

2024년도 외국 교과서 내 한국 기술 확대 사업 결과보고서 첨부

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영어본 1화 - 13화 웹툰 원본

2024.12.30.

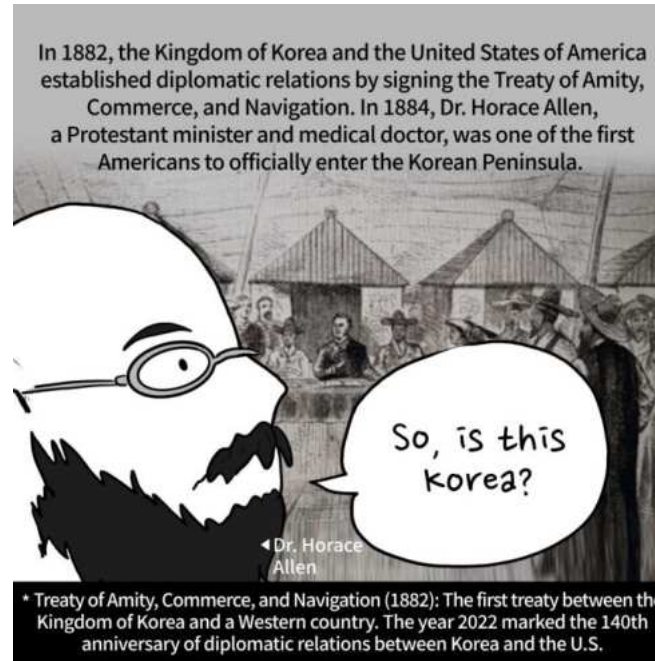
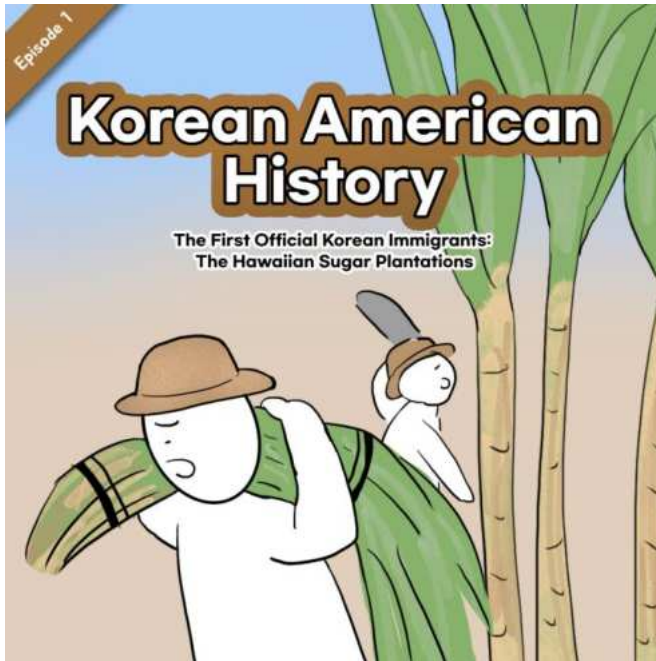
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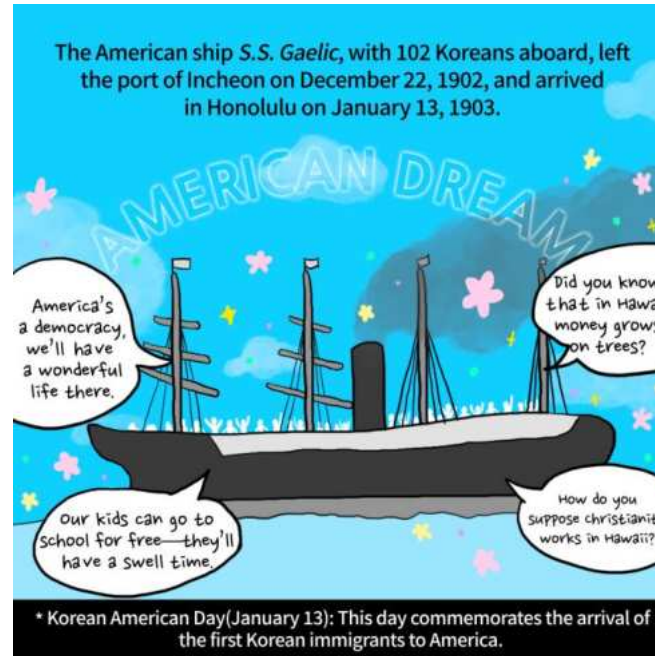
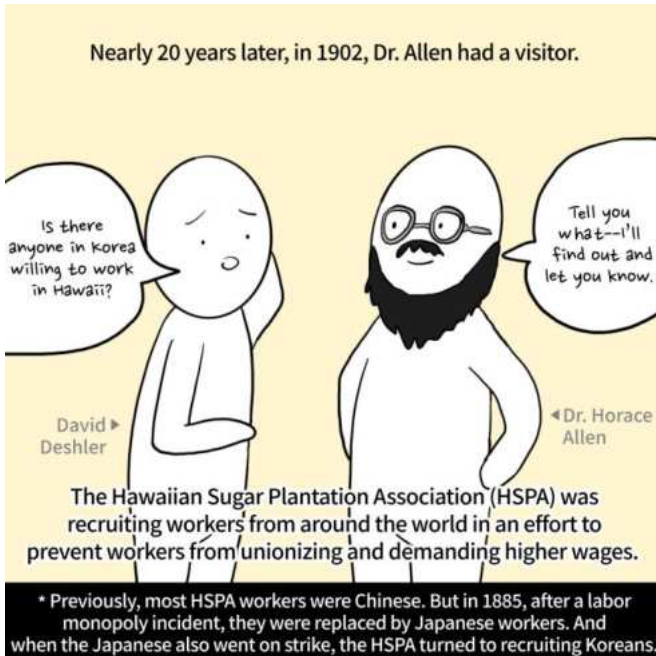
주시애틀 대한민국 총영사관
Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in Seattle

1화

The First Official Korean Immigrants: The Hawaiian Sugar Plantations



* Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation (1882): The first treaty between the Kingdom of Korea and a Western country. The year 2022 marked the 140th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Korea and the U.S.



Notice for emigrants to Hawaii in 1902



Passport issued by the Korean Foreign Office to emigrants to Hawaii



They left Korea with high hopes, but in Hawaii they had to toil in the fields.



most of the first Korean immigrants who came under the influence of American missionaries were Christians.



In 1903, the first year of immigration, an additional 1,000 Koreans moved to Hawaii aboard 16 ships. However, within one to two years, they left the plantations, and around 1,300 Koreans used California as a stepping stone to begin full-scale settlement on the American mainland.



1화

By 1910, Japan formally colonized Korea and many independence activists, including Ahn Chang Ho and Syngman Rhee, came to the U.S. to seek a way forward abroad.



* Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty: Under the 1905 Protectorate Treaty with Japan, Korea was deprived of diplomatic power. Five years later Japan used the treaty to formally colonize Korea.

Ahn Chang Ho settled in San Francisco with the help of Dr. Alessandro Drew. There he learned the principles of democracy and continued his campaign for Korean independence. Ahn shaped and guided the early Korean American community.

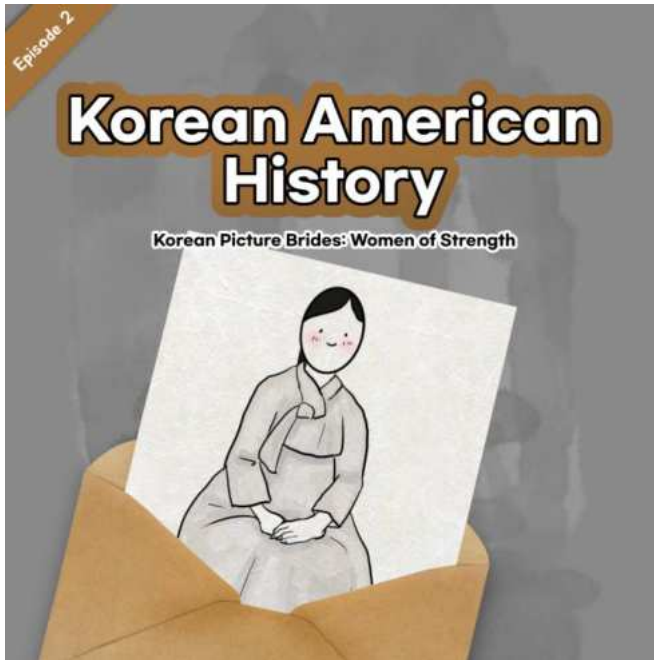


*Alessandro Drew served as a missionary in Korea for eight years and became a great supporter of Ahn.

Episode 2
Korean Picture
Books

2화

Korean Picture Brides: Women of Strength



The U.S.-Japan Treaty of 1907 allowed Korean immigrants to bring immediate family members to America.



From 1909 to 1924, about 950 Korean women, including picture brides, arrived in Hawaii through marriage with Korean immigrants there.

“Won K. Yoon’s book *The Passage of a Picture Bride*” tells of Lee Young Oak, born October 25, 1901, in Korea. At age 15 she was approached by a matchmaker.



They had six boys and remained in Hawaii, where they actively supported the Korean independence movement.



* Lee Young Oak: active in the Korean Comrade Association, the Women's Relief Society, and the YoungNam Women's Association and a participant in the Korean independence movement.

Meanwhile, the picture brides formed various women-based independence movement organizations and played a crucial role in transforming the male-centered Korean community into a family-centered one.



Not only did the picture brides find themselves marrying men they did not know who were 20 years or more older, they also had to endure harsh labor on the sugarcane farms during the day and take on sewing duties at night.

* Hawaii Women's Independence Movement: self-sufficient women formed organizations such as the Korean Women's Relief Association. Four of these women received awards for promoting Korean independence.

As a result of the Asian Exclusion Act, part of the Immigration Act of 1924, which prohibited Asian immigration to the U.S., Korean picture bride exchanges came to an end.



3화

Hall of Fame: Philip Jaisohn and Syngman Rhee held the First Korean Congress!

Episode 3

Korean-American Hall of Fame



Philip Jaisohn and Syngman Rhee held the First Korean Congress!



The First Korean American citizen Philip Jaisohn

- Promoted modernization in Korea
- In 1885, after the failure of the 1884 Kapsin Coup, a social-class reform movement, he migrated to the U.S.
- In 1892, he earned a medical degree from Columbian College (present-day George Washington University).
- In 1894, he married Muriel Armstrong, niece of former U.S. President James Buchanan

The Korean Independence Movement

He advocated for educational reforms and the use of *hangul*, the Korean alphabet, and established the Independence Club in 1896, as well as the *Independence News*, and led major independence movements. After returning to the U.S. in 1898, he convened the first Korean Congress, in Philadelphia in 1919, after learning of the March First Mansei Movement in Korea. This movement was taken up by Koreans worldwide, including those in America.

In his later years, he conducted medical research at the University of Pennsylvania and opened a medical practice. He also volunteered as a U.S. Army medical officer during World War II and served in the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.
He died on January 5, 1951.



First Korean to earn a doctorate degree from an American university

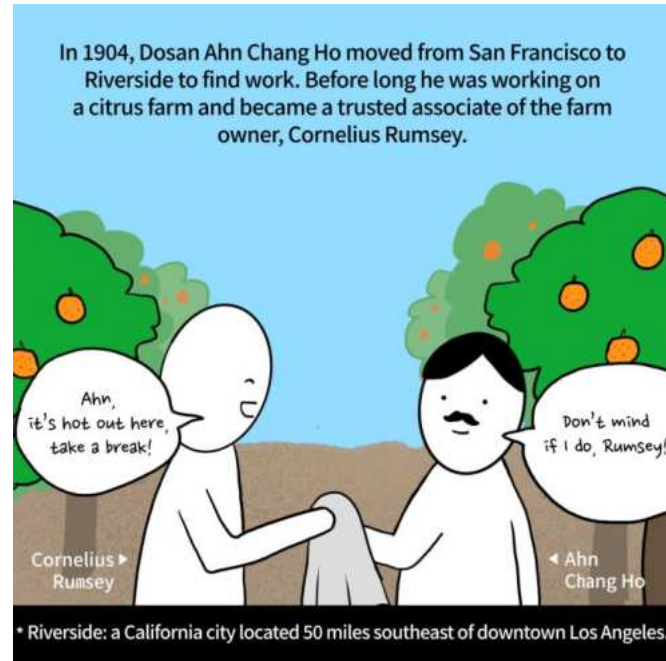
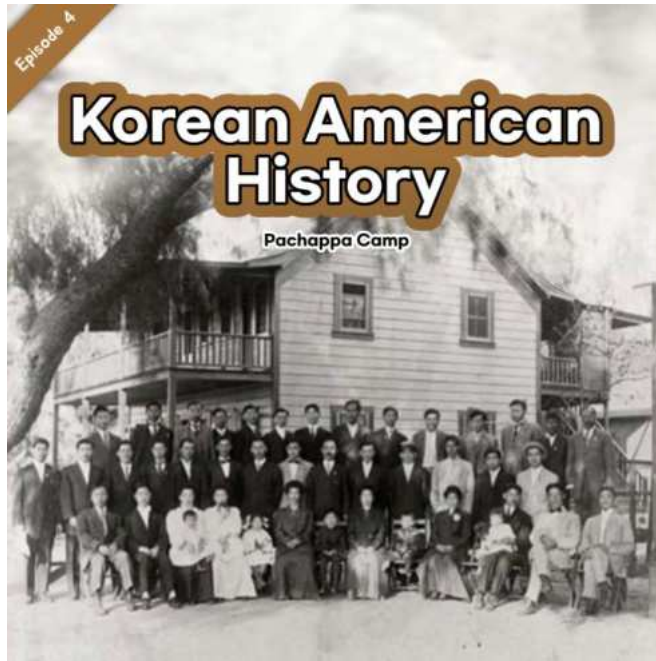
Syngman Rhee

- 1898-1904: imprisoned in Japan for his Independence activism; made his way to the U.S. upon his release
- 1910: became the first Korean to earn a Ph.D. from an American university (Princeton)
- 1919: with Philip Jaisohn, he convened the First Korean Congress
- 1948: elected the first President of the Republic of Korea

Independence Activism and Presidency

After breaking with the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai, he returned to the U.S. and devoted himself to independence activism and education. After the surrender of Japan in 1945 at the end of World War II, he represented Korea at the United Nations Conference, and in 1948 he was elected the first President of the Republic of Korea. He opposed the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War. He was re-elected president and served three full terms.

After being elected to his fourth term as president, he was forced to resign as a result of the Masan Uprising and the April 19 Revolution, which were provoked by suspicions of election fraud. He lived in exile in Honolulu until his death.



Officially known as the “Korean Settlement”, Pachappa Camp was a shantytown of some 20 dwellings with poor facilities.



In 1905, when Japan began its occupation of Korea, Ahn established the Gongnip Hyophoe (Cooperative Association) and worked to unite the Korean community and create a family-based independent nation.



Here we go

How did **Pachappa Camp** and the **Gongnip Hyophoe** develop?
(Cooperative Association)

By 1908, more than 200 people lived in Pachappa Camp. They donated time and money to the Korean independence movement.

Ahn Chang Ho headquartered the Gongnip Hyophoe in San Francisco. There he helped Koreans settle in the U.S. by providing them with train fare and lunch boxes and sending them to Riverside for work.

In 1909, the Gongnip Hyophoe merged into the Korean National Association (KNA) of North America. KNA chapters were established throughout the U.S. In 1911, the North American KNA conference was held in Pachappa Camp, Riverside.



A Korean mission of the Calvary Presbyterian Church was established at Pachappa Camp. The residents took English classes, attended church services, and even joined missionaries in their work.

Here we go, repeat after me
A, B, C, D, E!

Put your heart into everything you do!

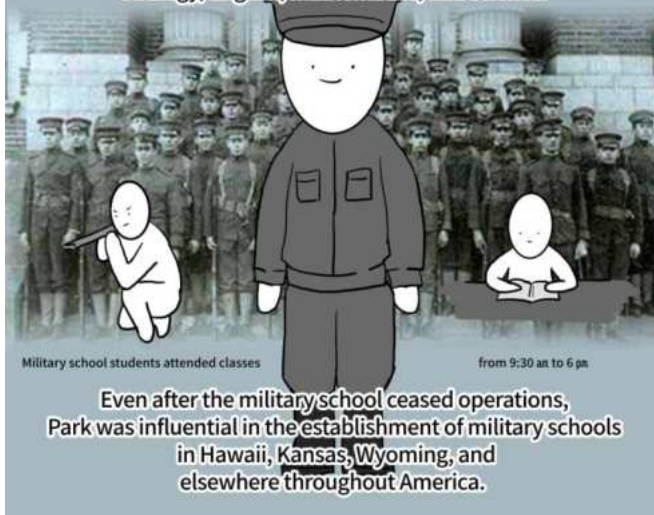


5화

Armed Resistance and the Hemet Valley Incident



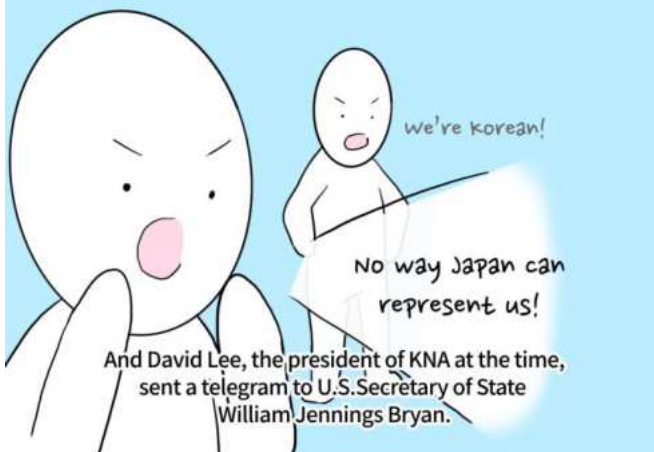
With the help of the Korean National Association, he established a military school in Hastings, Nebraska, where he systematically taught military strategy, English, mathematics, and science.



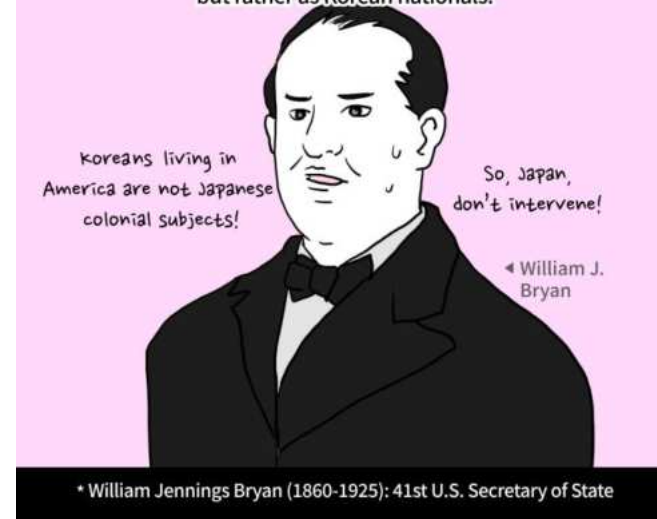
Meanwhile, Korean laborers in Riverside lost their jobs in January 1913 after the "Great Freeze" ruined citrus orchard crops. Later that year they were hired to pick apricots in Hemet Valley.



In response to this incident, Japan officially protested to the U.S., but Koreans refused Japanese assistance, stating that the problem was a matter for "Korea and Koreans."



In response, Secretary of State Bryan, concerned that relations with Japan could become strained, recognized Koreans in America not as Japanese subjects but rather as Korean nationals.



5화

It then became easier for Korean Americans to be considered political refugees. The Pachappa Camp residents moved elsewhere, which led to the closure of the camp in 1918.




Hall of Fame: Pachappa Camp in Retrospect

Episode 6

Korean-American

Hall of Fame



Pachappa Camp
in Retrospect



“Dosan’s Republic”, the pachappa camp
Dosan Ahn Chang Ho

- Established the first Korean American settlement (Pachappa Camp)
- Established the Korean Labor Bureau
- President of the Korean National Association of North America (KNA)
- Established the New Korea Society (Shinminhoe)

The independence movement in America

After moving to Riverside, he founded Pachappa Camp and became president of the Korean National Association (KNA) of North America, uniting the Korean community in America. In 1911, he hosted the KNA national convention in Riverside, the first and last time that KNA chapter presidents gathered; this helped the KNA grow into a representative American organization. But some of his activities, such as establishing the Korean Provisional Government in China, brought him suspicion as a communist and he was expelled from the U.S.

After being expelled from the U.S., Ahn traveled the world establishing branches of the KNA. He was imprisoned by the Japanese police and died shortly after his release from prison. **He was awarded the Presidential Medal by the Korean government for his independence work, and a statue of him was erected in Riverside.**



Independence activist

Soon Hak Kim

- Independence activist
- Pastor of the Korean mission of the Calvary Presbyterian Church established at Pachappa Camp
- Member of the KNA and the Young Korean Academy (Heungsadan)

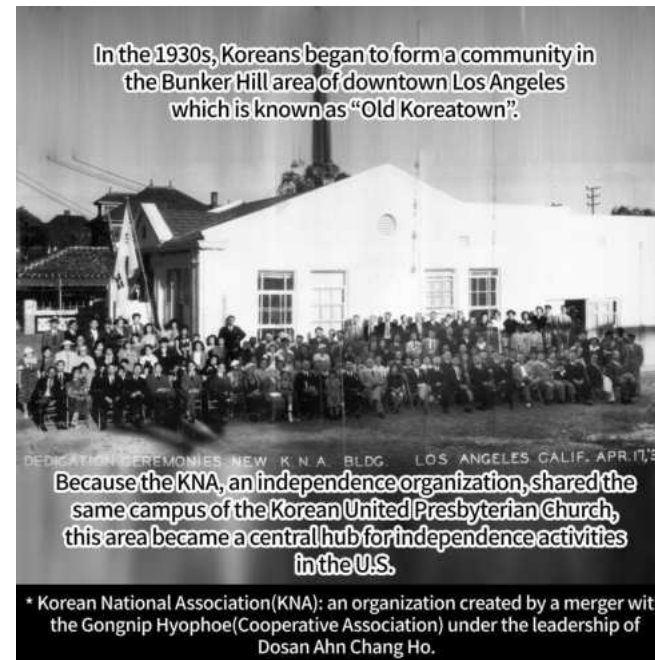
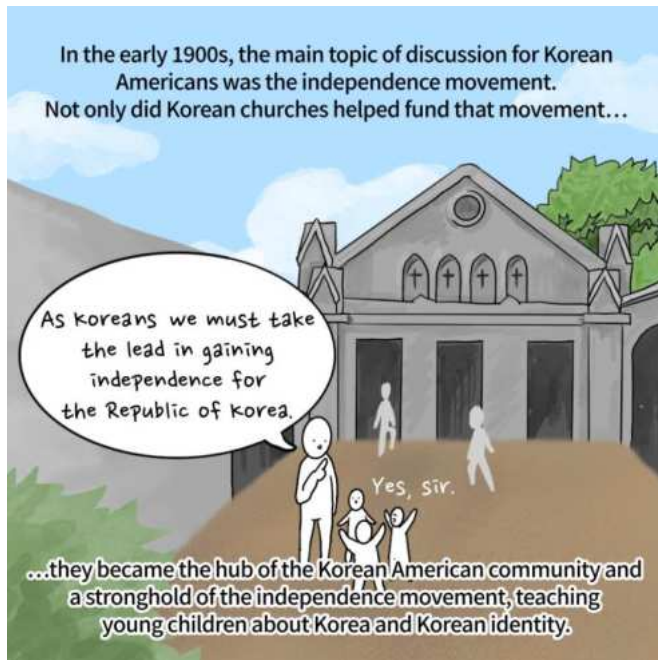
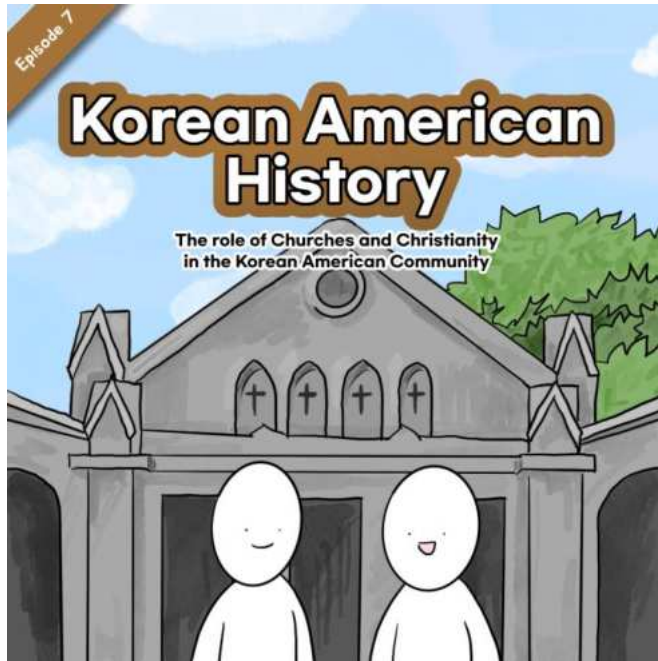
As a pastor of the Korean Presbyterian Church, he played an integral part in establishing Pachappa Camp, and he contributed to the independence movement as a member of the KNA and the Heungsadan.



Soon Hak Kim died in an accident in 1919 and **is buried at Evergreen Cemetery in Riverside, California.**

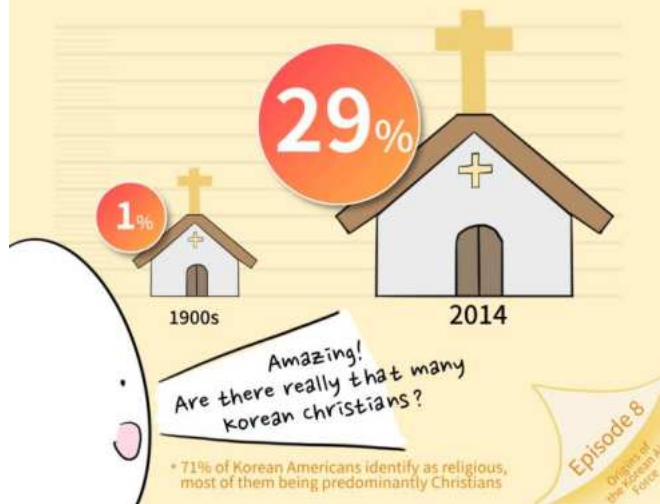
7화

The role of Churches and Christianity in the Korean American Community



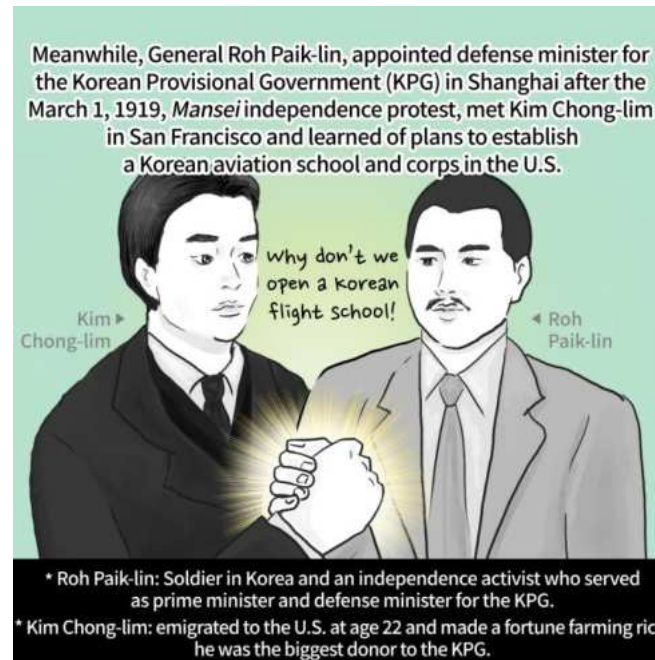
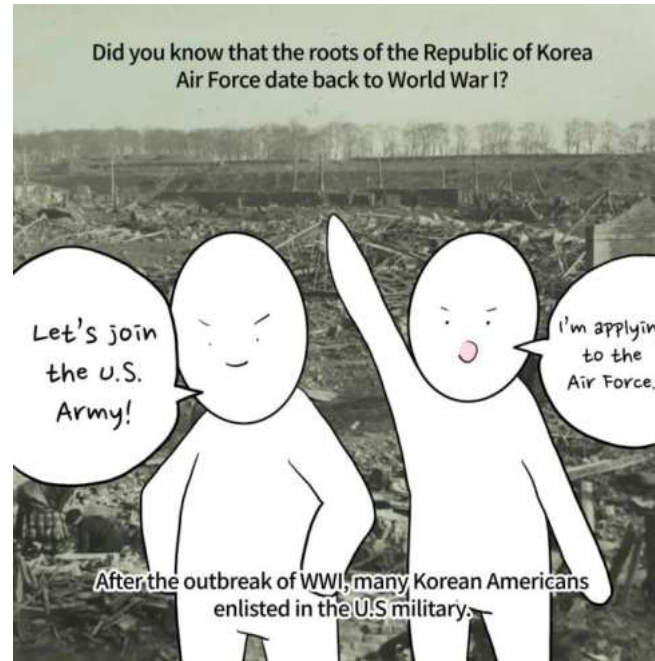
7화

In these ways, the Korean Americans have historically had strong ties with their churches. Even today these churches remain an indispensable element of the Korean community.



8화

Origins of the Korean Air Force



Kim became a millionaire "rice king" by selling rice during WWI and donated \$50,000 (about \$650,000 today) to help open the flight school.

No worries about the money.

And no worries about getting an OK from the Provisional Government.



Defense Minister Roh received endorsement the KPG, establishing the "Willows Korean Aviation School and Corps" in California in March 1920. Today it is recognized as the origin of the Republic of Korea Air Force.

The initial 24 members of the class trained on a small number of planes owned by the school.

Korean student pilots in the U.S. under the guidance by General Roh Paik-lin

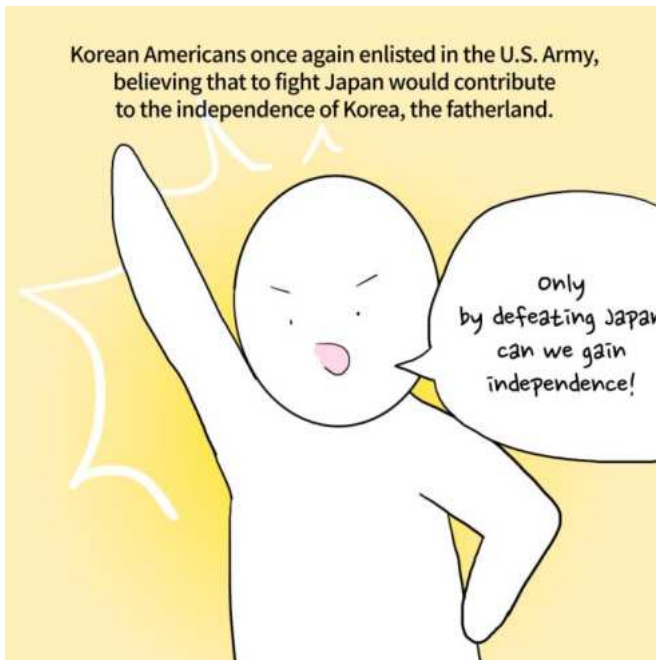
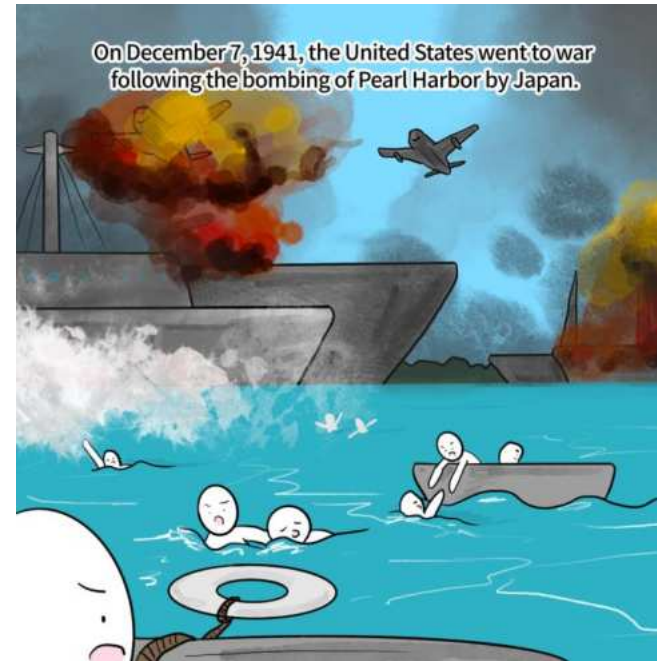
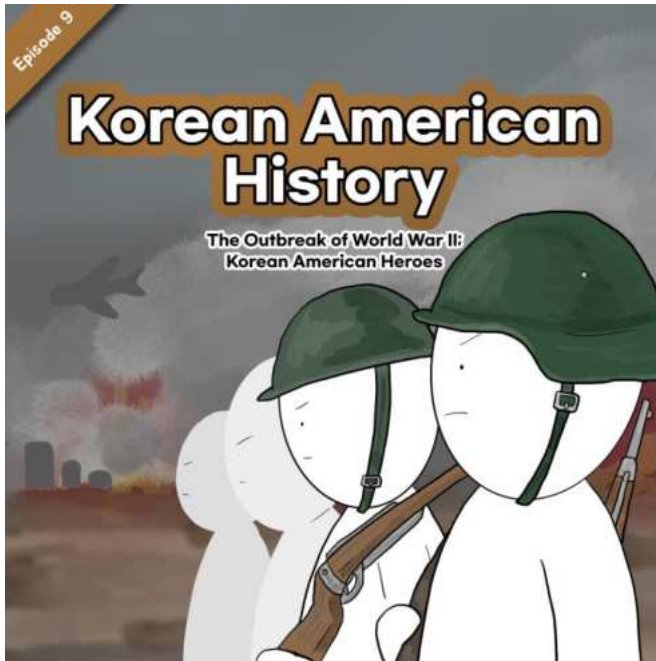


Though the school closed in 1921 due to the loss of its funding, the graduates went on to conduct flight training for the Provisional Government.

Episode 9
The Outbreak of World War II

9화

The Outbreak of World War II: Korean American Heroes



Colonel Young Oak Kim, enlisted during WWII and became an officer the U.S. Army, was well known for his leadership of the 100th Battalion, mostly Japanese American unit, also known as the "Nisei Unit".



* Young Oak Kim: a Korean American who fought in WWII and the Korean War, receiving the highest military decorations from Italy, France, and Korea.

His commanding officers wanted to transfer him because Koreans and Japanese didn't get along at that time, due to the colonial relationship, but after hearing Kim's answer they allowed him to continue leading that unit.



* Until 1941 Asians were banned from the U.S. military, except for those of Chinese and Filipino descent. After Pearl Harbor, all Asians were allowed to join.

Col. Kim and his unit achieved great success, especially in the Battle of Anzio in Italy, earning recognition as the most decorated unit in U.S. military history.



* Col. Young Oak Kim was the first Asian American battalion commander in the U.S. military, received the Distinguished Service Cross, and is considered one of the three greatest American military heroes of East Asian descent.

When the Korean War broke out, Col. Kim re-enlisted in the U.S. army and took part in a joint operation of U.S. and Korean forces. His battalion pushed north of the 38th parallel by 60km, playing an instrumental role in the war.

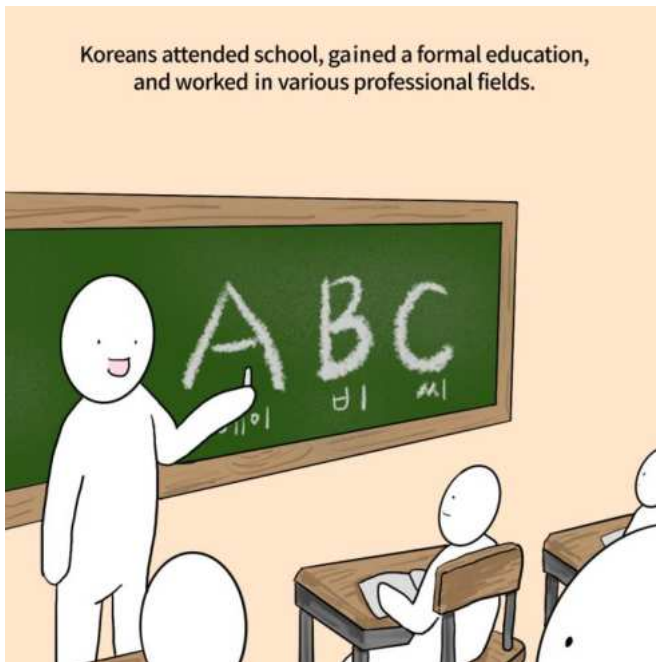
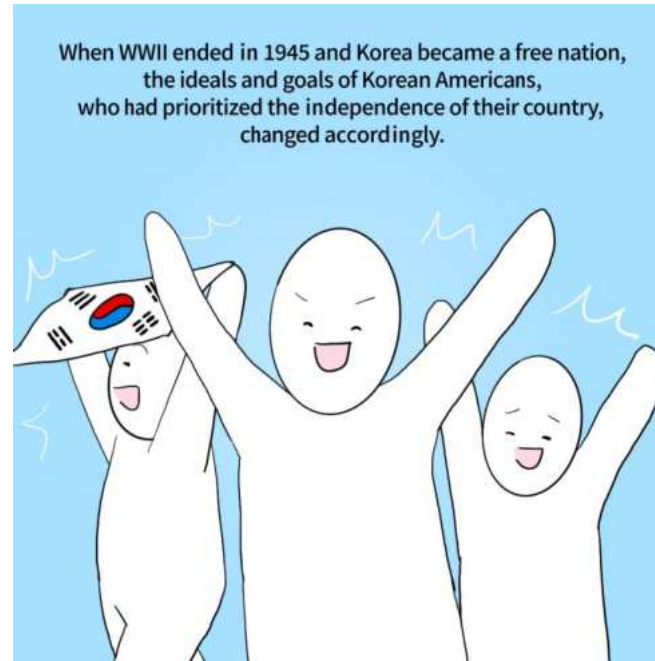
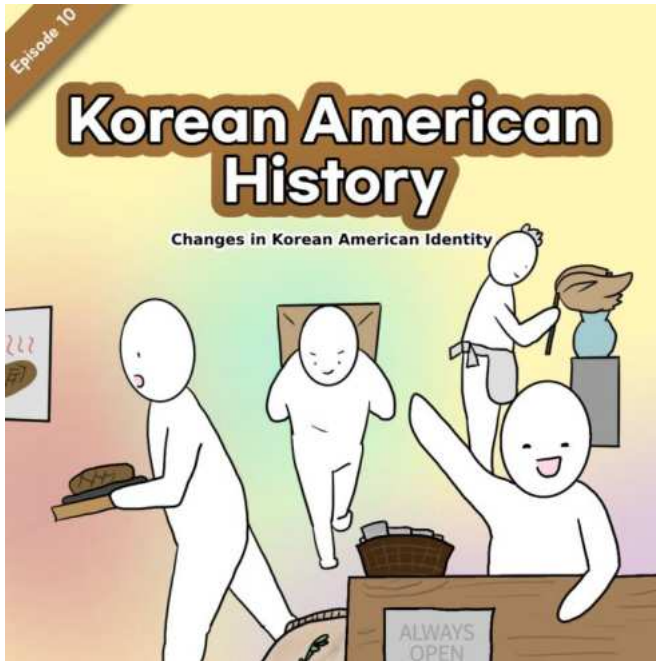


After his discharge, he continued to devote his life to community activities. He was honored for his many great achievements.

Episode 10
Change in
Korean American
Identity

10화

Changes in Korean American Identity



He won gold again in 10m platform diving at the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games, then used his medical degree to join the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

You look so familiar. Now where have I seen you?

The U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame

Sammy Lee

Heh-heh-heh where indeed.

Sammy Lee

From 1953 to 1955, he served in the U.S. Forces Korea as an army surgeon, and in 1990, he was inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame.

The first generation of Korean Americans numbered only 9,000 in the 1940s. Many of them struggled to operate restaurants and grocery stores while raising and supporting the next generation.

Hi there, come on in!

ALWAYS OPEN

With the emergence of outstanding figures such as Sammy Lee, Koreans gradually gained recognition in American society.

OMG, he's a Korean-American!

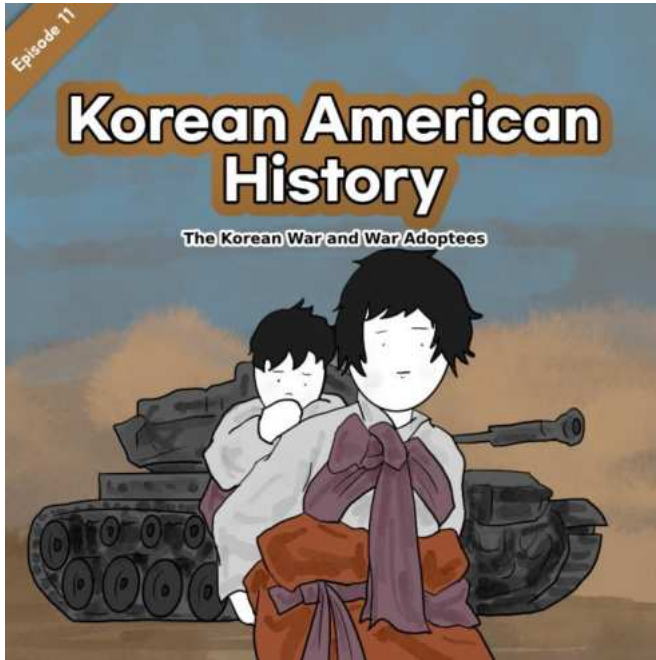
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* Sammy Lee was the second Korean Olympic gold medalist, after Sohn Kee-chung.

Episode 11
Korean War and War Adoptees

11화

The Korean War and War Adoptees




The war claimed millions of lives. On July 27, 1953, an armistice was finally signed.

	South Korea: 1,200,000 deaths
	U.S.: 36,574 deaths
	China: 600,000 deaths

* Korean War Armistice: an agreement to a cease-fire among the United Nations forces, the North Korean People's Army, and the Chinese People's Volunteers



Thousands of Korean children were orphaned due to the war. Many of them were unwanted mix-raced children born to American soldiers in Korea.



Let's see if we can find families to take care of these poor kids!

In 1956, Harry and Bertha Holt founded the "Holt International Children's Services" organization and began sending Korean children to the U.S. for adoption.

* Harry and Bertha Holt: After watching a documentary about Korean War orphans, they decided to help them; they themselves adopted eight Korean children.

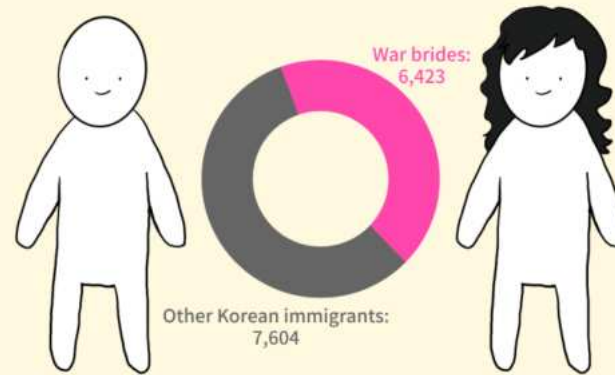
About 100,000 Korean children have been adopted by American families since 1955, representing more than half of all Korean orphans.



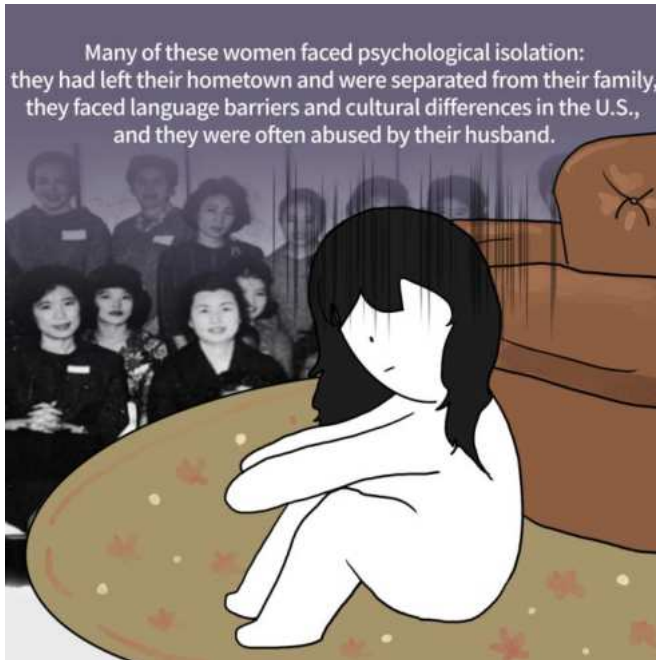
Episode 12
Korean War
Bridges



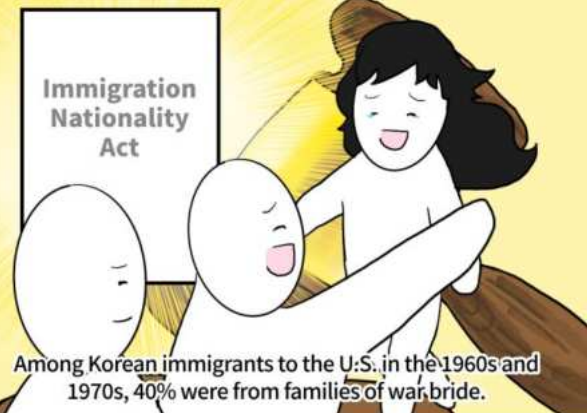
After the Korean War, many American soldiers returned to the United States with Korean wives. These women were called "war brides."



Of the 14,027 Koreans who came to the United States between 1950 and 1964, about 45% of the 6,423 Korean women were war brides.

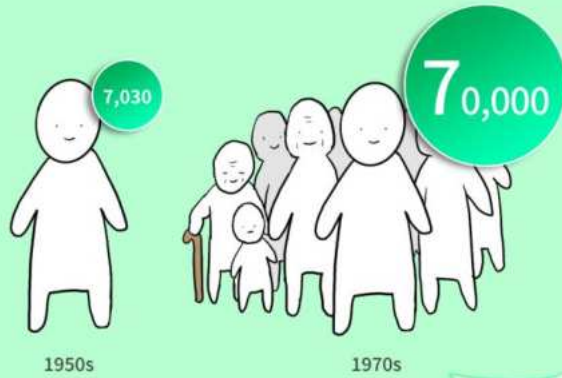


In 1965, the Immigration and Nationality Act was passed, making it possible for families of war brides to come to the U.S.



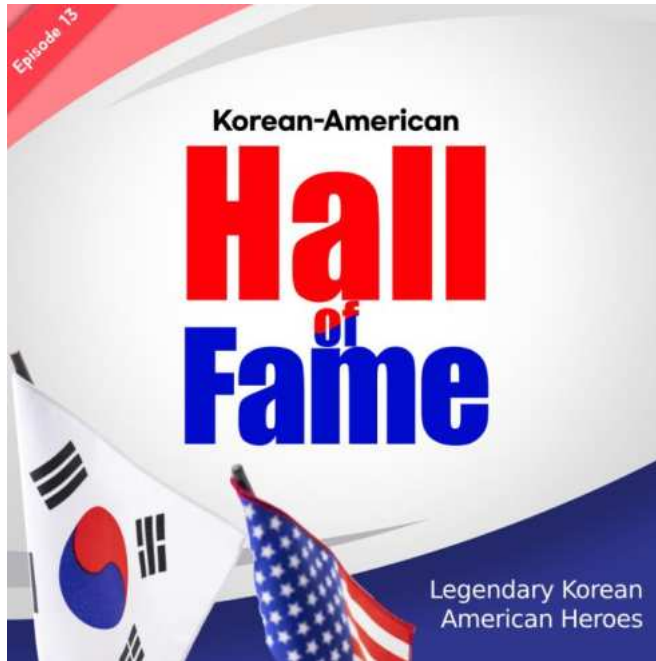
* Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965: This act abolished the nationality quota system and created new immigration policies that allowed for family reunification, dramatically changing the demographic composition of the U.S. by increasing the number of Asian, African, and Latino immigrants.

War brides contributed greatly to the rapid increase in the Korean American population, from 7,030 in 1950 to 70,000 in the 1970s.



Episode 13
Korean American
Hall of Fame

Hall of Fame: Legendary Korean American Heroes



Korean War

After WWII, he ran a coin laundry in LA. At the outbreak of the Korean War, he re-enlisted in the U.S. Army and served as chief intelligence officer for the 31st Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division, leading the unit to victory in most of its battles. By then a major, he was the first member of an ethnic minority to command an infantry battalion in the U.S. Army. His unit also cared for orphans and donated food and funding for orphanage children.

Community Activities

He kept a promise he had made to himself during WWII: "If I survive the war, I will devote my life to the betterment of the community I belong to." He was the founding father of the Korean Health Education and Information Research Center in LA and helped with the establishment the Korean American Coalition, a major voice for the Korean American community today. He also devoted himself to protecting women and children as chairman of Every Woman's Shelter for 10 years.

In 2023, he was inducted into Hall of Fame in U.S. Army Command and General Staff School. He is honored by the "Colonel Young Oak Kim Memorial Highway" in Orange County, California, and the "Young Oak Kim Center for Korean American Studies" at the University of California, Riverside.



Possessed of courage and a spirit of sacrifice Colonel Young Oak Kim

- Awarded the Taegeuk Order of Military Merit, the greatest military distinction in Korea
- The first Asian American battalion commander in the U.S. Army
- An instructor in the U.S. Army Infantry School and a U.S. military advisor to the U.S. Forces Korea.
- An activist on behalf of women and child welfare

World War II

Raised by his father, an independence activist, he enlisted in the U.S. Army at the outbreak of WWII. After graduating from the U.S. Army Officer Candidate School, he became a second lieutenant and was assigned to the 100th Battalion. Displaying excellent strategy and selfless courage on the frontline, he was promoted to the rank of captain.

A legendary war hero who received the highest military decorations from Italy, France, and Republic of Korea.



The first Asian American Olympic gold medalist Sammy Lee

- 1942: U.S. National Diving Champion in the 10m platform and 3m springboard events
- 1948 London Olympics: gold medal (10m platform) and bronze medal (3m springboard)
- 1952 Helsinki Olympics: gold medal (10m platform)
- 1953: recipient of the Amateur Athletic Union James Sullivan Award
- 1990: inducted into the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame

Olympic Gold Medalist

Living in LA., he saw signs announcing the 1932 LA Olympics and set his sights on becoming an Olympic gold medalist. Only 157cm in height, he pursued diving, a sport for which his short height was not a disadvantage. At that time people of color were barred from public swimming pools, so he practiced in a pool dug from his coach's backyard.

Medical Doctor

After retiring, he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in Korea from 1953 to 1955. He then practiced medicine as an ear, nose, and throat specialist until 1990. In 2010 and 2014, he served as an ambassador in support of the Korean bid to host the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.

Sammy Lee passed away at the age of 96. **"The Sammy Lee Plaza"** and **"The Sammy Lee Medical and Health Sciences Magnet Elementary School"** can be found in LA's Koreatown.