



## Korean Presidents: an Evaluation of Effective Leadership

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### Lesson Overview:

Through the use of various primary and secondary sources, students in this lesson will identify, understand and be able to explain the Korean President Power Ranking:

Technically, the Republic of Korea has had ten heads of government since its birth in 1948: (1) Syngmn Rhee (1948-1960); (2) Chang Myon (1960-1961); (3) Park Chung-hee (1961-1979); (4) Choi Gyu-ha (1979-1980); (5) Chun Doo-hwan (1980-1987); (6) Roh Tae-woo (1987-1992); (7) Kim Young-sam (1992-1997); (8) Kim Dae-jung (1997-2002); (9) Roh Moo-hyun (2002-2007); (10) Lee Myeong-bak (2007-2012).; and Park Geun-hye, 2013–current. But one can see that Chang Myon and Choi Gyu-ha did not last very long, because they abdicated from their posts when their successors rolled into Seoul with tanks.

### Objectives:

1. Students will learn background information regarding Korean President Power
2. Students will develop an appreciation of people who have helped shape the history and culture of Korea.
3. Students will become aware of some of the most important events in Korean history.
4. Students will examine various leadership styles and determine those the students might want to emulate.

### Materials Required

Handouts provided

Computers for research

While this lesson is complete in itself, it can be enriched by books on Korea and updated regularly by checking the Internet for current information.

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Procedure:

Lesson Objectives:

Students will be able to:

- Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence
- Determine an author's point of view or purpose in analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.
- Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.
- Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
- Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
- Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text.
- Evaluate authors' differing points of view on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.

Number of Class Periods:

2 class periods including homework preparation.

Grade Level:

Western Civilizations: 10<sup>th</sup> grade

Standards:

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific detail to an understanding of the text as a whole.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, or economic aspects of history/social studies.

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- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.6: Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.9: Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.8: Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.9: Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.

Procedures:

- 1) In an effort to establish background for discussion and further inquiry students will complete a homework reading. Students will create Cornell note style summary.

Hand out # 1 is part of a homework assignment that will be summarized by the students

Day 1: Time Line Analysis

Hand out #2 is a partner activity and will spring board into the Evaluations exercise.

Hand Out # 2 Time Line:

Directions: Partner work.

Look through the timeline (**Handout 2**).

Choose 10 dates to research more information on: Create a presentation that explains these events to your classmates

After completing the timeline analysis students will move to computers to gather information to rate the presidents. Each rating will need a solid argument as to the analysis of the presidency.

Day 2: Presidential ranking and Primary source analysis (Hand out 3 and 4).

After completing the timeline analysis students will move to jigsaw using the primary sources.

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Distribute the document excerpts with guided worksheet (Hand out # 3) and explain to the students how these materials will be utilized in the lesson.

Small groups will read the excerpt you have been assigned.

1. Follow the directions for analysis of the document.

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Write down all of the details you think are important from your reading. You will need to teach some of your classmates what you learned from this text, so feel free to use this section for notes you can use in class.

Groups will the create a Ranking of South Korean Presidents on the graphic organizer Handout # 5

Assessment: Based on Student participation.

Modification: Flexible grouping to assist with struggling readers.



## Handout #1 Background reading: Historical Context:

### The Aftermath of War (1954-Present)

Beginning in 1954, the Rhee Syngman Government focused on developing an anti-communist politics. In 1960, students forged an anti-government movement, the 4.19 Revolution against the illegitimately prolonged reign of Rhee Syngman Government, and overturned the government. On July 23, 1960, a new election law was enacted, and Yun Bo-seon was elected president. However, the Yun Bo-seon Government was toppled by a military coup on May 16, 1961.

In 1963, the acting president, Park Chung-hee was officially elected president, and ruled with a controversial iron fist for the next 17 years. President Park Chung-hee's 'Saemaoul Undong' (New Community Movement, an effort to modernize Korea that began in 1970) brought about much progress in South Korea, and the systematic approach to economic development also yielded increased exports and positive returns.

However, as the influence of citizens who were against such extended reign and democratic movements began to increase in power, Park Chung-hee's reign finally came to an end with his assassination in 1979. Choi Kuy-hah, served as a prime minister in Park's era, became the next president of South Korea after Park's death. But, he left office after eight months due to pressure from a political force organized by Chun Doo-hwan and his political partners. In 1980, Chun Doo-hwan came to power and continued to lead the nation with an authoritarian rule, as had been the case with former presidents. In the end, he accepted a constitutional amendment creating a direct presidential election system according to the nation's desire revealed through the democratic movement and stepped down from politics in 1988 as his last year in the president.

In 1988, the Roh Tae-woo government started off the year on a good note by successfully hosting the 1988 Seoul Olympics. His government went on to join the UN in 1991.

The Kim Young-sam Government, which began in 1993, implemented a new system in which people were required to use their real names when making financial transactions, a much needed reform at the time.

In 1998, Kim Dae-jung was elected president. He threw his efforts into overcoming the IMF financial catastrophe that hit Asia in 1997, and also hosted the 17th FIFA World Cup in 2002. President Kim Dae-jung was also the winner of the 2000 Nobel Peace Prize for his Sunshine Policy regarding North Korea.

The Roh Moo-hyun Administration, which came into office in 2003, aspired to be a participatory government where public engagement played a key role. Key outcomes of the Roh Administration included a human resources policy targeting young and open-minded people, the liquidation of authoritarianism, and growth of the civil society. The second round summit talks between South and North Korea also took place under his administration.

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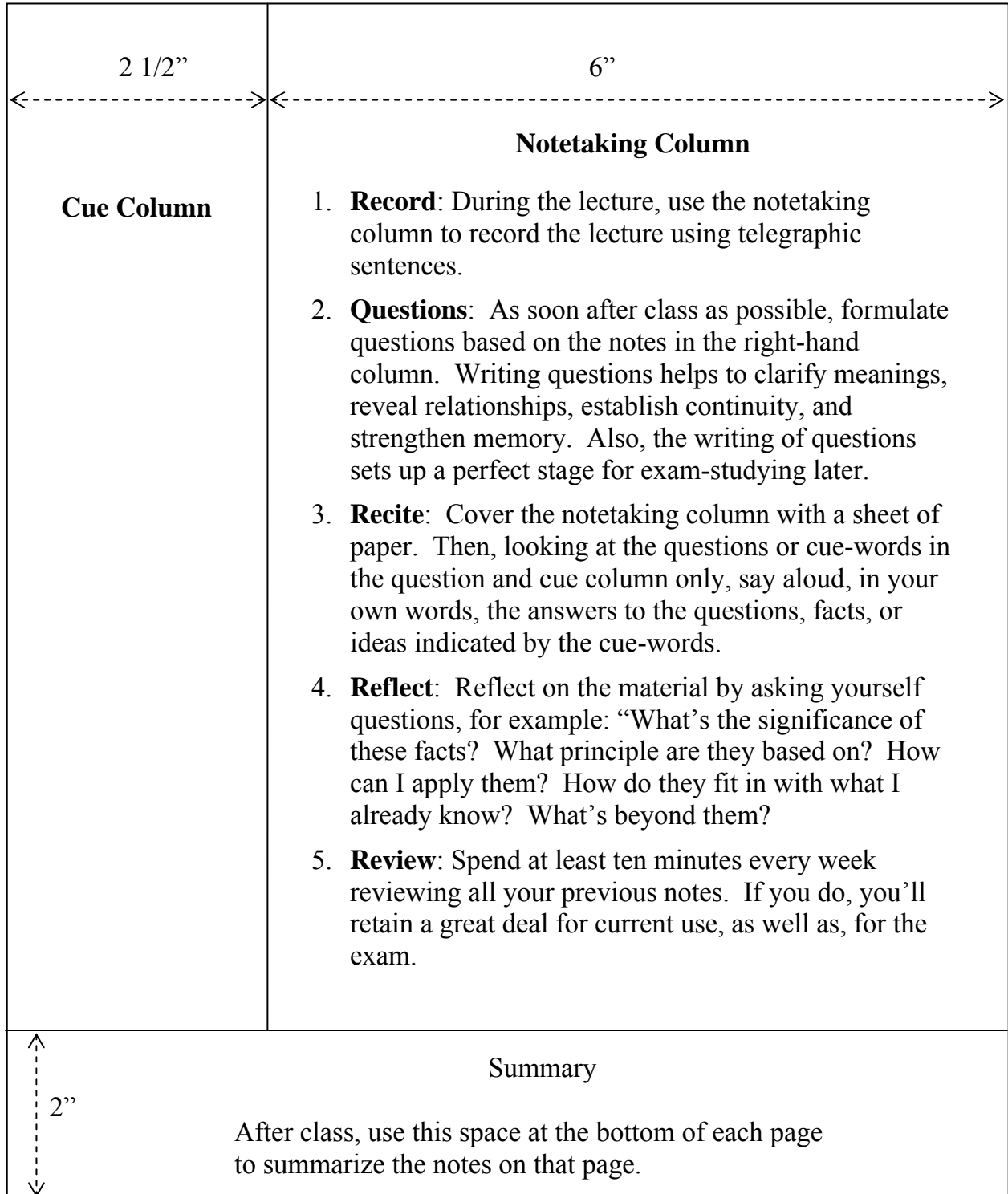
President Lee Myung-bak took office in 2008 as the 17th president. His administration pursued change and pragmatism, and actively undertook the privatization of public corporations and passage of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The administration successfully hosted the G20 Seoul Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, and other major events.

In North Korea, Kim Jong-il died in December 2011 after 17 years in power. His son Kim Jong-un took power.

Since the signing of a South-North joint communique regarding the reunification of the Korean Peninsula on July 4, 1972, South and North Korea have continued their efforts towards a peaceful coexistence and reunification, including North Korea's opening of Geumgang Mountain to South Korean tourists in 1998, and the two rounds of South-North summit meetings in 2000 and 2007, respectively.

On February 25, 2013, Park Geun-hye took oath and was inaugurated as the 18th president of Korea. She is the first female president since the establishment of the Korean government. She is also a daughter of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th president, Park Chung-hee. The Park Geun-hye Government places a top priority on establishment of fair trade as well as political, legislative, and prosecution reform. It also focuses on reducing households' debt, developing measures to deal with youth unemployment, and improving welfare.

# The Cornell Note-taking System



**Cornell Notes**

Lecture, reading/chapter/novel/article during class, power point, movies (if need to collect info.)

**Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Essential Question:**

**Questions/Main Ideas:**

**Notes:**

**Summary:**





## Hand Out # 2 Time Line:

### Time Line

1950-1952: North Korea launches a surprise attack on the South, overwhelming an undermanned and underequipped South Korean army. A United Nations force led by U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur fights to defend the South. The battle seesaws as China intervenes with troops and materials, and Seoul changes hands four times. When the front stabilizes at the UN-sanctioned 38th parallel, truce negotiations begin.

1953-1959: A cease-fire ends hostilities and sets the officially recognized border between North and South at the 38th parallel. President Syngman Rhee twice amends the constitution so he can remain in power. Economic policies focus on increased industrial production, but the country is on the verge of bankruptcy due to the inefficiencies of the Rhee administration and the embezzlement of aid and resources.

1960: Violence erupts over a fraudulent presidential election, and President Rhee resigns. The transitional government creates a bicameral legislature, and although the opposition Democratic Party (DP) is elected to power, it cannot consolidate its gains. Rhee loyalists control the military and police, and the DP cannot satisfy growing student demands for social and economic reforms.

1961-1970: Maj. Gen. Park Chung Hee leads a coup and declares martial law. He assumes the presidency and cements power in successive elections. He rules free of legislative oversight and institutes economic planning and controls geared to achieve industrialization and exports. The economy achieves stellar growth.

1971-1978: Park wins the presidential election, but re-imposes martial law. The economy turns to heavy and chemical industries, partly to aid in national defense. North and South hold discussions on political and military issues, including reunification. As growth slows, inflation reaches double digits. Dependence on foreign oil pushes the country into a recession during the second global oil crisis.

1979-1980: High inflation continues, and crowded cities experience housing, sanitation, transportation, and pollution problems. Students stage violent demonstrations against political repression. Park is assassinated by the head of the Korean CIA, throwing the country into a state of crisis. In response to continuing student protests following the assassination, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan stages a coup.

1981-1986: The collaboration between government and business delivers strong growth. The country shifts its economic focus from heavy industries to consumer goods, and import restrictions are reduced. Active political life resumes as martial law is lifted, but an extremist student protest movement continues violent protest actions. Chun survives several North Korean assassination attempts.

1987: Gen. Roh Tae Woo, a protégé of President Chun, agrees to implement democratic reforms, including direct election of the president in coming elections. Opposition political parties participate in political reform. Divided opposition, however, allows Roh to be elected president.

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1988-1991: Seoul hosts the 1988 Summer Olympics. The South Korean economy steers away from its reliance on exports to meet the demands of a growing domestic market. Student protests against U.S. interventionist policies take the form of widespread arson and firebombing. By the end of the decade, Korea's economic growth slows, and inflation increases. In 1991 the UN admits South Korea as a member.

1992-1996: Kim Young Sam (Democratic Liberal Party) is the first elected civilian president since the 1961 coup. He launches a far-reaching anticorruption campaign and institutes immediate economic reform. North and South Korea sign the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization, a treaty broken almost immediately as North Korea attempts to procure nuclear weapons.

1997-1999: The regional financial crisis hits hard. The value of the Korean won falls more than 50 percent against the U.S. dollar, and GDP growth plummets from 5 percent in 1997 to -5.8 percent in 1998. An IMF bailout of US\$58 billion opens Korea to foreign investment. The South's "Sunshine Policy" actively engages the North for peace while endorsing a "zero-tolerance" policy toward aggression.

2000-2001: A breakthrough in North-South relations takes place, with the first-ever summit between North Korea's leader Kim Jong Il and South Korea's president Kim Dae-jung. In 2000 North and South agree to reconnect the Seoul-Sinuiju railway line, severed since the nation was divided in 1945, bridging the Demilitarized Zone to facilitate inter-Korean trade.

2002-2003: South Korea successfully co-hosts the 2002 World Cup, boosting its image and confidence. Kim Dae-jung bows out with the 2002 elections. Despite corruption scandals, the country appears on a vibrant social and cultural path. The economy is on a solid course back to growth. But the global slowdown and a gathering political crisis with the North are increasingly causes for worry.



### Handout 3 Presidential Biographies

Syngman Rhee

AKA Yu Sung-man

Born: 26-Mar-1875

Birthplace: Whanghae, Korea

Died: 19-Jul-1965

Location of death: Honolulu, HI

Cause of death: Stroke

Remains: Buried, Seoul National Cemetery, Seoul, South Korea

Gender: Male

Religion: Christian

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: First President of South Korea



Headed the Korean Provisional Government in exile for twenty years.

With American backing Rhee was elected first President of Korea, which he ruled with a strong hand for twelve critical years. He was forced to resign on 26th April 1960 over the results of the disputed Vice Presidential election, which was fraudulent in favor of Rhee's apparent successor, with 90% of the vote claimed. The National Assembly voted for his resignation, after which the American CIA spirited him away to a life in exile, where he died in 1965.

Wife: Francesca Donner (b. in Austria, m. 8-Oct-1934, one son)

High School: Paejae High School (1894-)

University: George Washington University (1907)

University: MA, Harvard University (1909)

University: PhD Politics, Princeton University (1910)

President of South Korea 13-Aug-1948 to 26-Apr-1960

Declared Martial Law May-1952

Author of books:

*Japan Inside Out* (1940)



Park Chung Hee

Born: 30-Sep-1917

Birthplace: Gumi City, North Gyeongsang, Korea

Died: 26-Oct-1979

Location of death: Seoul, South Korea

Cause of death: Assassination

Remains: Buried, Seoul National Cemetery, Seoul, South Korea

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea, 1961-79

Military service: Kwangtung Army (fought Mao in China); South Korean Army

Wife: Yuk Yeongsu (d. 15-Aug-1974 botched assassination attempt)

Son: Park Ji-Man

Daughter: Park Geun-Hye (President of South Korea, b. 2-Feb-1952)

Daughter: Park Seoyeong

University: Taegu Normal School

University: Japanese Military Academy, Manchuria (1944)

President of South Korea (1963-79)

President of South Korea (1961-63, de facto, puppeteer of Yun Poson)

Declared Martial Law Aug-1972

Assassination Attempt 15-Aug-1974 (wife killed)

Shot 26-Oct-1979 (by Kim Jaegyu, KCIA chief)



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Chun Doo Hwan

Born: 18-Jan-1931

Birthplace: Naecheonri, Korea

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea, 1980-88

Wife: Lee Soon Ja (m. 1958)

University: Korean Military Academy (1955)

President of South Korea 1-Sep-1980 to 25-Feb-1988

Corruption 1996 (convicted)

Treason 16-Dec-1996 (convicted, death sentence)

Assassination Attempt 1983 (bomb at Rangoon, Burma)

Pardoned 1997

Escaped Death Sentence



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Roh Tae Woo

Born: 4-Dec-1932

Birthplace: Taegu, Korea

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea, 1988-93

Military service: South Korean Army (1950-81)

Wife: Kim Ock Sook (m. 1959, one son, one daughter)

High School: Kyongbuk High School

University: Korean Military Academy (1955)

President of South Korea 25-Feb-1988 to 1993

South Korean Minister Home Affairs (1982)

South Korean Minister Sports (1982)

South Korean Minister Political Affairs (1981)

Corruption 1996 (convicted, sentenced to 17 years)

Treason 1996 (convicted)

Pardoned 1997







Kim Young Sam

Born: 20-Dec-1927

Birthplace: Koje Island, Korea

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea, 1993-98

An opponent of strongman Park Chung Hee, his summary expulsion from the Korean legislature brought riots into the streets and Park's assassination less than one month later. Unfortunately the first free election, 1987, two opposition leaders ran simultaneously and neither was elected. Instead Roh Tae Woo became President. Kim merged his party with Roh's, and was elected his successor. His legacy is mixed: while on the one hand Kim's administration spearheaded the prosecution for treason and corruption of two former South Korean presidents (earning convictions for both), the performance of his own administration was less than stellar. The economy fared poorly, problems with KIA Motors precipitated the Asian economic crisis, and allegations of bribery and corruption haunted him.



Father: Kim Hong-Jo

Mother: Park-Bu-Ryon (d.)

Wife: Myoung-Soon Sohn (two sons, three daughters)

High School: Kyongnam High School, Pusan

University: Seoul National University (1952)

President of South Korea 25-Feb-1993 to 25-Feb-1998

Subversion arrested (1980-81, martial law)

Subversion house arrest (1982-83)

Traveled to the USSR Jul-1989



Kim Dae-Jung

AKA Dae-Jung Kim

Born: 3-Dec-1925

Birthplace: Hugwangri, South Cholla, South Korea

Died: 18-Aug-2009

Location of death: Seoul, South Korea [1]

Cause of death: Heart Failure

Gender: Male

Religion: Roman Catholic

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State, Politician, Activist

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: South Korean President, 1998-2003



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[1] Severance Hospital, Seoul, South Korea.

Wife: (d., two sons)

Wife: Lee Hee-Ho (m. 1962, 1 son)

High School: Mokpo Commercial High School, Mokpo, South Cholla, South Korea (1943)

University: Koryo University (1964)

University: Kynughi University (1970)

President of South Korea (25-Feb-1998 to 25-Feb-2003)

South Korean National Assembly (1963-75)

South Korean National Assembly (1961)

Thorolf Rafto Memorial Prize 2000

Nobel Peace Prize 2000

Converted to Catholicism 1956

House Arrest Feb-1985

House Arrest Aug-1985

Assassination Attempt 24-May-1971 (with truck)

Kidnapped Tokyo (8-Aug-1973)

Exiled to the United States (1982-85)

Conspiracy

Sedition

Treason May-1980 (sentenced to death)

Civil Disobedience Mar-1976 (sentenced to 5 years)

Traveled to North Korea Jun-2000

Escaped Death Sentence

Risk Factors: Deafness





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Lee Myung-Bak

Born: 19-Dec-1941

Birthplace: Osaka, Japan

Gender: Male

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea, 2008-13

Father: Lee Cheung-woo ("Heung-woo", ranch worker)

Mother: Chae Tae-won

Brother: Sang-deuk

Wife: Kim Yoon-ok (m. 1970)

High School: Dongji Commercial High School

University: Korea University

President of South Korea (25-Feb-2008 to 25-Feb-2013)

South Korean Mayor Seoul (2002-06)

South Korean National Assembly (1992-98, resigned)

Hyundai Engineering and Construction President (1977-92)

Hyundai Engineering and Construction (1965-77)



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Park Geun-Hye

Born: 2-Feb-1952

Birthplace: Daegu, South Korea

Gender: Female

Race or Ethnicity: Asian

Occupation: Head of State

Nationality: South Korea

Executive summary: President of South Korea

Acting First Lady of South Korea, 1974-79, after the assassination of her mother.

Father: Park Chung Hee (President of South Korea, b. 30-Sep-1917, d. 26-Oct-1979)

Mother: Yuk Yeongsu (d. 15-Aug-1974 botched assassination attempt)

Brother: Park Ji-Man

Sister: Park Seoyeong

High School: Sungshim Girls Middle and High School (1970)

University: BS Electronic Engineering, Sogang University (1974)

President of South Korea (25-Feb-2013 to present)

South Korean National Assembly 11th (2012)

South Korean National Assembly for Dalseong (1998-2012)

Saenuri Party





Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document Park Chung-hee

In May 1961 when I took over power as the leader of the revolutionary group, I honestly felt as if I had been given a pilfered household or bankrupt firm to manage. Around me I could find little hope of encouragement. The outlook was bleak. But I had to rise above this pessimism to rehabilitate the household. I had to destroy, once and for all, the vicious circle of poverty and economic stagnation. Only by reforming the economic structure would we lay a foundation for decent living standards.

- As quoted in *An economy in armor; in Korea's quiet revolution* (1992), by Frank B. Gibney, New York: Walker and Company, p. 50.

Key words from text

Summary using key words:

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Summary in your own words:

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Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Primary Source Document Syngman Rhee

This is the beginning, of our. New Day. A great task is before us. This is t-y time /hen we all should pull together. Wo know the patriotic and self-sacrificing'spirit of our people. They will not allow any of their personal or factional feelings to,interfere with their patriotic i)3ties. As you all-know, your•Government and Government Officials are still in Exile. So long "as we reside in the territories of our friendly nations, we have no police control to enforce the laws of our nation. Therefore, we have to depend on the moral influence of every patriotic man and woman of our blood for the protection of our national prestige authority and dimity. If you find among //ourselves any individual, or group of individuals unpatriotic or disloyal to your Government, you must- take it as your duty to make them realize that they ar^hurting, our nation. They arc furnishings an excuse for other powers to withhold their recognition. For this reason, I am appealing to your high sense of patriotic duty to '\*\vc your undivided support and allegiance to your Government in this most critical'moment\* In cooperation with the United Korean Committee in America, we're calling an All Korean Conference to be hold in Washington February 27th - March 1st. It will bo known ;s the Korean Liberty Conference. The sole purpose of this convention is to reaffirth the principles embodied in our declaration of Independence signed by tho ^3 representatives in Seoul on.Mwirsch^ist^ 1919\*^-nd tli^ resolutions adopted at the All-Korean Con.^rone^ held In Honolulu itn April 191+1 • Wo will provo to the world how 30lidly united and how firm- , ly determined wo' .re to fight our common enemy, Japan. We are hoping to have delegates from Hawaii and Chungking to attend this Conference\* Your cooperation in this' project will assure a great■"■succos'sr a long forward step in the advancement of our Cause\* Let us all co-oper^atewith one another with the singleness of purpose in our determination to fight till the savage tribes of Nippon has been completely crushed\* Sincerely, SYNGMAN RHEE

Key words from text

Summary using key words:

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Summary in your own words:

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### Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document President Chun Doo Hwan

Fellow citizens, with an acute sense of responsibility for the recent political situation that has greatly troubled you, I want today to expound the way for us all to shape together the future of the nation in this period of historic transition. Because social stability and national harmony were being undermined by the recent continuing demonstrations and strife over the constitutional issue, I believe that you, my fellow countrymen, not only experienced serious inconvenience and anxiety but were also worried that catastrophe might befall the nation if that state of affairs continued. Under such circumstances, I spent many sleepless nights thinking long and hard about what should be done for the sake of the present and the future of the republic and its people.

Now is a crucial moment in the destiny of the nation. The time has come to think about today and tomorrow in the light of the best interest of the country and the people, transcending any and all personal interests, factional advantages and partisan strategies. Ascertaining the Popular Will

I hereby make it clear that the 13th presidential elections will be held under a new constitution if the basic law is expeditiously revised and enacted following an agreement between the Government party and the opposition on a direct presidential election system, and that on Feb. 25, 1988, I will transfer the reins of government to the president thus elected. I have always maintained an unwavering resolve to set such an example to insure that a tradition of peaceful changes of administrations, which is the long cherished goal of the 40-year political history of the republic, will evolve and take hold in this land. In fact, I have always run the affairs of state with that goal in mind. ... Substance of Democracy

As I made clear in my New Year policy statement early this year, neither the form of government nor the method of electing the president prescribed in the Constitution of and by itself determines the substance of democracy. Until now, I could not readily accept a direct presidential election system on account of my concern about various ills that such a system may entail. My judgment was not based on a partisan consideration that a specific election system would be advantageous to one political party and disadvantageous to another. It was based solely on my earnest thinking about which system is in the best interest of the country and the people.

The direct presidential system that we had in the past led to a protracted one-man rule. Moreover, direct elections fanned regional antagonism, causing serious confrontation among citizens from different districts, as well as general social confusion. Campaigns were overzealous and demagoguery rampant. Those who lost elections refused to accept the results as fair. Thus a vicious political cycle was perpetuated. The Public Will

At the same time, however, many of my fellow citizens who remember our political past must be worried whether or not a direct presidential election system will function without a major hitch. And yet, I am confident that if you, my fellow citizens, watchfully prod the politicians in the right direction with such an anxious concern, things will really work out all right. New Era of Development

With the decision I have made today, I join you in looking forward to a new era of democratic development and mature politics. Our politics must now cast aside its old shabby ways that are incongruous with our level of economic development and thus achieve an advanced form of democracy that we can proudly show to the world.

The legacy of mistrust, antagonism, arbitrary rule and extreme confrontation that persisted over the past four decades must now be committed to the dustbin of history. Let us now take the lead in spurring social development by virtue of mutual concession, compromise, trust and harmony.

To develop such advanced politics, I solicit my fellow countrymen not only to serve as wise judges in your capacity as mature democratic citizens but also to alertly guard against and sternly condemn undemocratic acts that undermine stability and harmony, as well as dialogue and fair play. Let us work another miracle by developing Korea into a model of political development deserving to be so recorded in world history; we must not be content with having merely become a model of economic development.

Photo of President Chun Doo Hwan during televised address (AP)

### Key words from text

### Summary using key words:

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### Summary in your own words:

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Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document President KIM DAE-JUNG

First of all, I would like to offer my deepest appreciation and respect to President Estrada for all the efforts in successfully preparing for this meeting.  
I am delighted to see President Wahid of Indonesia and Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia join us for the first time. With Cambodia's entry in April, this is the year ASEAN has realized its dream of "ASEAN 10".  
ASEAN has been a major force for stability and economic prosperity in Southeast Asia. Now that it represents all ten countries of the region, I expect ASEAN to make even greater achievements for the region's dynamic growth and peace. Furthermore, I have every confidence that it will greatly contribute to peace and prosperity in the larger Asia-Pacific, and indeed the international community.  
I hope in our gathering today will prove to be a occasion to explore future oriented cooperation that is beneficial to all, so that we will all be able to share a common vision of Asian cooperation for Asia.  
Korea's ties to ASEAN, which began in 1989, have greatly expanded through exchanges and cooperation in  
In 1998 alone, 430,000 citizens of ASEAN countries came to visit Korea, and 380,000 Koreans reciprocated. With economic recovery in the region, the people-to-people exchanges are likely to become even more active in the coming years.  
The economic crisis that struck East Asia in 1997 made us keenly aware how close Korea and ASEAN are to each other. It also underscored the need for greater cooperation in the region. Thus, Korea is doing its best to strengthen its ties with ASEAN in political affairs, economic cooperation, security matters, cultural exchanges, and other areas.  
Korea sees ASEAN countries as important cooperation partners. Thus, we, have continued to provide grants to them, in the amount of 6.95 million dollars this year.  
Furthermore, as of the end of October this year, we have pledged loans from our Economic Development and Cooperation Fund to 21 projects and 4 countries. totaling 356 million dollars, which is 27% of all of our EDCF loans to date.  
Korea also maintains its donation of an annual 2 million dollars to the Korea-ASEAN special cooperation fund. The fund will be utilized mainly for the Implementation of the Hanoi Plan of Action.  
In particular, with the understanding that security on the Korean peninsula is directly related to security in the Asia-Pacific, we are trying to engage North Korea to strengthen peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. I thank ASEAN for its active support in this regard, and I count on your continued support.  
I hope that our meeting today serves to take the Korea-ASEAN partnership to a higher level for the, new century. Thank you.

Key words from text

Summary using key words:

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Summary in your own words:

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### Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document President Kim Yong-sam

President Kim. Today President Clinton and I exchanged wide-ranging views and opinions on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia and agreed to further strengthen cooperation between our two countries to preserve the peace and stability of the region.

President Clinton reaffirmed the United States firm commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea, and I supported the U.S. policy of foreign deployment, of U.S. troops to maintain peace in East Asia. President Clinton and I reconfirmed that maintaining and strengthening a firm, joint Korean-U.S. defense posture is essential to safeguarding the peace and stability not only of the Korean Peninsula but also of the Northeast Asian region. We share the view that improvement of relations between the United States and North Korea should proceed in harmony and parallel with the improvement of relations between the Republic of Korea and North Korea. We also agreed that our two countries will cooperate closely with each other in encouraging North Korea to open its doors in order to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and promote peace in Northeast Asia.

With regard to this issue, I noted that the issue of establishing a permanent peace regime on the Korean Peninsula should be pursued through dialog between South and North Korea, under the principle that the issues should be resolved between the parties directly concerned. President Clinton expressed the U.S. total support and resolve to cooperate with the Republic of Korea regarding this issue.

Korean Government supports the results of the Geneva agreement and Kuala Lumpur agreement. And President Clinton and I affirmed that the Governments of our two countries, while maintaining close coordination with regard to the implementation of the U.S.-North Korean agreement, will continue to provide the support needed by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

President Clinton and I express satisfaction over the fact that the economic and trade relations between our two countries have entered a mature phase in terms of the size of our bilateral trade, the trade balance, and bilateral investments and should continue to develop further on a well-balanced basis. At the same time, we reaffirmed that our two nations will further expand mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation under the new international economic conditions being created by the inauguration of the World Trade Organization. We also agreed that any bilateral trade issues arising out of increasing volumes of trade between two countries will be resolved smoothly through working-level consultations.

President Clinton and I concurred that our two countries need to further improve bilateral relations, both in terms of quality and quantity, so that in the forthcoming Asia-Pacific era of the 21st century, our two nations can assume leading roles in enhancing cooperation and the development of the Asia-Pacific region.

In this context, President Clinton and I agreed to coordinate closely with each other to ensure that the upcoming APEC summit conference in November of this year in Osaka will be a success. Furthermore, we agreed that our two countries will bolster multipronged collaboration in the United Nations and other international organizations. We are fully satisfied with the results of our talk, which we believe will provide added momentum to the efforts to develop the five-decade-old Korean-U.S. relations forged in blood further into a future-oriented partnership between allies for the next half a century.

I would like to express my appreciation once again to President Clinton and the U.S. Government for their warm hospitality and kindness extended to me and my delegation.

Thank you.

### Key words from text

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### Summary in your own words:

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### Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document Roh Moo-hyun's inauguration speech

#### New North Korea policy

I have several principles that I plan to adhere to in pushing the "policy for peace and prosperity" on the Korean peninsula:

First, I will try to resolve all pending issues through dialogue.

Second, I will give priority to building mutual trust and upholding reciprocity.

Third, I will seek active international co-operation on the premise that South and North Korea are the two main actors in inter-Korean relations.

And fourth, I will enhance transparency, expand citizen participation, and secure bipartisan support.

I will implement my policy for peace and prosperity with the support of the general public.

The suspicion that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons poses a grave threat to world peace, not to mention the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia.

North Korea's nuclear development can never be condoned. Pyongyang must abandon nuclear development. If it renounces its nuclear development programme, the international community will offer many things that it wants.

It is up to Pyongyang whether to go ahead and obtain nuclear weapons or to get guarantees for the security of its regime and international economic support.

I would like to emphasise again that the North Korean nuclear issue should be resolved peacefully through dialogue.

Military tension in any form should not be heightened. We will strengthen co-ordination with the United States and Japan to help resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue. We will also maintain close co-operation with China, Russia, the European Union and other countries.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Korea-US Alliance. It has made a significant contribution in guaranteeing our security and economic development. The Korean people are deeply grateful for this.

We will foster and develop this cherished alliance. We will see to it that the alliance matures into a more reciprocal and equitable relationship. We will also expand relations with other countries, including traditional friends.

Fellow citizens. For a long period of time, we have lived on the periphery. At times, we were forced to go through a history of dependence, unable to determine our own destiny.

But today, we are at the threshold of a new turning point. The opportunity has come for us to take off as the hub of Northeast Asia. We should seize this opportunity.

We have overcome numerous challenges with inner strength. We have the wisdom to turn even crisis into opportunity. With such wisdom and strength, let us again overcome the challenge facing us today. Let us make future generations remember us as proud ancestors just as, today, we remember our forefathers.

We are a people who can bring about miracles if united. Let us all pull together with all our hearts. I invite you all to join this historic march and make a new take-off towards an age of peace and prosperity. I will always stand with you all. Thank you.

Source: Yonhap News Agency, received from BBC Monitoring

#### Key words from text

#### Summary using key words:

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#### Summary in your own words:

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### Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document President Lee Myung-bak

#### Key words from text

The path seems far.  
Let us begin by doing what is possible.  
Let us now resolutely part with wasteful political disputes.  
Let us heed our people's call.  
Let us work to heal their pain.  
Let us engage in productive politics.  
I will open wide the door to dialogue not only to the ruling party but also to the opposition party.  
I will sincerely discuss matters of state with the National Assembly and respect the wishes of the Judiciary.  
My fellow Koreans, a boy from the countryside who could not even eat regular meals, went from being a street vendor, a self-supporting student and a salary man to becoming the chairman of a prominent conglomerate, a member of the National Assembly and the Mayor of Seoul.  
And finally, this person became the President of the Republic of Korea.  
As such, the Republic of Korea is a country where we can dream our dreams and bring those dreams to reality.  
I sincerely hope that everyone of my fellow Koreans will have his or her own dream and work hard to realize that dream.  
My wish is to fill this great and honorable nation with opportunities for all.  
A nation where there is hope even for the destitute, a nation where even those who fall can get up, a nation where opportunity to succeed is guaranteed for anyone who truly works hard - such is the nation that I yearn for.  
There is a map of the Republic of Korea within each of us. I will take that map and expand it so that it reaches out to the world.  
By allowing the world to come into Korea without hindrance, we will together create brand new values. And then, the Republic of Korea will be a nation that sends these new values out into the world-a genuinely top-notch nation.  
This has been the prayer of our ancestors; this is the hope of our contemporaries; and this will be our promise to the future generations.  
I, Lee Myung-bak, will lead the way.  
The Government cannot do this by itself.  
The true owners of this nation, the people, must act together.  
Parents must raise their children to be more healthy and wise, in both body and mind.  
Teachers must love and teach their students even more earnestly.  
Business leaders and workers must join hands and be more ambitious.  
The young generation must work harder to develop themselves.  
Those serving in the military as well as the police must be steadfast in defending this nation.  
Religious leaders, social workers and members of the media must also carry out their solemn responsibilities with sincerity and conviction.  
Public servants must earnestly serve the people.  
This President will be the first to do so and will do my utmost.  
My fellow Koreans! Our great march has commenced towards fulfilling this historic task of advancing Korea.  
Beyond the miracle of the Han River, let us now embark together on creating a new legacy for the Korean Peninsula. I, Lee Myung-bak, will take the lead.  
When we come together as one, we can do it. We will do it.  
Thank you.  
SEOUL, Feb. 25 (Yonhap)

#### Summary using key words:

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#### Summary in your own words:

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Hand Out 4 # Primary Sources: Document President Park Geun-Hye

Korea will aspire to a unification that promotes harmony with its neighbors, that is embraced by the community of nations, and that serves the cause of the international community.

With a view to ushering in an era peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula, I will soon be launching a committee to prepare for unification -- one that reports directly to me as president.

People from inside and outside the government will come together through this committee to muster our collective wisdom as we more fully prepare for the process of unification and integration.

Unification as the march of history toward justice and peace  
Citizens and students of Dresden,

Human history has been an incessant march towards justice and towards peace.

Just as Germany turned the great wheels of history forward from the western end of Eurasia, a new chapter in mankind's progress will start from its eastern tip, namely the Korean Peninsula.

Just as German unification represented the inexorable tide of history, I believe that Korean unification is a matter of historical inevitability. For nothing can repress the human yearning for dignity, freedom and prosperity.

Today I stand behind this podium and observe the faces of young German students bound together by an impassioned quest for truth.

And as I do so, I am also picturing the day when young students from both halves of a unified Korean Peninsula are studying side by side and nurturing their dreams together.

Mark my words -- that day will come.

And when that day arrives, young people from Germany, from the whole of Korea and from all over the world, will exchange their vision of a better world as they travel back and forth between Asia and Europe through a Eurasian railway.

I ask our friends here in Germany to join us on this journey to peaceful unification.

'Wir sind ein Volk!' The day will soon come when these powerful words that united the people of East and West Germany echoes across the Korean Peninsula.

Key words from text

Summary using key words:

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Summary in your own words:

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Hand out 5: Evaluating South Korean Presidents: The Good and the Bad

<b>Who?</b>	<b>Rule of Law and Unbiased Enforcement</b>	<b>Freedom of Religion, Speech, and Press</b>	<b>Support of Education and Social Mobility</b>	<b>Economic Growth and Property Rights</b>	<b>Misc</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>









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