

Real English
for
**Tour
Guides**

실무편

Unit

1

The Three Kingdoms of Korea



The Three Kingdoms are very important to the formation of modern Korea. It is especially useful to understand the relationship between the Three Kingdoms and the neighboring foreign countries. In this unit, you will follow five steps to make a presentation on the Three Kingdoms of Korea. Then, you will make your own presentation about the same topic yet with a different theme.

STEP 1

Brainstorming about the Topic

A. What comes to mind when you think of the Three Kingdoms of Korea?

Example: Goguryeo, Baekje, Silla, Jumong, Gwanggaeto the Great, Samguk Sagi (a historical record of the Three Kingdoms of Korea), Japan, Buddhism, Later Three Kingdoms

B. Ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

- 1 Do you know Jumong? Who was he, and what did he do?
- 2 Do you know where the Three Kingdoms were located?
- 3 Who was Gwanggaeto the Great? Why is he famous?
- 4 Which kingdom unified the Three Kingdoms?
- 5 Why was Goguryeo important in Korean history?
- 6 How did Baekje influence Japan during the Three Kingdoms period?
- 7 What would have happened if the Three Kingdoms had been unified by a kingdom other than Silla?
- 8 What is the book *Samguk Sagi*? Who wrote it? And why is it meaningful?

Vocabulary Preview

alliance	동맹, 연합	emerge	출현하다, 부상하다	last	존속하다
basin	(강의) 유역	era	시대	Manchuria	만주
confederacy	연맹, 연합	expand	확장하다, 넓히다	occupy	차지하다, 점령하다
confirmation	증거, 확증	fall	멸망하다	state	국가
conquer	정복하다	foundation	건국, 설립	successor	계승자
defeat	패배시키다, 물리치다	heirs (to)	(~의) 계승자	territory	영토, 구역
depose	(왕을) 퇴위시키다	Korean Peninsula	한반도	unify	통일하다

STEP 2

Developing the Theme

Develop the theme for your presentation on the Three Kingdoms of Korea. Then, describe the theme. Refer to the sample below.

Sample

Theme

The Foundation of the Three Kingdoms of Korea

Description

Gojoseon is considered the first Korean kingdom. Before the Three Kingdoms period, there were several smaller states, such as Buyeo, Okjeo, Dongye, and Goguryeo, in northern Korea. In addition, Samhan, the three confederacies, was in southern Korea, but it was conquered by Baekje, Silla, and Gaya in the 4th century. Baekje occupied western Korea. Silla expanded by occupying the Nakdonggang River basin. The Gaya Confederacy emerged around part of the Nakdonggang River. Those states became the foundation of the Three Kingdoms: Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla. The Three Kingdoms had territory in Manchuria and Korea. Goguryeo once held more than half of Korea and much of Manchuria. Finally, the Three Kingdoms emerged.



Theme	<i>Example: A Story about Hwarang in Silla Dynasty</i>
Description	

SPEAK about the **TOPIC**



Ask and answer the questions with your partner.

- 1 Which of the Three Kingdoms is your favorite? Why?
- 2 Confucianism was introduced to Korea during the Three Kingdoms period. Do you think Confucianism still affects Korean society?
- 3 The name of the founder of Silla, Hyeokgeose, means “ruling the world with bright light.” What does your name mean? Who named you as a baby?

STEP 3

Making an Outline

Make an outline for your presentation based on the theme from Step 2. Refer to the sample below.

Sample	
Theme	The Foundation of the Three Kingdoms of Korea
Outline	1 Goguryeo
	2 Baekje
	3 Silla
	4 The Unification of the Three Kingdoms and Later Silla
	5 The Later Three Kingdoms
	6 Wrap-Up

Three historical artifacts are displayed in a collage. The top-left image is a mural of a warrior on horseback, likely from the Three Kingdoms period. The top-right image is a golden crown with multiple ornate spikes. The bottom-right image is a golden vase or ceremonial object with a tiered, flame-like top.

Theme	
Outline	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6

* You can use the ideas to help you write the outline above.

Keywords about Hwarang

- *Samguk Sagi/Samguk Yusa*
- Flower Youths
- King Jinheung
- an elite group of young males in Silla
- getting trained to be an ideal leader
- spending a lot of time in nature
- cultivating the mind and exercising the body
- wearing makeup and accessories
- Five Precepts for Secular Life (Sesokogye)
- Kim Yushin and Kim Gwanchang

STEP 4

Adding Details

A. Look at the sample below. Figure out how to add details to the outline from Step 3.

Sample

Theme

The Foundation of the Three Kingdoms of Korea



Goguryeo ▶ 01-01

Goguryeo was founded by Jumong in 37 B.C. It first adopted Buddhism as the state religion in 372 A.D. Goguryeo reached its peak under Gwanggaeto the Great and his son Jangsu, when it became a great power in East Asia. The accomplishments of Gwanggaeto the Great were inscribed on a huge memorial stone still located on the border of China and North Korea. He started using Yeongnak (eternal rejoicing) as the name of his new era and proclaimed Goguryeo's independence from China. Goguryeo enjoyed a golden age during his 79-year reign. Goguryeo, however, was defeated by a Silla-Tang alliance in 668.



Details

**2****Baekje** ▶ 01-02

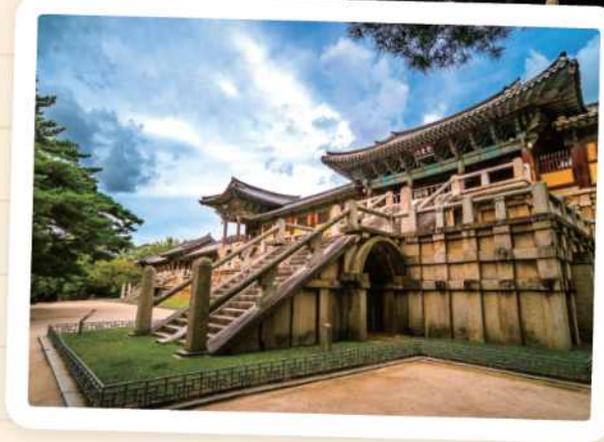
In southwest Korea, Baekje was founded by King Onjo in 18 B.C. Baekje reached its greatest point in the 4th century A.D. during the reign of King Geunchogo. He expanded its territory both to the north and south. Baekje had a powerful navy and introduced its culture, including Chinese characters, Buddhism, and pottery, to Japan. Baekje collapsed

when its soldiers fought against a Silla-Tang alliance and were defeated at the Battle of Hwangsanbeol in 660. Later, Baekje attempted a comeback with the aid of the Japanese. In 663, Baekje and Japanese forces fought Silla-Tang alliance forces at Baekgang, but they were defeated, resulting in the end of the kingdom.



**3****Silla** ▶ 01-03

Silla was one of the longest dynasties in the world. It lasted for 992 years. Silla was established by Bak Hyeokgeose in 57 B.C. It was located in the southern and central parts of Korea. Silla gained power when it took over the Gaya Confederacy in 562 A.D. However, it frequently faced pressure from neighboring states. Therefore, Silla made alliances with Baekje, Goguryeo, and China at various times to its advantage. In the 7th century, King Muyeol of Silla allied with the Tang Dynasty of China and conquered Baekje in 660. King Munmu, the son of King Muyeol, conquered Goguryeo in 668.





4

The Unification of the Three Kingdoms and Later Silla ▶ 01-04

Details

After conquering Baekje and Goguryeo while allied with Silla, the Tang Dynasty wanted to control the Korean Peninsula. So Silla fought the Tang Dynasty and defeated its navy at Gibeolpo at the mouth of the Geumgang River. Eventually, Silla unified the Three Kingdoms in 676. Later Silla enjoyed a golden age of art and culture. Notably, Later Silla showed its naval power and, led by Jang Bogo, dominated the seas of East Asia. Confirmation of long-distance trade between Later Silla and Persia can be found in Persian documents. Later Silla was prosperous and wealthy and had an influential culture.





5

The Later Three Kingdoms ▶ 01-05

As Later Silla declined in power, the Silla Kingdom (including Later Silla), which lasted for 992 years, was divided into the Later Three Kingdoms: Silla, Hubaekje, and Hugoguryeo. Hubaekje and Hugoguryeo claimed to be the heirs to Baekje and Goguryeo, respectively. Wang Geon deposed Gungye, the founder of Hugoguryeo, and founded Goryeo in 918. He then defeated Later Silla in 935 and Hubaekje in 936. Eventually, the Later Three Kingdoms were unified by Goryeo in 936. The name Goryeo indicates that the kingdom was the successor of Goguryeo.





6

Wrap-Up

▶ 01-06



After Korea's earliest state, Gojoseon, fell in 108 B.C., the Three Kingdoms—Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla—were founded in Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula. Although the three kingdoms were different in many ways, all three were composed of ethnic Koreans and had similar cultures, languages, and religions. For instance, the Three Kingdoms accepted Buddhism,

starting with Goguryeo. After the Three Kingdoms period, Later Silla enjoyed a golden age of art and culture. The Later Three Kingdoms emerged as the Later Silla weakened. The Later Three Kingdoms were then unified by Goryeo.





Improving Knowledge

To improve your knowledge as a tour guide, try to answer the questions.

- 1 Think about the relationship between Baekje and Japan during the Three Kingdoms period. How could the two countries become close enough to help each other?
- 2 At first, Silla was the weakest of the three, so how was it able to unify the Three Kingdoms?
- 3 Did you know that Silla traded with Persia (Iran today) and Arab countries?

B. Add some details to the outline for your presentation. Two or three sentences for each point are enough. Go back to Step 3 to check the outline you made.

Theme

** Write each point of the outline you made in Step 3 before you add some details.*

1 ()

2 ()

3 ()

Details

4 ()

5 ()

6 ()

STEP 5**Making a Presentation**

Now, it's time for an individual or group project. Make a presentation in class about the Three Kingdoms of Korea by using the details from Step 4 above. To try something new, you can make a presentation about Gojoseon, the first Korean kingdom, by following the same five steps.

Key Phrases

Look at the key phrases of the unit. Then, make your own sentences by using the phrases.

1 **adopt A as B** A를 B로 채택하다

Goguryeo first **adopted** Buddhism **as** the state religion in 372 A.D.

고구려는 서기 372년에 처음 불교를 국교로 채택했다.

South Korea **adopted** the rose of Sharon **as** its national flower.

남한은 무궁화를 국화로 채택했다.

2 **reach one's peak** 전성기를 맞이하다

Goguryeo **reached its peak** under Gwanggaeto the Great and his son Jangsu.

고구려는 광개토태왕과 아들 장수왕 치하에서 전성기를 맞이했다.

The Korean artist **reached her peak** in the 1970s and 1980s.

그 한국인 화가는 1970년대와 1980년대에 전성기를 맞이했다.

Key Phrases

Look at the key phrases of the unit. Then, make your own sentences by using the phrases.

3 on the border of ~의 경계에

The huge memorial stone is still located **on the border of** China and North Korea.

그 거대한 기념비는 여전히 중국과 북한의 경계에 자리 잡고 있다.

The DMZ (demilitarized zone) is situated **on the border of** North and South Korea.

비무장지대는 북한과 남한의 경계에 자리 잡고 있다.

4 during the reign of ~의 통치 기간에

Baekje reached its greatest point in the 4th century A.D. **during the reign of** King Geunchogo.

백제는 서기 4세기 근초고왕 통치 기간에 전성기를 구가했다.

Confucianism was dominant **during the reigns of** Yeongjo and his grandson Jeongjo.

유교는 영조와 손자 정조의 통치 기간에 지배적이었다.

Key Phrases

Look at the key phrases of the unit. Then, make your own sentences by using the phrases.

5 **with the aid of** ~의 도움을 받아

Baekje attempted a comeback **with the aid of** the Japanese.

백제는 일본의 도움을 받아 부흥을 꾀했다.

King Sejong invented the Korean alphabet, Hangeul, **with the aid of** his court scholars.

세종대왕은 집현전 학자들의 도움을 받아 한국의 자모인 한글을 창제했다.

6 **take over** ~을 정복하다, 장악하다

Silla gained power when it **took over** the Gaya Confederacy in 562 A.D.

신라는 서기 562년에 가야 연맹을 정복하면서 세력을 잡았다.

Japan **took over** Korea's labor and land during the occupation period.

일본은 강점기에 한국의 노동력과 토지를 장악했다.

Key Phrases

Look at the key phrases of the unit. Then, make your own sentences by using the phrases.

7 **make an alliance with** ~와 동맹을 맺다, 연합하다

Silla **made alliances with** Baekje, Goguryeo, and China at various times.

신라는 백제, 고구려, 중국과 여러 번 동맹을 맺었다.

South Korea **made an alliance with** the United States during the Korean War.

남한은 한국전쟁 기간에 미국과 연합했다.

8 **be divided into** ~로 분할되다, 나뉘다

The Silla Kingdom **was divided into** the Later Three Kingdoms: Silla, Hubaekje, and Hugoguryeo.

신라왕국은 후삼국(신라, 후백제, 후고구려)으로 분할되었다.

Korea **was divided into** two separate countries in the twentieth century.

한국은 20세기에 개별적인 두 개의 국가로 나뉘었다.

Key Phrases

Look at the key phrases of the unit. Then, make your own sentences by using the phrases.

9 **claim to** ~라고 주장하다

Hubaekje and Hugoguryeo **claimed to** be the heirs to Baekje and Goguryeo, respectively.

후백제와 후고구려는 각각 백제와 고구려를 계승했다고 주장했다.

The hotel **claimed to** be a five-star establishment, but it seemed more like a three-star hotel to us.

호텔은 5성급 시설이라고 주장했지만, 우리가 보기에는 3성급 호텔에 더 가까웠다.

10 **be composed of** ~로 구성되다

All three kingdoms **were composed of** ethnic Koreans and had similar cultures, languages, and religions.

삼국은 모두 한민족으로 구성되어 있었으며 유사한 문화와 언어, 그리고 종교를 지니고 있었다.

The breakfast at the hotel **was composed of** cereal, jam, and bread.

호텔 조식은 시리얼, 잼, 빵으로 구성되어 있었다.