

Self-guided Exercise Book



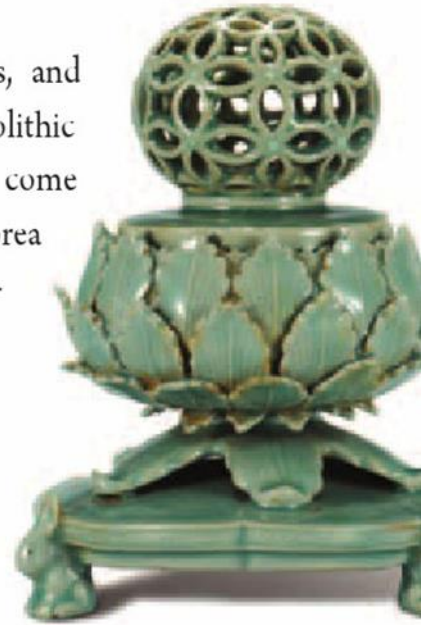
# Museum in Textbooks





## Korean Dishes from the Past

Containers for holding food—like bowls, cups, and pots—were probably first made during the Paleolithic Period, but the oldest dishes ever found in Korea come from the Neolithic Period. Through history, people in Korea have made dishes out of many different materials, including animal bones, leather, wood, clay, metal, and glass.



### Question

Look at the pictures below and choose the materials that people used to make dishes and bowls in the past.

(Examples)





## The First Invention: Stone Tools

Stone tools were the first things that humans ever invented, and those tools changed human life forever in very important ways. Ancient stone tools can be divided into two categories—chipped stone tools, made by chipping stones to make them sharp, like a blade and ground stone tools by cutting or breaking stones into different shapes and then grinding them to make them sharp—depending on how the tools were made.

### Question

The pictures below show some ancient stone tools and some modern tools that we use today. Match the ancient tools to the modern tools that are used for the same purpose.

①



②



③



a



blender

b



combine

c



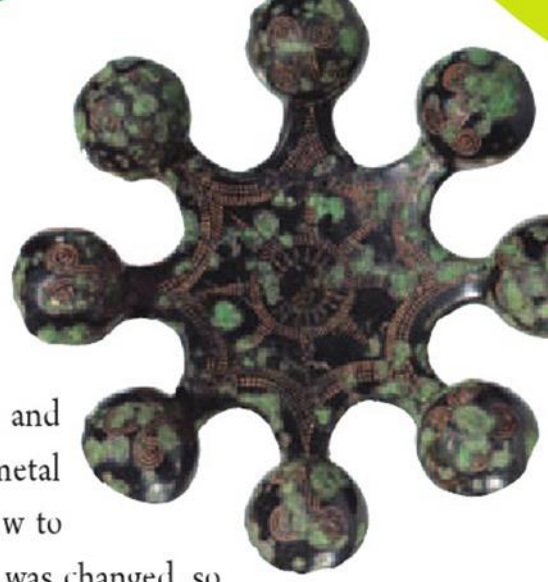
tractor



Answer: 1-tractor, 2-combine, 3-blender



## Bronze Objects



After stone tools, people started to make tools and other objects out of metal, and the first type of metal they used was bronze. When people learned how to make things out of bronze, their whole society was changed, so the production of bronze is an especially important advance in human history.

Bronze is a metal alloy, much easier to shape and bend than stone, so bronze tools can be made in virtually any shape and size. Bronze is also more durable than stone.

### Question

In ancient times, only a few people had bronze objects, and they did not use those objects for everyday tasks. Instead, bronze objects demonstrated a person's wealth, power, and success.

In today's world, what objects do people use to represent their wealth and success? Why do those objects represent wealth and success?





## Iron Objects

After bronze objects, the next metal objects to appear in Korea were iron objects. The production of iron started about 2,300 years ago, and within 100-200 years, iron objects were being produced in places all over the Korean Peninsula. The use of iron weapons and tools caused major changes in early Korea by helping some groups of people gain military strength, political power, and wealth. These powerful groups and individuals were then

able to conquer and unite many small communities



to make the first ancient cities, states, and countries.

The first nation ever formed in the Korean Peninsula was Gojoseon, which started out using bronze objects, but became much more powerful with the development of iron weapons and tools.

### Question

Please fill in the blanks:

“The use of iron weapons and tools caused major changes in early Korea by helping some groups of people gain \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.”



Answer: military strength, political power, wealth

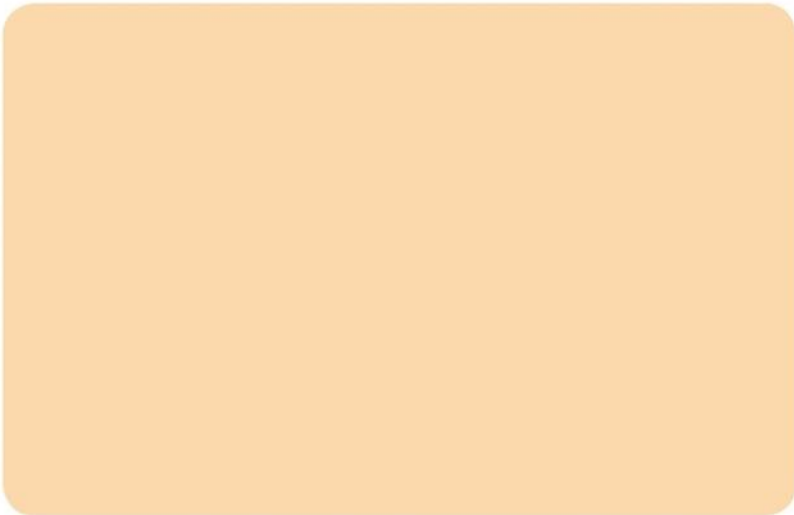
## Precious Jewelry



Ancient people used jewelry to decorate their body and improve their appearance, just like we do today. But in the past, jewelry was only worn by the richest and most powerful people, such as kings, queens, nobles, and shamans (people who communicate with the spirit world). In different periods of Korean history, jewelry was used to represent various types of power and social status.

### Question

During each time period, jewelry was made in different ways from different materials. What types of jewelry are popular today? Draw some examples of beautiful jewelry and describe them in your own words.





## *Giwa*: Korean Roof Tiles

For a long time, Koreans have used special tiles to decorate and protect the roofs of their houses, and those tiles are called “giwa.” There are several types of giwa, depending on their purpose. Two of the most basic types of giwa are flat tiles called “amkiwa” and round tiles called “sukiwa.” Also, there are flat tiles called “ammaksae” that were placed at the ends of the roof, and round tiles called “sumaksae” that were placed in between the ammaksae tiles.



The ammaksae and sumaksae tiles were often decorated with carvings of lotus flowers, human faces, and other images. Some tiles were carved with the face of a terrifying monster, in order to scare away evil spirits from the building. The tiles were placed on the roof to face in all four directions: north, east, south, and west.

### Question

Roof tiles were decorated with the faces of monsters to scare evil spirits away from a building. What pictures and patterns do you use to decorate your house?

A large, empty, light orange rounded rectangular box for writing an answer.

## Kundika (Ritual Bottle)

Goryeo Dynasty (12th century), National Treasure #92



This special type of bottle is called a “kundika,” and they were originally used by Buddhist monks in their everyday lives, to serve and carry water. Over time, however, the kundika became a symbol for curing disease and caring for people, so then it was used only for special rituals to serve the purest water to the Buddha.

Since Buddhism was the official state religion of the Goryeo Dynasty (918–1392), many kundikas were made in this period.

Compared to ordinary water bottles, kundikas have a longer neck for pouring, a short spout on the side where they could be filled, and a round, egg-shaped body. The picture of the body shows water birds flying or floating in the water, a large willow tree blowing in the breeze, a hill covered by dense fog, and many reeds and lotus flowers. There is also a fisherman wearing a straw raincoat, and another group of people fishing from a boat.

### Question

Name the three main parts of this kundika.







## Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje

Baekje Kingdom (7th century), National Treasure #287

Neungsan-ri Temple Site in Buyeo, Chungcheongnam-do Province

Incense is a special substance that produces very strong smelling smoke when it is burned, and containers for holding incense are called “incense burners.” Incense is often used to remove bad odors, and also in religious ceremonies, as a symbol of cleaning the soul and the spirit.

This marvelous incense burner was used in ceremonies of the royal family of the Baekje Kingdom (18 BCE-660 CE). The incense burner has three main parts: the stand, the body, and the lid. On top of the lid, there is a knob shaped like a mythical bird called a “phoenix,” which was a symbol of heaven. The lid is also decorated with 23 mountain peaks, 17 people (five of whom are playing musical instruments), and numerous different animals, including tigers, deer, elephants, monkeys, and some mythical creatures. The bowl is decorated with three layers of lotus petals, a symbol of earth or the land. The bowl that supports the stand is shaped like a dragon, a symbol of water or the sea, and the dragon is soaring up towards heaven.



### Question

Match the words from the list below to the correct part of the incense burner.

- |          |                  |         |
|----------|------------------|---------|
| Earth •  | • Dragon •       | • Body  |
| Heaven • | • Phoenix •      | • Lid   |
| Water •  | • Lotus flower • | • Stand |

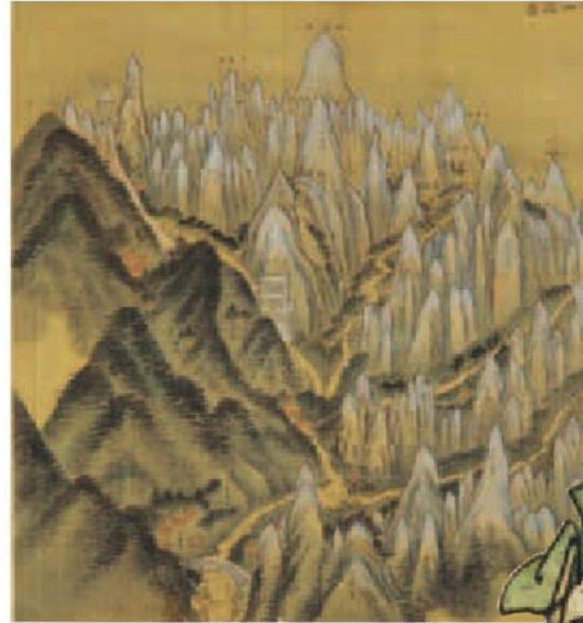
## Korean Traditional Painting



The first paintings ever made in Korea were cave paintings from the prehistoric age. Huge wall paintings have also been discovered inside tombs from the Goguryeo Kingdom (37 BCE–668 CE). During the Goryeo Dynasty (918–1392), the official state religion was Buddhism, so most of the paintings from this time period show famous Buddhist figures or events.

In the Joseon Dynasty (1392–1897), there were many different types of painting, depending on the theme and subject. Some of the favorite categories of painting included portraits, landscapes, literati painting, folk painting, and genre painting.

Portraits are paintings of people, while landscapes are paintings of natural scenes, showing mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests. There are two main styles of Korean landscapes: “idealized landscapes” and “true view landscapes.” Idealized landscapes show an imaginary perfect landscape, which the artist hopes will become real some day, while true view landscapes show actual scenes from nature as it exists in real life.

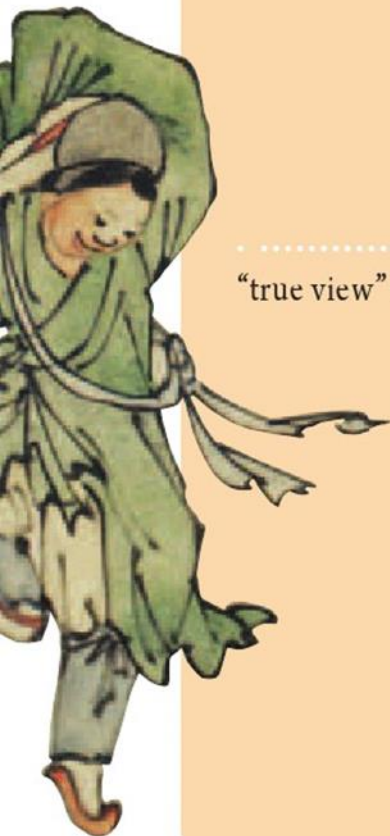


## Question

What is the difference between “idealized” and “true view” landscapes? Draw two scenes from your hometown: one “idealized” scene and one “true view” scene.

“idealized” scene

“true view” scene





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