

North and South Korea Notes

Name: _____

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

- Both countries lie on the Korean _____
- North Korea: Mountains and Valleys ; Rivers – Yalu and Tumen
- South Korea: Rugged Mountains, coastal plains, and river valleys; Rivers – Han, Kum, and Nakdong
- Climate – _____ (meaning cool, dry winters and hot, humid summers)

Breaking Up is Hard to Do (A Divided Korea)

- Throughout its early history, Korea was controlled by other countries/empires, including _____, the _____, and _____.
- Japanese control lasted from the early 1900s to the end of _____.
- After WWII, Korea was divided –
 - Communist _____ troops occupied North Korea
 - Democratic _____ troops occupied South Korea
 - Division line = _____

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

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

I Walk the Line (The Demilitarized Zone)

- After the war ended, North and South Korea remained _____
- They were separated by a _____ demilitarized zone, where both sides agreed not to place any _____.

I Put a Spell on You – and Now You're Mine! (North Korea's Government)

- Government Type: _____
- Official Name is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 1st Leader – Kim Il-Song (“_____”), followed by his son Kim Jung-Il
- In December 2011, Kim Jong-Il died, handing over power to his son _____
- The _____ controls all areas of North Korean life
 - Few _____
 - Travel in and out of the country is _____

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

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

Leader of the Pack (South Korea's Government)

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

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

- After the Korean War, the government introduced _____ to improve the nation's economy, including:
 - Land reforms that divided large estates into smaller family farms
 - Borrowing money from foreign banks to create industries that produced textiles, iron and steel, cars, ships, and electronics
- Agriculture Products - rice, roots, 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 _____
- _____ and _____ are both major religions in the Koreas
- Typically live with large families
- South Korea is at the leading edge of the _____ revolution
 - South Korea has one of the world's biggest _____ communities, second only to China.
 - _____ is a popular medium for political debate and campaigning. Use of the platform is twice the world average

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

North Korea	South Korea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ from other countries ○ Lack of _____ to take advantage of vast resources ○ Relationship with South Korea ○ Nuclear Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government in _____ (corruption, scandal) ○ Relationship with North Korea

I Heard it Through the Grapevine/Why Can't We be Friends? (North Korea's Nuclear Program)

- October 2006 – North Korea announced successful _____ of nuclear weapons, sparking the international community to use intense diplomatic methods to attempt to rein in NK's nuclear ambitions
- February 2007 – North Korea agreed to shut down main nuclear reactor in exchange for _____. They 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.
- November 2012 – North Korea announced plans for another nuclear test focusing on long-range missiles and suggested the US would be a possible _____. They carried out this test in February 2013.
- January 6, 2016 after reports of a magnitude 5.1 earthquake, Kim Jung Un released statements explaining they successfully tested a _____ bomb. Many did not believe the claim.
- January 2017 – Kim Jung Un announced that North Korea was in the final stages of developing _____ missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.
- February and March 2017 – North Korea fired 5 ballistic missiles into the Sea of Japan.