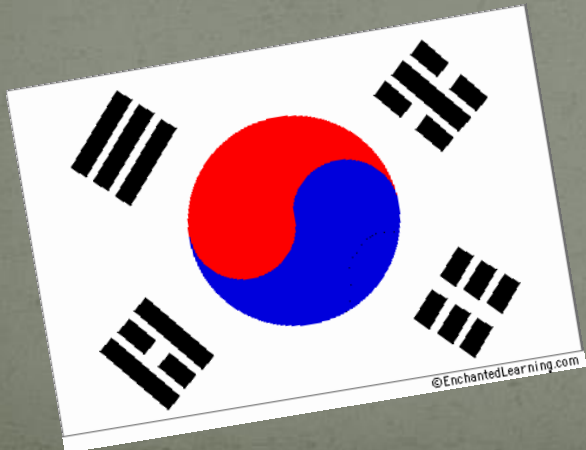




A Musically “Punny” Guide to North and South Korea



Ain't No Mountain High Enough (Geography of the Koreas)

- Both countries lie on the Korean peninsula
- North Korea
 - Mountains and Valleys
 - Rivers – Yalu and Tumen
- South Korea
 - Rugged Mountains, coastal plains, and river valleys
 - Rivers – Han, Kum, and Nakdong
- Climate - Temperate
 - Cool, dry winters
 - Hot, humid summers



Check Point!

Thumbs up = True

Thumbs down = False

1. North and South Korea are located on an island.
2. The climate of North and South Korea is Tropical Rainforest.
3. North Korea borders China.

Breaking Up is Hard to Do (A Divided Korea)

- Throughout its early history, Korea was controlled by other countries/empires, including China, the Mongols, and Japan.
- Japanese control lasted from the early 1900s to the end of World War II.
- After WWII, Korea was divided –
 - Communist Soviet Union troops occupied North Korea
 - American troops occupied South Korea
 - Division line = 38th Parallel



Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow? (The Korean War)

- In 1950, North Korea wanted to reunite Korea under Communist rule, so North Korean armies attacked South Korea.
- Countries of the United Nations, including the United States, rushed in to defend South Korea in order to prevent the spread of communism (part of the Cold War).
- The conflict ended in 1953; both sides agreed to stop fighting, but neither side could declare victory

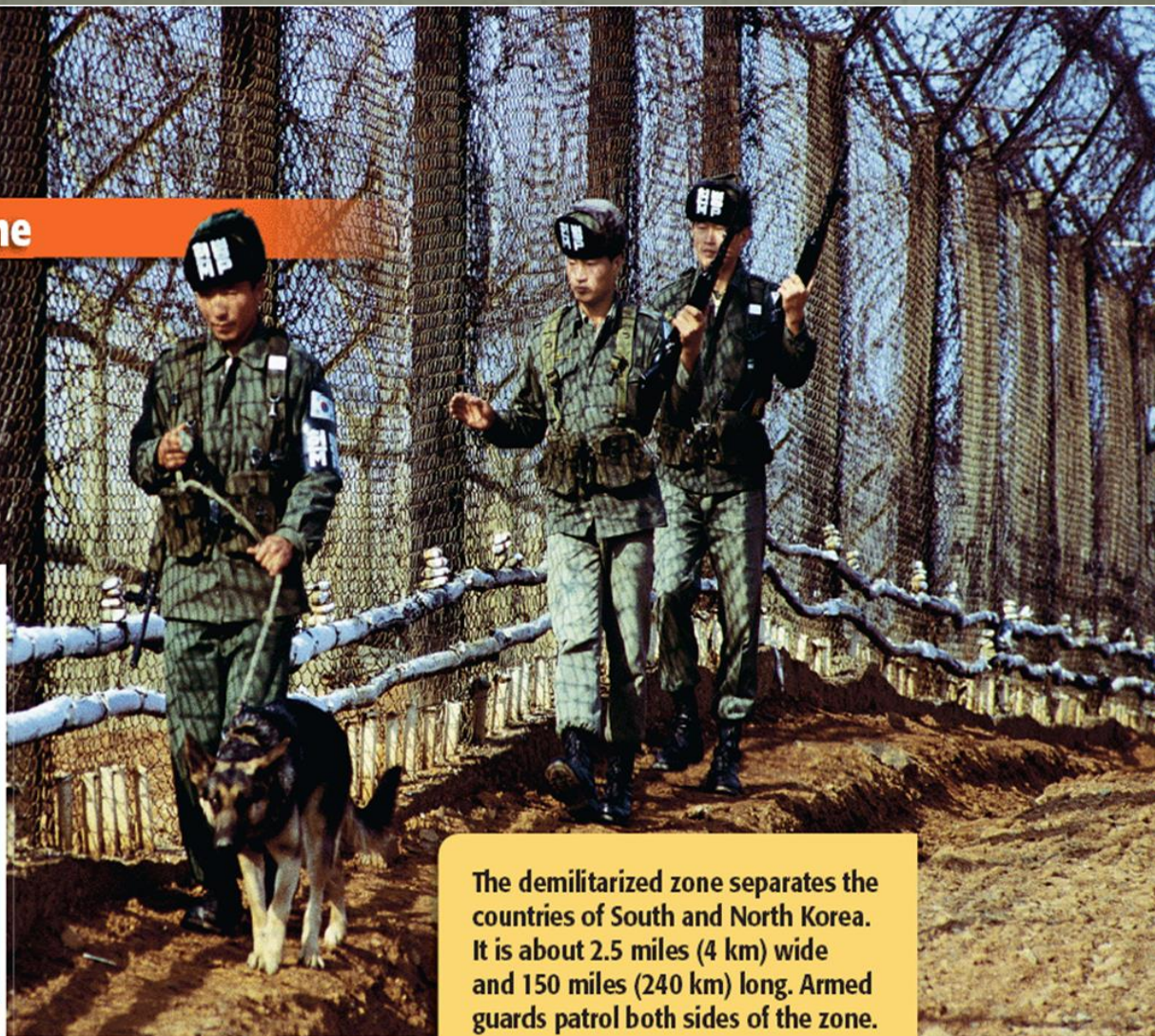


I Walk the Line (The Demilitarized Zone)

- After the war ended, North and South Korea remained divided
- They were separated by a 2.5-mile wide demilitarized zone, where both sides agreed not to place any soldiers or weapons.



The Demilitarized Zone



The demilitarized zone separates the countries of South and North Korea. It is about 2.5 miles (4 km) wide and 150 miles (240 km) long. Armed guards patrol both sides of the zone.

Check Point!

Thumbs up = True

Thumbs down = False

1. During World War II, The Koreas were invaded by China.
2. After WWII, Korea was divided at the 38th Parallel.
3. The Korean War was just a part of the larger Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I Put a Spell on You – and Now You're Mine!

(North Korea's Government)

- Communist / Military Dictatorship
- Official Name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 1st Leader – Kim Il-Song (“eternal President”), followed by his son Kim Jong-Il in 1994
- In December 2011, Kim Jong-Il died, handing over power to his son Kim Jong-Un
- The government controls all areas of North Korean life
 - Few Freedoms
 - Travel in and out of the country is difficult



Take the Money and Run (North Korea's Economy)

- North Korea is economically poor
- Industry suffers from old equipment and power outages
- A large portion of the nation's resources are devoted to the military
- The Soviet Union was NK's biggest trading partner. Now foreign trade is limited. Somewhat allies with China.



Leader of the Pack (South Korea's Government)

- Democratic Republic
- Official Name: Republic of Korea
- Former President Park Geun-hye (first female president, elected in 2012) was impeached and removed from office in March 2017. The country is having an election in May to vote in a new president.
- Voting age = 19 years old
- Government guarantees freedom of the press and religion

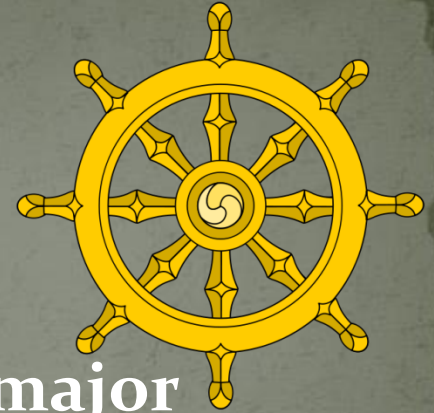


Working Hard for the Money (South Korea's Economy)

- After the Korean War, the gov't introduced reforms to improve the nation's economy, including
 - Land reforms that divided large estates into smaller family farms
 - Borrowed money from foreign banks to create industries that produced textiles, iron and steel, cars, ships, and electronics
- Agriculture Products - rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs; fish
- Major Industries Today - electronics, telecommunications, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel



Gangnam Style (Korean Culture)



- Strongly influenced by China
- Confucianism and Buddhism are both major religions in the Koreas
- Typically live with large families
- South Korea is at the leading edge of the digital revolution
 - South Korea has one of the world's biggest blogging communities, second only to China.
 - Twitter is a popular medium for political debate and campaigning. Use of the platform is twice the world average



Check Point!

Thumbs up = True

Thumbs down = False

1. Today, North Korea's government is Communist and the economy is a command economy.
2. Today, South Korea is a democratic republic and they have a market economy.
3. The 2 most prominent religions in the Koreas are Buddhism and Hinduism.

Got 99 Problems and My Neighbor's One (Challenges for North and South Korea)

North Korea

- Isolation from other countries
- Lack of technology to take advantage of vast resources
- Relationship with South Korea
- Nuclear Program

South Korea

- Government in turmoil (corruption, scandal)
- Relationship with North Korea

I Heard it Through the Grapevine (North Korea's Nuclear Program)

- October 2006 – NK announced successful test of nuclear weapons, sparking the international community to use intense diplomatic methods to attempt to rein in NK's nuclear ambitions
- February 2007 – NK agreed to shut down main nuclear reactor in exchange for economic aid. NK then accused negotiating countries (US, Russia, South Korea, China, and Japan) of failing to hold up their end of the deal and tensions have been increasing ever since



I Heard it Through the Grapevine (North Korea's Nuclear Program)

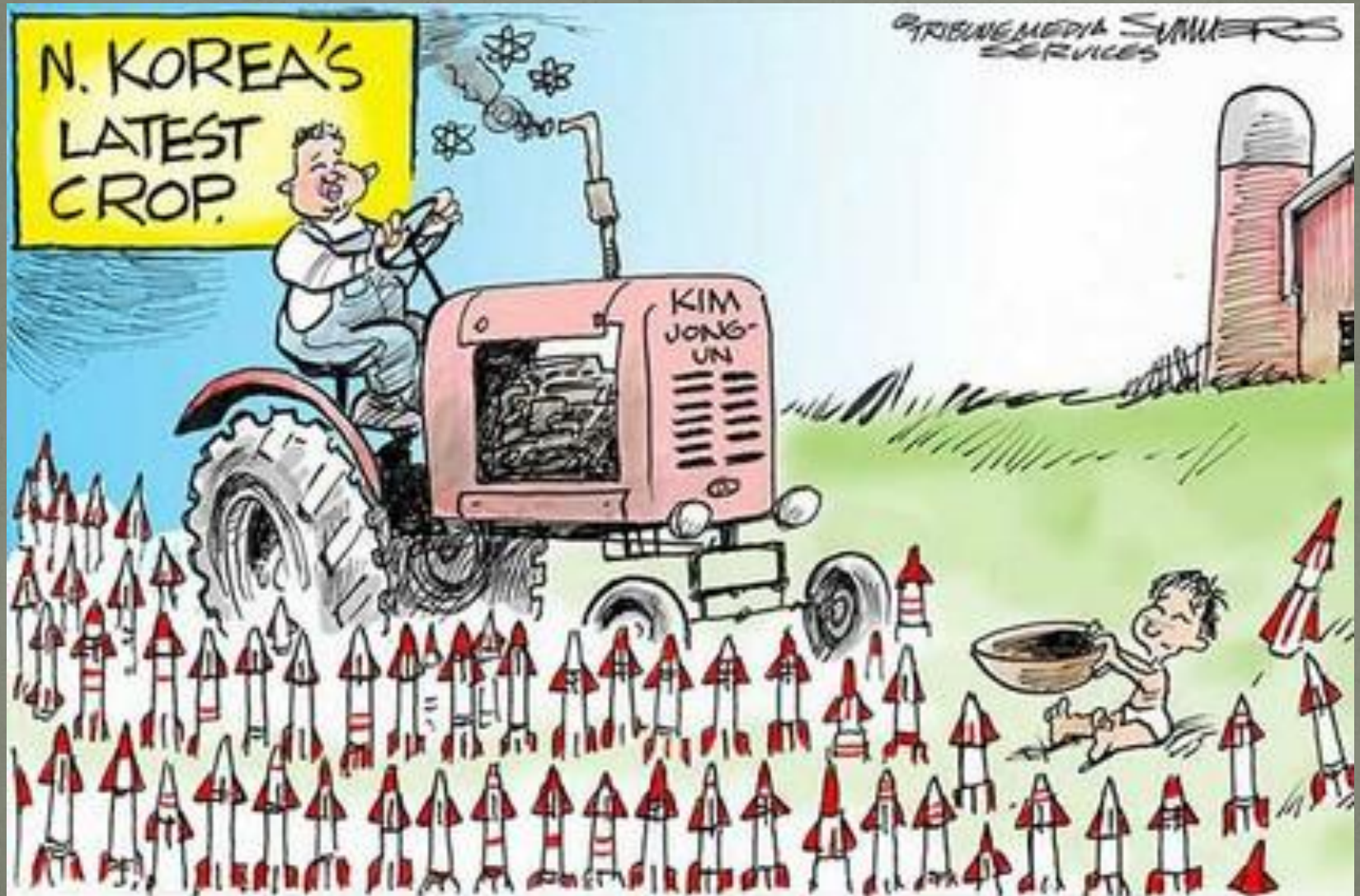
- November 2012 – NK announced plans for another nuclear test focusing on long-range missiles and suggested the US would be a possible target. They carried out this test in February 2013



Why Can't We Be Friends? (North Korea's Nuclear Program)

- January 6, 2016 after reports of a magnitude 5.1 earthquake, Kim Jung Un released statements explaining they successfully tested a hydrogen bomb. Many did not believe the claim.
- January 2017 – Kim Jung Un announced that North Korea was in the final stages of developing long-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.
- February and March 2017 – North Korea fired 5 ballistic missiles into the Sea of Japan.

Analyze the Cartoon



Analyze the Cartoon

