace on February 20, 1897.

14. Korea's first modern newspaper was the *Dongnip Sinmun* (The Independent) published by Bangmunguk.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Korea's first modern newspaper was the *Hanseong Sunbo* published by Bangmunguk (the Office of Culture and Information). The *Dongnip Sinmun* was first published in April 1896. *Bangmunguk* was closed in 1888.

15. Which of the following statements about the newspaper underlined in the passage is correct?

Towards the end of December 1895, Seo Jaepil returned to Korea after living in exile in the United States for ten years. He believed that the Gapsin Coup failed because of a lack of support from the populace and wanted to publish an enlightening newspaper. With the government's assistance, he set up a newspaper company and published the first issue of this newspaper on April 7, 1896. We celebrate April 7 as 'Newspaper Day' as the

first issue of this newspaper was published on April 7.

- ① It was published by Bangmunguk.
- ② It was shut down by Chongdokbu.
- ③ It was published in Korean and English.
- ④ It featured an article related to special envoys to The Hague.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The *Dongnip Sinmun* was published in Korean and English. Bangmunguk, which published the *Hanseong Sunbo*, was closed in 1888, i.e. before the *Dongnip Sinmun* began to be published. The last issue of the *Dongnip Sinmun* was published in 1899, while the special envoys to The Hague were dispatched in 1907.

16. Under the Gwangmu Reforms promoted by the Great Korean Empire, gradual reforms were pursued according to the principle of *Gubonsincham* (i.e. referring to new knowledge on the basis of old knowledge).

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Gwangmu Reforms entailed the pursuit of gradual reforms under the principle of *Gubonsincham*.

17. Write down the title of the newspaper described below.

This newspaper was published from 1904 to 1910 by a British citizen named Bethel and Yang Gi-tak in Korean, Korean mixed script (Korean/Chinese), and English. As Bethel took part in the publication of the newspaper as a co-publisher, the newspaper featured articles denouncing every act of aggression committed by the Japanese colonizers despite their censorship. The newspaper actively promoted various national movements, and featured Emperor Gojong's letter condemning the illegality of the *Eul Sa Neuk Yak* (Protectorate Treaty) and Shin Chae Ho's *Doksa Sinron* (New History Reader).

[Answer] The Daehan Maeil Shinbo

[Explanation] The newspaper described above is the Daehan Maeil Shinbo.

18. Write down the name of the organization described in the passage below.

This clandestine organization led by activists such as An Chang-ho and Yang Gi-tak was committed to recovering national sovereignty and building a modern republic. To that end, domestically, the organization focused on education, enlightenment and industrialization while in overseas, attempting to build up the nation's military power through the construction of an independence movement base. The organization was dissolved due to the "105 Men Incident."

[Answer] The Sinminhoe

[Explanation] The Sinminhoe established Daeseong School and Osan School, and launched a ceramics company and a bookstore/publishing company called Taeguekseogwan domestically, while constructing a Korean town in Samwonbo, Manchuria to prepare for a war of

independence overseas.

19. Following the signing of the illegal Eul Sa Neuk Yak, Japan set up the Chongdokbu in Korea, and Ito Hirobumi served as the first Chongdok (Governor-General of Korea), taking charge of both the domestic and foreign affairs of Korea.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Following the signing of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak, Japan set up the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority) in Korea, and Ito Hirobumi served as the first Tonggam (Japanese Resident-General of Korea). Terauchi was the first Chongdok or Japanese Governor-General of Korea.

20. Japan stripped the Great Korean Empire of its diplomatic power through the Eul Sa Neuk Yak and established the Tonggambu in Seoul the following year.

Write ○ if the statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

21. Which of the four statements about the Korean people's resistance to the execution of the treaty described in the passage below is NOT true?

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">· The Korean government shall not execute any international treaty without the arbitration of the Japanese government.· The Japanese government shall assign one Superintendent Commander under the Korean Emperor. |
|--|

- ① Na Chul organized an assassination squad to kill the Five Eulsa Traitors.
- ② Emperor Gojong sent a special envoy to the Hague.
- ③ Ahn Jung-Geun shot dead Ito Hirobumi.
- ④ The Independence Association held the "Public Gathering of Ten Thousand People".

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The passage is part of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak executed in 1905. The gathering described in ④ took place in 1898.

22. The Sinminhoe was disbanded for its protests against the forced abdication of Emperor Gojong.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] It was actually the Daehan Jaganghoe (Korean Self-Enforcement Society) that was disbanded for its protests against the forced abdication of Emperor Gojong.

23. Which of the following actions was taken by the Shinminhoe organized in 1907?

- ① It founded the Liberation Army of Korea.

- ② It won the Battle of Bongohdong.
- ③ It established a base for the independence movement at Samwonbo in Manchuria.
- ④ It dispatched an inspection team when the Gwangju Student Independence Movement took place.

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] ① was undertaken by the Korean Provisional Government; ② the Battle of Bongohdong was won by the combined army of Hong Beom-do's Korean Independence Army, Ahn Mu's National Army, and Choi Jin-dong's Military Affair Command. ④ was undertaken by the Shinganhoe.

24. It was the Eul Sa Neuk Yak that enabled Japan to appoint a Japanese vice-minister to each minister of the Great Korean Empire.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] It was the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1907 (Jeongmi 7-Point Treaty) that enabled Japan to appoint a Japanese vice-minister to each minister of the Great Korean Empire. According to the treaty, the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority) replaced a Japanese advisor with a Japanese vice-minister for each minister of the Great Korean Empire in order that all the ministers of the empire could deal with their domestic and foreign affairs as directed by the head of the Tonggam (Japanese Resident-General of Korea). As a result, the Tonggambu was able to actually take charge of the domestic affairs of Korea, instead of serving as an advisory council for the Empire.

25. Emperor Gojong sent special envoys to the International Peace Conference held in The Hague in the Netherlands. The envoys denounced the unfairness of the Eul Sa Neuk Yak as representatives of the Great Korean Empire.

Write ○ if the above statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The special envoys dispatched to The Hague in 1907 by Emperor Gojong were unable to participate in the International Peace Conference due to obstructions by the Japanese. However, they denounced the Japanese occupation of Korea and publicized the position of the Great Korean Empire on the occupation to the entire world via an unofficial channel.

26. Japan dethroned Emperor Gojong on the grounds of his dispatch of special envoys to The Hague.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Japan dethroned emperor Gojong by force on the grounds of his dispatch of special envoys to The Hague.

27. Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the National Debt Redemption Movement?

- ① It was initiated by Seo Sang-don and others in Daegu before spreading nationwide.
- ② The Independence Association took charge of raising funds nationwide.
- ③ The media, including the Daehan Maeil Sinbo, and various patriotic enlightenment movement organizations took part in the Movement.
- ④ The Movement failed to pay off the national debt amounting to 13 million won due to oppression and hindrance from the Tonggambu (Japanese Colonial Authority).

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] Launched in 1907, the National Debt Redemption Movement spread nationwide with the active participation of the press, including the Daehan Maeil Sinbo. ② The Independence Association was disbanded in 1899, eight years before the movement began in 1907.

8. Independence Movements and August 15 Liberation

1. Following the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, Ito Hirobumi served as the first Governor-General of Korea.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Terauchi, the Japanese Resident-General of Korea in 1910, was appointed as the first Governor-General of Korea.

2. The Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty executed in August 1910 was discussed and agreed upon by Resident-General of Korea Terauchi and Prime Minister of the Great Korean Empire Lee Wan-yong, who were appointed as plenipotentiaries by Japan and Korea, respectively.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Japanese emperor and the Korean emperor appointed Terauchi and Lee Wan-yong as their respective plenipotentiaries, who then met, discussed and signed the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty. However, the document was sealed by the Korean emperor's private seal, which was reserved solely for administrative approval, instead of the state seal of the Great Korean Empire; and, moreover, the document was not signed by Emperor Sunjong, either.

3. Which of the following is NOT a correct explanation of the land survey conducted by Japan in the 1910s.

- ① It was conducted according to the principle of self-reporting.
- ② The number of independent farmers increased while that of tenant farmers decreased.
- ③ Many Korean farmers lost their tenant farmer rights customarily recognized by the landowners.

④ The amount of taxable land increased significantly, as did the land tax revenues of the Japanese Government-General of Korea.

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] As a result of the land survey project, the number of tenant farmers increased. Many farmers lost their tenant farmer rights, while contracts with landowners included conditions that were unfavorable to them, including higher farmland leasing rates. Impoverished farmers chose to become slash-and-burn farmers or move overseas to Manchuria or the Maritime Province of Siberia.

4. In the 1910s, teachers wearing swords in class was not a rare sight.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] In the 1910s, the Japanese colonial rule was brutal and oppressive. Teachers wearing swords in class is something that the world has never seen - except in Japanese colonial school education.

5. What is the name of the person who asserted the following?

Our forefathers said that even though a country can be destroyed, its history cannot disappear. Because if a country is a form, its history is a spirit. Now the form of our country has disappeared but its spirit will survive. This is why I write history. If the spirit survives and does not vanish, the form can be revived some day.

[Answer] Park Eun-shik

[Explanation] The above phrase is quoted from "Korean History" written by Park Eun-shik.

6. What is the name of the organization that adopted the following code of conduct?

We hereby duly declare that we shall adopt the means of the people's direct revolution, and abandon the delusions of diplomatic theory, preparation theory, and such like. We shall go to the people to shake hands with them, and together we shall destroy the rule of the robber, Japan, by means of endless violence, assassination, destruction and rioting. And we shall build an ideal Korea by overthrowing all of the unreasonable systems that govern our daily life, so that human beings cannot oppress other human beings, and so that one society cannot deprive another society.

[Answer] Justice and Nobility Squad

[Explanation] The "Declaration of Korean Revolution" written by Shin Chae-ho at the request of the Justice and Nobility Squad of Korea, which was organized by Kim Won-bong, clearly describes the squad's goal of fomenting a direct revolution of the people through its code of conduct and individual violent struggle.

7. Which of the following was NOT carried out by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea?

- ① Publication of the Dongnipsinmun or the Independence Newspaper.
- ② Establishment of the Bureau of Korean Historiography.
- ③ Establishment of the Korean Commission to America and Europe.
- ④ Announcement of the February 8th Independence Declaration.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea established the Bureau of Korean Historiography to publish historical records on the relationship between Korea and Japan, and also published the Independence Newspaper as its official organ. It established the Korean Diplomatic Office in Washington D.C. to promote diplomatic activities, with Rhee Syngman as its director. The February 8th Independence Declaration was announced by Korean students in Tokyo, Japan prior to the establishment of the said government.

8. Which of the following events motivated the Japanese colonizers in Korea to shift from militaristic rule to a cultural administration?

- ① The March 1st Independence Movement.
- ② The Yoon Bong-gil Bombing Incident.
- ③ The June 10th Movement.
- ④ Emperor Gojong's dispatch of special envoys to The Hague.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The Japanese colonizers recognized the limits of militaristic rule and implemented the so-called "Cultural Administration" after the emergence of the March 1st Independence Movement.

9. On March 1, 1919, thirty-three representatives read out the Korean Declaration of Independence in Tapgol Park and began street protests in Jongno.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] The Korean representatives planned to read out the Declaration of Independence in Tapgol Park, but they were worried about the possibility of the event being followed by violent rallies. Therefore, they read out the Declaration at the Taehwagwan Restaurant, and were arrested immediately. It was students and citizens who gathered in Tapgol Park, read out the Declaration of Independence, and took to the streets for non-violent 'manse' demonstrations.

10. Which of the following was a direct result of the March 1st Independence Movement?

- ① The formation of the Korean Independence and Justice Corps.
- ② The closure of the Chosun Ilbo and the Dong-A Ilbo.
- ③ The establishment of the Preparatory Committee for Nation Building.
- ④ It became an opportunity to establish the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] ① The Korean Independence and Justice Corps was a clandestine anti-Japanese

organization formed according to a secret instruction of the dethroned Emperor Gojong in 1912. ② The Chosun Ilbo and the Dong-A Ilbo were launched following the March 1st Independence Movement. ③ The Preparatory Committee for Nation Building was formed by Yeon Un-hyung and others following the National Liberation on August 15, 1945.

11. Following the March 1st Independence Movement, the Japanese colonizers changed their way of ruling from a cultural administration to militaristic rule.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Recognizing that the Korean independence movement could not be suppressed with military force, the Japanese colonizers abandoned their oppressive militaristic rule and established a "cultural administration".

12. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, established in Shanghai, China in September 1919 following the integration of various Korean provisional governments, was a democratic republican government formed according to the principle of the division of power into three.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was a democratic republican government consisting of the legislature (Euijeongwon), the administration (Gukmuwon), and the judiciary.

13. Which one is the correct national movement related to the following slogans?

"The Korean People Belong to Korea"

"My Goods in My House"

"We Use What We Make."

- ① The V narod movement ② The movement to encourage the use of domestic products
③ The National Debt Redemption Movement ④ The June 10 Hurrah Movement

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] The movement to encourage the use of domestic products organized by Cho Man-sik in Pyongyang in 1920 asked the Korean people to use Korean-made products, ignore Japanese products, and practice thrift and saving in order to protect and promote national industries under such slogans "The Korean People Belong to Korea" and "My Goods in My House." ③ The National Debt Redemption Movement started in 1907 by Suh Sangdon and other activists in Daegu. The movement aimed to redeem the national debt with donations by the people in order to safeguard national sovereignty in view of Korea's increasing economic subordination to Japan.

14. It was a religious organization known as the "Cheondogyo" that actively promoted the

children's rights movement, advocating the treatment of children as complete human beings, designating Children's Day, and publishing the 'Children' magazine during the Japanese occupation of Korea in the first half of the twentieth century.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Cheondogyo actively promoted the children's rights movement in honor of the commitment of its second patriarch Choi Si-hyeong to the protection of children, who emphasized, "Do not beat children. Beating them is like beating *haneullim* or the Divine Master."

15. Japan distorted Korean history in order to justify its occupation and colonization of Korea. Which of the following is NOT relevant to Japan's colonial historical perspective?

- ① Historical materialism, whereby Korean history was restructured according to the universal development rules of world history.
- ② Political faction theory, which claims that factionalism is a principal ethnic characteristic of Koreans as their country has constantly been involved in factional rivalry.
- ③ Stagnation theory, which claims that the historical development of Korea has stalled despite the change of dynasty from Goryeo to Joseon.
- ④ Heteronomy theory, which claims that Korea has continued to move heteronomously, rather than autonomously, due to the influence of foreign powers such as China and Japan.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] Imperial Japan tried to justify its colonial rule of Korea by disseminating its colonial historical perspectives, including the stagnation theory, the political faction theory, and the heteronomy theory, largely with the cooperation of the Joseon History Committee.

16. In implementing its so-called "cultural administration", Imperial Japan abolished the ordinary police system and replaced it with the military police system.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Imperial Japan abolished the military police system and implemented the ordinary police system in the 1920s.

17. What is the name of the organization described below?

- It succeeded the Research Society of the Korean Language.
- It enacted the "Unified *hangeul* (Korean) Spelling System" and the "Unified Orthography of Standard Korean and Foreign Language."
- Thirty members of this organization were arrested and imprisoned by Japanese Colonial authorities while promoting the publication of the Comprehensive Korean Dictionary.

[Answer] The Korean Language Society

18. Write down the title of (a) conference described below.

Fourteen people including Park Eun-shik, Kim Chang-sook and Won Se-hun announced a statement titled "Notice to Our Countrymen". The people's movement to overcome the division of the Provisional Government and prepare the policy of the unified independence movement materialized across the country based on the people's will on the occasion of the statement. Thus, almost all of the independence movement powers sent their representatives to Shanghai, China to hold the _____(a) Conference.

[Answer] National Representative Conference

[Explanation] The National Representative Conference was held in 1923 to discuss the course of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

19. Which of the following is the correct explanation of the June 10th Independence Movement?

- ① Rallies were organized for the day of Emperor Gojong's funeral.
- ② The movement was sparked by Japan's colonial industrialization policy in the wake of the Great Depression.
- ③ The movement was triggered by Japanese male high school student's sexual harassment of Korean female high school student.
- ④ The movement was jointly planned by socialist organizations, the Cheondogyo, and student organizations.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] ① The June 10th Independence Movement in 1926 was planned for Emperor Sunjong's funeral day. ② Japan's colonial industrialization policy was promoted in the 1930s in the wake of the Great Depression. ③ The incident triggered the Gwangju Student Demonstration against Japanese Colonial Rule.

20. Write the name of the largest independence movement organization established in 1927 with the following platform.

- We promote political and economic awareness.
- We consolidate national unity.
- We reject any forms of opportunism.

[Answer] The Singanhoe

[Explanation] The above three aims constituted the platform of the Singanhoe, which had 120-150 local branches across the country and an estimated 20,000-40,000 members, making it the largest anti-Japanese organization during the Japanese occupation period.

21. Members of the Korean Language Society working on the compilation of a comprehensive dictionary of the Korean language were punished on a charge of violating the Internal Security Law.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Japan dissolved the Korean Language Society, which was working on Korean words and writings, in 1942 on the grounds that it had violated the Internal Security Law

22. What is the correct name of the patriot who provoked the following incident?

The Japanese king was shot yesterday at 2 p.m while returning to his palace after attending a military parade. A Korean is known to have shot him but unfortunately he missed the carriage in which the king was travelling and hit the one following the king's carriage. The culprit was arrested immediately.

- The People's Daily, China,
January 9, 1932 -

- ① Baek Jung-kee ② Ahn Jung-geun ③ Yoon Bong-gil ④ Lee Bong-chang

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] ① Baek Jung-kee was arrested while conspiring to assassinate the Japanese Ambassador to China in 1933 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in a prison. Both Lee Bong-chang and Yoon Bong-gil belonged to the Korean Patriot Squad. ④ Lee Bong-chang threw a hand grenade at the carriage of the Japanese king but missed. When a ceremony was held at Hongkau Park in Shanghai, China to celebrate the birthday of the Japanese king and the victory of the Shanghai War, ③ Yoon Bong-gil threw a bomb at the ceremonial platform, killing a group of Japanese army generals and high-ranking officials. ② Ahn Jung-geun shot dead Ito Hirobumi at Harbin Station in China in 1909.

23. The Principle of the Three Equalities advocated by Cho So-ang offered the philosophical grounds for the basic principles and policies for the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Which of the following is NOT one of the Three Equalities.

- ① Political equality ② Economic equality ③ Cultural equality ④ Educational equality

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] Cho So-ang's principle of the three equalities aimed to realize equality between individuals through equality in politics, economy and education, thus, achieving equality between peoples and nations.

24. Write down the name of the person who became involved in all of the following activities.

- Establishment of Seojeon School in 1906.
- Dispatched as a special envoy to The Hague in 1907.
- Establishment of the Kwonuphoe (Korean Independence Group in Russia) in 1911.
- Formation of the Government of the Korean Restoration Army.

[Answer] Lee Sang-seol

25. The Korean National Brigade was an organization established by Park Yong-man and others in Hawaii, USA. The brigade carried out military drills.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Korean National Brigade was a military education institution established on June 10, 1914 to train officers for the independence army at Ahuimanu Farm in Kahaluu, Koolau on the island of Oahu, Hawaii.

26. The Sinhan Youth Corps, an independence movement organization launched in Shanghai, dispatched Kim Gyu-sik as the representative of Korea to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Sinhan Youth Corps, an independence movement organization launched in Shanghai in 1918, dispatched Kim Gyu-sik as the representative of Korea to the Paris Peace Conference, Yeo Woon-hyung to Russia, Jang Deok-su to Japan, and Seon Woo-hyuk, Kim Chul and Seo Byung-ho among others to Korea. Maintaining close contact with these men, the organization discussed ways of responding to changes in the world situation with them.

27. Kim Gu organized the Korean Patriot Society to overcome the slowdown of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Kim Gu, the premier of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, organized the Korean Patriot Society in 1931 to overcome the slowdown of the provisional government, enhance Korea-China relations, and assassinate the leaders of Imperial Japan.

28. After the Pacific War broke out, the Korean Restoration Army went to the fronts in India and Myanmar (formerly Burma) and engaged in military operations at the request of the British Army.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] In 1943, at the request of the British Army, the Korean Restoration Army engaged in public relations campaigns and prisoner interrogation duties at the India and Myanmar fronts.

9. National Division into South and North and Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea

1. What is the name of the organization underlined below?

On the very day of the National Liberation, Yeo Woon-hyung met the Japanese Governor of Korea to discuss transferring the administration authority. He organized the _____ with Ahn Jae-hong as a form of cooperation between left and right factions. The _____ established branches across the country and formed security squads to maintain public order after the liberation.

- ① Korea Democratic Party ② Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea
- ③ Committee of Left-Right Cooperation
- ④ Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence was based on the Alliance of Korean Independence, which took its administration authority from the Japanese Government-General of Korea to maintain order after the liberation. ③ The Committee of Left-Right Cooperation was organized to establish a unified government when the first Joint Committee of America and the Soviet Union fell apart in 1946, and the theory of establishing an exclusive government was on the rise.

2. Following the National Liberation of 1945, South and North Korea were placed under military administration by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively, with the 38th parallel serving as the demarcation line.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] Following the National Liberation of 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union implemented a military administration in South and North Korea, respectively.

3. Following the National Liberation of 1945, the US military government in South Korea discharged all the officials of the Japanese Government-General of Korea and the Japanese police force.

Write O if the statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] As preventing the communization of South Korea was its top priority, the US military government in South Korea retained the officials of the Japanese Government-General of Korea and the Japanese police in their posts and used them to that end.

4. At the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers held in December 1945, the United States called for Korea's immediate independence.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] During the Moscow Conference, the United States proposed a trusteeship of Korea for up to ten years. Trusteeship was the United States' consistent post-war policy

toward Korea.

5. When the results of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers held in December 1945 became known to South Korea, the left in South Korea called for opposition to trusteeship but later shifted its position to one of overall support for the resolutions of the Moscow Conference.

Write O if it is correct or X if not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The left in South Korea was initially opposed to trusteeship but later changed its position and supported the resolutions of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers, calling for greater focus on the establishment of a provisional government.

6. The 38th parallel of the Korean Peninsula was set according to the agreement between America and the Soviet Union at the Yalta Conference.

Write ○ if the above statement correct and × if it is wrong.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] According to the agreement reached at the Yalta Conference, the Soviet Union participated for the war on Aug. 9, 1945 and quickly took over the northern part of the Korean peninsula. To disarm Japanese soldiers remained in the Korean peninsula and to prevent the Soviet Union's sole occupation Korea, the United States suggested occupation by both the United States and the Soviet Union by dividing the Korean peninsula along the 38th parallel.

7. This common term refers to the ideological confrontation between the capitalist bloc led by America and the communist bloc led by the Soviet Union after the end of World War II. Write the name of the situation in which the economic and military confrontation between the two blocs in Europe did not develop into an actual war.

[Answer] The Cold War (or the Cold War System)

8. Write the name of "the "conference" underlined in the passage below.

The conference was held in Seoul, Korea in March 1946 according to the resolution of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers. The Soviet Union wanted to allow only those organizations in favor of the resolution of the Moscow Conference to attend the conference, which was held to discuss the establishment of a provisional democratic government on the Korean Peninsula, whereas the United States claimed that all organizations should be allowed to participate in discussions about the establishment of a provisional government.

[Answer] The Russo-American Joint Commission (or the 1st Russo-American Joint Commission)

[Explanation] The Russo-American Joint Commission was held according to the resolution of the Moscow Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers. However, the conference was

postponed without achieving any concrete results due to a confrontation between the USA and the Soviet Union over who should be allowed to participate in discussions about the establishment of a provisional government on the Korean Peninsula.

9. With the support of the US military government in South Korea, the Left-Right Coalition Committee was organized in July 1946 under the leadership of Yeo Un-hyung and Kim Gyu-sik among others. The committee launched a campaign to establish a unified government.

Write O if the above statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] In May 1946, the first Russo-American Joint Commission collapsed, and the United States began to actively promote a left-right coalition. In July 1946, the Left-Right Coalition Committee was organized under the leadership of Yeo Un-hyung and Kim Gyu-sik among others with the aim of establishing a unified government based on a left-right coalition.

10. In 1947, the second Russo-American Joint Commission ended without result, so the United States referred the Korean issue to the United Nations.

Write O if this statement correct or X if it is not.

[answer] O

[Explanation] As the 2nd Russo-America Joint Commission seemed unlikely to make any progress, the United States referred the Korean issue to the United Nations. The United States proposed 'placing the issue of Korean independence on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations.' The Fifth Committee in charge of administrative and budgetary matters passed the proposal on September 21, and the General Assembly passed the proposal by a vote of 46 to 6 (7 abstentions) on September 23, assigning the Korean issue to the First Committee in charge of political matters.

11. In November 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided on a general election based on the demographic proportions of South and North Korea.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] On November 14, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed the resolution proposed by the Political Committee, and the United Nations became the main venue for discussions about Korean Peninsula issues. The General Assembly resolution of November 14, adopted as a new way of solving the Korean issue, called for a general election based on the demographic proportions of South and North Korea and the formation and dispatch of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the peninsula.

12. The following passage is taken from the Joint Declaration of South-North Negotiations announced in April 1948. Who of the following did NOT participate in the South-North Negotiations at that time?

- The removal of foreign troops from our territory is a favorable way of resolving the Korean issue.
- The leaders of the political parties and social organizations of the two Koreas confirm that civil war will not break out following the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korean territory.
- All political parties attending the joint meeting...should establish a temporary government...and establish a unification-oriented democratic government.
- All political parties and social organizations that have signed this declaration will never accept the results of separate elections held in South Korea only or support them.

① Kim Gu ② Kim Gyu-sik ③ Rhee Syngman ④ Cho So-ang

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] Rhee Syngman and the Hanguk Minjudang Party welcomed the idea of holding separate elections in South Korea only and duly prepared for them. On April 26, following the end of the official schedule, the South-North Korea Key Personnel Talks were held from April 27 to 30 with the participation of fifteen people including Kim Gu, Kim Gyu-sik, Cho So-ang, Cho Wan-gu, Hong Myung-hee, Kim Bong-jun, Lee Geuk-ro, Eom Hang-seop, Kim Il-sung, Kim Du-bong, Hur Heon, Park Heon-young, Choi Yong-geon, Joo Young-ha and Baik Nam-un. The discussions were focused on the conditions for the five items proposed by Kim Gyu-sik. The outcome was the Joint Declaration of South-North Negotiations concerning the means of establishing a unified South-North Korea government, as shown in the above passage.

13. What is the name of the law enacted by the Constituent Legislatives, or the first National Assembly, based on the following provisions of the first constitution of the Republic of Korea?

Chapter 10 Addenda

Article 101 The National Assembly, having enacted this Constitution, may enact special laws to punish malicious anti-national activities committed prior to August 15 in the Dangi year of 4278.

- ① The Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities.
- ② The Special Act on the movements such as the May 18 Democratization Movement.
- ③ The Special Act on Discovering the Truth about Anti-National Acts during the Japanese Occupation.
- ④ The Special Act on Discovering the Truth about the Jeju 4·3 Incident and Restoring the Honor of the Victims.

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities was enacted in September 1948 to punish those who committed anti-national activities prior to August 1945 according to the provisions of the country's first constitution.

14. The Special Commission on the Investigation of Anti-National Activities formed according to the Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities continued to operate until the statute of limitations in September 1950.

Write O if the above statement is correct and X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Under the amendment to the Act dated July 1949, the statute of limitations was shortened to August 1949. Following another amendment made in September 1949, the Special Commission was dissolved along with the special court and the special prosecution, whose functions were transferred to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Prosecutors' Office and executed by them until March 1950.

15. The Constituent Legislatures, or the first National Assembly, established through the May 10th General Election enacted the Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities and formed the Special Commission on the Investigation of Anti-National Activities.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The "Act on the Punishment of Anti-National Activities" was enacted by the Constituent Legislatures based on public's call for the punishment of Koreans who had collaborated with Imperial Japan and the first constitution of Korea, which allowed the enactment of a special act to punish those who had committed anti-national activities during the Japanese occupation. The enactment of the Act was followed by the establishment of the Special Commission on the Investigation of Anti-National Activities, which was composed of ten legislators.

16. The first National Assembly enacted the Farmland Reform Act which stipulated the principle of "Paid-Purchase, Paid-Distribution."

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Farmland Reform Act was passed by the first National Assembly in April 1949, and its amendment was passed on March 10, 1950.

17. Write the name of the person who wrote the following passage.

I would rather die at the 38 th Parallel while trying to build a unified nation in my motherland than shamefully seek my own comfort and cooperate with anyone for the establishment of a separate government in the South. Before I die, I would like to go beyond the 38 th Parallel to the North, and die when those from the North are able to return home freely.
--

[Answer] Kim Gu

[Explanation] This passage is part of a text by Kim Gu dated February 1948 entitled *An Entreaty to My 30 Million Compatriots*. Kim Gu struggled to prevent national division while faced with the increasing likelihood of a separate government being established in the South through elections held only in the South.

18. The first National Assembly passed a constitutional amendment calling for a change from a unicameral to a bicameral system of government.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

【Explanation】 The constitutional amendment was made to switch from a bicameral system by the second National Assembly in its Selected Constitutional Amendment.

10. The Korean War and the Post-War Situation

1. Which of the following events did NOT happen before the Korean War?

- ① Acheson Declaration.
- ② Establishment of the People's Republic of China in China.
- ③ Withdrawal of American and Soviet forces from the Korean Peninsula.
- ④ Execution of the ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty.

[Answer] ④

【Explanation】 The ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in October 1953 after the Armistice Agreement was signed in July of that year. ③ The Soviet Union withdrew its forces in December 1948 and the US pulled its troops out of Korea in June 1949, except for some military advisors. Since the end of the Korean War, however, US Forces have been stationed in Korea according to the mutual defense treaty executed after the war, and they reserve the right to intervene in any armed clash on the Korean Peninsula without waiting for a resolution of the UN.

2. Write the official name of the communist country underlined in the following passage.

In October 1949, the Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek, also known as Chiang Chieh-shih, were defeated by the Communist Party led by Mao Zedong, and subsequently fled to Taiwan, while a communist country was founded in mainland China.

[Answer] The PRC (People's Republic of China)

【Explanation】 Following the end of the three-year civil war between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party in 1949, the People's Republic of China headed by Mao Zedong was founded in mainland China, whereas Chiang Chieh-shih founded the Republic of China in Taiwan with his Nationalist faction.

3. The Soviet Union approved of North Korea's plot to invade South Korea just before the outbreak of the Korean War.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 The Soviet Union provided North Korea with military support before the Korean War and approved of North Korea's invasion plans in 1950.

4. The Korean War began when North Korea invaded South Korea.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

[Explanation] The Korean War started early on the morning of June 25, 1950 when North Korea launched a full-scale attack on South Korea.

5. Which of the following countries did NOT figure among the UN Forces dispatched to Korea during the Korean War?

- ① The United States ② Australia ③ Turkey ④ India

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] The sixteen nations that dispatched troops to the United Nations Command included the following: the USA, the UK, Australia, the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, France, the Philippines, Turkey, Thailand, Greece, South Africa, Belgium, Luxemburg, Colombia and Ethiopia.

6. Fill in the blank space below with the correct location?

When the situation of the war was reversed by the Incheon Landing Operation, UN Forces and the South Korean Army recaptured Seoul and advanced to the northern border. However, the situation was reversed again by the intervention of the Chinese army. Afterwards, as the front lines remained stuck in a deadlock along the (), armistice talks were initiated at the Soviet Union's suggestion. Even while the talks were under way, however, fierce battles continued along the ().

- ① Pyongyang ② 38th Parallel ③ Yalu River ④ Nakdonggang River

[Answer] ②

7. Write the name of the place where the Korean War armistice was signed.

[Answer] Panmunjeom

[Explanation] Armistice talks began on October 25, 1951 in a small village called Panmunjeom and continued until July 27, 1953, when the Korean War armistice was finally signed there.

8. Put the following events in the correct chronological order.

- a. The January 4th Retreat
b. Start of armistice talks
c. Incheon Landing Operation
d. The ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty

[Answer] c-a-b-d

[Explanation] (c) Seoul was recovered in September 1950 as a result of the Incheon Landing Operation. (a) Seoul was lost again, resulting in the January 4th Retreat in 1951. (b) Armistice

talks were started in July 1951 at the suggestion of the Soviet Union. (d) The ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in October 1953 following on from the execution of the Korean War Armistice three months earlier in July.

9. It was the ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty that was signed in 1950 after the Korean War broke out.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] It was actually the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement that was signed in 1950 between the governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States. The ROK-US Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in 1953.

10. Write down the date of the signing of the Korean War Armistice.

[Answer] July 27, 1953

11. Hostilities between the two Koreas deepened in the wake of the Korean War. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Korean War resulted in many deaths, leaving behind countless war orphans and separated families. Hostilities deepened further among those living in the totally devastated South and North.

12. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Korean War?

- ① Destruction of major industrial facilities.
- ② Enhancement of the Rhee Syngman administration's anti-communism policy.
- ③ The creation of countless separated families and war orphans.
- ④ Increase in Inter-Korean exchanges for peaceful unification.

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] In the wake of the war, the Rhee Syngman administration advocated Unification by marching on the North and strengthened its anti-communism policies, while North Korea insisted on unification under Communism.

11. Economic Growth and the Development of Democracy

1. The first National Assembly of South Korea enacted the constitution of the Republic of Korea and elected Rhee Syngman and Yi Si-yeong as its President and Vice-President, respectively.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

2. Jo Bong-am, the leader of the Progressive Party, was sentenced to death on charges of committing acts of espionage with North Korea and calling for unification under the same terms as North Korea.

Write O if this statement is correct or X if it is not.

[Answer] O

【Explanation】 Jo Bong-am was sentenced to death due to the Progressive Party Incident of 1958.

3. Write the name of the democratic movement during which the following statement was issued.

- We declare that the demonstrations that have occurred across the country including Masan and Seoul are the expression of the sense of justice felt by innocent students who have risen up on behalf of all Koreans, who are infuriated over the violation of their basic human rights by the government, and that these demonstrations are also the expression of the spirit of resistance to injustice that the Korean people have cherished throughout the country's history.
- We declare that the March 15th election was rigged and therefore demand that the government hold a free and fair election of both President and Vice-President again.

[Answer] The April 19 Revolution

【Explanation】 The above passage is part of the statement made on April 25, 1960 by a group of professors working in Seoul. The statement was one of the direct causes of the voluntary resignation of President Rhee Syngman.

4. Which administration does the following passage describe?

This administration pursued the Economy First Policy and elaborated a 5-year economic development plan to rebuild the national economy. It even dispatched officials to the United States to obtain financial assistance for the plan. However, the plan was halted by the May 16 Military Coup.

- ① The Rhee Syngman administration ② The Chang Myon administration
- ③ The Park Chung-hee administration ④ The Chun Doo-hwan administration

[Answer] ②

【Explanation】 The Chang Myon cabinet formed after the April 19 Revolution established a five-year economic plan by revising the three-year development plan prepared by the Rhee Syngman administration. The cabinet worked hard to implement the economic development plan.

5. It was “the June 3 Demonstration” of 1964 that opposed the Park Chung-hee administration's Treaty on Basic Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] “The June 3 Demonstration” took place in June 1964, with demonstrators criticizing the Korea-Japan talks as humiliating for South Korea. The Park Chung-hee administration invoked the garrison decree to suppress the demonstrations by armed force.

6. Which is the name of the democratization movement that emerged to protest against the Park Chung-hee administration’s Yushin System.

- ① The April 19 Revolution
- ② The June Democracy Movement of 1987
- ③ The Yeosu-Suncheon Incident of October 19
- ④ The One-million Petition Movement for a Constitutional Amendment

[Answer] ④

[Explanation] Activists such as Chang Chun-ha and Ham Seok-heon, who were opposed to the Yushin System, launched the one-million petition movement for a constitutional amendment in 1973 during the Park Chung-hee administration.

7. The South Korean economy grew rapidly in the mid-1980s thanks to the "three lows" and an economic boom. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] ○

[Explanation] The South Korean economy grew at a remarkable rate in the mid-1980s due to the global economic boom combined with the "three lows" including low oil prices, a low won-dollar exchange rate, and low interest rates.

8. Which incident does the following passage describe?

In January 1987, after Park Jong-cheol, a student of Seoul National University, was tortured to death by the police and the government issued a statement stating that it was opposed to an amendment to the constitution, students and citizens demonstrated fiercely across the country, chanting slogans such as “Abolish the Constitution,” and “Fight for a Democratic Constitution.”

- ① The April 19 Revolution
- ② The Busan-Masan Uprising
- ③ The June Democracy Movement of 1987
- ④ The May 18 Democratization Movement

[Answer] ③

[Explanation] The key requirement of the students and citizens who engaged in the June Democracy Movement of 1987 was a direct presidential election.

9. This declaration was made by Roh Tae-woo, the presidential candidate of the ruling party - the Democratic Justice Party - as public rage was about to explode during the June Democracy Movement of 1987. The declaration included an amendment to the constitution allowing the holding of a direct presidential election, and a guarantee of people’s basic rights. Write down

the name of that declaration.

[Answer] June 29 Democratization Declaration

[Explanation] As a result of the June Democracy Movement of 1987, Roh Tae-woo, the presidential candidate of the then ruling Democratic Justice Party, made the June 29 Democratization Declaration, the gist of which was acceptance of the demand for a constitutional amendment allowing a direct presidential election.

10. Which of the following is NOT one of the policies promoted by the Roh Moo-hyun administration?

- ① Adhesion to the International Labor Organization (ILO)
- ② Execution of the Korea-US Free Trade Agreement
- ③ Establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- ④ Pursuit of political reforms based on engagement and integration along with decentralization and balanced national development

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] It was during the Roh Tae-woo administration that Korea joined the ILO.

12. Global Korea

1. Which organization does the following passage describe?

Launched in 1991 as the country's exclusive free foreign aid organization, it is in charge of sharing the development experience and technologies that Korea has accumulated with countries in need. The organization also conducts a variety of volunteer activities, including the provision of medical assistance to improve human wellbeing in the least developed countries, and engagement in humanitarian actions to save the lives of people suffering as a result of natural disasters and long-standing international conflicts.

- ① OECD
- ② KOICA
- ③ DAC
- ④ IBRD

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] KOICA, which stands for the "Korea International Cooperation Agency," is dedicated to sharing South Korea's development experience and technologies with developing countries, providing them with human resources and capital to help with their economic and social development, and carrying out works to improve human wellbeing in the least developed countries from a humanitarian standpoint. In addition, KOICA is active in offering disaster relief to areas stricken by natural disasters and other hazards, to which it dispatches volunteers with expertise in all walks of life.

2. This law was enacted by Korea in 1999 to guarantee overseas Koreans' entry into and departure from the Republic of Korea and the relevant legal status. Write down the name of this law.

[Answer] The Overseas Koreans Act

(or the Act on the Immigration and Legal Status of Overseas Koreans)

[Explanation] The Overseas Koreans Act was designed to guarantee overseas Koreans' entry into and departure from the Republic of Korea and the relevant legal status. In this law the term "overseas Korean" means a national of the Republic of Korea who has acquired the right of permanent residence in a foreign country or is residing in a foreign country with a view to living there permanently, or a person prescribed by Presidential Decree from among those who, having held the nationality of the Republic of Korea or as their lineal descendants, have acquired the nationality of a foreign country. The law stipulates that the Government shall give necessary support to overseas Koreans lest they should suffer unfair regulation or treatment in the Republic of Korea.

3. China promoted China's Northeast Project based on the theory of the unified multi-ethnic Chinese nation for five years starting from 2002. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] China's Northeast Project is designed to back up the theory that Gojoseon, Buyeo, Goguryeo and Balhae are all part of Chinese history.

4. Korea joined this forum, whose primary purpose is to facilitate economic growth and prosperity in the region, as a member country in 1989. Busan held the summit of this forum in 2005. Write down the name of this forum.

[Answer] Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

[Explanation] Attended by the Asian and the Pacific Rim Countries, the APEC forum is dedicated to establishing a regional economic community.

5. The Goguryeo Research Foundation was launched in 2004, and was expanded into this organization in response to China's Northeast Project in 2006. Write down the name of this organization.

[Answer] Northeast Asian History Foundation

[Explanation] In response to China's Northeast Project, the Goguryeo Research Foundation established in 2004 was expanded into the Northeast Asian history Foundation in 2006.

6. The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery convicted the accused, including the king of Japan, of war crimes against the comfort women.

Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] The Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery was launched in Tokyo in the year 2000. The tribunal ruled in The Hague in 2001 that the king of Japan and other responsible persons should be held accountable for war crimes. However, the ruling is not legally binding as the tribunal was a private court.

7. The research station described in the following passage is named after the historical figure who dominated maritime trade in Unified Silla. What is his name?

The second base of Korea's Antarctic research mission was set up twenty-four years after the construction of the King Sejong Station in 1988. The station consists of sixteen buildings covering an area of 4,458 square meters, and houses fifteen people in winter and sixty in summer. This module type of station was built with prefabricated materials assembled at the site.

- ① Yi Sun-sin ② Jang Bo-go ③ An Yong-bok ④ Choi Mu-seon

[Answer] ②

[Explanation] Completed on February 12, 2014, the Jang Bogo Station is the second Korean research station to be built in Antarctica. It is run by the Korean Polar Research Institute, an associate organization of the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute. The Jang Bogo Station is Korea's first research station to be located in mainland Antarctica, as opposed to the King Sejong Station located on an island at the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula.

8. As of 2017, what was the biggest export item of the Republic of Korea?

- ① Semiconductors
② Vehicles
③ Mobile phones and wireless telecommunications devices
④ Ships, marine structures and associated components

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] As of 2017, the Republic of Korea's top ten exports were semiconductors (No. 1); followed by ships, marine structures and components; vehicles; petroleum products; flat-panel displays and sensors; vehicle parts; wireless telecommunications devices; synthetic resins; steel plates; and computers in that order (Source: Customs clearance data of the Korea Customs Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)

9. Name the group of people to whom the following passage refers.

This term refers to all ethnic Koreans who reside in the former Soviet Union including Russia and fifteen other independent countries.
Koreans began emigrating to the Maritime Province of Siberia during the late Joseon period. During the Japanese occupation, many independence activists moved to the area and actively engaged in nationalist movements.
Meanwhile, almost all ethnic Koreans suffered as they were forcefully moved to Central Asia by Stalin in 1937.

[Answer] Koryoin (or Koryeo-saram, Koreysky, Koreytsy)

[Explanation] The term "Koryoin" refers to all ethnic Koreans residing in the former Soviet Union including Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (Gruzia). They are called "Koreytsy" in Russian,

although ethnic Koreans prefer to call themselves "Koryeo-saram."

10. The Republic of Korea has executed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Brazil. Write ○ if it this statement correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Korea has yet to enter into an FTA with Brazil.

11. The Republic of Korea is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the International Labor Organization (ILO). Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

12. Shinmiyangyo is the name of the incident in which French naval forces invaded Ganghwado Island and plundered books from the Oegyujanggak and other national treasures. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] X

[Explanation] Byunginyangyo, not Sinmiyangyo, is the name of the incident during which French naval forces invaded Ganghwado Island and plundered the Oegyujanggak for books and other treasures in 1866.

13. The royal ancestral ritual of the Jongmyo shrine and the associated ritual music are inscribed on the list of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritages of Humanity along with the Pansori epic chant and the Gangneung Danoje Festival. Write ○ if this statement is correct or × if it is not.

[Answer] O

[Explanation] UNESCO inscribes endangered intangible cultural heritages from diverse various domains including oral traditions and expressions, rituals, and festive events among others. Korea's UNESCO intangible cultural heritages include the Jongmyo shrine and its ritual music, Pansori, Gangneung Danoje, Kimjang (the making and sharing of kimchi), and Nognak music, dance and rituals.

14. Recently, Japanese politicians have visited this shrine, causing neighboring countries to voice their anger. What is the name of this Japanese shrine that honors Japanese highest leaders who were convicted as war criminals of World War II, as well as Koreans who were conscripted into the Japanese war effort by force.

[Answer] Yasukuni Shrine

[Explanation] The Yasukuni Shrine honors not only Japanese war dead, including war criminals of World War II such as Hideki Tojo, but also Koreans who were mobilized by force, whose descendants have asked to be separated from Japanese war criminals, a request which the shrine has refused.

15. What is the official name of the sculpture described below?

- A symbol of the sufferings of comfort women exploited by the Imperial Japanese Army.
- The first sculpture erected on December 14, 2011 in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea.
- Dozens installed both at home and abroad.

[Answer] The Statue of a Girl of Peace

[Explanation] The first Statue of a Girl of Peace was erected by the Korean Council for Women Drafted into Military Sexual Slavery by Japan in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea on December 14, 2011 on the occasion of the 1,000th Wednesday demonstration. The statue was created by an artist couple, Kim Un-seong and Kim Seo-gyeong, and was funded by public donations.

16. Lee Tae-seok, a doctor and a Catholic priest, devoted his life to the construction of a clinic and a school where he taught maths and music in Sudan, Africa. What is the title of the television documentary about this priest?

- ① Don't Cry, Tonz ② Project Nim ③ Tears of Africa ④ Swap Schools

[Answer] ①

[Explanation] The title of the TV documentary about Father Lee Tae-seok is "Don't Cry, Tonz."