

*A History of Science in Korea. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Science and technology in Korea. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Science and technology in Korea.*

In the first half of the 15th century, around 62 major accomplishments were made in various scientific fields. Of these, 29 came from Korea alone compared to 5 from China and 28 from the rest of the world. At a young age, Jang displayed talent as an inventor and engineer, creating machines to facilitate agricultural work. These included supervising the building of aqueducts and canals. The new model was of even higher quality and was twice as fast. Other inventions were the sight glass, and the udometer. The highpoint of Korean astronomy was during the Joseon period, where men such as Jang created devices such as celestial globes which indicated the positions of the sun, moon, and the stars. The apex of astronomical and calendrical advances under King Sejong was the Chiljeongsan, which compiled computations of the courses of the seven heavenly objects five visible planets, the sun, and moon, developed in This work made it possible for scientists to calculate and accurately predict all the major heavenly phenomena, such as solar eclipses and other stellar movements. The sphere is activated by a working clock mechanism, showing the position of celestial objects at any given time. The map was created in the second year of the reign of Taejong of Joseon. The map was made by combining Chinese, Korean and Japanese maps. Hangeul, the first and only featural alphabet in current use for a national language, was promulgated by Sejong in The work spread to its East Asian neighbors, China and Japan, where it is still regarded as one of the classics of Oriental medicine today. The first soft ballistic vest, Myunjebaegab, was invented in Joseon Korea in the s shortly after the French campaign against Korea Heungseon Daewongun ordered development of bullet-proof armor because of increasing threats from Western armies. Kim Gi-du and Gang Yun found that cotton could protect against bullets if thick enough, and devised bullet-proof vests made of 30 layers of cotton. The vest has since been sent back to Korea and is currently on display to the public. North Korean IT specialists demonstrate a high degree of technological literacy. So far, a total of three launch attempts were made, although none of them was successful. Ministry of Science and Technology South Korea Modern scientific and technological development in South Korea at first did not occur largely because of more pressing matters such as the division of Korea and the Korean War that occurred right after its independence. Officially disgraced scientist, Hwang Woo-suk led a bio-engineering team that created three living clones of a dog that died in The South Korean government blamed its northern counterpart on these attacks, as well as incidents that occurred in, , and, but Pyongyang denies the accusations. There is a growing trend of inventions of new types of media or apps, utilizing the 4G and 5G internet infrastructure in South Korea. South Korea has the infrastructures to meet a density of population and culture that has the capability to create strong local particularity.

## 2: History Degrees & Graduate Programs in Korea

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Clancey, and Hui-Chieh Loy. With Special Respect to Hushilun. Development and State of the Field. The Light of 15th Century Korea, ed. International Circle of Korean Linguistics, Kansai daigaku shuppankai, A History of Science in Korea. History of Science in Korea. National University of Singapore Press, Yung Sik Kim and Francesca Bray. Seoul National University Press, A Case in Early Nineteenth-century Korea. Questions of Technology and Early Modern Experiences. Kemp; Kyoung Don Kwak; et al. University of Chicago Press, Lee, Kiehwa, and Woo-Sun Yang. The Automatic Striking Water Clock. Needham, Joseph, et al. The Hall of Heavenly Records: Korean Astronomical Instruments and Clocks, Cambridge University Press, The History of Science. University of Hawaii Press, An Appraisal of the Discipline. The National Academy of Sciences, Obscure Connections in the Pre-Modern Sciences before Portugal and East Asia II, ed. World Scientific Publishing Co. Science and Technology in Korean History: Excursions, Innovations, and Issues. With the Focus on the Case of Korea and India. Song, Mi-Jang, and Hyun Kim.

### 3: Korean History Bibliography: Science - Medicine

*The present Korean culture, including occupation, houses, religion, scripts, architecture, science and technology are the result of this evolution of history from the prehistoric age in Korea to the present.*

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## 4: Korean History Bibliography: Science - General

*--The popularization of science in colonial Korea --Science for servants in the colony --Study abroad during the Korea War and science in the Vietnam War --Science and non-science in scientific Korea --Does science have natural borders?*

Master of Arts in History M. Master of Arts in Art History M. Master of Science in Historic Preservation M. Doctor of Philosophy in Medieval Studies Ph. Some programs may also offer a Master of Philosophy or MPhil degree. This degree type is not overly common in the United States. In the schools that do offer it, MPhil programs tend to be somewhat longer than MA programs, and may be seen as a step between a history masters and doctorate. History masters programs often require students to complete a masters thesis in order to graduate. A thesis is a lengthy, in-depth research paper that demonstrates mastery of your area of study, familiarity with current and influential history research, and general writing, research, and academic competence. Some masters in historys program may offer a non thesis option. A variety of paths of study may be available in history masters programs. Most programs though not all are likely to ask students to select a concentration. This could be based on geographic area, a certain topic or demographic, or chronology. Other history masters programs may already be focused on a specific subject, such as Medieval Studies or Military History. In this case, the course list and requirements are already tailored to the topic. Applying to History Masters Programs Most history masters programs require applicants to hold a bachelors degree and have obtained a minimum GPA. Past coursework in history may also be required. Other admission materials may include a writing sample, a statement of purpose, test scores and recommendations. Programs vary, so contact an admission advisor to find out more. Doctorate in History History doctoral programs may go beyond learning about history from other people, and move toward equipping you to study it yourself. As such, the field of study you choose for your doctoral program could have a huge impact on your experience there. In some ways, this is similar to the concentrations you might be asked to select at the masters level. However, in doctoral programs, significantly more time is likely to be spent conducting and writing research on this topic. The specific topics you could concentrate on may vary considerably, depending on the school, the faculty currently teaching there, your advisor, and other factors. Some PhD in history programs also emphasize professional skills necessary to take doctoral program experience and apply it. With respect to history, this often has to do with teaching effective history classes at the college level; writing, editing, and publishing original research; giving conference presentations; and archival work. One important factor in earning a doctorate in history is your dissertation. In most doctoral programs, the dissertation is one of the final steps toward earning the degree. History doctoral dissertations generally take the form of extended research projects. You generally complete these on your own under the guidance of a mentor or advisor. Some programs may even dedicate a full year or two to the completion of this project. History dissertation research could involve studying primary sources, talking to experts, and even visiting sites in person. Graduate Certificates in History Graduate certificates in history are offered at the masters, post-masters, and doctoral level. History graduate certificates tend to be narrowly designed to explore a single topic, such as eighteenth-century studies, historic preservation, historical research, or heritage management. Often, these are meant to enhance prior education and experience, or to support specific careers or research interests. Graduate certificate programs are typically fairly short compared to doctorate and masters history programs, and may be earned through successful completion of several courses. History Graduate Programs Formats Graduate history programs are offered in a range of convenient formats, making study possible for students of all different learning needs and lifestyles. Whether you prefer to study in the classroom or on the go, full time or part time, options may be out there that work for you. History Graduate Schools enable you to study in a program anchored in the community. That means that your program could have connections to local museums, history organizations, and other resources to help your research come alive. Some campus based history graduate programs may even be able to help you set up field experiences, internships, or offer networking opportunities to support your career as a history scholar. Plus, many graduate schools now incorporate digital

learning tools into their programs, so you may still be able to attend some courses fully or partially online. That, combined with flexible scheduling options, means that you could have a campus program with added convenience. Online History Graduate Programs are a flexible alternative to campus study. These types of programs may appeal to anyone from busy working professionals to history students who prefer studying more independently. Courses are accessible online and on the go, meaning you could choose a history program based on what you want to study, rather than where the campus is, when classes are, and how convenient it is from home or work. Some online history graduate programs may still have some limited campus requirements, such as short-term campus residencies, exams, or presentations. Follow up with individual schools to learn how they format their program. History Graduate Programs Curriculum Info The curriculum you find in your history graduate program is likely to vary considerably, depending on the school you choose, the faculty currently teaching there, your area of study, and other factors. As such, while there are likely to be thematic similarities between programs, most of the details are likely to be unique. That said, many graduate history programs offer courses in a few basic categories. For example, you could attend courses focused on a certain era in history. Or you might look at a certain issue throughout history. This could include the dominance of different religious belief systems throughout history, the plight of the working poor in different periods, or race and gender in American society in different centuries. Some programs may even look at political ideologies and structures, and how they have influenced history or change over time, like American Conservatism, Marxism, or capitalism. Careers in History History graduate degrees are fairly versatile. In addition to the subject knowledge, they build up research skills, written and verbal communication, critical thinking, not to mention a better understanding of people and society. As such, people holding advanced history degrees may find careers in a broad spectrum of industries. This could include business, government, law, and education. That said, there may also be more history-specific opportunities for students to aspire to. University professors typically need at least a PhD. However, some rare universities may hire faculty who are currently in the process of completing a doctoral program. University history faculty, in addition to teaching university history courses, may be involved with performing research and writing for publication. Other museum-related careers include archivists, who may work in preservation and help to maintain and repair pieces. Historians could work for the government, historical societies, research organizations, schools, and corporations. Simply use the menu to select your preferred format, degree level, and specialty if any. Then review the results that match your criteria. When you find a graduate history program listing that sounds like a good fit, click it to learn more. Get in touch using the on page form, then start getting ready to attend history grad school!

## 5: Science & Technology in Korea – Science & Technology Office Seoul

*The Korean created his own characteristic pattern by melting together the contents of East Asian science, technology, idea and philosophy in his own crucible.*

In the Neolithic Age, which lasted from around 8000 B.C. It is assumed that in that age they began to engage in farming. The inhabitants in the Bronze Age around 1000 B.C. Fullfledged farming started in the Bronze Age. The iron culture, introduced around the fourth century B.C. There is a record that one of the ancient states, Pyonhan located around Kimhae of the present country, exported a great quantity of iron to Nakrang, an ancient country that existed in the Manchuria area and Japan. In the Three Kingdoms period, the Three Kingdoms Koguryo, Paekche and Shilla developed political, social and economic systems independent of each other, and were later combined into the United Shilla. Buddhism which was introduced during the Three Kingdoms period grew and flourished, leaving deep foot prints on both the spiritual and living cultures of the United Shilla. A woodblock-printed scroll of Dharani Sutra found in the Sokka Pagoda of Pulkuk-sa Temple, constructed during the Shilla period has proved to be the oldest woodblock printing, dating before 600 A.D. Also Buddhism was still kept as the state religion. In the Choson Kingdom - Confucianism was the basis of political, social and economic systems. In particular, the creation of Hangeul, the Korean alphabet, and the development of science and technology during the reign of King Sejong were the epochmaking events in the development of Korean culture. The present Korean culture, including occupation, houses, religion, scripts, architecture, science and technology are the result of this evolution of history from the prehistoric age in Korea to the present. Various grains have been grown since the ancient period. Later rice cultivation was introduced and became the most wide spread. Consequently, many kinds of grains, including millets, beans, red-beans and barley with rice as the staple grain, are the foods of Korea. Also, various plants from mountains and fields are prepared as vegetables. The basic Korean traditional costume consists of a jacket and trousers for men, and a jacket and skirt for women, and overcoats and headgear for both sexes. People first lived in caves and dwellings built with untreated woods and these were gradually improved to the forms of pit-house, log huts and grass - thatched or tile- roofed houses. The traditional houses varied in form and scale depending on the status of the occupants, and have developed according to the demands and climatic of social, other environmental circumstances. Water Wheel Mortar The water wheel mortar has been used to pound and powder grains since the 5th century A.D. After the shed is prepared, the boatshaped wooden shuttle would side to the right and left on a set of wraps. It takes 20 - 30 hours to weave a roll of textile. One pulley with 50 Kun 30kg of power could lift a weight of Kun 60kg, and two pulleys of 25 Kun 15kg could pull the weight of Kun 60kg, and in turn four pulleys in two units of 40 Kun 24kg each could pull up the weight of 1, Kun kg. At the minimum, he could lift a total of 25, Kun 15kg by using his device, so that the walls and fortress were constructed with considerable effort saved. His construction plan with diagrams was published with the title of Hwasong Songyok Uigwe in 1488. A mixture of copper, tin and bronze, was the first copper mixture. Copper mixtures are classified as bronze, brass, cupronickel and red-copper according to the kinds of mixed materials. Therefore, it is clear that Korean metallurgy was more advanced than that of China at that time. This is the largest ancient bell still remaining height of 1.5m, diameter 1.2m. Korean Metal Type Koryo Type, "Pok" 12th century, Bronze Movable metal type was developed to resolve problems associated with woodblock printing such as time - consuming engraving. A woodblock edition of the based on the metal type version is extant. Moreover, there is a copy of the movable metal type - printed Chik - chisimgyong, a buddhist commentary, date to the third year of rule of King U A. Korea established its own characteristic musical tradition distinct from those of China or Japan. Korea traditional music can be classified into three categories, court music, folk music and religious music. Also the musical instruments have developed independently of neighboring nations beginning from the Three Kingdoms Age. Korean Paper Paper Making Paper, as we know it today, came into existence around the early 2nd century. Korean traditional paper made mulberry tree is strong in durability and insulation. It has been used not only for printing but also for preparing walls and Ondol floors. The early products were added to the surface later. Ultimately, the inlaid celadons with engraved parts filled with white

and black clay came to be regarded highly. This unique inlaid pattern of simple celadons is considered one of the ideal aesthetic forms. The oldest astronomical observatory in the world was built in As extraordinary attention is paid to atmospheric phenomena, rainfall or wind. As a result, Korean astronomers observed eclipses in the early days and invented various astronomical instruments such as astrolabes, armillary sphere, celestial globe and sundial. In particular a rain gauge pluviometer invented in Korea preceded the western one by two centuries. This chart with 1, stars was first engraved on a strong on December of A. Chagongnu This water clock was built and set up in the Porugak the Announcing Clepsydra Pavilion by Chang Yong-sil according to the command of king Sejong on September, This is equipped with an elaborate jack-working device which is capable of announcing hours, intervals and night watches automatically. The Gubukson was well equipped with iron plates to protect rowers and armed with a large iron turtle head-shaped ram so that not only no weapons could destroy it but also troops could not march ahead. Development of firearms in the reign of King sejong was notable as a turning point in the art of casting. The Choson Kingdom stopped copying the Chinese model and created distinctively Korean styles. The cart body is parted from the axis so as to regulate the angle of the wheel from 0 to 45 degrees. The cart is designed to use both the Chongtonggi a launcher with 50 guns installed to shoot thin arrows at the same time and the Shingijongi a launcher to shoot medium or small rockets at the same time. In the time of peace, the armed cart without its launcher was used as a cart.

### 6: Talk:History of science and technology in Korea - Wikipedia

*Korean Studies Series 11 by Sang-un Cheon size: A5, pages. publisher: Jimoondang, About this book The Korean created his own characteristic pattern by melting together the contents of East Asian science, technology, idea and philosophy in his own crucible.*

The country has shown great performances at international competitions with top 10 finishes including 8th at the Rio Summer Olympics and 5th at the London Summer Olympics. Korea has also produced one of the best athletes in the world. Kim Yuna continued to break world records in figure skating, a field which used to be dominated by Western athletes. Kim Yuna claimed a silver medal at the Sochi Winter Olympics. The country strives to find promising young athletes, train them efficiently, and help them build their skills by accumulating a wealth of experience in domestic competitions. There are also professional sporting facilities dedicated solely to the training of athletes selected for international events such as the Olympic Games or the Asian Games. Koreans also love playing soccer. Many South Korean soccer lovers gather together early in the morning of a holiday to enjoy the sport. The number of people who have joined grassroots football teams stands at around , nationwide. Held in Chuncheon, Gangwon-do every October. Olle Trail in Jeju. Seo Myeong-suk, a journalist, started using the word for mountain hiking courses on the island after drawing inspiration from the pilgrimage trail to Santiago de Compostela in northern Spain. According to the Sports White Paper published by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, there were , sports clubs with 5,, members, representing The popularity of baseball in the country is no less than that of football. There are a total of ten teams in the KBO league. In , some 8. Over the past few years, the number of marathon clubs has increased drastically. In spring and fall, marathon competitions are held every weekend all over the country. An amateur marathon competition attracts thousands or even tens of thousands of participants. More than 20, people, professionals and amateurs, are taking part in major marathon events. As a mountainous country, South Korea has an ideal environment for mountain climbers and hikers. There are many mountains near large cities, enabling city dwellers to enjoy mountain climbing and hiking conveniently. The country also has many popular rock climbing spots. In recent years, the hilly trails of Jeju Island have emerged as a favorite destination for hikers. Amid the new hiking boom, local governments have vied with each other in their efforts to establish good hiking paths. Bike riding has also become the focus of attention as an environmentally friendly sport, and the number of cycling clubs has increased accordingly. Korea has systematically conducted professional sports research. Specialists in various fields, ranging from sports dynamics to psychology and physiology, help athletes achieve the best possible results in competitions. KISS, formerly the Sports Science Research Center, has incorporated science and technology into training for various sports since its foundation. The institute has established a sports science center composed of some 30 experts with masters and doctoral degrees as well as assisted athletes aiming for medals since the Rio Summer Olympics. In , the country built a new training facility in Jincheon, Chungcheongbuk-do Province for athletes selected for international events. With an aim to completely replace the Taereung Training Center, an expansion project was completed in September The Jincheon Training Center can accommodate up to 1, athletes in 35 different sports, which is five times the capacity of the Taereung Training Center. Meanwhile, the year history of the Taereung Training Center, which has led the sports science of South Korea with its own track field and various training facilities since , came to an end after completing its relocation to the Jincheon Training Center in

### 7: History of science and technology in Korea - Wikipedia

*Utilizing rare pictures and offering detailed explanations of the heritage of traditional Korean science from the Bronze Age to the Joseon Dynasty, this book takes a fresh and unique look at the history of Korean science.*

### 8: A History of Science in Korea

*Jeon points up Korea's unique contributions to the history of science and technology as well as the country's role as a bridge between Japanese and Chinese science and civilization.*

*Hey Diddle Diddle (Traditional Nursery Rhymes) Holt physics book Hormones and behavior Truth Applied (Ministry Monographs for Modern Times) One flag, one country, and thirteen greenbacks a month Worcester County, Massachusetts, warnings, 1737-1788 Jaws : knowing the shark Cerebellar volume and cerebellar metabolic characteristics in adults with dyslexia Suzanna Laycock . [et Game development essentials project management English Language Arts Model Curriculum Standards, Grades 9-12 Unit rate problems worksheet Ready, Set, School! Life and times of the notorious: the prisoners of Alcatraz Worship and life : tearing asunder what God hath joined together? Greed at Gold River Revision of the land snails of the Paleozoic era, with descriptions of new species News of World Football Bibliography on Writing and Written Language (Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs, 89) Sharing Your Faith: Ministry Training Program for Facilitators Math Discoveries with Pattern Blocks, Grades 2 to 3 Economic Reforms in Ghana Heaven and hell: you must change again and again Behavioral difficulties Dresden files graphic novel Richard La Londe : fused glass art and technique School failure disorders of learning. A dictionary of practical medicine Economic Doctrine and Method Stories of Love and Adventure Omelets, tortillas frittatas When We Were Young Organization alternatives Afrostroika and planned governance : economic adjustment and political engineering (1996) 20 minutes to dinner The new atkins for a new you cookbook Norwegian knitting designs Princess Sticky-Fingers Fast and furious 7 book Miracles of healing The survival guide for kids with LD\**